Study Programme

$Part\,A)\ of\ the\ study\ programme$

Learning Outcomes

Faculty offering the study:		Faculty of Medicine
Field of study:		medicine
Level of qualification:		long-cycle studies
Level in the Polish Qualifications Framework: level 7		level 7
Degree p	orofile:	general academic
Degree a	warded:	lekarz
	ion of the field of study with scientific or artistic	Discipline: medical sciences (100%)
disciplin		Main discipline: medical sciences
	the learning outcomes refer:	<u> </u>
Symbol	Upon completion of studies, the graduate achiev	<u> </u>
	A. MORPHOLOGICAL SCIE KNOWLEDGE	ENCES
	The graduate knows and unders	stands:
	the structure of the human body in a topographical and func	
A.W1	relationships between different organs, including anatomica terminology;	
A.W2	cellular structures and their functional specialisations;	
A.W3	microarchitecture of tissues, extracellular matrix and organs	S
	the stages of development of the human embryo, the structu	
A.W4	placenta, the stages of development of the various organs and the effects of harmful factors on	
	embryonic and foetal development (teratogenic).	
	SKILLS The analysis able to	
A.U1	The graduate is able to: operate an optical microscope, including the use of immersi	ion:
	recognise structures corresponding to organs, tissues, cells a	
A.U2	microscopic images and interpret their structure and the rela	
A.U3	explain the anatomical basis of the physical examination;	,
	infer relationships between anatomical structures on the bas	sis of intravenous diagnostic examinations,
A.U4	particularly in the field of radiology.	Ţ.
	B. SCIENTIFIC BASICS OF MI	EDICINE
KNOWLEDGE		
	The graduate knows and unders	stands:
B.W1	water and electrolyte management in biological systems;	
B.W2	acid-base balance and the mechanism of action of buffers a	
B.W3	the concepts of solubility, osmotic pressure, isotonia, colloi equilibrium;	
B.W4	physical laws describing fluid flow and factors affecting var	
B.W5	natural and artificial sources of ionising radiation and their	
B.W6	the physicochemical and molecular basis of the sensory org	ans;
B.W7	the physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods;	
B.W8	the physical basis of selected therapeutic techniques;	
B.W9	the structure of lipids and polysaccharides and their function	ns in cellular and extracellular structures;

	I II III and IV order structures of proteins as well as post translational and functional modifications
B.W10	I-, II-, III- and IV-order structures of proteins as well as post-translational and functional modifications of proteins and their significance;
	the function of nucleotides in the cell, the I- and II-strand structures of DNA and RNA and the structure
B.W11	of chromatin;
B.W12	the functions of the human genome, transcriptome and proteome and the methods used to examine
	them, the processes of DNA replication, repair and recombination, transcription and translation and degradation of DNA, RNA and proteins, and the concepts of regulation of gene expression;
	the basic catabolic and anabolic pathways, the ways in which they are regulated and how they are
B.W13	influenced by genetic and environmental factors;
B.W14	basic methods used in laboratory diagnostics, including protein and nucleic acid electrophoresis;
B.W15	the metabolic changes taking place in the organs and the metabolic, biochemical and molecular basis of disease and therapy;
	the modes of communication between cells and between the cell and the extracellular matrix and signal
	transduction pathways in the cell, and examples of disruption of these processes leading to cancer and
B.W16	other
	diseases;
D W17	processes: cell cycle, cell proliferation, differentiation and ageing, apoptosis and necrosis and their
B.W17	relevance to organismal function;
B.W18	the functions and applications of stem cells in medicine;
B.W19	the basics of stimulation and conduction in the nervous system and higher nervous function, and the
D. W 19	physiology of striated and smooth muscle;
B.W20	the function and regulatory mechanisms of all organs and systems of the human body and the
	relationships between them;
B.W21	the processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing;
B.W22	the basic quantitative parameters describing the capacity of individual systems and organs, including
	ranges of norms and demographic factors affecting the value of these parameters;
B.W23	basic IT and biostatistical tools used in medicine;
B.W24	basic methods of statistical analysis used in population-based and diagnostic research;
B.W25 B.W26	the potential of modern telemedicine as a tool for assisting the doctor; the principles of research for the advancement of medicine.
D. W 20	SKILLS
	The graduate is able to:
	use knowledge of the laws of physics to explain the effects of external factors such as temperature,
B.U1	acceleration, pressure, electromagnetic fields and ionising radiation on the human body;
D 110	assess the effects of ionising radiation doses on normal and altered
B.U2	diseased tissues of the body and comply with the principles of radiological protection;
D 112	calculate the molar and percentage concentrations of compounds and the concentrations of substances in
B.U3	iso-osmotic, mono- and multi-component solutions;
B.U4	calculate the solubility of inorganic compounds, identify the chemical basis of the solubility or lack
	thereof of organic compounds and its practical relevance to nutrition and therapy;
B.U5	determine the pH of a solution and the effect of pH changes on inorganic and organic compounds;
B.U6	predict the direction of biochemical processes in relation to the energy status of cells;
B.U7	perform simple functional tests to assess the functioning of the human body as a stable control system
	(exercise stress tests) and interpret numerical data on basic physiological variables;
B.U8	use medical databases and correctly interpret the information they contain to solve problems in basic and clinical sciences;
B.U9	select an appropriate statistical test, carry out basic statistical analyses and use appropriate methods to present the results;
	classify research methodology, including a distinction between research
B.U10	experimental and observational with their sub-types, rank them according to the degree of reliability of
	the results provided and correctly assess the strength of scientific evidence;
B.U11	plan and carry out scientific research and interpret the results and formulate conclusions;
B.U12	use basic laboratory and molecular techniques.
	C. PRECLINICAL SCIENCES

	KNOWLEDGE
	The graduate knows and understands:
C.W1	the normal human karyotype and the different types of sex determination;
C.W2	genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer;
	principles of inheritance of different numbers of traits, inheritance of quantitative traits, independent
C.W3	inheritance of traits inheritance of extra-nuclear genetic information;
C.W4	the genetic determinants of human blood groups and serological conflict in the Rh system;
C.W5	genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, polygenic and multifactorial diseases;
C.W6	factors affecting the primary and secondary genetic balance of a population;
C.W7	genetic determinants of congenital malformations and selected rare diseases and the possibility of their
	prevention;
C.W8	genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application;
C.W9	the genetic mechanisms of acquisition of drug resistance by microorganisms and cancer cells and their
	relationship to the need for individualisation of pharmacotherapy;
C.W10	micro-organisms with regard to pathogenic ones and those constituting the human microbiome, and
	invasive human forms or stages of selected parasites;
C.W11	the epidemiology of viral, bacterial, fungal and prion infections and parasitic infections, including their
	geographical distribution; the pathogenesis and pathophysiology of infections and infestations as well as the impact of pathogens
C.W12	such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, prions and parasites on the human body and population, including their
C. W 12	modes of action, the consequences of exposure to them and the principles of prevention;
	the consequences of exposure of the human body to chemical and physical agents and principles of its
C.W13	prevention;
	the aetiology, pathogenesis, pathophysiology, routes of transmission, forms and prevention of iatrogenic
C.W14	infections;
C W15	methods used in microbiological and parasitological diagnosis (indications, principles of performance,
C.W15	interpretation of the result);
C.W16	diagnostic principles for infectious, allergic, autoimmune and neoplastic diseases and blood diseases,
C. W 10	based on the antigen-antibody reaction;
C.W17	the principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic management;
C.W18	specific and non-specific mechanisms of humoral and cellular immunity;
C.W19	the major tissue compatibility system;
C.W20	types of hypersensitivity reactions, types of immunodeficiencies and basics of immunomodulation;
C.W21	the immunology of cancer and immune-mediated diseases and the principles of immunotherapy;
C.W22	the genetic basis of donor and recipient selection and the principles of transplant immunology;
C.W23	the clinical course of specific and non-specific inflammation and the processes of tissue and organ
C W24	regeneration;
C.W24	the aetiology, mechanisms and consequences of haemodynamic disorders; organ pathology, macroscopic and microscopic pathomorphological changes and clinical implications
C.W25	including pathomorphological terminology;
C.W26	the pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants;
	the pathomechanism and clinical forms of the most common diseases of the various systems and organs,
C.W27	metabolic diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine and acid-base disorders;
	the different groups of medicinal products, their mechanisms and effects of action, their basic
C.W28	indications and contraindications and their basic pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic parameters;
C.W29	the physiological and pathological determinants of drug absorption, metabolism and elimination by the
	human body;
C.W30	the basic principles of pharmacotherapy taking into account its efficacy and safety, the need for
	individualisation of treatment, including that arising from pharmacogenetics;
C.W31	major adverse drug reactions, interactions and the problem of polypragmasy;
C.W32	the problem of drug resistance, including multidrug resistance, and the principles of rational antibiotic
	therapy;
C.W33	the possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases;
C.W34	the basic concepts of general toxicology;

C.W36 C.W37 Dasic principles of diagnostic and therapeutic management of poisoning; the effect of oxidative stress on cells and its importance in the pathogenesis of disease and in the processes of ageing; C.W39 C.W39 C.W39 C.W39 C.W39 C.W39 C.W40 C.W40 C.W40 C.W41 The causes and consequences of imadequate nutrition, including prolonged under- and over-nutrition and the use of unbalanced diets and disorders of digestion and absorption; C.W41 The principles of radiotherapy; C.W42 C.W43 D.W44 The principles of radiotherapy; C.W44 The principles of radiotherapy; C.W44 The principles of radiotherapy; C.W45 The graduate is able to: C.U1 Chart and analyse pedigrees and identify clinical and pedigree features suggestive of a genetic basis for diseases; C.U2 Tread basis ogenetic test results, including karyotypes; C.U3 Tread basic genetic test results, including karyotypes; C.U4 Tread basic genetic test results, including karyotypes; C.U5 Tread basic genetic test results, including karyotypes; Telate images of tissue and organ damage to clinical signs of disease, history and laboratory findings to establish a diagnosis in the most common diseases of adults and children; C.U3 Tread basic genetic rest results, incumous common diseases of adults and children; C.U3 Tread basic genetic rest results, including karyotypes; Treate images of tissue and organ damage to clinical signs of disease, history and laboratory findings to establish a diagnosis in the most common diseases of adults and children; C.U3 Tread basic genetic rest results, form of the microscope; C.U3 Tread basic genetic rest results, incommon diseases of adults and children; Treate images of tissue and organ damage to clinical signs of disease, history and laboratory findings to establish a diagnosis in the most common diseases of adults and children; C.U3 Treate images of tissue and organ damage to clinical signs of disease, history and laboratory findings to establish a diagnosis in the most common diseases of adults and childr		
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D.W3 human behaviour that promotes health maintenance and the principles of motivating the patient towards health-promoting behaviour (Prochaska and DiClemente model of change, motivational interviewing); D.W4 the concept of stress, including eustress and distress, and the impact of stress on the aetiopathogenesis and course of somatic diseases and psychiatric disorders, as well as mechanisms of coping with stress; D.W5 social attitudes towards illness, disability and old age and the specific impact of stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination; D.W6 the concept of empathy and the phrases and behaviours used to express it;	D.W2	and socio-cultural conditions (origin, social status, religion, nationality and ethnic group) on the patient's
health-promoting behaviour (Prochaska and DiClemente model of change, motivational interviewing); D.W4 the concept of stress, including eustress and distress, and the impact of stress on the aetiopathogenesis and course of somatic diseases and psychiatric disorders, as well as mechanisms of coping with stress; D.W5 social attitudes towards illness, disability and old age and the specific impact of stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination; D.W6 the concept of empathy and the phrases and behaviours used to express it;		state of health;
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D.W4 the concept of stress, including eustress and distress, and the impact of stress on the aetiopathogenesis and course of somatic diseases and psychiatric disorders, as well as mechanisms of coping with stress; D.W5 social attitudes towards illness, disability and old age and the specific impact of stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination; D.W6 the concept of empathy and the phrases and behaviours used to express it;	D.W3	health-promoting behaviour (Prochaska and DiClemente model of change, motivational interviewing);
and course of somatic diseases and psychiatric disorders, as well as mechanisms of coping with stress; D.W5 social attitudes towards illness, disability and old age and the specific impact of stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination; D.W6 the concept of empathy and the phrases and behaviours used to express it;	D.W4	
D.W6 and discrimination; D.W6 the concept of empathy and the phrases and behaviours used to express it;		and course of somatic diseases and psychiatric disorders, as well as mechanisms of coping with stress;
D.W6 and discrimination; D.W6 the concept of empathy and the phrases and behaviours used to express it;	DWE	social attitudes towards illness, disability and old age and the specific impact of stereotypes, prejudice
D.W6 the concept of empathy and the phrases and behaviours used to express it;	ש.พ5	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	D.W6	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
the nature and role of verbal (conscious construction of messages) and non-verbal communication (e.g.	D.W7	the nature and role of verbal (conscious construction of messages) and non-verbal communication (e.g.
facial expressions, gestures, management of silence and space);		
	D.W8	the psychosocial consequences of acute and chronic illness in children, including adolescents, and adults;

D.W9	the psychosocial consequences of hospitalisation of children, including adolescents, and adults in emergency situations and chronic diseases;
D.W10	the psychosocial consequences of illness for the patient's family (family with a sick child, including adolescent, adult and elderly);
D.W11	the role of the patient's family in the illness process (illness recognition, adaptation to illness, recovery) and ways of coping with difficult situations (illness progression, dying process, bereavement);
D.W12	problematic psychoactive substance use and addiction as well as behavioural addictions, methods of carrying out brief interventions with problematic psychoactive substance users, mechanisms of addiction formation, goals and ways of treating addicts and effective prevention strategies, psychosomatic disorders occurring in people in close relationship with an addict and therapeutic approaches;
D.W13	forms of violence, including domestic violence, the social determinants of the various forms of violence and the role of the doctor in recognising it, and the principles for dealing with suspected violence, including the "Blue Card" (<i>Niebieska Karta</i>) procedure;
D.W14	the concept of norm and pathology of sexual behaviour;
D.W15	the concept of humanism in medicine and its main concepts, theories and ethical principles used for a general framework of the appropriate interpretation and analysis of moral and medical issues;
D.W16	patient rights and the concept of patient well-being;
D.W17	the philosophy of palliative care and its importance in patient care at all stages of serious illness and a dignified death;
D.W18	history of medicine, features of modern medicine and the most important discoveries and achievements of the leading representatives of Polish and world medicine;
D.W19	principles of evidence-based medicine;
D.W20	the concepts of patient safety and safety culture and their organisational, communication and management aspects.
	SKILLS
	The graduate is able to:
D.U1	observe ethical models in professional activities, including planning and carrying out the therapeutic process in accordance with ethical values and the idea of humanism in medicine;
D.U2	recognise the ethical dimension of medical decisions and distinguish factual from normative aspects;
D.U3	respect patients' rights;
D.U4	demonstrate responsibility for improving their own skills
D.U5	critically analyse medical literature, including in English, and draw conclusions;
D.U6	communicate with the patient in one of foreign languages at B2+ level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages;
D.U7	develop and improve self-awareness, self-reflection and self-care, and reflect with others on their own way of communicating and behaving;
D.U8	recognise their own emotions and manage them in their relationships with others in order to perform their work effectively despite their own emotional reactions;
D.U9	describe and critically evaluate their own behaviour and communication, taking into account the possibility of alternative behaviour;
D.U10	use open and closed questions, paraphrasing, clarification, internal and final summaries, signalling, active listening (e.g. capturing and recognising the interlocutor's signals, verbal and non-verbal techniques) and facilitation (encouraging the interlocutor to speak) as appropriate;
D.U11	adapt verbal communication to the needs of the patient, expressing themselves clearly and avoiding medical jargon;
D.U12	recognise and analyse difficult situations and communication challenges, including crying, strong emotions, anxiety, interruptions, awkward and sensitive issues, silence, withdrawal, aggressive and demanding behaviour, and deal with them in a constructive manner;
D.U13	establish a relationship with the patient and the person accompanying the patient in order to build an appropriate relationship (e.g. 4 Habits Model: Invest in the beginning, Demonstrate empathy, Elicit the patient's perspective, Invest in the end);
D.W14	look at the situation from the patient's perspective while building an appropriate conversational context and using the elicitation method, and then incorporating this into the construction of verbal messages.

	E. NON-SURGICAL CLINICAL SCIENCES
	KNOWLEDGE
	The student knows and understands:
	principles of natural feeding, healthy child nutrition and obesity prevention, as well as nutritional
E.W1	modifications resulting from disease;
	principles for the prevention of childhood illnesses, including screening,
E.W2	balance examinations and immunisation;
	environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
	therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:
	1) rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders;
	2) heart defects, myocarditis, endocarditis and pericarditis, cardiomyopathy, cardiac arrhythmias,
	heart failure, arterial hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, syncope;;
	3) respiratory diseases and allergies, including congenital respiratory defects, bronchial dilatation,
	respiratory infections, tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma, allergic rhinitis, urticaria, atopic
	dermatitis, anaphylactic shock, angioedema;
	4) anaemias, haemorrhagic diathesis, bone marrow failure conditions, childhood malignancies,
	including solid tumours typical for childhood, primary and secondary immunodeficiencies;
	5) acute and chronic abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation, gastrointestinal
	haemorrhage, peptic ulcer disease, inflammatory bowel disease, pancreatic disease, cholestasis,
E.W3	liver disease, food allergies, congenital abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract;
	6) acute kidney injury, chronic kidney disease, urinary tract infections, urinary tract disorders,
	congenital abnormalities of the urinary tract, vesicoureteral reflux disease, kidney stones, diseases
	of the
	glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial diseases (tubulopathies, tubular acidoses), genetically
	determined kidney diseases, renal hypertension;
	7) growth disorders, thyroid and parathyroid diseases, adrenal diseases, diabetes, obesity, puberty
	disorders, gonadal dysfunction;
	8) cerebral palsy, encephalitis and meningitis, seizures, epilepsy;
	9) the most common childhood infectious diseases;
	10) systemic connective tissue diseases, including juvenile idiopathic arthritis, systemic lupus
	erythematosus, dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
	inflammatory, infectious and reactive arthritis and juvenile spondyloarthropathies);
E.W4	issues of the abused and sexually exploited child and the principles of intervention with such patients;
E.W5	issues of mental impairment, behavioural disorders, psychoses, addictions, autism spectrum disorders,
	eating and excretion disorders in children;
E.W6	basic foetal diagnosis and therapy;
	environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
	therapeutic management of the most common adult internal medicine diseases and their
	complications:
	1) cardiovascular diseases, including ischaemic heart disease, heart defects, endocardial diseases,
	heart muscle, pericardium, heart failure (acute and chronic), arterial and venous vascular diseases,
	arterial hypertension (primary and secondary), pulmonary hypertension;
	2) respiratory diseases, including respiratory tract diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease,
	asthma, bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung
E.W7	diseases, pleurisy, mediastinum, obstructive and central sleep apnoea, respiratory failure (acute
	and chronic), respiratory cancers;
	3) diseases of the digestive system, including diseases of the mouth, oesophagus, stomach and
	duodenum, intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and gallbladder, tumours of the digestive system;
	4) endocrine diseases, including diseases of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid,
	adrenal cortex and medulla, ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine tumours, polyglandular syndromes, various types of diabetes, metabolic syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and
	hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;
	5) kidney and urinary tract diseases, including acute kidney injury and chronic kidney disease in
	all stages and their complications, glomerular diseases (primary and secondary, including diabetic
	nephropathy and systemic diseases) and interstitial kidney diseases, renal hypertension, renal cysts,
	incompanity and systemic diseases, and interstitual kidney diseases, tenai hypertension, tenai cysts,

	kidney stones, urinary tract infections (upper and lower), kidney diseases during pregnancy,
	urinary tract tumours - kidney cancer, bladder cancer, prostate cancer;
	6) haematopoietic diseases, including bone marrow aplasia, anaemia, granulocytopenia and
	agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic leukaemias, myelomas, myeloproliferative
	neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes, haemorrhagic diathesis, thrombophilia, blood disorders in
	diseases of other organs;
	7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, early
	arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic,
	idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, erythema nodosum,
	inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and
	bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia), soft tissue
	sarcomas and bone sarcomas.;
	8) allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema;
	9) water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders (dehydration states, conductive states, electrolyte
	disturbances, acidosis and alkalosis).
E.W8	principles of pharmacotherapy in patients with renal failure and renal replacement therapy;
E.W9	principles of nutritional and fluid therapy in various disease states;
	the course and symptoms of the ageing process and the principles of holistic geriatric assessment and
E.W10	multidisciplinary care for older adults;
	peculiarities in the clinical manifestations, diagnosis and therapy of the most common diseases affecting
E.W11	the older adults;
E.W12	risks associated with hospitalisation of older adults;
L. W 12	the basic principles of organising care for an older adult and the responsibilities of a carer for an older
E.W13	adult;
E.W14	types of vascular access and their application, in particular in oncology;
E.W15	basic syndromes of neurological symptoms;
	environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
	therapeutic management of the most common neurological diseases and their complications:
	1) headaches, including migraine, tension headache and headache syndromes and V nerve
	neuralgia;
	2) cerebrovascular diseases, in particular stroke;
	3) epilepsy;
	4) infections of the nervous system, in particular meningitis, Lyme disease, herpes encephalitis,
E.W16	neurotransmission diseases;
	5) dementias, in particular Alzheimer's disease, frontal dementia, vascular dementia and other
	dementia syndromes;
	6) diseases of the basal nuclei, in particular Parkinson's disease;
	7) diseases of the basal nuclei, in particular Parkinson's disease;
	8) diseases of the neuromuscular system, in particular amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, sciatica,
	compression neuropathies;
	9) craniocerebral trauma, in particular concussion;
	10) cancers;
E.W17	general symptomatology of mental disorders and the principles of their classification according to the
D. ((1)	main classification systems;
	environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
	therapeutic management of the most common psychiatric diseases and their complications:
	1) schizophrenia;
	2) affective disorders;
E.W18	3) neurotic and adaptation disorders;
2.,,10	4) eating disorders;
	5) substance use disorders;
	6) sleep disorders;
	7) dementias;
i .	
E.W19	8) personality disorders; suicidal behaviour issues;

E.W20	the nature of mental disorders and their treatment in children, including adolescents, and older adults;
	symptoms of mental disorders in the course of somatic diseases, their impact on the course of the
E.W21	underlying disease and prognosis, as well as the principles of their treatment;
E.W22	issues of human sexuality and the underlying disorders associated with it;
E W22	legal regulations relating to mental health care, with particular reference to
E.W23	rules on admission to psychiatric hospitals;
	issues in oncology, including:
	1) genetic, environmental and epidemiological background, causes, symptoms,
	principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common cancers
	and their complications;
	2) the most common paraneoplastic syndromes and their clinical manifestations;
	3) basics of early cancer detection, principles of screening and preventive measures
	in oncology;
	4) possibilities and limitations of modern cancer treatment (surgical methods,
	radiotherapy and systemic methods, including immunotherapy),
E 11/0.4	indications for cell and gene therapies and targeted and personalised treatment;
E.W24	5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment;
	6) the role of supportive treatment, including nutrition treatment;
	7) principles for organising cancer care, including genetic counselling and
	multidisciplinary care;
	8) practical aspects of statistics in oncology, including principles for the interpretation of clinical findings:
	interpretation of clinical findings; 9) main scales and classifications used in oncology;
	10principles of targeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in adults;
	11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management
	and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and
	the medical records provided;
	principles of qualification for palliative care and therapeutic management of the most common
	problems in palliative medicine, including:
E.W25	1) symptomatic treatment of the most common somatic symptoms;
,,,,	2) management of cancer cachexia and prevention and treatment of pressure sores;
	3) the most common emergencies in palliative medicine;
E Was	principles of palliative care management in a patient with suffering from a serious illness, including
E.W26	terminal conditions;
E WOZ	classification of pain (acute and chronic or nociceptive, neuropathic and nociplastic) and its causes, pain
E.W27	assessment tools and principles of its pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment;
E.W28	the concept of disability;
E.W29	the role of medical rehabilitation and methods of its application;
E.W30	indications for medical rehabilitation in the most common diseases;
E.W31	the basic issues of prevention and the management of occupational exposure to hazardous and noxious
	agents;
E.W32	rules for dealing with suspicion and detection of an infectious disease;
	environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
	therapeutic and preventive management of the most common infectious diseases and their
	complications:
	1) bacterial diseases, including streptococcal, staphylococcal, pneumococcal and meningococcal
	infections, pertussis, tuberculosis, Lyme disease and gastrointestinal infections;
E.W33	2) viral diseases, including respiratory and gastrointestinal infections, viral hepatitis, infections
	with Herpesviridae, human immunodeficiency virus and neurotropic viruses;
	3parasitic diseases, including giardiasis, amebiasis, toxoplasmosis, malaria,
	toxocariasis, trichinosis, roundworm, tapeworm and pinworm;
	4) mycoses, including candidiasis, aspergillosis and pneumocystosis;
	5) nosocomial infections;
E.W34	principles of management of exposure to potentially infectious material;

E.W35	environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic
	management of the most common dermatological and sexually transmitted diseases;
E.W36 E.W37	the causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common
	genetically determined diseases in children and adults;
	environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic
	management of the most common diseases in family physician practice;
E.W38	principles of health-oriented behaviour, basics of prevention and early detection of the most common
L. W 30	civilisation diseases and principles of screening for these diseases;
E.W39	types of biological materials used in laboratory diagnostics and principles of collecting material for
E. W 39	tests;
E.W40	possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests;
E.W41	indications for the implementation of monitored therapy;
E.W42	indications for treatment with blood components and the principles of their administration.
	SKILLS
	The graduate is able to:
	interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception
E.U1	of communication, taking into account the
	biomedical and patient perspectives;
E 110	interview the child and their carers, using skills on the content, process and perception of
E.U2	communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;
	take a medical history in a life-threatening situation using the following scheme:
E.U3	SAMPLE (S - Symptoms, A - Allergies, M - Medications, P - Past medical history, L - Last meal, E -
	Events prior to injury/illness;
E.U4	perform a targeted physical examination of breast and prostate gland in adults;
	carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical
	situation, including:
	1) general internal medicine;
	2) neurological;
E.U5	3) gynaecological;
	4) musculoskeletal;
	5) ophthalmology;
	6) otolaryngology
	7) geriatric;
	perform a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal to adolescent
	period adapted to the specific clinical situation, including:
	1) general paediatric;
E.U6	2) neurological;
	3) musculoskeletal system;
	4) ophthalmology;
	5) otolaryngology;
E.U7	carry out a psychiatric examination of the patient and assess his mental state;
	carry out balance examinations, including comparing anthropometric and blood pressure measurements
E.U8	with data on centile grids, as well as assess the progression of puberty;
E.U9	recognise the most common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their
	results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment and assess
	the indications for specialist consultation, particularly for symptoms such as:
	1) fever;
	2) weakness;
	3) loss of appetite
	4) weight loss;
	5) shock;
	6) cardiac arrest;
	7) disturbance of consciousness, including fainting;
	8) oedema;
	9) rash;
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	10) coughing and expectoration;
	11) haemoptysis;
	12) dyspnoea;
	13) nasal and ear discharge;
	14) chest pain;
	15) palpitations;
	16) cyanosis;
	17) nausea and vomiting;
	18) swallowing disorder;
	19) abdominal pain;
	20) presence of blood in stool;
	21) constipation and diarrhoea;
	22) jaundice;
	23) bloating and abdominal resistance;
	24) anaemia;
	25) lymphadenopathy;
	26) urinary disturbances;
	27) haematuria and proteinuria;
	28) menstrual disorders;
	29) depressed mood and anxiety;
	30) memory and cognitive dysfunction;
	31) headache;
	32) dizziness;
	33) paresis;
	34) seizures;
	35) back pain;
	36) joint pain;
	37) trauma or burn;
	38) dehydration and overhydration;
	recognise the most common symptoms of disease in children, apply diagnostic tests
	and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of
	treatment and assess indications for specialist consultation, in particular for symptoms such as:
	1) fever;
	2) cough and expectoration;
	3) dyspnoea;
	4) nasal and ear discharge;
	5) urinary disturbances;
	6) rash;
	7) anaemia;
	8) eating disorders;
	9) growth disorders;
E.U10	10) convulsions and disturbances of consciousness;
E.010	11) palpitations;
	12) fainting;
	13) osteoarticular pain;
	14) oedema;
	15) lymphadenopathy;
	16) abdominal pain;
	17) constipation and diarrhoea;
	18) presence of blood in stool;
	19) dehydration;
	20) jaundice;
	21) cyanosis;
	22) headache;
	23) red eye syndrome;

	recognise the symptoms of hazardous and harmful use of alcohol and
E.U11	problematic use of other psychoactive substances, symptoms of psychoactive substance dependence and
	behavioural addictions, and propose appropriate therapeutic and medical treatment;
E.U12	recognise conditions requiring hospital treatment;
E.U13	qualify the patient for preventive vaccination;
	perform medical procedures and treatments, including:
	1) measuring and assessing basic vital functions (temperature, pulse, blood pressure
	arterial blood pressure) and monitoring them using a cardiomonitor
	and pulse oximeter;
	2. various forms of inhalation therapy, and make the choice of inhaler for the clinical condition of the
	patient;
	3) measurement of peak expiratory flow;
	4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods;
	5) non-instrumented and instrumented airway management;
	6) intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous drug administration;
	7) drawing and securing blood for laboratory tests, including microbiology tests;
E.U14	8) collection of arterialised blood and arterialised capillary blood;
	9) collection of swabs for microbiological and cytological examinations;
	10) catheterisation of the urinary bladder in male and female;
	11) insertion of a gastric tube;
	12) rectal infusion;
	13) standard resting electrocardiogram, and interpret the result;
	14) defibrillation, electrical cardioversion and external electro-stimulation;
	15) strip testing, including glucose measurement using a glucometer;
	16) pleural procedures: puncture and decompression of emphysema;
	17) anterior nasal tamponade;
	18) ultrasound examination in life-threatening emergencies according to the FAST protocol (Focussed
E.U15	Assessment with Sonography in Trauma) or equivalent, and interpret the its result;
E.U16	use personal protective equipment appropriate to the clinical situation; determine the patient's death;
E.U17	participate in the process of a patient dying with dignity, using the potential of palliative care;
E.U18	maintain patient medical records, also in electronic form, in accordance with the law;
E.U16	plan diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management of
E.U19	cancer treatment on the basis of test results and medical documentation provided;
E.U20	provide health care services using available IT or communication systems used in health care;
E.U21	conduct patient health education, including nutrition education tailored to individual needs;
E.U22	apply rational antibiotic therapy depending on the patient's clinical condition;
E.U22	conduct a conversation with the patient, taking into account the pattern of the conversation (starting the
	conduct a conversation with the patient, taking into account the patient of the conversation (starting the conversation, gathering information, explaining and planning, ending the conversation), taking into
E.U23	account the structuring of such a conversation and shaping the relationship with the patient using the
L.023	chosen model (e.g., Calgary-Cambridge guidelines, Segue, Kalamazoo Consensus, Maastricht Maas
	Global), also through electronic communications;
E.U24	take a history with the patient for the presence of suicidal thoughts, in case it is warranted;
1.027	communicate information to the patient, adapting the amount and content to the patient's needs
E.U25	and capabilities of the patient, and supplement verbal information with models and written information,
L.023	including charts and instructions, and use them accordingly;
	make diagnostic and therapeutic decisions together with the patient (assess the patient's involvement,
	needs and possibilities, encourage the patient to take an active part in the decision-making process,
E.U26	discuss advantages, disadvantages, expected results and consequences of the decision) and obtain
	patient's conscious consent;
	communicate with patients from groups at risk of economic or social exclusion, while respecting their
E.U27	dignity;
	identify social determinants of health, indicators of anti-health and self-destructive behaviors and
E.U28	discuss them with the patient and make a note in the medical documentation;
	discuss them with the patient and make a note in the medical documentation,

E.U29	identify possible indicators of violence, including domestic violence, conduct an interview to verify whether there is a risk that the patient is experiencing violence, make a note in the medical
E.029	documentation and initiate the "Blue Card" (<i>Niebieska Karta</i>) procedure;
T 1100	apply the principles of providing feedback (constructive, non-judgmental, descriptive) as part of team
E.U30	cooperation;
E 1121	accept, explain and analyse your own role and responsibilities within the team and recognise your role
E.U31	as a doctor in the team;
E.U32	obtain information from team members, respecting their diverse opinions and specialized competences,
2.032	and take this information into account in the patient's diagnostic and therapeutic plan;
E.U33	discuss the patient's situation in the team, excluding subjective assessments,
	respecting the patient's dignity; use the following protocols (e.g. when transferring patient care,
	ordering or providing patient consultations):
	1) ATMIST (A (Age), T (Time of injury), M (Mechanism of injury), I (Injury suspected -suspected
E.U34	effects of the injury), S (Symptoms/Signs), T (Treatment/Time – treatment and time);
	2) RSVP/ISBAR (R (Reason), S (Story)
	V (Vital signs – vital signs), P (Plan – plan for the patient)/I (Introduction – introduction), S (Situation),
	B (Background), A (Assessment), R (Recommendation).
	F SURGICAL CLINICAL SCIENCES
	KNOWLEDGE The angle state by some and an design dec
	The graduate knows and understands: causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management
	for the most common diseases requiring surgical treatment in adults:
	1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases;
F.W1	2) diseases of the thorax;
	3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck;
	4) bone fractures and organ injuries;
	5) cancers;
F.W2	causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management
F.W3	for the most common congenital malformations and diseases requiring surgical treatment in children;
F. W 3	basic classical and minimally invasive surgical techniques; eligibility rules for basic surgery and invasive diagnostic and treatment procedures and the most
F.W4	common complications;
F.W5	the most common complications of modern oncology treatment;
F.W6	principles of perioperative safety, preparation of the patient for surgery, performance of general and
	local anaesthesia and controlled sedation;
F.W7	principles of postoperative treatment with pain therapy and monitoring post-operative care;
F.W8	indications and principles of intensive care;
F.W9	guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation of neonates, children and adults;
	the most common life-threatening conditions in children and adults and the management of these conditions, in particular in:
	1) sepsis;
	2) shock;
	3) haemorrhage
F.W10	4) water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders;
	5) poisoning
	6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia;
	7) other acute conditions of origin:
	a) cardiovascular, b) respiratory,
	c) neurological,
	d) renal
	e) oncological and haematological,
	f) diabetes and endocrinology,
	g) psychiatric,

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F.W21 tissues and haematopoietic cells, complications of treatment and principles for long-term care after transplantation; F.W22 conditions where life expectancy, functional status or patient preference limit management according to disease-specific guidelines; F.W23 principles for the presumption and diagnosis of brain death.					
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F.W23 principles for the presumption and diagnosis of brain death.	F.W22				
	F.W23				
- 		SKILLS			

	The graduate is able to:
D.I.I.I	wash hands surgically, put on sterile gloves, dress for surgery or a procedure requiring sterility, prepare
F.U1	the surgical field in accordance with aseptic rules, and participate in the surgical procedure;
F.U2	apply and change a sterile dressing;
F.U3	assess and treat a simple wound, including local anesthesia (superficial, infiltration), applying and removing surgical sutures, applying and changing a sterile surgical dressing;
F.U4	recognise the most common life-threatening conditions, including using various imaging techniques;
	recognise the most common types of fractures, especially long bones, based on radiological
F.U5	examination;
F.U6	temporarily immobilize the limb, and select the type of immobilization in typical clinical situations as well as check the proper blood supply to the limb after applying the immobilization dressing;
F.U7	immobilize the cervical and thoracolumbar spine after injury;
F.U8	treat external bleeding;
F.U9	conduct basic life support (BLS) in neonates and children in accordance with the guidelines of the European Resuscitation Council (ERC);
F.U10	conduct advanced life support in neonates (Newborn Life Support, NLS) and children (Pediatric Advanced Life Support, PALS) in accordance with ERC guidelines;
F.U11	perform basic life support in adults, including using an automatic external defibrillator, in accordance with ERC guidelines;
F.U12	conduct advanced life support (ALS) in adults in accordance with ERC guidelines;
	apply proper medical treatment in the case of physiological pregnancy and postpartum in accordance
F.U13	with the standards of perinatal care;
	recognise the most common symptoms indicating an abnormal course of pregnancy and postpartum,
	apply and interpret diagnostic tests, perform differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor
F.U14	treatment effects and evaluate
	indications for specialist consultation, especially in the case of abdominal pain, uterine contractions,
	vaginal bleeding, abnormal heart rate and foetal movement, hypertension;
F.U15	detect and interpret foetal heart activity;
F.U16	recognise the beginning of labor and symptoms of abnormal labor;
F.U17	assist in physiological childbirth;
F.U18	apply proper medical treatment in case of abnormal bleeding from the genital tract, amenorrhea, pelvic pain (pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy), vaginitis and vulvitis, sexually transmitted diseases;
F.U19	apply proper medical treatment in the field of birth control;
	recognise ophthalmological conditions requiring urgent specialist assistance and provide initial pre-
F.U20	hospital assistance in cases of physical and chemical injuries to the eye;
	pass unfavorable messages using the selected protocol, e.g.:
	1) SPIKES: S (Setting – appropriate environment), P (Perception – getting to know how much the
	interlocutor knows), I (Invitation/Information – invitation to conversation / information), K (Knowledge
	– providing unfavorable information), E (Emotions and empathy), S (Strategy and summary),
	2) EMPATHY: E (Emotions), M (Place), P (Patient's perspective), A (Appropriate language), T
	(Message content), I (Additional information), A (Annotation in the documentation), Journal of Laws –
F.U21	- 35 - 34 - Pos. 2152 3) ABCDE: A (Advance preparation - preparing for a conversation), B (Building
1.021	therapeutic environment - establishing good contact with the family), C (Communicating well -
	conveying bad news, taking into account the rules of communication), D (Dealing with reactions –
	dealing with difficult emotions), E (Encouraging
	and validate emotions – right to show emotions, redirect them and respond appropriately, aiming to end
	the meeting)
	- including supporting the family in the process of dying with dignity and informing the family about
	the patient's death;
	obtain information from team members, respecting their diverse opinions and specialized competences,
F.U22	and include this information in the patient's diagnostic and therapeutic plan, as well as use ATMIST and
	RSVP/ISBAR protocols.
	G. LEGAL AND ORGANISATIONAL ASPECTS OF MEDICINE KNOWLEDGE
	IZ INTERNAL ELLER VIII

G.W1 The graduate knows and understands: methods for assessing individual and population health, measures and principles for population health, disease classification systems and medical procedures;					
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determinants of disease, ways of identifying and analysing disease risk factors, advan	ntages and				
G.W2 disadvantages of epidemiological studies and principles of causal inference in medic	•				
the epidemiology of infectious diseases, including those related to health care, and the					
G.W3 ones, types and modes of prevention at different stages of the natural history of diseases.					
principles of epidemiological surveillance;	isc, and the fole and				
the concept and functions of public health, the concept, tasks and methods of health	promotion the				
concept of quality in health care and the factors influencing it, the structure and orga					
health care system at national and global level, and the impact of economic condition	is on hearth care				
options;	11-ti				
legal regulations concerning patients' rights and the Patient Ombudsman, as well as l					
G.W5 relevant to the medical activity in the field of labour law, the basis of the medical pro-	diession and the				
functioning of the medical self-government;					
legal regulations on the organisation and financing of the health care system,					
G.W6 the provision of health services financed from public funds and the principles of orga					
entities, the principles of operation of information and communication tools and serv	ices in health care				
(e-health);					
G.W7 the legal obligations of the doctor in determining the death of a patient;	1 ' 1				
G.W8 legal regulations on medical experimentation and the conduct of scientific research in	nvolving human				
participants;	11' 4'				
G.W9 legislation on transplantation, artificial procreation, abortion, aesthetic treatments, pa	illiative care,				
persistent therapy, mental illness, infectious diseases;					
G.W10 regulacje prawne dotyczące obowiązków lekarza w przypadku podejrzenia przemocy					
basic pharmaceutical law regulations, including the principles of marketing medicina					
G.W11 products, issuing prescriptions, including e-prescriptions, reimbursement of medicine	es, cooperation				
between the doctor and the pharmacist, reporting of adverse drug reactions;	1'. C.1 1 .				
legal regulations on medical confidentiality, the criminal, civil and professional liabi	•				
G.W12 the principles of keeping, storing and providing access to medical records, including	e-documentation,				
and the protection of personal data;	1				
G.W13 the concepts of violent death and sudden death and the differences between trauma a					
G.W14 the legal basis and principles of the medical practitioner's conduct during the inspect	ion of the corpse at				
the scene of its discovery and the forensic medical examination of the corpse;	1				
G.W15 principles of forensic medical diagnosis and opinion in cases involving infanticide an	nd reconstruction of				
the circumstances of a road accident;					
G.W16 principles for expert opinions;					
G.W17 principles of forensic medical opinion regarding ability to participate in procedural a	ctivities, biological				
effect and damage to health;					
G.W18 the concept and typology of adverse events, including medical errors and medical inc	cidents, their most				
common causes, consequences, principles of prevention and opinions in such cases;					
G.W19 principles of collecting material for toxicological and haemogenetic tests;	1.0.1.1				
the legal regulation of the provision of information on a patient's health during life an					
G.W20 including the scope of the information, the circle of persons entitled to receive the in					
rules on its provision to other persons, as well as the limitations on the scope of the i	nformation				
provided;					
G.W21 the epidemiology of cancer, in particular nutritional, environmental and other lifestyl	le-related				
determinants of cancer risk;					
the importance of screening tests in oncology, including the risks associated with dia					
G.W22 healthy individuals, and the health benefits in relation to the most common cancers in	n the Republic of				
Poland.					
SKILLS					
The graduate is able to:	11 . 1 . 1 .				
describe the demographic structure of the population and, on this basis, assess and pr	redict health				
G.U1 describe the demographic structure of the population and, on this basis, assess and problems of the population;					

G.U2	collect information on the conditions and presence of risk factors for infectious and non-infectious
C IIO	diseases and plan preventive activities at various levels of prevention;
G.U3	interpret positive and negative measures of health;
G.U4	assess the epidemiological situation of infectious and non-infectious diseases in the Republic of Poland and in the world;
G.U5	explain to people using health services their basic rights and the legal basis for providing these services;
	issue medical statements and medical certificates, prepare opinions for the patient, authorized bodies
G.U6	and entities, prepare and maintain medical records (in electronic and paper form) and use information
	and communication tools and services in health care (e-health);
G.U7	recognise behaviors and symptoms indicating the possibility of violence, including domestic violence, when examining a patient;
	act in a way that prevents adverse events and ensures quality in the protection of patient health and
G.U8	safety, monitor the occurrence of adverse events and responds to them, inform about their occurrence
	and analyze their causes;
G.U9	collect blood for toxicological tests and secure material for hemogenetic tests;
G.U10	organise the working environment in such a way as to ensure the safety of the patient and other persons,
0.010	taking into account the influence of human factors and ergonomic principles;
G.U11	ustalić możliwość zastosowania nowych sposobów leczenia w odniesieniu do danego pacjenta w
0.011	oparciu o aktualne wyniki badań klinicznych.
	H. PRACTICAL CLINICAL CLERKSHIP IN THE 6TH YEAR
	SKILLS
	The graduate is able to:
H.U1	measure and assess basic vital functions (temperature, heart rate, blood pressure) and monitor them
	using a cardiomonitor and a pulse oximeter;
H.U2	perform non-instrumental and instrumental airway clearing;
H.U3	measure peak expiratory flow;
H.U4	collect and secure blood and other biological material for laboratory tests, including microbiological
	ones;
H.U5	perform intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous administration of the drug;
H.U6	perform various forms of inhalation therapy and select an inhaler appropriate to the clinical situation;
H.U7	collect arterialised blood and arterialised capillary blood;
H.U8	perform strip tests, including measuring glucose concentration using a glucometer;
H.U9	take swabs for microbiological and cytological tests;
H.U10	perform urinary bladder catheterization in a woman and a man;
H.U11	insert a gastric tube;
H.U12	perform a rectal enema;
H.U13	perform pleural procedures: puncture and decompression of pneumothorax;
H.U14	perform a standard resting electrocardiogram and interpret its result;
H.U15	perform defibrillation, electrical cardioversion, external electrostimulation;
H.U16	wash hands surgically, put on sterile gloves, dress for an operation or procedure requiring sterility,
	prepare the operating field in accordance with aseptic rules and participate in the surgical procedure;
H.U17	apply and change a sterile dressing;
H.U18	assess and treat a simple wound, including local anaesthesia (superficial, infiltration), apply and remove
	surgical sutures, apply and change a sterile surgical dressing;
H.U19	treat external bleeding;
H.U20	temporarily immobilize the limb, select the type of immobilization in typical clinical situations and
II II 1	check the proper blood supply to the limb after applying the immobilization dressing;
H.U21	immobilize the cervical and thoracolumbar spine after injury;
H.U22	perform anterior nasal tamponade;
H.U23	perform an ultrasound examination in life-threatening situations according to the FAST protocol or its
11 110 4	equivalent and interpret its result;
H.U24	use personal protective equipment appropriate to the clinical situation;
H.U25	interview an adult, including an older adult, using skills regarding the content, process and perception of
	communication, taking into account the biomedical perspective and the patient's perspective;

H.U26	interview a child and his/her caregivers, using skills regarding the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;					
H.U27	interview a patient in a life-threatening situation using the SAMPLE scheme;					
H.U28	perform a complete and focused physical examination of the adult tailored to the specific clinical situation;					
H.U29	conduct a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal period to adolescence, adapted to the specific clinical situation;					
H.U30	convey unfavorable news using the selected protocol (e.g. SPIKES, EMPATHY, ABCDE), including supporting the family in the process of the patient dying with dignity and informing the family about the patient's death;					
H.U31	obtain information from team members, respecting their diverse opinions and specialized competences, take this information into account in the patient's diagnostic and therapeutic plan, and apply ATMIST, RSVP/ISBAR protocols;					
H.U32	conduct a psychiatric examination of the patient and assess his/her mental state;					
H.U33	confirm the patient's death;					
H.U34	conduct check-up tests, including comparison of anthropometric and blood pressure measurements with data on percentile charts, and assess the degree of puberty;					
H.U35	qualify the patient for immunisation;					
H.U36	perform oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods					
H.U37	perform basic life support (BLS) in neonates and children in accordance with ERC guidelines;					
	perform advanced neonatal resuscitation (NLS) and paediatric resuscitation (PALS) in accordance with					
H.U38	ERC guidelines;					
H.U39	perform basic life support (BLS) in adults, including using an automated external defibrillator, in accordance with ERC guidelines;					
H.U40	perform advanced life support (ALS) in adults in accordance with ERC guidelines;					
H.U41	recognise the most common life-threatening conditions, with the application of various imaging techniques;					
H.U42	recognise ophthalmological conditions requiring urgent specialist assistance and provide initial pre-					
111142	hospital assistance in cases of physical and chemical injuries to the eye;					
H.U43	perform detection and interpretation of foetal heart function;					
H.U44	perform activities while assisting in physiological childbirth.					
	SOCIAL COMPETENCE					
	The graduate is ready to:					
K_K01	establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences;					
K_K02	consider patient's well-being as a priority;					
K_K03	observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights;					
K_K04	take action towards the patient based on ethical principles, while being aware of the social determinants and limitations resulting from the disease;					
K_K05	identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs;					
K_K06	promote health behaviours;					
K_K07	use objective sources of information;					
K_K08	formulate opinions based on own assessment and observation;					
K_K09	implement the principles of professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment;					
K_K10	formulate opinions pertaining to different aspects of professional activity;					
K_K11	accept the responsibility associated with decisions taken as part of professional activities, including self and other people's safety.					
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Description of the process leading to obtaining the learning outcomes

Faculty offering the programme:	Faculty of Medicine
Programme:	medicine
Level of study:	long-cycle studies
Level of the Polish Qualifications Framework:	level 7
Degree profile:	general academic
Association of the field of study with scientific or artistic discipline(s) to which the learning outcomes	Discipline: medical sciences (100%)
refer:	Main discipline: medical sciences
Mode of study:	full-time studies
Number of semesters:	12
Number of ECTS credits required to complete a programme at a given level:	360
Total number of didactic hours:	5835
Professional title awarded to graduates:	lekarz
Indication of the relation of the study programme to the NCU mission and strategy:	The training of future doctors at the Faculty of Medicine at NCU Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz aims at equipping graduates with knowledge, skills and professional competences in accordance with the Polish Qualification Framework and the standards in force in the European Union, while it is based on models of the global reach, as well as the needs of the Polish and European labour markets. Such a process makes it possible to increase the quality of the health services provided, which are one of the most important elements in the development of modern civil societies - determining the sense of social health security. The compatibility of the curriculum in the Medicine programme shows a connection with the mission and strategy of Nicolaus Copernicus University for 2021-2026 and with the strategy for the development of the Faculty of Medicine - through humanism to medicine, while shaping young people's attitudes in terms of culture and respect for academic customs in an atmosphere of freedom, equality and principles of co-partnership. The designed didactic and scientific process is aimed at comprehensive education of students, the main goal of which is the acquisition of a wealth of knowledge and practical skills needed by a doctor to meet the challenges and expectations of modern civilisation - regarding the development of intellectual potential and increased innovation. This is guaranteed by the rapid development of medicine and clinical sciences. The academic teaching of medical students is carried out on many levels of modern education,

with a focus on scientific activities, corresponding to the current and future needs of society. The learning outcomes achieved by the students prepare them for their profession with the ability to use modern forms of diagnosis from a scientific aspect and to analyse research results, both from a theoretical and practical point of view.

An integral part of the academic teaching of medical students, in accordance with the NCU mission, is its popularisation activity, taking into account health promotion and the implementation of prevention, which determines the success of all medical activity. Teaching and educating students in the acquisition of social competences, included in the curriculum, is performed in accordance with the universal ethical principles and rules of conduct established in the tradition of European universities. The curriculum aims not only at the acquisition of the latest knowledge and practical skills in the field of medicine, but also at the comprehensive development of personality, creativity, sensitivity and empathy, as well as at the acquisition of proper moral principles through the development of social and humanitarian activity and care for the general level of culture.

In addition, the Faculty of Medicine at Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz, using innovative educational techniques, develops the need for self-education and education aimed at shaping in students creative personalities and acquiring appropriate practical skills.

The curriculum of medical education is also in line with the Strategy for the Development of Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń, whose main strategic objective is to achieve a prominent place among European universities. It is also designed so that its implementation contributes to the achievement of a number of directional goals, including strengthening Nicolaus Copernicus University's position as one of the leading academic centres in Poland.

In view of the curriculum - in accordance with the mission of NCU - the students of the Medicine programme are given opportunities to undertake activities resulting from academic cooperation in the European and global dimension. The internationalisation of scientific and didactic activities at the Faculty of Medicine of the Medical College in Bydgoszcz takes place by including classes in English, German and French in the educational offer and conducting active scientific cooperation, which is manifested, among others, by joint publications, research projects, scientific internships, study visits and conducting international studies at the Faculty of Medicine.

In addition, it should be mentioned that the curriculum for Medicine programme has been constructed in such a way as to best fit in with the mission of the Faculty of Medicine of Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz and to fully realise its strategic goals. The structured proper educational process and the staff consisting of academic teachers with extensive experience and scientific achievements in numerous clinical disciplines, allows to undertake joint national

		education	ernational research projects and create onal offer for the acquisition of professional sonal competences.	
	Courses/Groups of c	coursess along with expected learn	ning outcomes	
Groups of courses	Course	Expected learning outcomes	Forms and methods of training which ensure the achievement of learning outcomes	Methods for the verification and assessment of the learning outcomes achieved by the student
Group A	Normal Anatomy (1/2)	Lectures: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: A.W1.the structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; A.W3. microarchitecture of tissues, extracellular matrix and organs; A.W4. stages of development of the human embryo, the structure and function of the foetal membranes and placenta, the stages of development of the various organs and the effects of harmful factors on embryonic and foetal development (teratogenic); A.U3. explain the anatomical basis of the physical examination; A.U4. infer relationships between anatomical structures on the basis of of intravenous diagnostic examinations, particularly in the field of radiology. K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs K_K07 use objective sources of information K_K11 accept the responsibility associated with decisions taken as part of professional activities, including self and other people's safety.	Lectures: informative lecture conversational lecture educational discussion analysis of case reports Tutorials: demonstration using formalin preparations and anatomical models, anatomical preparation, extended observation, didactic discussion, case analysis using preparation films and anatomical charts.	Lectures: Theoretical test: $(\ge 60\%)$ Extended observation: $(\ge 50\%)$ Tutorials: Practical test: $(\ge 60\%)$ Theoretical test: $(\ge 60\%)$ Extended observation: $(\ge 50\%)$

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	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:		
	A.W1. the structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; A.W3. microarchitecture of tissues, extracellular matrix and organs; A.W4. stages of development of the human embryo, the structure and function of the foetal membranes and placenta, the stages of development of the various organs and the effects of harmful factors on embryonic and foetal development (teratogenic); A.U3. explain the anatomical basis of the physical examination; A.U4.infer relationships between anatomical structures on the basis of of intravenous diagnostic examinations, particularly in the field of radiology.' K_K01 establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences; K_K04 take action towards the patient based on ethical principles, while being aware of the social determinants and limitations resulting from the disease; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information; K_K11 accept the responsibility associated with decisions taken as part of professional activities, including self and other people's safety.		
Normal Anatomy (2/2)	Lectures: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: A.W1. structure of the human body in a	Lectures:	Lectures: Theoretical exam: (≥ 60%) Extended observation: (≥ 50%) Tutorials: Practical test: (≥ 60%)
	topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including	 demonstration using formalin preparations and anatomical models, anatomical preparation, 	Theoretical test: $(\ge 60\%)$ Theoretical exam: $(\ge 60\%)$ Extended observation: $(\ge 50\%)$

anatomical, histological and embryological • extended observation,
terminology; • didactic discussion.
A.W3. microarchitecture of tissues, • case analysis using preparation films and
extracellular matrix and organs; anatomical charts.
A.W4. stages of development of the
human embryo, the structure and function
of the foetal membranes and placenta, the
stages of development of the various
organs and the effects of harmful factors
on embryonic and foetal development
(teratogenic);
A.U3. explain the anatomical basis of the
physical examination;
A.U4. infer relationships between
anatomical structures on the basis of
of intravenous diagnostic examinations,
particularly in the field of radiology;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs:
K_K07 use objective sources of
information;
K_K11 accept the responsibility
associated with decisions taken as part of
professional activities, including self and
other people's safety.
omer people's safety.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
A.W1. structure of the human body in a
topographical and functional approach,
including topographical relationships
between different organs, including
anatomical, histological and
embryological terminology;
A.W3. microarchitecture of tissues,
extracellular matrix and organs ;
A.W4. stages of development of the
human embryo, the structure and function
of the foetal membranes and placenta, the
stages of development of the various
organs and the effects of harmful factors
on embryonic and foetal development
(teratogenic);
A.U3. explain the anatomical basis of the
physical examination;
A.U4. infer relationships between
anatomical structures on the basis of

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	of intravenous diagnostic examinations, particularly in the field of radiology;		
	K_K01 establish and maintain deep and		
	respectful contact with the patient, as well		
	as to show understanding for ideological		
	and cultural differences;		
	K_K04 take action towards the patient		
	based on ethical principles, while being		
	aware of the social determinants and		
	limitations resulting from the disease;		
	K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs;		
	K_K07 use objective sources of		
	information;		
	K_K11 accept the responsibility associated with decisions taken as part of		
	professional activities, including self and		
	other people's safety.		
Histology	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
Histology	Decidies.	• informative lecture	Semester test (≥ 60%)
	The graduate knows and understands/is	conversational lecture	Final written exam (≥60%)
	able to/is ready to:	educational discussion	Extended observation
	usic to/15 ready to:	Tutorials:	(> 50%)
	A.W1. structure of the human body in a	didactic discussion	Tutorials:
	topographical and functional approach,	practical exercises	Practical test (0-1)
	including topographical relationships	analysis of microscopic images	Written test: $(\geq 60\%)$
	between different organs, including	analysis of inicroscopic images	Recognition of histological slides as
	anatomical, histological and		part of the practical part of the exam
	embryological terminology;		(≥ 60%)
	A.W2. cellular structures and their		Extended observation
	functional specialisations;		(> 50%)
	A.W3. microarchitecture of tissues,		
	extracellular matrix and organs;		
	K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs;		
	K_K07 use objective sources of		
	information.		
	Tutorials:		
	i uwidis:		
	The graduate knows and understands/is		
	able to/is ready to:		
	and was tought		
	A.W1. structure of the human body in a		
	topographical and functional approach,		
	including topographical relationships		
	between different organs, including		
	anatomical, histological and		
1		1	1
	embryological terminology;		

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	A.W2. cellular structures and their		
	functional specialisations;		
	A.W3. microarchitecture of tissues,		
	extracellular matrix and organs;		
	A.U1. operate an optical microscope,		
	including the use of immersion;		
	A.U2. recognise structures corresponding		
	to organs, tissues, cells and cellular		
	structures, describe in microscopic images		
	and interpret their structure and the		
	relationship between structure and		
	function;		
	K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs;		
	K_K07 use objective sources of		
	information.		
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Embryology	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
		 informative lecture 	Final written exam (≥60%)
	The graduate knows and understands/is	 conversational lecture 	Extended observation
	able to/is ready to:	 educational discussion 	(> 50%)
		Tutorials:	Tutorials:
	A.W1. structure of the human body in a	didactic discussion	Oral test: (≥60%)
	topographical and functional approach,		Practical test: (≥60%)
	including topographical relationships	practical exercises	Extended observation
	between different organs, including	 analysis of microscopic images 	(> 50%)
	anatomical, histological and		(> 3070)
	embryological terminology;		
	A.W4. stages of development of the		
	human embryo, the structure and function		
	of the foetal membranes and placenta, the		
	stages of development of the various		
	organs and the effects of harmful factors		
	on embryonic and foetal development		
	(teratogenic);;		
	F.W15. female reproductive functions, the		
	disorders associated with them and the		
	management of diagnostic and therapeutic		
	management concerning in particular:		
	1) the menstrual cycle and its disorders;		
	2) pregnancy;		
	3) physiological childbirth, pathological		
	childbirth and puerperium;		
	4) inflammation and tumours of the genital		
	tract;		
	5) birth regulation and assisted		
	reproduction;		
	6) menopause;		
	7) basic gynaecological diagnostics and		
	procedures;	1	

F.W16. male reproductive functions and
the disorders associated with them as well
as diagnostic and therapeutic management;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs;
K_K07 use objective sources of
information.
information.
Tutorials:
Tutoriais.
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
able to/is ready to.
A.W1. structure of the human body in a
topographical and functional approach,
including topographical relationships
between different organs, including
anatomical, histological and
embryological terminology;
A.W4. stages of development of the
human embryo, the structure and function
of the foetal membranes and placenta, the
of the focial memoranes and placenta, the
stages of development of the various
organs and the effects of harmful factors
on embryonic and foetal development
(teratogenic);
F.W15. female reproductive functions, the
disorders associated with them and the
management of diagnostic and therapeutic
management concerning in particular:
1) the menstrual cycle and its disorders;
2) pregnancy;
3) physiological childbirth, pathological
childbirth and puerperium;
4) inflammation and tumours of the genital
tract;
5) birth regulation and assisted
reproduction;
6) menopause;
7) basic gynaecological diagnostics and
procedures;
F.W16. male reproductive functions and
the disorders associated with them as well
as diagnostic and therapeutic management;
A.U1. operate an optical microscope,
including the use of immersion;
A.U2. recognise structures corresponding
to organs, tissues, cells and cellular
structures, describe in microscopic images
and interpret their structure and the

		relationship between structure and function; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational		
		deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information.		
Group B	General Chemistry	Lectures: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: B.W2. acid-base balance and the mechanism of action of buffers and their importance in body homeostasis; B.W3. concepts of solubility, osmotic pressure, isotonia, colloidal solutions and Gibbs-Donnan equilibrium; B.U3. calculate the molar and percentage concentrations of compounds and the concentrations of substances in isoosmotic, mono- and multi-component solutions; B.U4. calculate the solubility of inorganic compounds, identify the chemical basis of the solubility or lack thereof of organic compounds and its practical relevance to nutrition and therapy; B.U5. determine the pH of a solution and the effect of pH changes on inorganic and organic compounds; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information. Tutorials: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: B.W2. acid-base balance and the mechanism of action of buffers and their importance in body homeostasis; B.W3. the concepts of solubility, osmotic pressure, isotonia, colloidal solutions and Gibbs-Donnan equilibrium; B.U3. calculate the molar and percentage concentrations of compounds and the concentrations of substances in iso-	Lectures:	Lectures: Extended observation (> 50%) Tutorials: Final test (> 60%) Reports – (grading system: pass/fail) Practical implementation of tasks (grading system: pass/fail) Extended observation (>50%)

	osmotic, mono- and multi-component		
	solutions; B.U4. calculate the solubility of inorganic		
	compounds, identify the chemical basis of the solubility or lack thereof of organic		
	compounds and its practical relevance to		
	nutrition and therapy; B.U5. determine the pH of a solution and		
	the effect of pH changes on inorganic and		
	organic compounds;		
	B.U11. plan and carry out scientific research and interpret the results and		
	formulate conclusions;		
	K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs;		
	K_K07 use objective sources of		
	information; K_K08 formulate opinions based on own		
	assessment and observation.		
Biochemistry (1/2)	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures: Mid-term test (MCQ)
	The graduate knows and understands/is	didactic discussion	(> 60%)
	able to/is ready to:	Tutorials:	Extended observation
	B.W1. water and electrolyte management	explanation,problem-based method,	(> 50%) Tutorials:
	in biological systems;	didactic discussion,	Mid-term test (MCQ)
	B.W2. acid-base balance and the mechanism of action of buffers and their	• case method,	(> 60%) Oral or written answer
	importance in body homeostasis;	laboratory tests,practical tasks,	(> 60%
	B.W9. structure of lipids and	practical tasks,demonstration,	Observation of student activities
	polysaccharides and their functions in cellular and extracellular structures;	 project method 	during practical tasks (> 60%) Report (> 60%)
	B.W10. I-, II-, III- and IV-order structures		Oral presentation (> 60%)
	of proteins as well as post-translational and functional modifications of proteins		Extended observation (> 50%)
	and their significance;		(> 50/0)
	B.W11. function of nucleotides in the cell,		
	the I- and II-strand structures of DNA and RNA and the structure of chromatin;		
	B.W13. basic catabolic and anabolic		
	pathways, the ways in which they are regulated and how they are influenced by		
	genetic and environmental factors;		
	B.W15. metabolic changes taking place in		
	the organs and the metabolic, biochemical and molecular basis of disease and		
	therapy;		
	C.W39. consequences of deficiency and excess of vitamins and minerals;		

B.U.S. determine the pHi of a solution and the effect of pH changes on inverganic and organic compounds: K. NOS identify and exception contained the exception of the contained	
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	K_K08 formulate opinions based on own assessment and observation		
Biochemistry (2/2)	Lectures: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: B.W1. water and electrolyte management in biological systems; B.W2. acid-base balance and the mechanism of action of buffers and their importance in body homeostasis; B.W6. physicochemical and molecular basis of the sensory organs; B.W9. structure of lipids and polysaccharides and their functions in cellular and extracellular structures; B.W11. function of nucleotides in the cell, the I- and II-strand structures of DNA and RNA and the structure of chromatin; B.W13. basic catabolic and anabolic pathways, the ways in which they are regulated and how they are influenced by genetic and environmental factors; B.W15. metabolic changes taking place in the organs and the metabolic, biochemical and molecular basis of disease and therapy; C.W39. consequences of deficiency and excess of vitamins and minerals; B.U6. predict the direction of biochemical processes in relation to the energy status of cells; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information. Seminars: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: B.W1. water and electrolyte management in biological systems; B.W2. acid-base balance and the mechanism of action of buffers and their importance in body homeostasis;	Lectures:	Lectures: Exam (MCQ) (> 60%) Mid-term test (MCQ) (> 60%) Extended observation (> 50%) Seminars: Oral or written answer (> 60%) Oral presentation (> 60%) Extended observation (> 50%) Tutorials: Exam (MCQ) (> 60%) Mid-term test (MCQ) (> 60%) Oral or written answer (> 60%) Observation of student activities during practical tasks (> 60%) Report (> 60%) Extended observation (> 50%).

B.W9. structure of lipids and
polysaccharides and their functions in
cellular and extracellular structures;
B.W13. basic catabolic and anabolic
pathways, the ways in which they are
regulated and how they are influenced by
genetic and environmental factors;
B.W15. metabolic changes taking place in
the organs and the metabolic, biochemical
and molecular basis of disease and
therapy;
B.U6. predict the direction of biochemical
processes in relation to the energy status of
cells;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs;
K_K07 use objective sources of
information.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
ase to a ready to
B.W1. water and electrolyte management
in biological systems;
B.W2. acid-base balance and the
mechanism of action of buffers and their
importance in body homeostasis;
B.W9. structure of lipids and
polysaccharides and their functions in
cellular and extracellular structures;
B.W11. function of nucleotides in the cell,
the I- and II-strand structures of DNA and
RNA and the structure of chromatin;
B.W13. basic catabolic and anabolic
pathways, the ways in which they are
regulated and how they are influenced by
genetic and environmental factors;
B.W15. metabolic changes taking place in
the organs and the metabolic, biochemical
and molecular basis of disease and
therapy;
C.W38. effect of oxidative stress on cells
and its importance in the pathogenesis of
disease and in the processes of ageing;
B.U3. calculate the molar and percentage
concentrations of compounds and the
concentrations of compounds and the
osmotic, mono- and multi-component

Gibbs- physical basis of selected therapeute techniques; B.W.4, physicach basis of selected therapeute techniques; B.W.5, physicochemical and molecular basis of the sensory agricultural selected therapeute techniques; B.W.5, physicach basis of selected therapeute techniques; B.W.5, physicach basis of selected therapeute techniques; B.U.1, assess the effects of external factors such as temperature, acceleration, pressure, electromagnetic fields and ionising radiation doses on normal and altered diseased issues of the body and comply with the principles of radiological protection; K.KO5 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs: K.KO7 use objective sources of information. Tutorials:	Biophysics	B.U5. determine the pH of a solution and the effect of pH changes on inorganic and organic compounds; B.U12. use basic laboratory and molecular techniques; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information; K_K08 formulate opinions based on own assessment and observation. Lectures: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: B.W3. concepts of solubility, osmotic pressure, isotonia, colloidal solutions and	Lectures:	Lectures: Written exam (≥50%) Extended observation (> 50%) Tutorials: Written test (≥ 60%)
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:		blood flow; B.W5. natural and artificial sources of ionising radiation and their interaction with matter; B.W6. physicochemical and molecular basis of the sensory organs; B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods; B.W8. physical basis of selected therapeutic techniques; B.U1. use knowledge of the laws of physics to explain the effects of external factors such as temperature, acceleration, pressure, electromagnetic fields and ionising radiation on the human body; B.U2. assess the effects of ionising radiation doses on normal and altered diseased tissues of the body and comply with the principles of radiological protection; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information. Tutorials: The graduate knows and understands/is		Extended observation

	B.W3. concepts of solubility, osmotic pressure, isotonia, colloidal solutions and		
	Gibbs-Donnan equilibrium; B.W4. physical laws describing fluid flow		
	and factors affecting vascular resistance to blood flow; B.W5. natural and artificial sources of		
	ionising radiation and their interaction with matter;		
	B.W6. physicochemical and molecular basis of the sensory organs;		
	B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods;		
	B.W8. physical basis of selected therapeutic techniques;		
	B.U1. use knowledge of the laws of physics to explain the effects of external factors such as temperature, acceleration,		
	pressure, electromagnetic fields and ionising radiation on the human body;		
	B.U2. assess the effects of ionising radiation doses on normal and altered		
	diseased tissues of the body and comply with the principles of radiological protection;		
	B.U11. plan and carry out scientific research and interpret the results and		
	formulate conclusions; K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K0 use objective sources of		
	information.		
Cell Biology and	Lectures:	Lectures: • informative lecture	Lectures: Final written exam (>60%)
Cytophysiology	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	conversational lecture educational discussion	Extended observation (> 50%) Tutorials: Written test (> 60%)
	A.W2. cellular structures and their functional specialisations;	Tutorials: • didactic discussion	Written test: ($\geq 60\%$) Recognizing electronograms as part of the practical part of the exam (0-
	B.W16. the modes of communication between cells and between the cell and the	 practical tasks analysis of microscopic images	10 points; ≥60%) Extended observation
	extracellular matrix and signal transduction pathways in the cell, and		(> 50%)
	examples of disruption of these processes leading to cancer and other diseases; B.W17. processes: cell cycle, cell		
	proliferation, differentiation and ageing, apoptosis and necrosis and their relevance		
	to functions of the body;		

	B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information. Tutorials: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: A.W2. cellular structures and their functional specialisations; B.W16. modes of communication between cells and between the cell and the extracellular matrix and signal transduction pathways in the cell, as well as examples of disruption of these processes leading to cancer and other diseases; B.W17. processes: cell cycle, cell proliferation, differentiation and ageing, apoptosis and necrosis and their relevance to functions of the body; B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine; A.U1. operate an optical microscope, including the use of immersion; A.U2. recognise structures corresponding to organs, tissues, cells and cellular structures, describe them in microscopic images and interpret their structure and the relationship between structure and function; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of		
	deficits and needs;		
Molecular Biology	Lectures: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: B.W11. function of nucleotides in the cell, the I- and II-strand structures of DNA and RNA and the structure of chromatin;	Lectures: • informative lecture • conversional lecture • educational discussion Tutorials: • development and improvement of practical skills • design and analysis of scientific research	Lectures: Final written test (≥60%) Extended observation (>50%) Tutorials: Written tests (≥60%) Reports (≥60%) Extended observation (>50%)

B.W12. functions of the human genome,	 problem-based learning 	
transcriptome and proteome and the		
methods used to examine them, the		
processes of DNA replication, repair and		
recombination, transcription and		
translation and degradation of DNA, RNA		
and proteins, and the concepts of		
regulation of gene expression;		
B.W17. processes: cell cycle, cell		
proliferation, differentiation and ageing,		
apoptosis and necrosis and their relevance		
to functions of the body;		
B.W21. processes of ageing and changes		
in organ function associated with ageing;		
C.W43. practical elements of molecular		
biology and immunology used in the		
diagnosis and therapy of oncological		
disease;		
C.U1. chart and analyse pedigrees and		
identify clinical and pedigree features		
suggestive of a genetic basis for diseases;		
C.U2. make decisions on the necessity of		
cytogenetic and molecular tests;		
K_K05 identify and recognise own		
limitations and to self-assess educational		
deficits and needs.		
deficits and fieeds.		
Tutorials:		
Tutoriais.		
The graduate knows and understands/is		
able to/is ready to:		
75 XX 11 6 6 6 1 6 1 1 1 1 1		
B.W11. function of nucleotides in the cell,		
the I- and II-strand structures of DNA and		
RNA and the structure of chromatin;		
B.W12. functions of the human genome,		
transcriptome and proteome and the		
methods used to examine them, the		
processes of DNA replication, repair and		
recombination, transcription and		
translation and degradation of DNA, RNA		
and proteins, and the concepts of		
regulation of gene expression;		
B.W17. processes: cell cycle, cell		
proliferation, differentiation and ageing,		
apoptosis and necrosis and their relevance		
to functions of the body;		
B.W21. processes of ageing and changes		
in organ function associated with ageing;		
C.W43. practical elements of molecular		
biology and immunology used in the		
blology and minimulology used in the		I I

	diagnosis and therapy of oncological diseases;		
	B.U11. plan and carry out scientific research and interpret the results and		
	formulate conclusions; B.U12. use basic laboratory and molecular		
	techniques; C.U1. chart and analyse pedigrees and		
	identify clinical and pedigree features suggestive of a genetic basis for diseases; C.U2. make decisions on the necessity of		
	cytogenetic and molecular tests; C.U3. read basic genetic test results,		
	including karyotypes; K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs;		
	K_K07 use objective sources of information.		
Human Physiology	Lectures:	Lectures: • problem-based lecture with multimedia	Lectures: Mid semester tests: (≥60 %)
with Elements of	The graduate knows and understands/is	presentation	Written entrance tests: (\geq 60 %)
Clinical Physiology	able to/is ready to:	informative lecture with multimedia	Extended observation:
(1/2)	B.W16. modes of communication between	presentation Tutorials:	(>50%) Tutorials:
	cells and between the cell and the	laboratory	Mid semester tests:
	extracellular matrix and signal transduction pathways in the cell, as well	observationclassic problem-solving	(≥60 %)
	as examples of disruption of these	discussion	Written entrance tests:
	processes leading to cancer and other diseases:	• presentation	(≥60 %) Lab reports: (≥60 %)
	B.W19. basics of stimulation and		Extended observation:
	conduction in the nervous system and higher nervous function, and the		(>50%)
	physiology of striated and smooth muscle;		
	B.W20. function and regulatory		
	mechanisms of all organs and systems of the human body and the relationships		
	between them;		
	B.W22. basic quantitative parameters describing the capacity of individual		
	systems and organs, including ranges of		
	norms and demographic factors affecting the value of these parameters;		
	B.U7. perform simple functional tests to		
	assess the functioning of the human body as a stable control system (exercise stress		
	as a stable control system (exercise stress tests) and interpret numerical data on basic		
	physiological variables;		

	K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs. Tutorials: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: B.W16. modes of communication between cells and between the cell and the extracellular matrix and signal transduction pathways in the cell, as well as examples of disruption of these processes leading to cancer and other diseases; B.W19. basics of stimulation and conduction in the nervous system and higher nervous function, and the physiology of striated and smooth muscle; B.W20. function and regulatory mechanisms of all organs and systems of the human body and the relationships between them; B.W22. basic quantitative parameters describing the capacity of individual systems and organs, including ranges of norms and demographic factors affecting the value of these parameters; B.U7. perform simple functional tests to assess the functioning of the human body as a stable control system (exercise stress tests) and interpret numerical data on basic physiological variables; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information; K_K08 formulate opinions based on own		
	K_K07 use objective sources of information;		
	K_K08 formulate opinions based on own assessment and observation		
Human Physiology with Elements of Clinical Physiology (2/2)	Lectures: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	problem-based lecture with multimedia presentation informative lecture with multimedia presentation The side of the second content of the second	Lectures: Mid semester tests: (≥60 %) Written entrance tests: (≥60 %) Extended observation:
	B.W1 water and electrolyte management in biological systems;	Tutorials: • laboratory	(>50%) Exam:(≥60 %)

B.W15. metabolic changes taking place in the organs and the metabolic, biochemical and molecular basis of disease and therapy; B.W16. modes of communication between cells and between the cell and the extracellular matrix and signal transduction pathways in the cell, as well as examples of disruption of these processes leading to cancer and other diseases; B.W19. basics of stimulation and conduction in the nervous system and higher nervous function, and the physiology of striated and smooth muscle; B.W20. function and regulatory mechanisms of all organs and systems of the human body and the relationships between them; B.W22. basic quantitative parameters describing the capacity of individual systems and organs, including ranges of norms and demographic factors affecting the value of these parameters; C.W39. consequences of deficiency and excess of vitamins and minerals; C.W40. causes and consequences of inadequate nutrition, including prolonged under- and over-nutrition and the use of unbalanced diets and disorders of digestion and absorption; B.U7. perform simple functional tests to assess the functioning of the human body as a stable control system (exercise stress tests) and interpret numerical data on basic physiological variables; K.K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs. Tutorials: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	Iving Tutorials: Mid semester tests: $(\geq 60 \%)$ Written entrance tests: $(\geq 60 \%)$ Lab reports: $(\geq 60 \%)$ Extended observation: $(>50\%)$ Exam: $(\geq 60 \%)$
limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs. Tutorials: The graduate knows and understands/is	
B.W1. water and electrolyte management in biological systems; B.W15. metabolic changes taking place in the organs and the metabolic, biochemical and molecular basis of disease and therapy; B.W16. modes of communication between cells and between the cell and the	

	extracellular matrix and signal		
	transduction pathways in the cell, as well		
	as examples of disruption of these processes leading to cancer and other		
	diseases;		
	B.W19. basics of stimulation and		
	conduction in the nervous system and		
	higher nervous function, and the		
	physiology of striated and smooth muscle;		
	B.W20. function and regulatory		
	mechanisms of all organs and systems of		
	the human body and the relationships		
	between them;		
	B.W22. basic quantitative parameters		
	describing the capacity of individual		
	systems and organs, including ranges of		
	norms and demographic factors affecting		
	the value of these parameters;		
	C.W39. consequences of deficiency and		
	excess of vitamins and minerals;		
	C.W40. causes and consequences of		
	inadequate nutrition, including prolonged under- and over-nutrition and the use of		
	unbalanced diets and disorders of		
	digestion and absorption;		
	B.U7. perform simple functional tests to		
	assess the functioning of the human body		
	as a stable control system (exercise stress		
	tests) and interpret numerical data on basic		
	physiological variables;		
	K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs;		
	K_K07use objective sources of		
	information;		
	K_K08 formulate opinions based on own		
G : (:C: D :	assessment and observation.	Comingue	Comingue
Scientific Research	Seminars:	Seminar: • informative lecture	Seminar: Oral or written test:
Methodology	The graduate knows and understands/is	informative lecture educational discussion	(> 60%)
	able to/is ready to:	• cuicational discussion	Final exam in oral or written form:
	and total telling to	Tutorials:	(> 60%)
	B.W23. basic IT and biostatistical tools	educational discussion	Tutorials:
	used in medicine;	development and improvement of practical	Oral or written test:
	B.W26. principles of research for the	skills	(> 60%)
	advancement of medicine;		Final exam in oral or written form:
	D.W19. principles of evidence-based		(>60%)
	medicine;		
	G.W8. legal regulations on medical		
	experimentation and the conduct of		
	scientific research involving human		
	participants;		

Biostatistics	K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs. Tutorials: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: B.W26.principles of research for the advancement of medicine;; B.U10. classify research methodology, including a distinction between experimental and observational research as well as research sub-types, rank them according to the degree of reliability of the results provided and correctly assess the strength of scientific evidence; D.U5. critically analyse medical literature, including in that English, and draw conclusions; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs. Tutorials: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: B.W23. basic IT and biostatistical tools used in medicine; B.W24. basic methods of statistical analysis used in population-based and diagnostic research; B.U9. select an appropriate statistical test, carry out basic statistical analyses and use appropriate methods to present the results; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs.	Tutorials:	Tutorials: Oral or written test (≥60%) Practical test (≥60%) Extended observation (> 50%) Seminars:
Preclinical Models with Computer Analysis	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: A.W3. microarchitecture of tissues, extracellular matrix and organs;	 problem-based lecture conversational lecture didactic discussion Tutorials: laboratory tasks design and analysis of scientific research demonstration with instructions 	Final written test (≥60%) Extended observation (> 50%) Tutorials: Reports (≥60%) Extended observation (> 50%)

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		K_K08 formulate opinions based on own		
		assessment and observation;		
		K_K09 implement the principles of		
		professional colleagueship and		
		cooperation in a team of specialists,		
		including representatives of other medical		
		professions, also in a multicultural and		
		multinational environment.		
Group C	Immunology	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
Group C	Illillullology	Zeetal est	Methods used - informative lecture activities,	Exam: test (≥60%):
		The graduate knows and understands/is	problem-based lecture with multimedia display	2.14.11.1 (20070).
		able to/is ready to:	activities and seminar lectures.	Seminars:
		usic to/15 Today to	detivities and seminar feetares.	Short test (≥60%)
		A.W1. structure of the human body in a	Seminars:	Extended observation
		topographical and functional approach,	Round-table discussion method, conversation	(0-1)
		including topographical relationships	complemented with multi-media presentation,	Report (0 –1)
		between different organs, including	interpretation of the results – work in the sub-	Prolonged observation: (>50%)
		anatomical, histological and	groups.	1 fololiged observation. (250%)
		embryological terminology;	groups.	Tutorials:
		A.W2. cellular structures and their	Tutorial:	Short test (\geq 60%)
		functional specialisations;	Methods: laboratory, classical methods	Extended observation
		C.W18. specific and non-specific	presenting basic problems, display (planning	(0-1)
		mechanisms of humoral and cellular	and performing of the basic immunodiagnostic	Report (0-1)
		immunity;	methods, readings and proper interpretation of	Final credit: test (≥60%)
		C.W20. types of hypersensitivity	the results).	Extended observation: (>50%)
		reactions, types of immunodeficiencies		
		and basics of immunomodulation;		
		C.W21. immunology of cancer and		
		immune-mediated diseases and the		
		principles of immunotherapy;		
		C.W22. genetic basis of donor and		
		recipient selection and the principles of		
		transplant immunology;		
		B.U11. plan and carry out scientific		
		research and interpret the results and		
		formulate conclusions;		
		K_K05 identify and recognise own		
		limitations and to self-assess educational		
		deficits and needs;		
		K_K06 promote health behaviours;		
		K_K07 use objective sources of		
		information.		
		Seminars:		
		~~~		
		The graduate knows and understands/is		
		able to/is ready to:		
		able to/15 leady to.		
		A.W2. cellular structures and their		
		functional specialisations;		
		C.W20. types of hypersensitivity		
		reactions, types of immunodeficiencies		
	l	and basics of immunomodulation;		

		B.U11. plan and carry out scientific		
		research and interpret the results and formulate conclusions;		
		B.U12. use basic laboratory and molecular		
		techniques;		
		K_K05 identify and recognise own		
		limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs;		
		K_K06 promote health behaviours;		
		K_K07 use objective sources of		
		information.		
		Tutorials:		
		The graduate knows and understands/is		
		able to/is ready to:		
		C.W20. types of hypersensitivity		
ı		reactions, types of immunodeficiencies		
		and basics of immunomodulation; C.W21. the immunology of cancer and		
		immune-mediated diseases and the		
		principles of immunotherapy;		
		B.U11. plan and carry out scientific		
		research and interpret the results and formulate conclusions;		
		B.U12. use basic laboratory and molecular		
		techniques.		
	Basics of Medical	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
	Genetics	The graduate brown and understands/is	informative lecture     conversational lecture	Credit with a grade (≥60%) Extended observation (> 50%)
		The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	didactic discussion	Extended observation (> 50%)
		able to/is ready to:	• case analysis	
		C.W1. normal human karyotype and the		Tutorials:
		different types of sex determination;	Tutorials:	Oral test (> 75%)
		C.W2. genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer;	demonstration with instruction     course tasks	Practical test (0-1) Project – presentation (≥60%)
		C.W3. principles of inheritance of	• case analysis	Credit with a grade (≥60%)
		different numbers of traits, inheritance of		Extended observation
		quantitative traits, independent inheritance		(> 50%)
		of traits, inheritance of extra-nuclear genetic information;		
		C.W42.molecular basis of cancer and		
		issues in cancer immunology;		
		C.U4. determine the genetic risk based on		
		the pedigree and the result of a genetic test for chromosome aberrations, genomic		
		rearrangements, single-gene and		
		multifactorial diseases;		
		K_K05 identify and recognise own		
		limitations and to self-assess educational		
		deficits and needs.		1

	Tutorials:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  C.W1. normal human karyotype and the different types of sex determination; C.W3. principles of inheritance of different numbers of traits, inheritance of quantitative traits, independent inheritance of traits, inheritance of extra-nuclear genetic information; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and issues in cancer immunology; C.U1. chart and analyse pedigrees and identify clinical and pedigree features suggestive of a genetic basis for diseases; C.U4. determine the genetic risk based on the pedigree and the result of a genetic test for chromosome aberrations, genomic rearrangements, single-gene and multifactorial diseases; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information; K_K09 mplement the principles of professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and		
Parasitology	multinational environment.  Lectures:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  C.W11. epidemiology of viral, bacterial, fungal and prion infections and parasitic infections, including their geographical distribution;  C.W12. pathogenesis and pathophysiology of infections and infestations as well as the impact of pathogens such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, prions and parasites on the human body and population, including their modes of action, the consequences of exposure to them and the principles of prevention;	Lectures: - traditional lecture supported with multimedia techniques - interactive lecture - informative lecture  Seminars: - classic problem-solving - didactic discussion - case study (form of didactic discussion) - project – presentation/ essay  Tutorials: - practical classes/ microscopic observation - work with a book - project method	Lectures: Final written test (≥60%) Extended observation: (≥50%)  Seminars: Project work – presentation/ essay (≥60%) Extended observation: (≥50%): .  Tutorials: Final written test (≥60%). Entrance tests (≥60%) Report on current (≥60%). Focused observation of the student activity while performing practical tasks (≥60%) Extended observation: (≥50%)

C.W15. methods used in microbiological
and parasitological diagnosis (indications,
principles of performance, interpretation
of the result);
C.U5. identify pathogens under the
microscope;
E.W39. types of biological materials used
in laboratory diagnostics and principles of
collecting material for tests;
G.W2. determinants of disease, ways of
identifying and analysing disease risk
factors, advantages and disadvantages of
epidemiological studies and principles of
causal inference in medicine;
G.U1. describe the demographic structure
G.01. describe the denographic structure
of the population and, on this basis, assess
and predict health problems of the
population;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs;
K_K06 promote health behaviours;
K_K07 use objective sources of
information.
Seminars:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
G.W2. determinants of disease, ways of
identifying and analysing disease risk
factors, advantages and disadvantages of
epidemiological studies and principles of
causal inference in medicine;
G.U2. collect information on the
conditions and presence of risk factors for
infectious and non-infectious diseases and
plan preventive activities at various levels
of prevention;
K_K06 promote health behaviours.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
and the second to
B.U8. use medical databases and correctly
interpret the information they contain to
solve problems in basic and clinical
sciences;

		C.W10. micro-organisms with regard to		
		pathogenic ones and those constituting the		
		human microbiome, and invasive human		
		forms or stages of selected		
		parasites; (+ C.W16 of previous outcomes)		
		C.W11. the epidemiology of viral,		
		bacterial, fungal and prion infections and		
		parasitic infections, including their		
		geographical distribution;		
		C.W12. the pathogenesis and		
		pathophysiology of infections and		
		infestations as well as the impact of		
		pathogens such as viruses, bacteria, fungi,		
		prions and parasites on the human body		
		and population, including their modes of		
		action, the consequences of exposure to		
		them and the principles of prevention;		
		C.W15. methods used in microbiological		
		and parasitological diagnosis (indications,		
		principles of performance, interpretation		
		of the result);		
		E.W39. types of biological materials used		
		in laboratory diagnostics and principles of		
		collecting material for tests;		
		G.W2. determinants of disease, ways of		
		identifying and analysing disease risk		
		factors, advantages and disadvantages of		
		epidemiological studies and principles of		
		causal inference in medicine;		
		C.U5. identify pathogens under the		
		microscope;		
		D.U5. critically analyse medical literature,		
		including in English, and draw		
		conclusions;		
		K_K05 identify and recognise own		
		limitations and to self-assess educational		
		deficits and needs;		
		K_K06 promote health behaviours;		
		K_K07 use objective sources of		
		information.		
Paton	hysiology	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
T atops	,		- informative lecture,	- Tests: credit ≥ 60%
		The graduate knows and understands/is	- problem lecture,	- Final test (verification of learning
		able to/is ready to:	- seminar lecture,	outcomes from the entire cycle): pass
		anic 10/15 icauj 10.	- case study.	≥ 60%
		DW15 matchelia shanna talina 1	- case study.	≤ 00/0
		B.W15. metabolic changes taking place in		
		the organs and the metabolic, biochemical	Tutorials:	Tutorials:
		and molecular basis of disease and	- didactic discussion,	- Tests, pop quiz: credit
		therapy;	- analysis of research,	(≥ 60%)
		C.W23. clinical course of specific and	- case study,	- Multimedia presentations: credit (≥
		non-specific inflammation and the	- computer-assisted learning,	60%)
		non-specific inframmation and the	- computer-assisted tearling,	0070)
		processes of tissue and organ regeneration;	- expository methods: film, show,	<u>l</u>

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C.W25. organ pathology, macroscopic and	- didactic movies and games	- Observation of the student activity
microscopic pathomorphological changes		during practical tasks (≥ 60%)
and clinical implications including		
pathomorphological terminology;		
(more extensive)		
C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases,		
including genetic and environmental		
determinants;		
C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical		
forms of the most common diseases of the		
various systems and organs, metabolic		
diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine		
and acid-base disorders;		
C.W29. physiological and pathological		
determinants of drug absorption,		
metabolism and elimination by the human		
body;		
C.W33. possibilities and types of		
biological, cellular, gene and targeted		
therapies for specific diseases;		
C.W38. effect of oxidative stress on cells		
and its importance in the pathogenesis of		
disease and in the processes of ageing;		
C.W39. consequences of deficiency and		
C. w 59. Consequences of deficiency and		
excess of vitamins and minerals;		
C.W40. t causes and consequences of		
inadequate nutrition, including prolonged		
under- and over-nutrition and the use of		
unbalanced diets and disorders of		
digestion and absorption;		
C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ		
damage to clinical signs of disease, history		
and laboratory findings to establish a		
diagnosis in the most common diseases of		
adults and children;		
K_K05 identify and recognise own		
limitations and to self-assess educational		
deficits and needs;		
K_K07 use objective sources of		
information.		
Tutorials:		
The graduate knows and understands/is		
able to/is ready to:		
D W15 metabolic above to this and		
B.W15. metabolic changes taking place in		
the organs and the metabolic, biochemical		
and molecular basis of disease and		
therapy;		

C.W23. clinical course of specific and non-specific inflammation and the processes of tissue and organ regeneration; C.W25. organ pathology, macroscopic and microscopic pathomorphological changes and clinical implications including pathomorphological terminology; (more extensive) C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	
processes of tissue and organ regeneration; C.W25. organ pathology, macroscopic and microscopic pathomorphological changes and clinical implications including pathomorphological terminology; (more extensive) C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	
C.W25. organ pathology, macroscopic and microscopic pathomorphological changes and clinical implications including pathomorphological terminology; (more extensive)  C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants;  C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	
C.W25. organ pathology, macroscopic and microscopic pathomorphological changes and clinical implications including pathomorphological terminology; (more extensive)  C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants;  C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	
microscopic pathomorphological changes and clinical implications including pathomorphological terminology; (more extensive) C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	
and clinical implications including pathomorphological terminology; (more extensive) C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	
pathomorphological terminology; (more extensive) C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	
(more extensive)  C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	
C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	
including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	•
determinants; C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	i
C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	
C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	
forms of the most common diseases of the	
various systems and organs, metabolic	
diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine	
and acid-base disorders;	
C.W33. possibilities and types of	ļ
biological, cellular, gene and targeted	ļ
therapies for specific diseases;	
C.W38. effect of oxidative stress on cells	
and its importance in the pathogenesis of	
disease and in the processes of ageing;	
C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ	
damage to clinical signs of disease, history	
and laboratory findings to establish a	
diagnosis in the most common diseases of	
adults and children;	
K_K01 establish and maintain deep and	
respectful contact with the patient, as well	
as to show understanding for ideological	
and cultural differences;	
K_K05 identify and recognise own	
limitations and to self-assess educational	
deficits and needs	
K_K09 implement the principles of	ļ
professional colleagueship and	ļ
cooperation in a team of specialists,	ļ
including representatives of other medical	ļ
professions, also in a multicultural and	ļ
	ļ
multinational environment.	
Microbiology Lectures:	
	ļ
The graduate knows and understands/is	ļ
able to/is ready to:	ļ
C.W9. genetic mechanisms of acquisition	ļ
of drug resistance by microorganisms and	ļ
cancer cells and their relationship to the	ļ
	ļ
need for individualisation of	ļ
pharmacotherapy;	ļ
C.W10. micro-organisms with regard to	ļ
pathogenic ones and those constituting the	

human microbiome, and invasive human
forms or stages of selected
parasites;
C.W11. epidemiology of viral, bacterial,
fungal and prion infections and parasitic
infections, including their geographical
distribution;
C.W12. pathogenesis and pathophysiology
of infections and infestations as well as the
impact of pathogens such as viruses,
bacteria, fungi, prions and parasites on the
human body and population, including
their modes of action, the consequences of
exposure to them and the principles of
prevention;
C.W14. aetiology, pathogenesis,
pathophysiology, routes of transmission,
forms and prevention of iatrogenic
infections;
C.W15. methods used in microbiological
and parasitological diagnosis (indications,
principles of performance, interpretation
of the result);
C.W17. principles of disinfection,
sterilisation and aseptic management;
C.W32. problem of drug resistance,
including multidrug resistance, and the
principles of rational antibiotic therapy;
C.U6. interpret microbiological test results;
C.U10. design rational chemotherapy regimens for infections - empirical and
targeted;
C.U11. prepare prescription formulation
records of selected medicinal substances
and issue prescriptions, including e-
prescriptions, in accordance with
legislation;
K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a
priority;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs;
K_K09 implement the principles of
professional colleagueship and
cooperation in a team of specialists,
including representatives of other medical
professions, also in a multicultural and
multinational environment.
Seminars:

The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
C.W9. genetic mechanisms of acquisition
of drug resistance by microorganisms and
cancer cells and their relationship to the
need for individualisation of
pharmacotherapy;
C.W10. micro-organisms with regard to
pathogenic ones and those constituting the
human microbiome, and invasive human
forms or stages of selected
parasites;
C.W12. pathogenesis and pathophysiology
of infections and infestations as well as the
impact of pathogens such as viruses,
bacteria, fungi, prions and parasites on the
human body and population, including
their modes of action, the consequences of
exposure to them and the principles of
prevention;
C.W14. aetiology, pathogenesis,
pathophysiology, routes of transmission,
forms and prevention of iatrogenic
infections;
C.W15. methods used in microbiological
and parasitological diagnosis (indications,
principles of performance, interpretation
of the result);
C.W32. problem of drug resistance,
including multidrug resistance, and the
principles of rational antibiotic therapy;
C.U5. identify pathogens under the
microscope;
C.U6. interpret microbiological test
results;
C.U10. design rational chemotherapy
regimens for infections - empirical and
targeted;
E.W39. types of biological materials used
in laboratory diagnostics and principles of
collecting material for tests;
K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a
priority;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs;
K_K09 implement the principles of
professional colleagueship and
professional concaguestip and
cooperation in a team of specialists,
including representatives of other medical

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	professions, also in a multicultural and		
	multinational environment.		
	Tutorials:		
	The graduate knows and understands/is		
	able to/is ready to:		
	C.W10. micro-organisms with regard to		
	pathogenic ones and those constituting the		
	human microbiome, and invasive human		
	forms or stages of selected		
	parasites;		
	C.W15. methods used in microbiological		
	and parasitological diagnosis (indications,		
	principles of performance, interpretation		
	of the result);		
	C.W17. principles of disinfection,		
	sterilisation and aseptic management;		
	C.W32. problem of drug resistance,		
	including multidrug resistance, and the		
	principles of rational antibiotic therapy;		
	C.U5. identify pathogens under the		
	microscope;		
	C.U6. interpret microbiological test		
	results;		
	C.U10. design rational chemotherapy		
	regimens for infections - empirical and		
	targeted;		
	E.W39. types of biological materials used		
	in laboratory diagnostics and principles of		
	collecting material for tests;		
	K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a		
	priority;		
	K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs;		
	K_K09 implement the principles of		
	professional colleagueship and		
	cooperation in a team of specialists,		
	including representatives of other medical		
	professions, also in a multicultural and		
	multinational environment.		
Patomorp	hology Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
Tatomorp		informative lecture	Lecture test (≥60%)
	The graduate knows and understands/is		Final written test (≥60%), in two
	able to/is ready to:	Seminars:	parts:
	, and the second	• case study	Theoretical and Practical
	B.W16. modes of communication between	discussion	Extended observation
	cells and between the cell and the		(> 50%)
	extracellular matrix and signal	Tutorials:	` '''/
	transduction pathways in the cell, as well	demonstration;	Seminars:
	autoucusti putitivujo ili tile celi, tio well	,	~

	as examples of disruption of these	• classes;	Colloquiums (≥60%)
	processes leading to cancer and other	• discussion	Entrance tests (≥60%)
	diseases;	laboratory classes	Extended observation (>50%)
	B.W17. processes: cell cycle, cell	lacetatory classes	Final written test (≥60%), in two
	proliferation, differentiation and ageing,		parts:
	apoptosis and necrosis and their relevance		Theoretical and Practical
	to organismal function;		Theoretical and Tractical
	B.W18. functions and applications of stem		Tutorials:
	cells in medicine;		Final written test ( $\geq$ 60%), in two
	C.W2. genetic causes of hereditary		parts:
	predisposition to cancer;		Theoretical and Practical
	C.W10. micro-organisms with regard to		Extended observation (>50%)
	pathogenic ones and those constituting the		Emeriaea seservarion (20070)
	human microbiome, and invasive human		
	forms or stages of selected		
	parasites; (+ C.W16 of previous outcomes)		
	C.W11. epidemiology of viral, bacterial,		
	fungal and prion infections and parasitic		
	infections, including their geographical		
	distribution;		
	C.W12. pathogenesis and pathophysiology		
	of infections and infestations as well as the		
	impact of pathogens such as viruses,		
	bacteria, fungi, prions and parasites on the		
	human body and population, including		
	their modes of action, the consequences of		
	exposure to them and the principles of		
	prevention;		
	C.W20. types of hypersensitivity		
	reactions, types of immunodeficiencies		
	and basics of immunomodulation;		
	C.W21. immunology of cancer and		
	immune-mediated diseases and the		
	principles of immunotherapy;		
	C.W23. clinical course of specific and		
	non-specific inflammation and the		
	processes of tissue and organ regeneration;		
	C.W25. organ pathology, macroscopic and		
	microscopic pathomorphological changes		
	and clinical implications including		
	pathomorphological terminology;		
	(more extensive)		
	C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases,		
	including genetic and environmental		
	determinants;		
	C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical		
	forms of the most common diseases of the		
	various systems and organs, metabolic		
	diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine		
	and acid-base disorders;		
	C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		
	issues in cancer immunology;		
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C.W43. practical elements of molecular
biology and immunology used in the
diagnosis and therapy of oncological
diseases.
D.W16. patient rights and the concept of
patient well-being;
C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ
damage to clinical signs of disease, history
and laboratory findings to establish a
diagnosis in the most common diseases of
adults and children;
E.W3. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management
of the most common childhood diseases
and their complications:
1) rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and
acid-base disorders;
2) heart defects, myocarditis, endocarditis
and pericarditis, cardiomyopathy, cardiac
arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial
hypertension, pulmonary hypertension,
syncope;
3) respiratory diseases and allergies,
including congenital respiratory defects,
bronchial dilatation, respiratory infections,
tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma,
allergic rhinitis, urticaria, atopic
dermatitis, anaphylactic shock,
angioedema;
4) anaemias, haemorrhagic diathesis, bone
marrow failure conditions, childhood
malignancies, including solid tumours
typical for childhood, primary and
secondary immunodeficiencies;
5) acute and chronic abdominal pain,
vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation,
gastrointestinal haemorrhage, peptic ulcer
disease, inflammatory bowel disease,
pancreatic disease, cholestasis, liver
disease, food allergies, congenital
abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract;
6) acute kidney injury, chronic kidney
disease, urinary tract infections, urinary
tract disorders, congenital abnormalities of
the urinary tract, vesicoureteral reflux
disease, kidney stones, diseases of the
glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial
diseases (tubulopathies,
tubular acidoses), genetically determined
kidney diseases, renal hypertension;

7) growth disorders, thyroid and
parathyroid diseases, adrenal diseases,
diabetes, obesity, puberty disorders,
gonadal dysfunction;
8) cerebral palsy, encephalitis and
meningitis, seizures, epilepsy;
9) the most common childhood infectious
diseases;
10) systemic connective tissue diseases,
including juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
systemic lupus erythematosus,
dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and
other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
inflammatory, infectious and reactive
arthritis and juvenile
spondyloarthropathies);
E.W7. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management
of the most common adult internal
medicine diseases and their complications:
1) cardiovascular diseases, including
ischaemic heart disease, heart defects,
endocardial diseases, heart muscle,
pericardium, heart failure (acute and
chronic), arterial and venous vascular
diseases, arterial hypertension (primary
and secondary), pulmonary hypertension;
2) respiratory diseases, including
respiratory tract diseases, chronic
obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma,
bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory
infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung
diseases, pleurisy, mediastinum,
obstructive and central sleep apnoea,
respiratory failure (acute and chronic),
respiratory cancers;
3) diseases of the digestive system,
including diseases of the mouth,
oesophagus, stomach and duodenum,
intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and
gallbladder, tumours of the digestive
system;
4) endocrine diseases, including diseases
of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid,
parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla,
ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine
tumours, polyglandular syndromes,
various types of diabetes, metabolic
syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and
hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and
thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;

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	5) kidney and urinary tract diseases,
	including acute kidney injury and chronic
	kidney disease in all stages and their
	complications, glomerular diseases
	(primary and secondary, including diabetic
	nephropathy and systemic diseases) and
	interstitial kidney diseases, renal
	hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,
	urinary tract infections (upper and lower),
	urmary tract infections (upper and lower),
	kidney diseases during pregnancy, urinary
	tract tumours - kidney cancer, bladder
	cancer, prostate cancer;
	6) haematopoietic diseases, including bone
	marrow aplasia, anaemia,
	granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis,
	thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic
	leukaemias, myelomas, myeloproliferative
	neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes,
	haemorrhagic diathesis, thrombophilia,
	blood disorders in diseases of other
	organs;
	7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic
	connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid
	arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus
	erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome,
	sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic,
	idiopathic inflammatory myopathies),
	spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies,
	erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis
	associated with infectious agents,
	vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and
	bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue
	rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),
	soft tissue sarcomas and bone sarcomas.;
	8) allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis
	and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema;
	9) water-electrolyte and acid-base
	disorders (dehydration states, conductive
	states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis
	and alkalosis);
	E.W24. issues in oncology, including:
	1) genetic, environmental and
	epidemiological background, causes,
	symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
	therapeutic management of the most
	common cancers and their complications;
	2) the most common paraneoplastic
	syndromes and their clinical
	manifestations;
	3) basics of early cancer detection,
	principles of screening and preventive
	measures in oncology;

4) possibilities and limitations of meather cancer treatment (surges) are related, and/otherapy and systemic auctions, and/otherapy and systemic auctions, and/otherapy and systemic auctions, and/otherapy and systemic auctions of cold and age the thorpies and torgeted and personalised resument; 5) early and distant complications of outcodegoed treatment; 17 aprinciples for organising cancer care, including mutition treatment; 17 principles for organising cancer care, including genetic constraint genetic constraint genetic constraint genetic constraint and mutilistic splann; care, and constraint and constraints and constraints. Constraints are constraints and constraints and constraints and constraints and constraints and constraints. Constraints and constraints are constraints	<del>_</del>	
radiodenergy and systemic methods, treclaining irrumanoptical rearriers; indications for cell and gene berapies and targetal and personalized treatment; indications for cell and gene berapies and targetal and personalized treatment; in conclosing intreatment; including mutition treatment; including mutition treatment; including genetic connecting and maintains—primary centralisties in conclosing, including principles for the interpretation of citical flandings; including principles for the interpretation of citical flandings; including principles for the interpretation of citical flandings; in maintains and production sused in oursolugy; in principles for general physical of the breast and product in adults; if it is not a subject to the breast and product in adults; if it is not a subject to the breast and product in adults; if it is not a subject to the breast and product in adults; if it is not a subject to the breast and product in a subject to the product on the breast so of the results of examinations and the medical records provided.  Exposure to proteinally indications reaterial; E.W.2. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therappearic and agreement and indicates requiring and adults of the most common congenital andiformations and diseases requiring proteins of the production of the most common congenital andiformations and diseases requiring and the production of the contraling proteins of the production of the contraling proteins of the disease of the contraling proteins of the contraling proteins of the disease of the contraling proteins of the contraling proteins of the contraling proteins of the contraling proteins of the disease of the doctor in determining the data of a patient;  K.K.Z. consider patients's well-being as a priority;  K.K.I. a consideration of the doctor in determining the classified and of the proteins and proteins.		
including immunotherapy), indications for cell and gene therapies and targeted and personalised treatment.  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment.  (including nation treatment.  (including nation treatment.  7) principles for organising cancer care, including particles connecling and multidisciplanary care:  8) practical appears of satisties in oncology, including principles for the oncology, including principles for the oncology; (10) principles for planning the eliagmonic oncology; (10) principles for planning the eliagmonic distant and presentive management adults:  11) principles for planning the eliagmonic therapeutic and presentive management basis of the results of examinations and the medical arcords provided; basis of the results of examinations and the medical arcords provided; E.W.H. principles of management of exposure to protentially infectious material; I.W. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and benegouic management malformations and discusses requiring surgicul treatment in children; G.W.S. legal regulations concerning patients "rights and the Patient Ombudanan, as well as legal regulations relevant to the medical activity in the field opposition and the lunctions of the doctor in determining the death of a princip; K.K.I. consider patients well-being as a princity; K.K.I. as part of the patient; K.K.C. consider patients well-being as a princity; K.K.I. as part of the patient of professional activity in the field order profession and the functions of the doctor in determining the death of a patient; K.K.C. consider patients well-being as a princity; K.K.I. as a part of the patient of professional activity in the field order professional activities, including self and other people's safety.		
including immunotherapy), indications for cell and gene therapies and targeted and personalised treatment;  5) sen'ly and distance completations of oncological treatment; including mutition treatment; including mutition treatment; including mutition treatment; including sentition treatment; including genetic commelling and mutidisciplinary care; 8) practical appeals of statistics in oncology, including principles for the oncology, including principles for the oncology; including principles for the oncology; including principles for many control of the oncology; including principles for the oncology; including principles of oncology; including principles on		radiotherapy and systemic methods,
indications for cell and gene therapies and targeted and personalised treatment;  5) early and distant completations of oncologistal continent;  convergence of the companies of		
targeted and personalised treatment;  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment;  6) the role of supportive treatment,  7) principles for organising camere cane, including perceive councelling and muldissicplinary care:  8) practical aspects of satistics in oncology, including principles for the interpretation of cinical findings;  9) main avules and classifications seed in oncology, including principles for the interpretation of inclinaci findings;  10) principles of rangent qibysical examination of the breast and prostate in adults:  11) principles for fangent qibysical examination of the breast and prostate in adults:  11) principles for fangent qibysical examination of the breast and prostate in adults:  11) principles for targeted qibysical examination of the breast and prostate in adults:  11) principles for targeted qibysical examination of the breast and prostate in adults:  12) the principles for the principles of diagnosis and breagenerial principles of diagnosis and breagenerial principles of the most common congenital for the most common congenital granting and the principles of the principles of the most common congenital granting principles of the pr		indications for cell and gene therapies and
S) early and distant complications of oncological treatment; (6) the role of supportive treatment, including nutrition retentment; 7) spinciples for organising cancer care, which is a spinciple of the production of the control of t		
onecological reatment;  (b) ther clos of supportive treatment, including nutrition reatment;  (7) principles for organism;  (8) me to a close		5) early and distant complications of
o) the role of supportive recurrent, including nutrifion treatment, 7) principles for organising camer care, including genetic counseling and mutifidisciplinary care;  on the control of		one legical treatment
including nutrition treatment; 7) principles for organising canner care, including genetic counselling and multifuscipilanty care; 8) practical aspects of statistics in oxoclogy, including principles for the interpretation of cilineal findings. In the interpretation of cilineal findings. In the interpretation of cilineal findings. In the interpretation of the control of the cont		
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	The graduate knows and understands/is
	able to/is ready to:
	A.U1. operate an optical microscope,
	including the use of immersion;
	A.U2. recognise structures corresponding
	to organs, tissues, cells and cellular
	structures, describe them in microscopic
	images and interpret their structure and the
	relationship between structure and
	function;
	B.W16. modes of communication between
	cells and between the cell and the
	extracellular matrix and signal
	transduction pathways in the cell, and
	examples of disruption of these processes
	leading to cancer and other
	diseases;
	B.W17. processes: cell cycle, cell
	proliferation, differentiation and ageing,
	apoptosis and necrosis and their relevance
	to functions of the body;
	B.W18. functions and applications of stem
	cells in medicine;
	C.W2. genetic causes of hereditary
	predisposition to cancer;
	C.W10. micro-organisms with regard to
	pathogenic ones and those constituting the
	human microbiome, and invasive human
	forms or stages of selected
	parasites; (+ C.W16 of previous outcomes)
	C.W11. epidemiology of viral, bacterial,
	fungal and prion infections and parasitic
	infections, including their geographical
	distribution;
	C.W12. pathogenesis and pathophysiology
	of infections and infestations as well as the
	impact of pathogens such as viruses,
	bacteria, fungi, prions and parasites on the
	human body and population, including
	their modes of action, the consequences of
	exposure to them and the principles of
	prevention;
	C.W20. types of hypersensitivity
	reactions, types of immunodeficiencies
	and basics of immunomodulation;
	C.W21. immunology of cancer and
	immune-mediated diseases and the
	principles of immunotherapy;
	C.W23. clinical course of specific and
	non-specific inflammation and the
	processes of tissue and organ regeneration;
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C.W25. organ pathology, macroscopic and
microscopic pathomorphological changes
and clinical implications including
pathomorphological terminology;
(more extensive)
C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases,
including genetic and environmental
determinants;
C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical
forms of the most common diseases of the
various systems and organs, metabolic
diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine
and acid-base disorders;
C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and
issues in cancer immunology;
C.W43. practical elements of molecular
biology and immunology used in the
diagnosis and therapy of oncological
diseases;
C.U5. identify pathogens under the
microscope;
C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ
damage to clinical signs of disease, history
and laboratory findings to establish a
diagnosis in the most common diseases of
adults and children;
D.W16. patient rights and the concept of
patient well-being;
E.W3. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management
of the most common childhood diseases
and their complications:
1) rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and
acid-base disorders;
2) heart defects, myocarditis, endocarditis
and pericarditis, cardiomyopathy, cardiac
arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial
hypertension, pulmonary hypertension,
syncope;
3) respiratory diseases and allergies,
including congenital respiratory defects,
bronchial dilatation, respiratory infections,
tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma,
allergic rhinitis, urticaria, atopic
dermatitis, anaphylactic shock,
angioedema;
4) anaemias, haemorrhagic diathesis, bone
marrow failure conditions, childhood
malignancies, including solid tumours
typical for childhood, primary and
secondary immunodeficiencies;

5) acute and chronic abdominal pain,
vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation,
gastrointestinal haemorrhage, peptic ulcer
disease, inflammatory bowel disease,
pancreatic disease, cholestasis, liver
disease, food allergies, congenital
abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract;
6) acute kidney injury, chronic kidney
disease, urinary tract infections, urinary
tract disorders, congenital abnormalities of
the urinary tract, vesicoureteral reflux
disease, kidney stones, diseases of the
glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial
diseases (tubulopathies,
tubular acidoses), genetically determined
kidney diseases, renal hypertension;
7) growth disorders, thyroid and
parathyroid diseases, adrenal diseases,
diabetes, obesity, puberty disorders,
gonadal dysfunction;
8) cerebral palsy, encephalitis and
meningitis, seizures, epilepsy;
9) the most common childhood infectious
diseases;
10) systemic connective tissue diseases,
including juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
systemic lupus erythematosus,
dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and
other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
inflammatory, infectious and reactive
arthritis and juvenile
spondyloarthropathies);
E.W7. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management
of the most common adult internal
medicine diseases and their complications:
1) cardiovascular diseases, including
ischaemic heart disease, heart defects,
endocardial diseases, heart muscle,
pericardium, heart failure (acute and
chronic), arterial and venous vascular
diseases, arterial hypertension (primary
and secondary), pulmonary hypertension;
2) respiratory diseases, including
respiratory tract diseases, chronic
obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma,
bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory
infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung
diseases, pleurisy, mediastinum,
obstructive and central sleep apnoea,

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haemorrhagic diathesis, thrombophilia, blood disorders in diseases of other organs; 7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
blood disorders in diseases of other organs; 7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
organs; 7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies,
vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		associated with infectious agents,
rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and
rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
		rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),
	<u>-</u>	

8) allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis
and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema;
9) water-electrolyte and acid-base
disorders (dehydration states, conductive
states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis
and alkalosis).
E.W24. issues in oncology, including:
1genetic, environmental and
epidemiological background, causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
therapeutic management of the most
common cancers and their complications;
2) the most common paraneoplastic
syndromes and their clinical
manifestations;
3) basics of early cancer detection,
principles of screening and preventive
measures in oncology;
4) possibilities and limitations of modern
cancer treatment (surgical methods,
radiotherapy and systemic methods,
including immunotherapy),
indications for cell and gene therapies and
targeted and personalised treatment;
5) early and distant complications of
oncological treatment;
6) the role of supportive treatment,
including nutrition treatment;
7) principles for organising cancer care,
including genetic counselling and
multidisciplinary care;
8) practical aspects of statistics in
oncology, including principles for the
interpretation of clinical findings;
9) main scales and classifications used in
oncology;
10principles of targeted physical
examination of the breast and prostate in
adults;
11) principles for planning the diagnostic,
therapeutic and preventive management
and prophylactic cancer treatment on the
basis of the results of examinations
and the medical records provided;
E.W34. principles of management of
exposure to potentially infectious material;
E.U9. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in adults, apply
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess the indications for specialist

consultation, particularly for symptoms
such as:
1) fever;
2) weakness;
3) loss of appetite
4) weight loss;
5) shock;
6) cardiac arrest;
7) dittad ariest,
7) disturbance of consciousness, including
fainting;
8) oedema;
9) rash;
10) coughing and expectoration;
11) haemoptysis;
12) dyspnoea;
13) nasal and ear discharge;
14) chest pain;
15) palpitations;
16) cyanosis;
17) nausea and vomiting;
18) swallowing disorder;
19) abdominal pain;
20) presence of blood in stool;
21) constipation and diarrhoea;
22) jaundice;
23) bloating and abdominal resistance;
24) anaemia;
25) lymphadenopathy;
26) urinary disturbances;
27) haematuria and proteinuria;
28) menstrual disorders;
29) depressed mood and anxiety;
30) memory and cognitive dysfunction;
31) headache;
32) dizziness;
33) paresis;
34) seizures;
35) back pain;
36) joint pain;
37) trauma or burn;
38) dehydration and overhydration;
E.U10. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in children, apply
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess indications for specialist
consultation, in particular for symptoms
such as:
1) fever;
2) cough and expectoration;
3) dyspnoea;
 1 7 7 1 1 1 1 1

4) nasal and ear discharge; 5) urinary disturbances; 6) rash; 7) anaemia; 8) eating disorders; 9) growth disorders; 10) convulsions and disturbances of consciousness; 11) palpitations; 12) fainting;	
5) urinary disturbances; 6) rash; 7) anaemia; 8) eating disorders; 9) growth disorders; 10) convulsions and disturbances of consciousness; 11) palpitations; 12) fainting;	
6) rash; 7) anaemia; 8) eating disorders; 9) growth disorders; 10) convulsions and disturbances of consciousness; 11) palpitations; 12) fainting;	
7) anaemia; 8) eating disorders; 9) growth disorders; 10) convulsions and disturbances of consciousness; 11) palpitations; 12) fainting;	
8) eating disorders; 9) growth disorders; 10) convulsions and disturbances of consciousness; 11) palpitations; 12) fainting;	
9) growth disorders; 10) convulsions and disturbances of consciousness; 11) palpitations; 12) fainting;	
10) convulsions and disturbances of consciousness; 11) palpitations; 12) fainting;	
consciousness; 11) palpitations; 12) fainting;	
11) palpitations; 12) fainting;	
12) fainting;	
13) osteoarticular pain;	
14) oedema;	
15) lymphadenopathy;	
16) abdominal pain;	
17) constipation and diarrhoea;	
18) presence of blood in stool;	
18) presence of blood in stool; 19) dehydration;	
20) jaundice;	
20) jaundice; 21) cyanosis;	
21) cyanosis, 22) headache;	
22) neadache, 23) red eye syndrome;	
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring	
hospital treatment; F.W2. causes, symptoms, principles of	
diagnosis and therapeutic management	
for the most common congenital	
malformations and diseases requiring	
surgical treatment in children;	
G.W5. legal regulations concerning	
patients' rights and the Patient	
Ombudsman, as well as legal regulations	
relevant to the medical activity in the field	
of labour law, the basis of the medical	
profession and the functioning of the	
medical self-government;	
G.W7. legal obligations of the doctor in	
determining the death of a patient;	
K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a	
priority;	
K_K11 accept the responsibility	
associated with decisions taken as part of	
professional activities, including self and	
other people's safety.	
Tutorials:	
The graduate knows and understands/is	
able to/is ready to:	
A.U1. operate an optical microscope,	
including the use of immersion;	

A.U2. recognise structures corresponding
to organs, tissues, cells and cellular
structures, describe them in microscopic
images and interpret their structure and the
relationship between structure and
function;
B.W16. the modes of communication
between cells and between the cell and the
extracellular matrix and signal
transduction pathways in the cell, and
examples of disruption of these processes
leading to cancer and other
diseases;
B.W17. processes: cell cycle, cell
proliferation, differentiation and ageing,
apoptosis and necrosis and their relevance
to functions of the body;
B.W18. the functions and applications of
stem cells in medicine;
C.W2. genetic causes of hereditary
predisposition to cancer;
C.W10. micro-organisms with regard to
pathogenic ones and those constituting the
human microbiome, and invasive human
forms or stages of selected
parasites; (+ C.W16 of previous outcomes)
C.W11. epidemiology of viral, bacterial,
fungal and prion infections and parasitic
infections, including their geographical
distribution;
C.W12. pathogenesis and pathophysiology
of infections and infestations as well as the
impact of pathogens such as viruses,
bacteria, fungi, prions and parasites on the
human body and population, including
their modes of action, the consequences of
exposure to them and the principles of
prevention;
C.W20. types of hypersensitivity
reactions, types of immunodeficiencies
and basics of immunomodulation;
C.W21. immunology of cancer and
immune-mediated diseases and the
principles of immunotherapy;
C.W23. clinical course of specific and
non-specific inflammation and the
processes of tissue and organ regeneration;
C.W25. organ pathology, macroscopic and
microscopic pathomorphological changes
and clinical implications including
pathomorphological terminology;
(more extensive)

C.W26	1 1 0 1
	5. pathogenesis of diseases,
l includi	ng genetic and environmental
determ	
	. pathomechanism and clinical
	of the most common diseases of the
various	s systems and organs, metabolic
	es and water-electrolyte, endocrine
	id-base disorders;
	2. molecular basis of cancer and
	in cancer immunology;
	practical elements of molecular
	y and immunology used in the
diagno	sis and therapy of oncological
disease	es .
C.U5. i	identify pathogens under the
micros	
CU7	relate images of tissue and organ
damao	e to clinical signs of disease, history
and lab	poratory findings to establish a
diamo	sis in the most common diseases of
	and children;
D.W16	
	environmental and epidemiological
	ons, causes, symptoms, principles
	nosis and therapeutic management
	most common childhood diseases
	eir complications:
	ets, tetany, water-electrolyte and
acid-ba	ase disorders;
2) hear	t defects, myocarditis, endocarditis
	ricarditis, cardiomyopathy, cardiac
arrhyth	mias, heart failure, arterial
hyperte	ension, pulmonary hypertension,
syncop	
	iratory diseases and allergies,
includi	ng congenital respiratory defects,
	ial dilatation, respiratory infections,
	ilosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma,
	e rhinitis, urticaria, atopic
	itis, anaphylactic shock,
angioe	
	emias, haemorrhagic diathesis, bone
	v failure conditions, childhood
	ancies, including solid tumours
typical	for childhood, primary and
	ary immunodeficiencies;
	e and chronic abdominal pain,
vomitii	ng, diarrhoea, constipation,
gastroi	ntestinal haemorrhage, peptic ulcer
	e, inflammatory bowel disease,
pancre	atic disease, cholestasis, liver

disease, food allergies, congenital
abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract;
6) acute kidney injury, chronic kidney
disease, urinary tract infections, urinary
tract disorders, congenital abnormalities of
the urinary tract, vesicoureteral reflux
disease, kidney stones, diseases of the
glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial
diseases (tubulopathies,
tubular acidoses), genetically determined
kidney diseases, renal hypertension;
7) growth disorders, thyroid and
parathyroid diseases, adrenal diseases,
diabetes, obesity, puberty disorders,
gonadal dysfunction;
8) cerebral palsy, encephalitis and
meningitis, seizures, epilepsy;
9) the most common childhood infectious
diseases;
10) systemic connective tissue diseases,
including juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
systemic lupus erythematosus,
dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and
other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
inflammatory, infectious and reactive
arthritis and juvenile
spondyloarthropathies);
E.W7. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management
of the most common adult internal
medicine diseases and their complications:
1) cardiovascular diseases, including
ischaemic heart disease, heart defects,
endocardial diseases, heart muscle,
pericardium, heart failure (acute and
chronic), arterial and venous vascular
diseases, arterial hypertension (primary
and secondary), pulmonary hypertension;
2) respiratory diseases, including
respiratory tract diseases, chronic
obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma,
bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory
infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung
diseases, pleurisy, mediastinum,
obstructive and central sleep apnoea,
respiratory failure (acute and chronic),
respiratory cancers;
3) diseases of the digestive system,
including diseases of the mouth,
oesophagus, stomach and duodenum,
intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and

gallbladder, tumours of the digestive
system;
4) endocrine diseases, including diseases
of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid,
parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla,
ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine
tumours, polyglandular syndromes,
various types of diabetes, metabolic
syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and
hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and
thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;
5) kidney and urinary tract diseases,
including acute kidney injury and chronic
kidney disease in all stages and their
complications, glomerular diseases
(primary and secondary, including diabetic
nephropathy and systemic diseases) and
interstitial kidney diseases, renal
hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,
urinary tract infections (upper and lower),
kidney diseases during pregnancy, urinary
tract tumours - kidney cancer, bladder
cancer, prostate cancer;
6) haematopoietic diseases, including bone
marrow aplasia, anaemia,
granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis,
thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic
leukaemias, myelomas, myeloproliferative
neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes,
haemorrhagic diathesis, thrombophilia,
blood disorders in diseases of other
organs;
7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic
connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid
arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus
erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome,
sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic,
idiopathic inflammatory myopathies),
spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies,
erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis
associated with infectious agents,
vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and
bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue
rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),
soft tissue sarcomas and bone sarcomas.;
8) allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis
and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema;
9) water-electrolyte and acid-base
disorders (dehydration states, conductive
states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis
and alkalosis).  E.W24. issues in oncology, including:
E. w.z.4. Issues in oncorogy, including.

1) genetic, environmental and
epidemiological background, causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
therapeutic management of the most
common cancers and their complications;
2) the most common paraneoplastic
syndromes and their clinical
manifestations;
3) basics of early cancer detection,
principles of screening and preventive
measures in oncology;
4) possibilities and limitations of modern
cancer treatment (surgical methods,
radiotherapy and systemic methods,
including immunotherapy),
indications for cell and gene therapies and
targeted and personalised treatment;
5) early and distant complications of
oncological treatment;
6) the role of supportive treatment,
including nutrition treatment;
7) principles for organising cancer care,
including genetic counselling and
multidisciplinary care;
8) practical aspects of statistics in
oncology, including principles for the
interpretation of clinical findings;
9) main scales and classifications used in
oncology;
10principles of targeted physical
examination of the breast and prostate in
adults;
11) principles for planning the diagnostic,
therapeutic and preventive management
and prophylactic cancer treatment on the
basis of the results of examinations
and the medical records provided;
E.W34. principles of management of
exposure to potentially infectious material;
E.U9. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in adults, apply
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess the indications for specialist
consultation, particularly for symptoms
such as:
1) fever;
2) weakness;
3) loss of appetite
4) weight loss;
5) shock;

6) cardiac arrest;
7) disturbance of consciousness, including
fainting;
8) oedema;
9) rash;
9) rasn;
10) coughing and expectoration;
11) haemoptysis;
12) dyspnoea;
13) nasal and ear discharge;
14) chest pain;
15) palpitations;
16) cyanosis;
17) nausea and vomiting;
18) swallowing disorder;
19) abdominal pain;
20) presence of blood in stool;
21) constipation and diarrhoea;
22) jaundice;
23) bloating and abdominal resistance;
24) anaemia;
24) anaema; 25) lymphadenopathy;
23) tyminachopathy,
26) urinary disturbances;
27) haematuria and proteinuria;
28) menstrual disorders;
29) depressed mood and anxiety;
30) memory and cognitive dysfunction;
31) headache;
32) dizziness;
33) paresis;
34) seizures;
35) back pain;
36) joint pain;
37) trauma or burn;
38) dehydration and overhydration;
E.U10. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in children, apply
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess indications for specialist
consultation, in particular for symptoms
such as:
1) fever;
2) cough and expectoration;
3) dyspnoea;
4) nasal and ear discharge;
5) urinary disturbances;
6) rash;
7) anaemia;
8) eating disorders;
9) growth disorders;

10) convulsions and disturbances of
consciousness;
11) palpitations;
12) fainting;
13) osteoarticular pain;
14) oedema;
15) lymphadenopathy;
16) abdominal pain;
17) constipation and diarrhoea;
18) presence of blood in stool;
19) dehydration;
20) jaundice;
21) cyanosis;
22) headache;
23) red eye syndrome;
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring
hospital treatment;
F.W2. causes, symptoms, principles of
diagnosis and therapeutic management
for the most common congenital
malformations and diseases requiring
surgical treatment in children;
G.W5. legal regulations concerning
patients' rights and the Patient
Ombudsman, as well as legal regulations
relevant to the medical activity in the field
of labour law, the basis of the medical
profession and the functioning of the
medical self-government;
G.W7. the legal obligations of the doctor
in determining the death of a patient;
K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a
priority;
K_K03 observe medical confidentiality
and other patient's rights;
K_K04 take action towards the patient
based on ethical principles, while being
aware of the social determinants and
limitations resulting from the disease;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs;
K_K07 use objective sources of
information;
K_K08 formulate opinions based on own
assessment and observation;
K_K09 implement the principles of
professional colleagueship and
cooperation in a team of specialists,
including representatives of other medical
professions, also in a multicultural and
multinational environment;

1			
	K_K11 accept the responsibility		
	associated with decisions taken as part of		
	professional activities, including self and		
	other people's safety.		
Pharmacology and	Lectures:		
Toxicology	The graduate knows and understands/is		
	able to/is ready to:		
	usic to/is ready to:		
	C.W28. different groups of medicinal		
	products, their mechanisms and effects of		
	action, their basic indications and		
	contraindications and their basic		
	pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic		
	* *		
	parameters;		
	C.W29. physiological and pathological		
	determinants of drug absorption,		
	metabolism and elimination by the human		
	body;		
	C.W30. basic principles of		
	pharmacotherapy taking into account its		Lectures:
	efficacy and safety, the need for	Lectures:	Oral or written test (> 60%)
	individualisation of treatment, including	informative lecture	Final exam in oral or written form (
	that arising from pharmacogenetics;	<ul> <li>problem-based lecture</li> </ul>	> 60%)
	C.W31. major adverse drug reactions,	conversational lecture	> 6070)
	interactions and the problem of		Seminars:
	polypragmasy;	Seminars:	Oral or written test (> 60%)
	C.W32. problem of drug resistance,	didactic discussion	Final exam in oral or written form (
	including multidrug resistance, and the	decision tree	
	principles of rational antibiotic therapy;	case analysis	> 60%)
	C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to	•	m
	correct pathological phenomena	Tutorials:	Tutorials:
	in the human body and in individual	didactic discussion	Oral or written test (> 60%)
	organs;	decision tree	Final exam in oral or written form (
	K_K05 identify and recognise own	• case analysis	> 60%)
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs.		
	Seminars:		
	The graduate knows and understands/is		
	able to/is ready to:		
	C.W28. different groups of medicinal		
	products, their mechanisms and effects of		
	action, their basic indications and		
	contraindications and their basic		
	pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic		
	parameters;		
	C.W29. physiological and pathological		
	determinants of drug absorption,		

metabolism and elimination by the human
body;
C.W30. basic principles of
pharmacotherapy taking into account its
efficacy and safety, the need for
individualisation of treatment, including
that arising from pharmacogenetics;
C.W31. major adverse drug reactions,
interactions and the problem of
polypragmasy; C.W32. problem of drug resistance,
including multidrug resistance, and the
principles of rational antibiotic therapy;
C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to
correct pathological phenomena
in the human body and in individual
organs;
C.U11. prepare prescription formulation
records of selected medicinal substances
and issue prescriptions, including e-
prescriptions;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
C.W28. different groups of medicinal
products, their mechanisms and effects of
action, their basic indications and
contraindications and their basic
pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic
parameters;
C.W29. physiological and pathological
determinants of drug absorption,
metabolism and elimination by the human
body;
C.W30. basic principles of
pharmacotherapy taking into account its
efficacy and safety, the need for
individualisation of treatment, including
that arising from pharmacogenetics;
C.W31. major adverse drug reactions,
interactions and the problem of
polypragmasy;
C.W32. problem of drug resistance,
including multidrug resistance, and the
principles of rational antibiotic therapy;

	C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to correct pathological phenomena in the human body and in individual organs; C.U11. prepare prescription formulation records of selected medicinal substances		
	and issue prescriptions, including e- prescriptions; K_K05 dentify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs.		
Gene Therapy	Lectures:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  C.W9. genetic mechanisms of acquisition of drug resistance by microorganisms and cancer cells and their relationship to the need for individualisation of pharmacotherapy; C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to correct pathological phenomena in the human body and in individual organs; C.U12. seek reliable information on medicinal products, with particular reference to the summary of product characteristics (SmPC) and databases; K_K04 take action towards the patient based on ethical principles, while being aware of the social determinants and limitations resulting from the disease.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  B.U10. classify research methodology, including a distinction between research experimental and observational with their sub-types, rank them according to the degree of reliability of the results provided and correctly assess the strength of scientific evidence; C.W9. genetic mechanisms of acquisition of drug resistance by microorganisms and cancer cells and their relationship to the	Lectures: - informative lecture - problem-based lecture  Seminars: - didactic discussion - group work - individual work  Tutorials: - practical/laboratory tasks - case study - didactic discussion - individual work - group work - group work - computer-assisted teaching, such as medical databases	Lectures: Final written test (≥60%) Extended observation (>50%)  Seminars: Oral test (>75%) Extended observation (>50%)  Tutorials: Report (>75%) Task completion (>75%) Extended observation (>50%)

	T	1	,
	need for individualisation of		
	pharmacotherapy;		
	C.W33. possibilities and types of		
	biological, cellular, gene and targeted		
	therapies for specific diseases;		
	C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to		
	correct pathological phenomena		
	in the human body and in individual		
	organs;		
	C.U12. seek reliable information on		
	medicinal products, with particular		
	reference to the summary of product		
	characteristics (SmPC) and databases;		
	K_K04 take action towards the patient		
	based on ethical principles, while being		
	aware of the social determinants and		
	limitations resulting from the disease.		
	, and the second		
	Tutorials:		
	The graduate knows and understands/is		
	able to/is ready to:		
	·		
	B.U10. classify research methodology,		
	including a distinction between		
	experimental and observational research		
	with research sub-types, rank them		
	according to the degree of reliability of the		
	results provided and correctly assess the		
	strength of scientific evidence;		
	C.W33. possibilities and types of		
	biological, cellular, gene and targeted		
	therapies for specific diseases;		
	C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to		
	correct pathological phenomena		
	in the human body and in individual		
	organs;		
	C.U12. seek reliable information on		
	medicinal products, with particular		
	reference to the summary of product		
	characteristics (SmPC) and databases;		
	K_K04 take action towards the patient		
	based on ethical principles, while being		
	aware of the social determinants and		
	limitations resulting from the disease;		
	K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs.		
n		Lectures:	Lectures:
Regene		• informative lecture	Final written test (>60%)
Medici	ne The graduate knows and understands/is	conversational lecture	Extended observation
	able to/is ready to:	educational discussion	(> 50%)
		- cuucauoliai uiscussioii	(> 3070)

A.W3. microarchitecture of tissues,	analysis of case reports	
extracellular matrix and organs;	1	Tutorials:
B.W17. processes: cell cycle, cell	Tutorials:	Written test, Task realization: report
proliferation, differentiation and ageing,	laboratory exercises	preparation, Practical test (>60%)
apoptosis and necrosis and their relevance	educational discussion	Extended observation ( > 50%)
to functions of the body;	analysis of case reports	Extended observation ( > 30%)
B.W18. functions and applications of stem	design and analysis of scientific research	
cells in medicine;		
B.W26. principles of research for the		
advancement of medicine;		
C.W23. clinical course of specific and		
non-specific inflammation and the		
processes of tissue and organ regeneration;		
C.W28. different groups of medicinal		
products, their mechanisms and effects of		
action, their basic indications and		
contraindications and their basic		
pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic		
parameters;		
C.W33. possibilities and types of		
biological, cellular, gene and targeted		
therapies for specific diseases;		
F.W21. principles for promoting tissue and		
cell donation, indications for		
transplantation of blood-forming organs,		
tissues and haematopoietic cells,		
complications of treatment and principles		
for long-term care after transplantation;		
B.U8. use medical databases and correctly		
interpret the information they contain to		
solve problems in basic and clinical		
sciences;		
D.U5. critically analyse medical literature,		
including that English, and draw		
conclusions;		
K_K05 identify and recognise own		
limitations and to self-assess educational		
deficits and needs;		
K_K07 use objective sources of		
information;		
K_K09 implement the principles of		
professional colleagueship and		
cooperation in a team of specialists,		
including representatives of other medical		
professions, also in a multicultural and		
multinational environment.		
mumational chynolinent.		
Tutorials:		
The graduate knows and understands/is		
able to/is ready to:		
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	B.W26. principles of research for the
	advancement of medicine.
	C.W23. clinical course of specific and
	non-specific inflammation and the
	processes of tissue and organ regeneration;
	B.W18. functions and applications of stem
	cells in medicine:
	C.W28. different groups of medicinal
	products, their mechanisms and effects of
	action, their basic indications and
	contraindications and their basic
	pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic
	parameters;
	F.W21. principles for promoting tissue and
	cell donation, indications for
	transplantation of blood-forming organs,
	tissues and haematopoietic cells,
	complications of treatment and principles
	for long-term care after transplantation;
	G.W8. legal regulations on medical
	experimentation and the conduct of
	scientific research involving human
	participants;
	G.W9. legislation on transplantation,
	artificial procreation, abortion, aesthetic
	treatments, palliative care, persistent
	therapy, mental illness, infectious
	diseases;
	G.W11. basic pharmaceutical law
	regulations, including the principles of
	marketing medicinal and medical
	products, issuing prescriptions, including
	e-prescriptions, reimbursement of
	medicines, cooperation between the doctor
	and the pharmacist, reporting of adverse
	drug reactions;
	B.U8. use medical databases and correctly
	interpret the information they contain to
	solve problems in basic and clinical
	sciences;
	B.U10. classify research methodology,
	including a distinction between research
	experimental and observational with their
	sub-types, rank them according to the
	degree of reliability of the results provided
	and correctly assess the strength of
	scientific evidence;
	B.U11. plan and carry out scientific
	research and interpret the results and
	formulate conclusions;
<u> </u>	

Tumor Genetics with Elements of Genetic Diagnostics	D.U5. critically analyse medical literature, including that English, and draw conclusions; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information; K_K09 implement the principles of professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment.  Lectures:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  C.W2. genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer; W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W5), C.W8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and issues in cancer immunology; C.W43. practical elements of molecular biology and immunology used in the diagnosis and therapy of oncological diseases; E.W24. issues in oncology, including: 1) genetic, environmental and epidemiological background, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common cancers and their complications;	Lectures: Informative lecture Analysis of case reports  Seminars: Conversational lecture Educational discussion Analysis of case reports  Tutorials: demonstrations with added instructions development and improvement of practical skills analysis of case reports	Lectures: Final test (≥60%)  Seminars: Oral test (>75%): Extended observation (>50%)  Tutorials: Oral test (> 75%): Extended observation (> 50%)
	genetic, environmental and epidemiological background, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and		

d.) possibilities and limitations of modesn cauerer tearment capital methods, and/otherapy and systemic methods, and/otherapy and		
cancer treatment (surgical methods, including immunosiberupy), indications for each and gene thurspine and including immunosiberupy), indications for each and gene thurspine and indications for each and gene thurspine and indications for each and gene thurspine and each each each each each each each each		4) possibilities and limitations of modern
radiotherapy and systems: methods, including immunotherapy), indications for cell and gene therapies and targeted and personalised recursivers.  Sociological textument.  6) the role of supporture treatment, including matrifion textument;  7) principles for organising cancer cure, including genetic counselling and multidisciplinary area.  Sociological textument, organising cancer cure, including genetic counselling and multidisciplinary area.  Sociology, including principles for the strength of the strengt		
including intramancherapy), indications for for claim element price and targeted and personalised treatment: Se early and distant complications of excelogical treatment; of excelogical treatment, treatment treatment treatment to the claim of the control of the		
indications for cell and gase therapies and targeted and personalised treatment: 5) early and distant complications of accodegical regardance. General contents of the contents of accodegical regardance. The contents of the		
targeted and personalised treatment; S) early and distant complications of oncological treatment; (b) the roles of autoprotive reatment, its building method to the control of the control		
So early and distant complications of oncological treatment; 6) the role of supportive treatment, including antitrion treatment; 7) princeples for organising cancer care, including antitrion reatment; 8) practical aspects of statistics in oncology, including principles for the interpretation of clinical findings; 9) main scales and classifications used in oncology; including principles for the interpretation of clinical findings; 10) min scales and classifications used in oncology; 11) min principles of targeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in examination of the breast and prostate in examination of the read of the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided; L W40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory lesses.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/s able tofs ready to: C.W2. genetic causes of hereditary predsposition to cancer; W2. characterizes the genetic determinants on the statistical control of the stati		indications for cell and gene therapies and
oncological treatment;  O) the role of supportive treatment, including nutrition treatment.  7) principles for organisting cancer care, including genetic consenselling and multisticalization; in the production of clinical finderings;  8) practical aspects of statistics in the interpretatation of clinical finderings;  9) main scales and classifications used in oncology;  10) principles of largeated physical examination of the breast and protaste in adults:  11) principles of planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive transagement and productive cancer treatment on the breast and protaste in adults:  12) principles of planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive transagement and productive cancer treatment on the breast and productive cancer treatment on the breast and productive cancer treatment on the breast and the medical records provided;  E.W.40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able tolis ready to:  C.W.2, genetic cancer treatment of the work of the order to predict of the productive productive cancer treatment of the productive cancer cancer (C.W.5), C.W.8, genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indicators for their application:  C.W.6 pathogeness of diseases, including general nate diseases.  C.W.8, penetic diagnostic methods and the basic indicators for their application:  C.W.6 pathogeness of diseases, including general nate diseases.  C.W.8 genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indicators for their application:  C.W.6 pathogeness of diseases, including general nate diseases.  C.W.8 genetic diseases;  C.W.9. and cancer and		targeted and personalised treatment;
6) the role of supportive treatment, including mutation treatment; 17) principles for organising cancer care, including genetic connecting and mutufdisciplinary care; 8) spractical aspects of statistics in oncology, including principles for the interpretation of clinical infinite, states and classifications used in the interpretation of clinical infinite, states and classifications used in 10, principles of argeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in includis; 11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided; 12. W40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduatic knows and understands/is able tods ready to general cancer in the properties of the planning of the most of the most common mongenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W.S.), C.W.S. genetic causes of hereeditary predisposition to cancer; W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common mongenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W.S.), C.W.S. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application: C.W.26, pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental C.W.33, possibilities and drageted therapies for specific diseases; C.W.42. (C.W.33) possibilities and and appeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W.42. (C.W.33) possibilities and and person diseases; C.W.42. (C.W.33) possibilities and and appeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W.42. (C.W.33) possibilities and and the person of the cancer and		
including nutrition treatment; 7 principles for organishing cancer care, including genetic conneclling and multidisciplinary care: 8 practical spectes of statistics in concology; including principles for the concology; 9 main scales and classifications used in concology; 100 principles of targeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in adults; 11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prostybuchtic examination of the breast customer on the basis of the results of examinations 12. EVAO, possibilities and initiations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/fs able torks ready to: C.W.2, genetic causes of hereditary postisposition to cancer; W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifuctorial diseases; (C.W.5), C.W.8, genetic diseases; (C.W.5), C.W.8, genetic diseases; including genetic and evenical evenical evenical determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifuctorial diseases; (C.W.5), C.W.8, genetic diagnostic methods and the basis indications for their application; (C.W.7), C. puthogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants.  General content of the con		
including nutrition treatment; 7 principles for organishing cancer care, including genetic conneclling and multidisciplinary care: 8 practical spectes of statistics in concology; including principles for the concology; 9 main scales and classifications used in concology; 100 principles of targeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in adults; 11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prostybuchtic examination of the breast customer on the basis of the results of examinations 12. EVAO, possibilities and initiations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/fs able torks ready to: C.W.2, genetic causes of hereditary postisposition to cancer; W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifuctorial diseases; (C.W.5), C.W.8, genetic diseases; (C.W.5), C.W.8, genetic diseases; including genetic and evenical evenical evenical determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifuctorial diseases; (C.W.5), C.W.8, genetic diagnostic methods and the basis indications for their application; (C.W.7), C. puthogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants.  General content of the con		6) the role of supportive treatment,
7) principles for organising canner cane, including genetic counselling and multidisciplinary cane; 8) practical aspects of statistics in oncology, including principles for the interpretation of clinical findings; 9) main scales and classifications used in concology; 10) principles of upgreat physical enterprinciples of the present and prostate in statistics and interpretation of the breast and prostate in statistics; 11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeatue and preentive management and prophylactic cancer retartment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided; E.W40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/sable tofs rought to the provided of the prov		including nutrition treatment;
including genetic courselling and multidisciplinary care;  8) practical aspects of statistics in oncology, including principles for the interpretation of clinical findings;  9) main scales and classifications used in oncology;  10) principles of targeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in adults;  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therepeate and present examination of the breast and prostate in the original process of the results of examinations. In the original process of the results of examinations and the medical records decided;  E. W40, possibilities and imitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/fs able tofs ready to:  C.W2. genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer;  W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, until genetic and multifactoral diseases.  C.W5. genetic desponsion the original process of the original process or the original process original process or the original process or the		
multidisciplanay care;  8) practical aspects of statistics in oncology, including principles for the interpretation of clinical flindings;  9) main scales and classifications used in oncology;  10) principles of targeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in adults;  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeautic and preventive management and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records (e.g., therapeautic and provided);  E. W40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able tou's ready to:  C.W.2. genetic causes of hereditary preclapsistion to cancer:  W2. chamaterize the genetic determinants of the most common pronogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W.5).  C.W.8.  C.W.8.  C.W.9.  C.W.8.  C.W.8.  C.W.9.  C.W.8.  C.W.6. penticic diseases, diseases, including sentence and the basis indications for their application, C.W.26, pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants:  C.W.33, possibilities and uptypes of biological, cellular, genetic diseases; C.W.4. modelular basis of cancer and		including genetic counselling and
8) practical aspects of statistics in oncology, including principles for the interpretation of clinical findings; 9) main scales and classifications used in oncology; 10 principles of targeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in adults: 11) principles of targeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in adults: 11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prophylactic cancer recurrence to the base of the medical receptor of the provided, and prophylactic cancer recurrence to the base of the medical receptor of the provided, and the medical receptor of the provided, and the medical receptor of the provided of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  C.W.2. gentic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer; W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W.S.), C.W.8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application, C.C. W.8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application, C.C. W.8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application, C.C. W.8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application, C.C. W.8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application, C.C. W.3.3. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W.42. molecular basis of cancer and		
oncology; including principles for the interpretation of clinical findings; 9) main scales and classifications used in oncology; 10) principles of targeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in adults; 11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prophystace treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical restrict results of examinations and the medical restrict provided; E.W-40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is ablet to/s ready tu: C.W.2 genetic causes of hereditary prediceposition to cancer: W?: chanceter restrict the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W.5). C.W.8 genetic callengostic methods and the basis inflications for their application; C.W.50, along control of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants of biological, cellulities of of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants. C.W.30, nethogenic of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W.31, nethogenic medical sort of provided the passis inflications for their application; C.W.32, note of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W.33, note of diseases, collidations for specific diseases; C.W.42, molecular basis of cancer and		
interpretation of clinical findings;  9) main scales and classifications used in oncology; 10) principles of targeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in adults; 11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided; E.W.40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  C.W.2. genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer; W.2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W.5), C.W.8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basis indications for their application; C.W.26. pathogenication; C.W.26. pathogenications; C.W.23. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W.23. possibilities and types of biological, ellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W.24. molecular gene and answers and selection and selection and selections and selections and selection a		o) practical aspects of statistics in
9) main scales and classifications used in oncology; 10) principles of targeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in adults; 11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prophylactic and preventive management and prophylactic and preventive management and prophylactic and preventive management and the medical cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations, and the medical cereds provided; E.W40. possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is abbte to/s ready to:  C.W2. genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer; W2. characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W5), C.W8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W26. pathograms for their application; C.W26. pathograms for their application; C.W26. pathograms of their application; C.W36. pathograms and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W32. molecular basis of cancer and		
oncology; 10 principles of targeted physical examination of the breast and prostate in adults; 11 principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeute and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the reactive management and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the reactive and consumations and the medical records provided; E. W40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/s able to/s ready to:  C. W2. genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer; W2. characterists the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W8), C. W8, genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indignostic methods and the data of the ready and the determinants; C. W3, possibilities and anytomental determinants; C. W3, possibilities and regreted therapies for specific diseases; C. W42, molecular gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C. W42, molecular gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C. W42, molecular gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases cancel and solven and cancel and content and cancel		
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examination of the breast and prostate in adults:  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;  E.W40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  C.W2, genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer; W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the common monogenic, multiparie and multifactorial diseases (C.W5),  C.W8, genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W26, pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants:  C.W33, possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W45, molecular basis of cancer and		oncology;
adults; 11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and provide cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided; E.W40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  C.W.2. genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer; W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W.8), C.W.8, genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W.26, pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W.33, possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W.44, molecular basis of cancer and		10) principles of targeted physical
adults; 11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and provide cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided; E.W40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  C.W.2. genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer; W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W.8), C.W.8, genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W.26, pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W.33, possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W.44, molecular basis of cancer and		examination of the breast and prostate in
11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeut and preventive management and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided; E.W40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: C.W2. genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer; W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W5), C.W8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W26, penetic and control of their application; C.W26, penetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W26, phospenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W33, possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42, molecular basis of cancer and		
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basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided; E.W40, possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  C.W2, genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer; W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W5), C.W8, genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W26, pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants: C.W33, possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42, molecular basis of cancer and		
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predisposition to cancer; W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W5), C.W8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		able to/is ready to:
predisposition to cancer; W2: characterizes the genetic determinants of the most common monogenic, multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W5), C.W8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		
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multigenic and multifactorial diseases (C.W5), C.W8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		W2: characterizes the genetic determinants
(C.W5), C.W8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		of the most common monogenic,
(C.W5), C.W8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		multigenic and multifactorial diseases
C.W8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		(C.W5),
basic indications for their application; C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		C.W8. genetic diagnostic methods and the
C.W26. pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental determinants; C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		
including genetic and environmental determinants;  C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases;  C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		
determinants; C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		
C.W33. possibilities and types of biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		
biological, cellular, gene and targeted therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		
therapies for specific diseases; C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		
C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and		piological, cellular, gene and targeted
C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and issues in cancer immunology.		therapies for specific diseases;
issues in cancer immunology		C.W42. molecular basis of cancer and
		issues in cancer immunology;
C.U2. make decisions on the necessity of		
cytogenetic and molecular tests;		
	1	

C.U3 read basic genetic test results,
including karyotypes;
C.U4. determine the genetic risk based on
the pedigree and the result of a genetic test
for chromosome aberrations, genomic
rearrangements, single-gene and
multifactorial diseases;
E.U19. plan diagnostic, therapeutic and
preventive management of cancer
treatment on the basis of test results and
medical documentation provided;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs;
K_K07 use objective sources of
information.
Tutorials:
Autorius
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
C.U2. make decisions on the necessity of
cytogenetic and molecular tests;
C.U3 read basic genetic test results,
including karyotypes;
C.U4. determine the genetic risk based on
the pedigree and the result of a genetic test
for chromosome aberrations, genomic
rearrangements, single-gene and
multifactorial diseases;
E.U19. plan diagnostic, therapeutic and
preventive management of cancer
treatment on the basis of test results and
medical documentation provided;
K_K03 observe medical confidentiality
and other patient rights;
K K02 consider patient's well-being as a
priority;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs
K_K07 use objective sources of
information;
K_K09 implement the principles of
professional colleagueship and
cooperation in a team of specialists,
including representatives of other medical
professions, also in a multicultural and
multinational environment;
K_K11 accept the responsibility
associated with decisions taken as part of

		professional activities, including self and other people's safety .	
Group D	Interpersonal Communication		
	Medical English – course I year sem. II		
	Medical English – course II year sem. III		
	Medical English – course		
	II year sem. IV Medical Communication		
	II year Medical Communication		
	III year Medical Ethics		
	Medical Sociology with Elements of Professionalism		
	History of Medicine with Elements of Philosophy		
	Methods of Coping with Stress		
	Effective Learning and Methods of Effective Learning		

Group E	Introduction to	Lectures:		
Group E	Introduction to Internal Diseases	Lectures:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  B.W22. basic quantitative parameters describing the capacity of individual systems and organs, including ranges of norms and demographic factors affecting the value of these parameters; B.W25. potential of modern telemedicine as a tool for assisting the doctor; C.W40. causes and consequences of inadequate nutrition, including prolonged under- and over-nutrition and the use of unbalanced diets and disorders of digestion and absorption.		
		Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  B.W22. basic quantitative parameters describing the capacity of individual systems and organs, including ranges of norms and demographic factors affecting the value of these parameters;  B.W25. potential of modern telemedicine as a tool for assisting the doctor;  C.W40. causes and consequences of inadequate nutrition, including prolonged under- and over-nutrition and the use of unbalanced diets and disorders of digestion and absorption.  Tutorials:	Seminars:	Tutorials: Practical test (0-25 points, 5 questions, 0-5 points each)  Lectures and seminars: Oral test (0-25 points; 5 questions, 0-5 points each)
		The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.U3. explain the anatomical basis of the physical examination; E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives; E.U3. take a medical history in a lifethreatening situation using the following scheme:		

SAMPLE (S - Symptoms, A - Allergies, M - Medications, P - Past medical history, L - Last meal, E - Events prior to injury/illness; E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general internal medicine; 2) neurological;	
M - Medications, P - Past medical history, L - Last meal, E - Events prior to injury/illness; E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general internal medicine;	
L - Last meal, E - Events prior to injury/illness; E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine;	
injury/illness; E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine;	
E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine;	
physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine;	
to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general internal medicine;	
1) general internal medicine;	
3) gynaecological;	
4) musculoskeletal;	
5) ophthalmology;	
6) otolaryngology	
7) geriatric;	
E.Ū14. perform medical procedures and	
treatments, including:	
1) measuring and assessing basic vital	
functions (temperature, pulse, blood	
pressure, arterial blood pressure) and	
monitoring them using a cardiomonitor	
and pulse oximeter;	
2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and	
make the choice of inhaler for the clinical	
condition of the patient;	
3) measurement of peak expiratory flow;	
4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive	
methods;	
5) non-instrumented and instrumented	
airway management;	
6) intravenous, intramuscular and	
subcutaneous drug administration;	
7) drawing and securing blood for	
laboratory tests, including microbiology	
tests;	
8) collection of arterialised blood and	
arterialised capillary blood;	
9) collection of swabs for microbiological	
and cytological examinations;	
10) catheterisation of the urinary bladder	
in male and female;	
11) insertion of a gastric tube;	
12) rectal infusion;	
13) standard resting electrocardiogram,	
and interpret the result;	
14) defibrillation, electrical cardioversion	
and external electro-stimulation;	
15) strip testing, including glucose	
measurement using a glucometer;	
16) pleural procedures: puncture and	
decompression of emphysema;	
17) anterior nasal tamponade;	

	18) ultrasound examination in lifethreatening emergencies according to the FAST protocol (Focussed Assessment with Sonography in Trauma) or equivalent, and interpret the its result; E.U15. use personal protective equipment appropriate to the clinical situation; K_K01 establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences; K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority; K_K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information.		
Introduction to Paediatrics	Lectures:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  E.W1. principles of natural feeding, healthy child nutrition and obesity prevention, as well as nutritional modifications resulting from disease; E.W2. principles for the prevention of childhood illnesses, including screening, balance examinations and immunisation; E.U8. carry out balance examinations, including comparing anthropometric and blood pressure measurements with data on centile grids, as well as assess the progression of puberty; E.U13. qualify the patient for preventive vaccination; E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:  1) rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders; 2) heart defects, myocarditis, endocarditis and pericarditis, cardiomyopathy, cardiac arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, syncope;	Lectures: • informative lecture • problem lecture • conversational lecture • design and analysis of scientific research  Tutorials: • practical and theoretical tasks at the patient's bedside, • demonstration and analysis of clinical cases	Practical test (scoring system 0-12 points >66%) Theoretical test (>60%)

3) respiratory diseases and allergies,
including congenital respiratory defects,
bronchial dilatation, respiratory infections,
tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma,
allergic rhinitis, urticaria, atopic
dermatitis, anaphylactic shock,
angioedema;
4) anaemias, haemorrhagic diathesis, bone
marrow failure conditions, childhood
malignancies, including solid tumours
typical for childhood, primary and
secondary immunodeficiencies;
5) acute and chronic abdominal pain,
vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation,
gastrointestinal haemorrhage, peptic ulcer
disease, inflammatory bowel disease,
pancreatic disease, cholestasis, liver
disease, food allergies, congenital
abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract;
6) acute kidney injury, chronic kidney
disease, urinary tract infections, urinary
tract disorders, congenital abnormalities of
the urinary tract, vesicoureteral reflux
disease, kidney stones, diseases of the
glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial
diseases (tubulopathies, tubular acidoses),
genetically determined kidney diseases,
renal hypertension;
7) growth disorders, thyroid and
parathyroid diseases, adrenal diseases,
diabetes, obesity, puberty disorders,
gonadal dysfunction;
8) cerebral palsy, encephalitis and
meningitis, seizures, epilepsy;
9) the most common childhood infectious
diseases:
10) systemic connective tissue diseases,
including juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
systemic lupus erythematosus,
dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and
other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
inflammatory, infectious and reactive
arthritis and juvenile
spondyloarthropathies);
E.U10. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in children, apply
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess indications for specialist
consultation, in particular for symptoms
such as:
Suci as.

1) fever;
2) cough and expectoration;
3) dyspnoea;
4) nasal and ear discharge;
4) nasa and cal distriage,
5) urinary disturbances;
6) rash;
7) anaemia;
8) eating disorders;
9) growth disorders;
10) convulsions and disturbances of
consciousness;
11) palpitations;
12) fainting;
13) osteoarticular pain;
14) oedema;
15) lymphadenopathy;
16) abdominal pain;
17) constipation and diarrhoea;
18) presence of blood in stool;
19) dehydration;
20) jaundice;
21) cyanosis;
22) headache;
23) red eye syndrome;
E.W6. basic foetal diagnosis and therapy;
E. Wo. basic roctal diagnosis and dicrapy,  E.U12. recognise conditions requiring
hospital treatment;
C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical
forms of the most common diseases of the
forms of the most common diseases of the
various systems and organs, metabolic
diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine
and acid-base disorders;
E.W3. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management
of the most common childhood diseases
and their complications:
1) rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and
acid-base disorders;
2) heart defects, myocarditis, endocarditis
and pericarditis, cardiomyopathy, cardiac
arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial
hypertension, pulmonary hypertension,
syncope;;
3) respiratory diseases and allergies,
including congenital respiratory defects,
bronchial dilatation, respiratory infections,
tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma,
allergic rhinitis, urticaria, atopic
dermatitis, anaphylactic shock,
angioedema;
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	4) anaemias, haemorrhagic diathesis, bone
	marrow failure conditions, childhood
	malignancies, including solid tumours
	typical for childhood, primary and
	secondary immunodeficiencies;
	5) acute and chronic abdominal pain,
	vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation,
	gastrointestinal haemorrhage, peptic ulcer
	disease, inflammatory bowel disease,
	pancreatic disease, cholestasis, liver
	disease, food allergies, congenital
	abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract;
	6) acute kidney injury, chronic kidney
	disease, urinary tract infections, urinary
	tract disorders, congenital abnormalities of
	the urinary tract, vesicoureteral reflux
	disease, kidney stones, diseases of the
	glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial
	diseases (tubulopathies, tubular acidoses),
	genetically determined kidney diseases,
	renal hypertension;
	7) growth disorders, thyroid and
	parathyroid diseases, adrenal diseases,
	diabetes, obesity, puberty disorders,
	gonadal dysfunction;
	8) cerebral palsy, encephalitis and
	meningitis, seizures, epilepsy;
	9) the most common childhood infectious
	diseases;
	10) systemic connective tissue diseases,
	including juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
	systemic lupus erythematosus,
	dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and
	other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
	inflammatory, infectious and reactive
	arthritis and juvenile
	spondyloarthropathies);
	C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical
	forms of the most common diseases of the
	various systems and organs, metabolic
	diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine
	and acid-base disorders;
	E.W4. issues of the abused and sexually
	exploited child and the principles of
	intervention with such patients;
	D.W13. forms of violence, including
	domestic violence, the social determinants
	of the various forms of violence and the
	role of the doctor in recognising it, and the
	principles for dealing with suspected
	violence, including the "Blue Card"
	(Niebieska Karta) procedure;
	(Hebicata Auria) procedure,

D.W1. psycho-physical development of
the human being from birth to death,
including the specific characteristics of
physical, emotional, cognitive and social
development;
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
EWI 1 1 C 4 IC F
E.W1. principles of natural feeding,
healthy child nutrition and obesity prevention, as well as nutritional
modifications resulting from disease;
mounications resulting from disease,
E.U2. interview the child and their carers,
using skills on the content, process and
perception of communication, taking into
account the biomedical and patient
perspectives;
perspectives,
E.U3. take a medical history in a life-
threatening situation using the following
scheme:
SAMPLE (S - Symptoms, A - Allergies,
M - Medications, P - Past medical history,
L - Last meal, E - Events prior to
injury/illness;
injury/minous,
E.U6. perform a complete and focused
physical examination of the child from the
neonatal to adolescent period adapted to
the specific clinical situation, including:
1) general paediatric;
2) neurological;
3) musculoskeletal system;
4) ophthalmology;
5) otolaryngology;
E.U8. carry out balance examinations,
including comparing anthropometric and
blood pressure measurements with data on
centile grids, as well as assess the
progression of puberty;
E.U10. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in children, apply
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement

therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess indications for specialist
consultation, in particular for symptoms
such as:
1) fever;
2) cough and expectoration;
3) dyspnoea;
4) nasal and ear discharge;
5) urinary disturbances;
6) rash;
7) anaemia;
8) eating disorders;
9) growth disorders;
10) convulsions and disturbances of
consciousness;
11) palpitations;
12) fainting;
13) osteoarticular pain;
14) oedema;
15) lymphadenopathy;
16) abdominal pain;
17) constipation and diarrhoea;
18) presence of blood in stool;
19) dehydration;
20) jaundice;
21) cyanosis;
22) headache;
23) red eye syndrome;
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E.U11. recognise the symptoms of
hazardous and harmful use of alcohol and
problematic use of other psychoactive
substances, symptoms of psychoactive
substance dependence and behavioural
addictions, and propose appropriate
therapeutic and medical treatment;
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring
hospital treatment;
E.U13. qualify the patient for preventive
vaccination;
E.U14. perform medical procedures and
treatments, including:
1) measuring and assessing basic vital
functions (temperature, pulse, blood
pressure
arterial blood pressure) and monitoring
them using a cardiomonitor and pulse
oximeter;

2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and
make the choice of inhaler for the clinical
condition of the patient;
3) measurement of peak expiratory flow;
4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive
methods;
5) non-instrumented and instrumented
airway management;
6) intravenous, intramuscular and
subcutaneous drug administration;
7) drawing and securing blood for
laboratory tests, including microbiology
tests;
8) collection of arterialised blood and
arterialised capillary blood;
9) collection of swabs for microbiological
and cytological examinations;
10) catheterisation of the urinary bladder
in male and female;
11) insertion of a gastric tube;
12) rectal infusion;
12) rectai infusion; 13) standard resting electrocardiogram,
and interpret the result;
14) defibrillation, electrical cardioversion
and external electro-stimulation;
15) strip testing, including glucose
measurement using a glucometer;
16) pleural procedures: puncture and
decompression of emphysema;
17) anterior nasal tamponade;
18) ultrasound examination in life-
threatening emergencies according to the
FAST protocol (Focussed Assessment
with Sonography in Trauma) or
equivalent, and interpret the its result;
E.U15. use personal protective equipment
appropriate to the clinical situation;
E.U18. maintain patient medical records,
also in electronic form, in accordance with
the law;
E.U27. communicate with patients from
groups at risk of economic or social
exclusion, while respecting their dignity;
E.U30. apply the principles of providing
feedback (constructive, non-judgmental,
descriptive) as part of team cooperation;
descriptive) as part of team cooperation,

Laboratory	E.U31. accept, explain and analyse your own role and responsibilities within the team and recognise your role as a doctor in the team;  E.U33. discuss the patient's situation in the team, excluding subjective assessments, respecting the patient's dignity;  E.U34. use the following protocols (e.g. when transferring patient care, ordering or providing patient consultations):  1) ATMIST (A (Age), T (Time of injury), M (Mechanism of injury), I (Injury suspected), S (Symptoms/Signs), T (Treatment/Time);  2) RSVP/ISBAR (R (Reason), S (Story) V (Vital signs), P (Plan), I (Introduction), S (Situation), B (Background), A (Assessment), R (Recommendation); K_K01 establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences;  K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority;  K_K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights;  K_K04 take action towards the patient based on ethical principles, while being aware of the social determinants and limitations resulting from the disease;  K_K06 promote health behaviours;  K_K07 use objective sources of information.		
Laboratory Diagnostics	Lectures:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  E.W40. possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests;	Lectures: · informative lecture · problem lecture · conversational lecture · didactic discussion · case analysis	Lectures: Final colloquium (≥60%)  Tutorials: Final colloquium (≥60%) Prolonged follow-up (>50%)

	E.W39. types of biological materials used in laboratory diagnostics and principles of collecting material for tests; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs.  Tutorials: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  E.W40. possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests; E.W39. types of biological materials used in laboratory diagnostics and principles of collecting material for tests; B.U12. use basic laboratory and molecular techniques; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs.	Tutorials: · laboratory tasks - case analysis	
Clinical Genetics and Prenatal Diagnostics	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: C.W1. normal human kary otype and the different types of sex determination; C.W2. genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer; C.W3. principles of inheritance of different numbers of traits, inheritance of quantitative traits, independent inheritance of traits, inheritance of extra-nuclear genetic information; C.W8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; E.W36. the causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common genetically determined diseases in children and adults; C.U1. chart and analyse pedigrees and identify clinical and pedigree features suggestive of a genetic basis for diseases; C.U2. make decisions on the necessity of cytogenetic and molecular tests; C.U3. read basic genetic test results, including karyotypes; C.U4. determine the genetic risk based on the pedigree and the result of a genetic test	Seminars:     informative lecture     conversational lecture     didactic discussion     case analysis  Tutorials:     demonstration with instruction     subject exercises     case analysis	Oral test (> 75%) Final colloquium (≥60%) Extended observation (>50%)

for chromosome aberrations, genomic rearrangements, single-gene and multifactorial diseases; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information; K_K09 implement the principles of professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment. **Tutorials:** The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: C.W1. normal human karyotype and the different types of sex determination; C.W2. genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer; C.W3. principles of inheritance of different numbers of traits, inheritance of quantitative traits, independent inheritance of traits, inheritance of extra-nuclear genetic information; C.W8. genetic diagnostic methods and the basic indications for their application; E.W36. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common genetically determined diseases in children and adults; C.U1. chart and analyse pedigrees and identify clinical and pedigree features suggestive of a genetic basis for diseases; C.U2. make decisions on the necessity of cytogenetic and molecular tests; C.U3read basic genetic test results, including karyotypes; C.U4. determine the genetic risk based on the pedigree and the result of a genetic test for chromosome aberrations, genomic rearrangements, single-gene and multifactorial diseases; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information;

Clinica Pharms	K_K09 implement the principles of professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  C.W28. different groups of medicinal products, their mechanisms and effects of action, their basic indications and contraindications and their basic pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic parameters;  C.W29. physiological and pathological determinants of drug absorption, metabolism and elimination by the human body;  C.W30. basic principles of pharmacotherapy taking into account its efficacy and safety, the need for individualisation of treatment, including that arising from pharmacogenetics;  C.W31. major adverse drug reactions, interactions and the problem of polypragmasy;  C.W32. the problem of drug resistance, including multidrug resistance, and the principles of rational antibiotic therapy;  C.U8. perform simple pharmacokinetic calculations;  C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to correct pathological phenomena in the human body and in individual organs;  C.U10. design rational chemotherapy regimens for infections - empirical and targeted;  K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs.	Seminars:  • informative seminar  • problem seminar  • case analysis  Tutorials:  • didactic discussion  • clinical exercises  • case analysis  • design and analysis of scientific research  • computer-assisted learning  • expository methods: film, show	Seminars: Final written or oral assessment (≥ 60%) Extended observation (>50%)  Tutorials: Final written or oral assessment (≥ 60%) Extended observation (>50%)
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	C.W34. basic concepts of general		
	toxicology;		
	C.W35. groups of drugs which, if abused,		
	can lead to poisoning;		
	C.W37. basic principles of diagnostic and		
	therapeutic management of poisoning;		
	E.W8. principles of pharmacotherapy in		
	patients with renal failure and renal		
	replacement therapy;		
	E.W41. indications for the implementation		
	of monitored therapy;		
	G.W11. basic pharmaceutical law		
	regulations, including the principles of		
	marketing medicinal and medical		
	products, issuing prescriptions, including		
	e-prescriptions, reimbursement of		
	medicines, cooperation between the doctor		
	and the pharmacist, reporting of adverse		
	drug reactions;		
	C.U11. prepare prescription formulation		
	records of selected medicinal substances		
	and issue prescriptions, including e-		
	prescriptions, in accordance with		
	legislation;		
	C.U12. seek reliable information on		
	medicinal products, with particular		
	reference to the summary of product		
	characteristics (SmPC) and databases;		
	C.U13. estimate the toxicological risks in		
	specific age groups and in states of hepatic		
	and renal failure, and prevent drug		
	poisoning;		
	K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs.		
C1:-1	Lectures:		
Cardiology	Lectures.		
	The graduate knows and understands/is		
	able to/is ready to:	Seminars:	
	abic 10/15 I cauj to.	informative seminar	
	E.W7. environmental and epidemiological	conversation seminar	Lectures:
	conditions, causes, symptoms, principles	didactic discussion	Final colloquium (≥60%)
	of diagnosis and therapeutic management	case analysis	
	of the most common adult internal		Tutorials:
	medicine diseases and their complications:	Tutorials:	Oral test (> 75%)
	1) cardiovascular diseases, including	demonstration with instruction	Practical test (0-1 scoring system)
	ischaemic heart disease, heart defects,	subject exercises	Final colloquium (≥60%)
	endocardial diseases, heart muscle,	case analysis	Extended observation (>50%)
		simulation methods (case study; simulated	
	pericardium, heart failure (acute and	patient)	
	chronic), arterial and venous vascular		
	diseases, arterial hypertension (primary and secondary), pulmonary hypertension;		

2) respiratory diseases, including
respiratory tract diseases, chronic
obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma,
bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory
infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung
diseases, pleurisy, mediastinum,
obstructive and central sleep apnoea,
respiratory failure (acute and chronic),
respiratory cancers;
3) diseases of the digestive system,
including diseases of the mouth,
oesophagus, stomach and duodenum,
intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and
gallbladder, tumours of the digestive
system;
4) endocrine diseases, including diseases
of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid,
parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla,
ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine
tumours, polyglandular syndromes,
various types of diabetes, metabolic
syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and
hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and
thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;
5) kidney and urinary tract diseases,
including acute kidney injury and chronic
kidney disease in all stages and their
complications, glomerular diseases
(primary and secondary, including diabetic
nephropathy and systemic diseases) and
interstitial kidney diseases, renal
hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,
urinary tract infections (upper and lower),
kidney diseases during pregnancy, urinary
tract tumours - kidney cancer, bladder
cancer, prostate cancer;
6) haematopoietic diseases, including bone
marrow aplasia, anaemia,
granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis,
thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic
leukaemias, myelomas, myeloproliferative
neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes,
haemorrhagic diathesis, thrombophilia,
blood disorders in diseases of other
organs;
7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic
connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid
arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus
erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome,
sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic,
idiopathic inflammatory myopathies),
spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies,

erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia), soft tissue sarcomas and bone sarcomas.; 8) allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema; 9) water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders (dehydration states, conductive states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis and alkalosis); K_K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights. **Tutorials:** The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: F.W10. most common life-threatening conditions in children and adults and the management of these conditions, in particular in: 1) sepsis; 2) shock; 3) haemorrhage 4) water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders; 5) poisoning 6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia; 7) other acute conditions of origin: a) cardiovascular, b) respiratory, c) neurological, d) renal e) oncological and haematological, f) diabetes and endocrinology, g) psychiatric, h) ophthalmology i) ENT. j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology; E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives; E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general internal medicine; 2) neurological;

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	K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a		
	priority; K_K03 observe medical confidentiality		
	and other patient rights;		
	K_K04 take action towards the patient		
	based on ethical principles, while being		
	aware of the social determinants and limitations resulting from the diseases;		
	K_K06 promote health behaviours.		
Nephrology	Seminars:	Seminars:	Seminars:
	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	- presentation	Final test (≥60%)
	•	- problem discussion	
	E.W7. environmental and epidemiological		
	conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management	- questions and answers session	Tutorials:
	of the most common adult internal		Practical assessment (0-1 system)
	medicine diseases and their complications:		-
	1) cardiovascular diseases, including ischaemic heart disease, heart defects,	Tutorials:	Extended observation (0-1 system)
	endocardial diseases, heart muscle,	- clinical case study	
	pericardium, heart failure (acute and	- chilical case study	
	chronic), arterial and venous vascular	- observation	
	diseases, arterial hypertension (primary		
	and secondary), pulmonary hypertension; 5) kidney and urinary tract diseases,	- demonstration of taking history and physical	
	including acute kidney injury and chronic	examination	
	kidney disease in all stages and their	simulated assa	
	complications, glomerular diseases	- simulated case	
	(primary and secondary, including diabetic		
	nephropathy and systemic diseases) and interstitial kidney diseases, renal		
	hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,		
	urinary tract infections (upper and lower),		
	kidney diseases during pregnancy, urinary		
	tract tumours - kidney cancer, bladder		
	cancer, prostate cancer; 9) water- electrolyte and acid-base disorders		
	(dehydration states, conductive states,		
	electrolyte disturbances, acidosis and		
	alkalosis).		
	E.W8. principles of pharmacotherapy in		
	patients with renal failure and renal		
	replacement therapy;		
	C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ		
	damage to clinical signs of disease, history		
	and laboratory findings to establish a		

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	diagnosis in the most common diseases of
	adults and children;
	C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to
	correct pathological phenomena in the
	human body and in individual organs;
	numan body and in individual organs,
	C.U13. estimate the toxicological risks in
	specific age groups and in states of hepatic
	and renal failure, and prevent drug
	poisoning.
	E.U9. recognise the most common
	symptoms of disease in adults, apply
	diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
	carry out differential diagnosis, implement
	therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
	and assess the indications for specialist
	consultation, particularly for symptoms
	such as:
	8) oedema;
	12) dyspnoea;
	26) urinary disturbances;
	25) amaly diskarbances,
	27) haematuria and proteinuria;
	27) naematuria and proteinuria,
	38) dehydration and overhydration;
	E.U14. perform medical procedures and
	treatments, including:
	1) measuring and assessing basic vital
	functions (temperature, pulse, blood
	pressure arterial blood pressure) and
	monitoring them using a cardiomonitor
	and pulse oximeter;
	and pulse oximeter,
	E.U18. maintain patient medical records,
	also in electronic form, in accordance with
	the law;
	K_K05. identify and recognise own
	limitations and to self-assess educational
	deficits and needs;

K_K07. use objective sources of
information.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
E.W7. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management
of the most common adult internal
medicine diseases and their complications:
1) and an and a factor in the first
1) cardiovascular diseases, including ischaemic heart disease, heart defects,
endocardial diseases, heart muscle,
pericardium, heart failure (acute and
chronic), arterial and venous vascular
diseases, arterial hypertension (primary
and secondary), pulmonary hypertension;
and secondary, paramount, hyperension,
5) kidney and urinary tract diseases,
including acute kidney injury and chronic
kidney disease in all stages and their
complications, glomerular diseases
(primary and secondary, including diabetic
nephropathy and systemic diseases) and
interstitial kidney diseases, renal
hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,
urinary tract infections (upper and lower),
kidney diseases during pregnancy, urinary
tract tumours - kidney cancer, bladder
cancer, prostate cancer;
9) water-electrolyte and acid-base
disorders (dehydration states, conductive
states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis
and alkalosis).
E.W8. principles of pharmacotherapy in
patients with renal failure and renal
replacement therapy;
C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ
damage to clinical signs of disease, history
and laboratory findings to establish a

diagnosis in the most common diseases of adults and children;
C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to correct pathological phenomena in the human body and in individual organs;
C.U13. estimate the toxicological risks in specific age groups and in states of hepatic and renal failure, and prevent drug poisoning.
E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;
E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:
1) general internal medicine;
E.U9. recognise the most common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment and assess the indications for specialist consultation, particularly for symptoms such as:
8) oedema;
12) dyspnoea;
26) urinary disturbances;
27) haematuria and proteinuria;
38) dehydration and overhydration;
E.U14. perform medical procedures and treatments, including:
measuring and assessing basic vital functions (temperature, pulse, blood pressure arterial blood pressure) and

	monitoring them using a cardiomonitor and pulse oximeter;		
	E.U18. maintain patient medical records, also in electronic form, in accordance with the law;		
	K_K01. establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences;		
	K_K02. consider patient's well-being as a priority;		
	K_K03. observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights;		
	K_K11. accept the responsibility associated with decisions taken as part of professional activities, including self and other people's safety.		
Endocrynology and	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
Diabetology	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	- Conventional lecture	- Final multiple choice test (>60%)
	C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical forms of the most common diseases of the various systems and organs, metabolic	Seminars:	Seminars:
	diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine and acid-base disorders;	- case-report study	- final multiple choice test (>60%)
	GW40.1	- discussion	
	C.W40. the causes and consequences of inadequate nutrition, including prolonged under- and over-nutrition and the use of	- observation	Tutorials:
	unbalanced diets and disorders of digestion and absorption;	- presentation	- final multiple choice test (>60%)
	E.W7. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management	Tutorials:	- Extended observation (> 60%)
	of the most common adult internal medicine diseases and their complications:	- clincal tutorials,	
	4) endocrine diseases, including diseases of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla, ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine tumours, polyglandular syndromes,		

various types of diabetes, metabolic
syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and
hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and
thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;
Seminars:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
1
E.W7. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management
of the most common adult internal
medicine diseases and their complications:
4) endocrine diseases, including diseases
of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid,
parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla,
ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine
tumours, polyglandular syndromes,
various types of diabetes, metabolic
syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and
hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and
thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;
C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ
damage to clinical signs of disease, history
and laboratory findings to establish a
diagnosis in the most common diseases of
adults and children;
E.U9. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in adults, apply
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess the indications for specialist
consultation, particularly for symptoms
such as:
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring
hospital treatment;
resp. a. dament,

K_K05. identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
1
E.W7. environmental and epidemiological
E. W. /. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management
of the most common adult internal
medicine diseases and their complications:
4) endocrine diseases, including diseases
of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid,
parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla,
ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine
tumours, polyglandular syndromes,
tulnours, polygiandurar syndronies,
various types of diabetes, metabolic
syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and
hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and
thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;
C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ
damage to clinical signs of disease, history
and laboratory findings to establish a
diagnosis in the most common diseases of
adults and children;
E.U1. interview an adult, including an
older person, using skills relating to the
content, process and perception of
communication, taking into account the
biomedical and patient perspectives;
E.U5. carry out a complete and focused
physical examination of an adult tailored
to the specific clinical situation, including:
1) general internal medicine;
E.U9. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in adults, apply
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
metapy, monitor the crices of treatment

	and assess the indications for specialist		
	consultation, particularly for symptoms		
	such as:		
	E.U12. recognise conditions requiring		
	hospital treatment;		
	E.U21. conduct patient health education,		
	including nutrition education tailored to individual needs;		
	marviduai needs;		
	E.U14. perform medical procedures and		
	treatments, including:		
	treatments, metading.		
	15) strip testing, including glucose		
	measurement using a glucometer;		
	H.U8. perform strip tests, including		
	measuring glucose concentration using a		
	glucometer;		
	H.U5. perform intravenous, intramuscular		
	and subcutaneous administration of the		
	drug;		
	K_K01. establish and maintain deep and		
	respectful contact with the patient, as well		
	as to show understanding for ideological		
	and cultural differences;		
	K_K03. observe medical confidentiality		
	and other patient rights;		
	K_K05. identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs.		
Allergology and	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
Clinical	The graduate knows and understands/is	- informative lecture	Test exam (>=60%)
Immunology	able to/is ready to:		
	C.W20. types of hypersensitivity	Seminars:	Seminars:
	reactions, types of immunodeficiencies		
	and basics of immunomodulation;	- didactic discussion	Test exam (>=60%)
	CW20 sharishesisal data to t		
	C.W29. physiological and pathological	- case studies	
	determinants of drug absorption,		
		- informative lecture	Tutorials:

metabolism and elimination by the human	- round table method	Practical exam(>=60%)
body;		
C.W30. basic principles of		
pharmacotherapy taking into account its	Tutorials:	
efficacy and safety, the need for		
individualisation of treatment, including	- clinical practice	
that arising from pharmacogenetics;		
C.W31. major adverse drug reactions,		
interactions and the problem of		
polypragmasy;		
E.W7. environmental and epidemiological		
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles		
of diagnosis and therapeutic management		
of the most common adult internal		
medicine diseases and their complications:		
•		
2) respiratory diseases, including		
respiratory tract diseases, chronic		
obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma,		
bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory		
infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung		
diseases, pleurisy, mediastinum,		
obstructive and central sleep apnoea,		
respiratory failure (acute and chronic),		
respiratory cancers;		
8) allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis		
and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema;		
Seminars:		
Deminuts.		
The graduate knows and understands/is		
able to/is ready to:		
able to/18 ready to:		
C I IO calcut drugs in appropriate deces to		
C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to correct pathological phenomena in the		
human hody and in individual arrays		
human body and in individual organs;		
D III0:		
D.U10. use open and closed questions,		
paraphrasing, clarification, internal and		
final summaries, signalling, active		
listening (e.g. capturing and recognising		
the interlocutor's signals, verbal and non-		
verbal techniques) and facilitation		

(encouraging the interlocutor to speak) as
appropriate;
-FFF
E.U1. interview an adult, including an
E. Of a interview an adult, intertuding an
older person, using skills relating to the
content, process and perception of
communication, taking into account the
biomedical and patient perspectives;
E.U5. carry out a complete and focused
physical examination of an adult tailored
to the specific clinical situation, including:
1) general internal medicine;
1) general mediane,
E.U9. recognise the most common
E.O.7. recognise the most confillon
symptoms of disease in adults, apply
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess the indications for specialist
consultation, particularly for symptoms
such as:
1) fever;
2) weakness;
3) loss of appetite
4) weight loss;
5) shock;
6) cardiac arrest;
7) disturbance of consciousness, including
chiating
fainting;
8) oedema;
9) rash;
10) coughing and expectoration;
12) dyspnoea;
17) nausea and vomiting;
18) swallowing disorder;
19) abdominal pain;
21) constipation and diarrhoea;
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring
hospital treatment;
E.U14. perform medical procedures and
treatments, including:
deathents, including.
1) measuring and assessing basic vital
functions (temperature, pulse, blood
pressure arterial blood pressure) and
monitoring them using a cardiomonitor
and pulse oximeter;

	2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and make the choice of inhaler for the clinical condition of the patient;	
	3) measurement of peak expiratory flow;	
	4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods;	
	Tutorials:	
	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	
	C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to correct pathological phenomena in the human body and in individual organs;	
	D.U10. use open and closed questions, paraphrasing, clarification, internal and final summaries, signalling, active listening (e.g. capturing and recognising the interlocutor's signals, verbal and nonverbal techniques) and facilitation (encouraging the interlocutor to speak) as appropriate;	
	E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;	
	E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:	
	1) general internal medicine;	
	E.U9. recognise the most common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment and assess the indications for specialist consultation, particularly for symptoms such as:	
	1) fever;	

2) weakness;	
3) loss of appetite	
4) weight loss;	
5) shock;	
6) cardiac arrest;	
7) disturbance of consciousness, including fainting;	
8) oedema;	
9) rash;	
10) coughing and expectoration;	
12) dyspnoea;	
17) nausea and vomiting;	
18) swallowing disorder;	
19) abdominal pain;	
21) constipation and diarrhoea;	
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring hospital treatment;	
E.U14. perform medical procedures and treatments, including:	
1) measuring and assessing basic vital functions (temperature, pulse, blood pressure arterial blood pressure) and monitoring them using a cardiomonitor and pulse oximeter;	
2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and make the choice of inhaler for the clinical condition of the patient;	
3) measurement of peak expiratory flow;	
4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods;	

Gastroenterology	K_K01. establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences;  K_K02. consider patient's well-being as a priority;  K_K03. observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights;  K_K05. identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs;  K_K07. use objective sources of information;  K_K09. implement the principles of professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment;  K_K11. accept the responsibility associated with decisions taken as part of professional activities, including self and other people's safety.  Lectures:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  E.W7. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common adult internal medicine diseases and their complications:	Lectures: - informative lecture - conversational lecture - educational discussion - analysis of case reports	Lectures:  - Final colloquium (≥60%): W1 – W2, U1 – U3, U7 – U8  - Oral test (>75%)  - Extended observation (> 50%)
	3) diseases of the digestive system, including diseases of the mouth, oesophagus, stomach and duodenum, intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and gallbladder, tumours of the digestive system;  9) water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders (dehydration states, conductive	Seminars: - conversational lecture - educational discussion - analysis of case reports	Seminars: - Final colloquium (≥60%) - Oral test (>75%) - Extended observation

states, electrolyte disturbances, acideose and lakaboiss).  E.W24, issues in cacclogy, including:  1) genetic, environmental and epodentiological background, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosts and thereupoutic remangement of the most common cancers and their complications:  2) the most common paraneoplastic syndromes and thier clinical munifestations:  3) basic of early cancer detection, principles of sugerosts of early cancer detection, principles of sugerosts or conclogical meanment;  5) ready and distant complications of conclogical meanment;  6) the role of supportive treatment, including multifount treatment;  6) the role of supportive treatment, including multifount treatment;  7) runn scales and classifications used in concology;  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, the panels and classifications used in medical records provided;  12, U, inversive in adult, reclaining and people such convoxed;  13, U, inversive in adult, reclaining and continuations and the medical records provided;  14, U, inversive in adult relating and continuations and prophybatic complete and featured plays and an amount of an adult schaline are bistonecked and patient perspective.  EUS, vary rost or complete and featured plays a complete and featured p				
E.W24. issues in onecology, including:  1) genetic, environmental and explain objected backgroup cancers. Substitution of the property of the				(> 50%)
E.W24_stoses in oncology; including:   1) genetic, environmental and epidemiological background, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and common cancers and their complications:   2) the most common parameoplastic syndromes and their clinical manifestations;   3) busics of early cancer detection, principles of scenering and preventive measures in oncology;   5) early and distant complications of oncology;   6) the most complications of concloques are considered in oncology;   7) early and distant complications of oncologing mutrion treatment;   9) main scales and classifications used in oncology;   11) principles for planning the diagnostic, theorems and preventive management an		and alkalosis).		
Digenetic, environmental and epidemiological background, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutin management of the most common cares and their chinical manifestations;   2) the most common parameophatic symptomic management of their chinical manifestations;   3) basics of early cancer detection, principles of screening and preventive measures in oraclogy;   5) early and distant complications of onclogical treatment;   6) the role of supportive treatment, including nutrition treatment;   9) main scales and classifications used in oncology;   11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeuric and preventive management and prosynticis cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;   E.H., interview an adult, including an older proton, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;   E.US. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tultured to the specific clinical statution, including.   1) general internal medicine;   E.U9. recognise the most commune			Tutorials:	
1 Denetic, environmental and epidemiological background, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the management of predictal skills analysis of case reports.  2) the most common paraeoplastic syndromes and their clinical manifestations.  3) basics of early cancer detection, principles of screening and preventive measures in necology:  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment.  6) the role of supportive treatment, including multifun treatment:  9) main scales and classifications used in oncology:  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and previouslic cancer treatment on the basis of the sealist of examinations and the nectical records provided,  E.U.1, interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating in the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;  E.U.5 carry out a complete and focused physical examinations of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:  1) general internal modificine:  E.U.9 recognise the most common		E.W24. issues in oncology, including:		
spidemiological background, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common cuences and their complications:  2) the most common paraneoplastic syndromes and their complications:  3) hasics of early cancer detection, principles of screening and preventive measures in on-cology;  5) searly and distant complications of oncological treatment. including nutrition treatment, including nutrition treatment, including nutrition treatment and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;  F.U. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication taking into account the bottom claim and parket presenting and older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication taking into account the bottom claim and prophylactic cancer treatment on the bottom claim and parket preceptives;  E.U. to screy vat a complete and foxeosed physical examination of an adult tailound to the specific clinical situation, including:  E.U. prognise the most common			- demonstrations with added instructions	Tutorials:
spidemiological background, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common cuences and their complications:  2) the most common paraneoplastic syndromes and their complications:  3) hasics of early cancer detection, principles of screening and preventive measures in on-cology;  5) searly and distant complications of oncological treatment. including nutrition treatment, including nutrition treatment, including nutrition treatment and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;  F.U. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication taking into account the bottom claim and parket presenting and older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication taking into account the bottom claim and prophylactic cancer treatment on the bottom claim and parket preceptives;  E.U. to screy vat a complete and foxeosed physical examination of an adult tailound to the specific clinical situation, including:  E.U. prognise the most common		1) genetic, environmental and		
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common cancers and their complications;  2) the most common panneoplastic syndromes and their closured manifestations.  3) basics of early cancer detection, principles of screening and preventive measures in oncology;  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment;  including nutrition treatment;  including nutrition treatment;  1) main scales and classifications used in oncology;  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided.  E.U.1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patent perspectives;  E.U.S. carry out a complete and focused physical examinations of an adult tableed to the specific clinical stratution, including:  1) general internal medicine;  E.U.9, recognise the most common			- development and improvement of practical	- Oral test (> 75%)
therapeutic management of the most common camers and their complications;  2) the most common parameoplastic syndromes and their clinical manifestations;  3) basics of early one efecterion, principles of sarvening and preventive measures in oncology;  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment; including nutrition treatment; including nutrition treatment; including nutrition treatment; the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive measures in oncology;  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and propulytic incurrent and prophylactic camere treatment, on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;  E.U.1. interview an adult; including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perseption of communication, taking into account the biomedical and praterior, to account the biomedical and prophylactic cannot be accounted to the process of the p		symptoms, principles of diagnosis and	1 1 1	0-332 (0-7070)
common cancers and their complications:  2) the most common parameoplastic syndromes and their clinical manifestations;  3) basics of early cancer detection, principles of screening and preventive measures in oneology;  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment;  6) the role of supportive treatment;  including nutrition treatment;  1) principles for plannic treatment;  therapeute and preventive management and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of scanniations and the medical records provided;  E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of commencation, taking into account the biomedical and pattern perspectives;  E.U5. carry out a complex and focused physical examination of an adult tuilored to the specific clinical simulation;  1) general internal medicine;  E.U9, recognise the most common		therapeutic management of the most		- Practical test (scoring system: 0-1)
2) the most common paraneoplastic syndromes and their clinical manifestations;  3) basics of early cancer detection, principles of screening and preventive measures in oncology;  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment; including autition treatment; (a) the role of supportive treatment, including autition treatment; (b) the role of supportive treatment; (c) the role of supportive treatment; (d) the role of supportive treatment; (e) main scales and classifications used in oncology;  1) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;  E.U.I. incrieve an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and previous of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives:  E.U.S. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine;  E.U.P. recognise the most common			- analysis of case reports	Tractical test (scoring system: 0 1)
2) the most common parameoplastic syndromes and their client and an additional syndromes and an additional syndromes and a syndromes and syndromes		<u>r</u>	analysis of case reports	Extended observation
syndromes and their clinical manifestations;  3) basics of early cancer detection, principles of screening and preventive measures in oncology;  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment;  6) the role of supportive treatment, including nutrition treatment;  9) main scales and classifications used in oncology;  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided.  E.U.I. Interview an adult, including an older person using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;  E.U.S. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine;  E.U.9. recognise the most common		2) the most common paraneoplastic	utilization of medical simulation methods	
manifestations;  3) basics of early cancer detection, principles of screening and preventive measures in oncology;  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment;  6) the role of supportive treatment, including nutrition treatment;  9) main scales and classifications used in oncology;  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prophylactic care treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;  E.UI. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and prepetures;  E.US. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinitation. Isking into account the biomedical and patients.			- diffization of medical simulation methods	(>30%)
3) basics of early cancer detection, principles of screening and preventive measures in oncology;  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment;  6) the role of supportive treatment, including mutrition treatment;  9) main scales and classifications used in oncology;  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prophylactic entertained on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;  E.U.I. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and preventive ment of communication, taking into account the biomedical and pattern perspectives;  E.U.S. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical internal medicine;  E.U.9. recognise the most common				
principles of screening and preventive measures in oncology;  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment;  6) the role of supportive treatment, including nutrition treatment;  9) main scales and classifications used in oncology;  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeautic and preventive management and prophylaction on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;  E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;  E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination at and alult tailored to the specific chinical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine;  E.U9. recognise the most common		mamiestations,		
principles of screening and preventive measures in oncology;  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment;  6) the role of supportive treatment, including nutrition treatment;  9) main scales and classifications used in oncology;  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeautic and preventive management and prohyblaction to the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;  E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking lind account the biomedical and patient perspectives;  E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination at and adult tailored to the specific chinical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine;  E.U9. recognise the most common		3) basics of early cancer detection		
measures in oncology:  5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment, including nutrition treatment, including nutrition treatment;  9) main scales and classifications used in oncology:  11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prohylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;  E.Ul. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;  E.US. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific indical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine;  E.U9. recognise the most common				
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E.U9. recognise the most common		to the specific clinical situation, including:		
E.U9. recognise the most common		1) 1' ( 1 1' '		
		1) general internal medicine;		
		E HO managing the most		
symptoms of disease in adults, apply		symptoms of disease in adults, apply		
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,				
carry out differential diagnosis, implement		carry out differential diagnosis, implement		
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment		tnerapy, monitor the effects of treatment		

and assess the indications for specialist consultation, particularly for symptoms such as:
1) fever;
2) weakness;
3) loss of appetite
4) weight loss;
5) shock;
7) disturbance of consciousness, including fainting;
8) oedema;
10) coughing and expectoration;
11) haemoptysis;
14) chest pain;
17) nausea and vomiting;
18) swallowing disorder;
19) abdominal pain;
20) presence of blood in stool;
21) constipation and diarrhoea;
22) jaundice;
23) bloating and abdominal resistance;
24) anaemia;
38) dehydration and overhydration;
E.U32. obtain information from team members, respecting their diverse opinions and specialized competences, and take this information into account in the patient's diagnostic and therapeutic plan;

E.U33. discuss the patient's situation in the team, excluding subjective assessments,
respecting the patient's dignity;
K_K03. observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights.
and other patient rights.
Seminars:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
E.W7. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common adult internal
medicine diseases and their complications:
3) diseases of the digestive system, including diseases of the mouth,
oesophagus, stomach and duodenum,
intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and
gallbladder, tumours of the digestive
system;
9) water-electrolyte and acid-base
disorders (dehydration states, conductive
states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis and alkalosis).;
and animosis);;
E.W24. issues in oncology, including:
1) genetic, environmental and
epidemiological background, causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
therapeutic management of the most common cancers and their complications;
common cancers and their compileations,
2) most common paraneoplastic
syndromes and their clinical manifestations;
maintestations,
3) basics of early cancer detection,
principles of screening and preventive
measures in oncology;

5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment;
6) the role of supportive treatment, including nutrition treatment;
9) main scales and classifications used in oncology;
11) principles for planning the diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive management and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;
E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;
E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:
1) general internal medicine;
E.U9. recognise the most common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment and assess the indications for specialist consultation, particularly for symptoms such as:
1) fever;
2) weakness;
3) loss of appetite
4) weight loss;
5) shock;
7) disturbance of consciousness, including fainting;

8) oedema;
10) coughing and expectoration;
11) haemoptysis;
14) chest pain;
17) nausea and vomiting;
18) swallowing disorder;
19) abdominal pain;
20) presence of blood in stool;
21) constipation and diarrhoea;
22) jaundice;
23) bloating and abdominal resistance;
24) anaemia;
38) dehydration and overhydration;
E.U32. obtain information from team members, respecting their diverse opinions and specialized competences, and take this information into account in the patient's diagnostic and therapeutic plan;
E.U33. discuss the patient's situation in the team, excluding subjective assessments, respecting the patient's dignity;
K_K03. observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights;
K_K05. identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:

E.W7. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common adult internal medicine diseases and their complications:
3) diseases of the digestive system, including diseases of the mouth, oesophagus, stomach and duodenum, intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and gallbladder, tumours of the digestive
system;  9) water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders (dehydration states, conductive states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis
and alkalosis).  E.W24. issues in oncology, including:
1) genetic, environmental and epidemiological background, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common cancers and their complications;
2) the most common paraneoplastic syndromes and their clinical manifestations;
3) basics of early cancer detection, principles of screening and preventive measures in oncology;
5) early and distant complications of oncological treatment;
6) the role of supportive treatment, including nutrition treatment;  9) main scales and classifications used in
oncology;  11) principles for planning the diagnostic,
therapeutic and preventive management and prophylactic cancer treatment on the basis of the results of examinations and the medical records provided;
E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the

content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the
biomedical and patient perspectives;
E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored
to the specific clinical situation, including:
1) general internal medicine;
E.U9. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess the indications for specialist
consultation, particularly for symptoms such as:
1) fever;
2) weakness;
3) loss of appetite
4) weight loss;
5) shock;
7) disturbance of consciousness, including
fainting;
8) oedema;
10) coughing and expectoration;
11) haemoptysis;
14) chest pain;
17) nausea and vomiting;
18) swallowing disorder;
19) abdominal pain;
20) presence of blood in stool;
21) constipation and diarrhoea;

22) jaundice;
23) bloating and abdominal resistance;
24) anaemia;
38) dehydration and overhydration;
E.U26. make diagnostic and therapeutic decisions together with the patient (assess the patient's involvement, needs and possibilities, encourage the patient to take an active part in the decision-making process, discuss advantages, disadvantages, expected results and consequences of the decision) and obtain patient's conscious consent;
E.U27. communicate with patients from groups at risk of economic or social exclusion, while respecting their dignity;
E.U31. accept, explain and analyse your own role and responsibilities within the team and recognise one's role as a doctor in the team;
E.U32. obtain information from team members, respecting their diverse opinions and specialized competences, and take this information into account in the patient's diagnostic and therapeutic plan;
E.U33. discuss the patient's situation in the team, excluding subjective assessments, respecting the patient's dignity;
E.U34. use the following protocols (e.g. when transferring patient care, ordering or providing patient consultations):
1) ATMIST (A (Age), T (Time of injury), M (Mechanism of injury), I (Injury), S (Symptoms/Signs), T (Treatment/Time);
2) RSVP/ISBAR (R (Reason), S (Story), V (Vital signs), P (Plan)/I (Introduction S (Situation), B (Background), A (Assessment), R (Recommendation).

i) ENT,	$\neg$
j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology;	
C.W30. basic principles of	
pharmacotherapy taking into account its efficacy and safety, the need for	
individualisation of treatment, including	
that arising from pharmacogenetics;	
that arising from pharmacogenetics,	
F.W21. principles for promoting tissue and	
cell donation, indications for	
transplantation of blood-forming organs,	
tissues and haematopoietic cells,	
complications of treatment and principles	
for long-term care after transplantation;	
E.W7. environmental and epidemiological	
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles	
of diagnosis and therapeutic management	
of the most common adult internal	
medicine diseases and their complications:	
1) cardiovascular diseases, including	
ischaemic heart disease, heart defects,	
endocardial diseases, heart muscle,	
pericardium, heart failure (acute and	
chronic), arterial and venous vascular diseases, arterial hypertension (primary	
and secondary), pulmonary hypertension;	
2//1 - 1 - 1/ VI - 1 - 1/	
2) respiratory diseases, including	
respiratory tract diseases, chronic	
obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory	
infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung	
diseases, pleurisy, mediastinum,	
obstructive and central sleep apnoea,	
respiratory failure (acute and chronic),	
respiratory cancers;	
3) diseases of the digestive system,	
including diseases of the mouth,	
oesophagus, stomach and duodenum,	
intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and	

gallbladder, tumours of the digestive
system;
4) endocrine diseases, including diseases
of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid,
parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla,
ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine
tumours, polyglandular syndromes,
various types of diabetes, metabolic
syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and
hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and
thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;
5) kidney and urinary tract diseases,
including acute kidney injury and chronic
kidney disease in all stages and their
complications, glomerular diseases
(primary and secondary, including diabetic
nephropathy and systemic diseases) and
interstitial kidney diseases, renal
hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,
urinary tract infections (upper and lower),
kidney diseases during pregnancy, urinary
tract tumours - kidney cancer, bladder
cancer, prostate cancer;
6) haematopoietic diseases, including bone
marrow aplasia, anaemia,
granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis,
thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic
leukaemias, myelomas, myeloproliferative
neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes,
haemorrhagic diathesis, thrombophilia,
blood disorders in diseases of other
organs;
7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic
connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid
arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus
erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic,
idiopathic inflammatory myopathies),
spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies,
erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis
associated with infectious agents,
vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and
bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue
rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),
soft tissue sarcomas and bone sarcomas.;

	8) allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis
	and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema;
	9) water-electrolyte and acid-base
	disorders (dehydration states, conductive
	states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis
	and alkalosis);
	D.U9. describe and critically evaluate their
	own behaviour and communication, taking
	into account the possibility of alternative
	behaviour;
	behaviour,
	E.U3. take a medical history in a life-
	threatening situation using the following
	scheme:
	SAMPLE (S - Symptoms, A - Allergies,
	M - Medications, P - Past medical history,
	L - Last meal, E - Events prior to
	injury/illness);
	C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ
	damage to clinical signs of disease, history
	and laboratory findings to establish a
	diagnosis in the most common diseases of
	adults and children;
	F.U9. conduct basic life support (BLS) in
	neonates and children in accordance with
	the guidelines of the European
	Resuscitation Council (ERC);
	F.U11. perform basic life support in
	adults, including using an automatic
	external defibrillator, in accordance with
	ERC guidelines;
	F.U14. recognise the most common
	symptoms indicating an abnormal course
	of pregnancy and postpartum, apply and
	interpret diagnostic tests, perform
	differential diagnosis, implement therapy,
	monitor treatment effects and evaluate
	indications for specialist consultation,
	especially in the case of abdominal pain,
	uterine contractions, vaginal bleeding,
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abnormal heart rate and foetal movement,	
hypertension;	
F.U6. temporarily immobilize the limb,	
and select the type of immobilization in	
typical clinical situations as well as check	
the proper blood supply to the limb after	
applying the immobilization dressing;	
F.U8. treat external bleeding;	
K_K01 establish and maintain deep and	
respectful contact with the patient, as well	
as to show understanding for ideological	
and cultural differences;	
K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a	
priority;	
K_K03 observe medical confidentiality	
and other patient rights;	
K_K05 identify and recognise own	
limitations and to self-assess educational	
deficits and needs;	
,	
K_K07 use objective sources of	
information;	
K_K09 implement the principles of	
professional colleagueship and	
cooperation in a team of specialists,	
including representatives of other medical	
professions, also in a multicultural and	
multinational environment.	
Tutorials:	
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The graduate knows and understands/is	
able to/is ready to:	
TAYLO	
F.W10. most common life-threatening	
conditions in children and adults and the	

management of these conditions, in particular in: 1) sepsis; 2) shock; 3) haemorrhage 4) water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders; 5) poisoning 6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia; 7) other acute conditions of origin: a) cardiovascular, b) respiratory, c) neurological,	
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6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia; 7) other acute conditions of origin: a) cardiovascular, b) respiratory, c) neurological,	
7) other acute conditions of origin: a) cardiovascular, b) respiratory, c) neurological,	
a) cardiovascular, b) respiratory, c) neurological,	
b) respiratory, c) neurological,	
c) neurological,	
d) renal	J
e) oncological and haematological,	
f) diabetes and endocrinology,	
g) psychiatric,	
h) ophthalmology	
i) ENT,	
j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology;	
C.W30. basic principles of	
pharmacotherapy taking into account its	
efficacy and safety, the need for	
individualisation of treatment, including	
that arising from pharmacogenetics;	
F.W21. principles for promoting tissue and	
cell donation, indications for	
transplantation of blood-forming organs,	
tissues and haematopoietic cells,	
complications of treatment and principles	
for long-term care after transplantation;	
E.W7. environmental and epidemiological	
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles	
of diagnosis and therapeutic management	
of the most common adult internal	
medicine diseases and their complications:	
1) cardiovascular diseases, including	
ischaemic heart disease, heart defects,	
endocardial diseases, heart muscle,	
pericardium, heart failure (acute and	
chronic), arterial and venous vascular	
entoine), attend and venous vascular	

diseases, arterial hypertension (primary
and secondary), pulmonary hypertension;
2) respiratory diseases, including
respiratory tract diseases, chronic
obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma,
bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory
infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung
diseases, pleurisy, mediastinum,
obstructive and central sleep apnoea,
respiratory failure (acute and chronic),
respiratory cancers;
3) diseases of the digestive system,
including diseases of the mouth,
oesophagus, stomach and duodenum,
intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and
gallbladder, tumours of the digestive
system;
4) endocrine diseases, including diseases
of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid,
parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla,
ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine
tumours, polyglandular syndromes,
various types of diabetes, metabolic
syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and
hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and
thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;
5) kidney and urinary tract diseases,
including acute kidney injury and chronic
kidney disease in all stages and their
complications, glomerular diseases
(primary and secondary, including diabetic
nephropathy and systemic diseases) and
interstitial kidney diseases, renal
hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,
urinary tract infections (upper and lower),
kidney diseases during pregnancy, urinary
tract tumours - kidney cancer, bladder
cancer, prostate cancer;
6) haematopoietic diseases, including bone
marrow aplasia, anaemia,
granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis,
thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic
leukaemias, myelomas, myeloproliferative
neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes,
haemorrhagic diathesis, thrombophilia,

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	blood disorders in diseases of other
	organs;
	7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic
	connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid
	arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus
	erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome,
	sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic,
	idiopathic inflammatory myopathies),
	spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies,
	erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis
	associated with infectious agents,
	vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and
	bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue
	rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),
	soft tissue sarcomas and bone sarcomas.;
	8) allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis
	and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema;
	9) water-electrolyte and acid-base
	disorders (dehydration states, conductive
	states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis
	and alkalosis);
	D.U9. describe and critically evaluate their
	own behaviour and communication, taking
	into account the possibility of alternative
	behaviour;
	E.U3. take a medical history in a life-
	threatening situation using the following
	scheme:
	SAMPLE (S - Symptoms, A - Allergies,
	M - Medications, P - Past medical history,
	L - Last meal, E - Events prior to
	injury/illness);
	C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ
	damage to clinical signs of disease, history
	and laboratory findings to establish a
	diagnosis in the most common diseases of
	adults and children;
	additional controls
	F.U9. conduct basic life support (BLS) in
	neonates and children in accordance with
	the guidelines of the European
	Resuscitation Council (ERC);

F.U11. perform basic life support in adults, including using an automatic external defibrillator, in accordance with ERC guidelines;
F.U14. recognise the most common symptoms indicating an abnormal course of pregnancy and postpartum, apply and interpret diagnostic tests, perform differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor treatment effects and evaluate indications for specialist consultation, especially in the case of abdominal pain, uterine contractions, vaginal bleeding, abnormal heart rate and foetal movement,
hypertension;  F.U6. temporarily immobilize the limb, and select the type of immobilization in typical clinical situations as well as check the proper blood supply to the limb after applying the immobilization dressing;
F.U8. treat external bleeding;
K_K01 establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences
K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority;
K_K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights;
K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs;
K_K07 use objective sources of information;

	K_K09 implement the principles of professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment.		
Rheumatology	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	- informative lecture	- test (>=60%)
	E.W7. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles	Seminars:	Seminars:
	of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common adult internal medicine diseases and their complications:	- Didactic discussion	- test (>=60%)
	7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid	Tutorials:	Tutorials:
	arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome, sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic,	- clinical tutorials	Practical exam (>=60%)
	sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis associated with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia), soft tissue sarcomas and bone sarcomas.;	- case study - observation	
	Seminars:		
	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:		
	E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;		
	D.U10. use open and closed questions, paraphrasing, clarification, internal and		

final summaries, signalling, active listening (e.g. capturing and recognising the interlocutor's signals, verbal and non- verbal techniques) and facilitation (encouraging the interlocutor to speak) as appropriate;  C.U.T. relate images of tissue and organ damage to clinical signs of disease, history and laboratory findings to establish a diagnosis in the most common diseases of adults and children;  C.U.9. select drugs in appropriate doses to correct pathological phenomena in the human body and in individual organs;  E.U.5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine;  4) musculoskeletal;  E.U.9. recognise the most common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment and assess the indications for specialist consultation, particularly for symptoms such as:  1) fever;  2) weakness;  3) loss of appetite  4) weight loss;
5) shock; 6) cardiac arrest;
7) disturbance of consciousness, including fainting;

	8) oedema;	
	9) rash;	
	10) coughing and expectoration;	
	11) haemoptysis;	
	12) dyspnoea;	
	13) nasal and ear discharge;	
	14) chest pain;	
	15) palpitations;	
	16) cyanosis;	
	17) nausea and vomiting;	
	18) swallowing disorder;	
	19) abdominal pain;	
	20) presence of blood in stool;	
	21) constipation and diarrhoea;	
	22) jaundice;	
	23) bloating and abdominal resistance;	
	24) anaemia;	
	25) lymphadenopathy;	
	26) urinary disturbances;	
	27) haematuria and proteinuria;	
	28) menstrual disorders;	
	29) depressed mood and anxiety;	
	30) memory and cognitive dysfunction;	
	31) headache;	

32) dizziness;
33) paresis;
34) seizures;
35) back pain;
36) joint pain;
37) trauma or burn;
38) dehydration and overhydration;
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring hospital treatment;
E.U14. perform medical procedures and treatments, including:
1) measuring and assessing basic vital functions (temperature, pulse, blood pressure arterial blood pressure) and monitoring them using a cardiomonitor and pulse oximeter;
E.U18. maintain patient medical records, also in electronic form, in accordance with the law.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:
E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;
D.U10. use open and closed questions, paraphrasing, clarification, internal and final summaries, signalling, active listening (e.g. capturing and recognising the interlocutor's signals, verbal and nonverbal techniques) and facilitation

	(encouraging the interlocutor to speak) as appropriate;		
	C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ damage to clinical signs of disease, history and laboratory findings to establish a diagnosis in the most common diseases of adults and children;		
	C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to correct pathological phenomena in the human body and in individual organs;		
	E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:		
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	15) palpitations;	
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	18) swallowing disorder;	
	19) abdominal pain;	
	20) presence of blood in stool;	
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	26) urinary disturbances;	
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	28) menstrual disorders;	
	29) depressed mood and anxiety;	
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		E.U14. perform medical procedures and treatments, including:		
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		E.U18. maintain patient medical records, also in electronic form, in accordance with the law;		
		K_K01. establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences;		
		K_K02. consider patient's well-being as a priority;		
		K_K03. observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights;		
		K_K04. take action towards the patient based on ethical principles, while being aware of the social determinants and limitations resulting from the disease;		
		K_K05. identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs;		
		K_K07. use objective sources of information;		
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E.U12. recognise conditions requiring treatment in hospital conditions;  E.U18. maintain patient medical records, also in electronic form, in accordance with the law;  F.U1. wash hands surgically, put on sterile gloves, prepare the surgical field according to aseptic rules and assist in collecting and securing material (skin biopsies for diagnostic examination);  K_K01. establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as show understanding for	
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	ideological and cultural differences,

	K_K03.respect medical confidentiality and		
	patient's rights;		
	K_K05.notice and recognise own limitations		
	and self-assess educational deficits		
	and needs;		
	K_K07.use objective sources of		
	information;		
	K_K09.implement the principles of		
	professional colleagueship and		
	cooperation in a team of specialists,		
	including representatives of other		
	medical professions, also in a		
	multicultural and multinational		
	environment.		
Pulmonology with	Lectures:		
Elements of			
	The graduate knows and understands/is	1. Lectures:	
Pulmonary	able to/is ready to:		
Oncology		a) Conversational lecture	
Oncology	E.W7. environmental and epidemiological		
	conditioning of the most common	b) Informative lecture	
	respiratory diseases;		
	E.W7. causes, symptoms, diagnostic	2. Seminar:	
	process and therapeutic management of	2. Schinat.	
	the most common respiratory diseases.	a) idea exchanges	
		a) luca exchanges	1. Tutorials credit >60%
	Seminars:	b) the classic problem-based method	Extended observation >50 %
		b) the classic problem based method	2. Seminars credit >60%
	The graduate knows and understands/is	c) case study	3. Final test exam > 60%
	able to/is ready to:	c) case stady	
	E.W7. environmental and epidemiological	d) didactic discussion	
	conditioning of the most common		
	respiratory diseases;		
	E.W7. causes, symptoms, diagnostic		
	process and therapeutic management of	3. Tutorials:	
	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;		
	E.W7. causes, symptoms, diagnostic	a) practice	
	process and therapeutic management of		
	asthma;	b) presentations	
	E.W7. causes, symptoms, diagnostic		
	process and therapeutic management of		
	bronchitis;		
	oronemus,		

E.W7. causes, symptoms, diagnostic
process and therapeutic management of
respiratory infections ;
E.W7. causes, symptoms, diagnostic
process and therapeutic interstitial lung
diseases;
E.W7. causes, symptoms, diagnostic
process and therapeutic management of
diseases of the pleura;
E.W7. causes, symptoms, diagnostic
process and therapeutic management of
mediastinal disease;
E.W7. causes, symptoms, diagnostic
process and therapeutic management of
obstructive and central sleep apnea,
E.W7. causes, symptoms, diagnostic
process and therapeutic management of
acute and chronic respiratory failure,
E.W24. basis of early diagnosis of cancer
and the principles of screening in
oncology as well as the causes, symptoms,
methods of diagnosis and therapeutic
management of the most common
problems of palliative medicine in
neoplastic diseases of the respiratory
system;
E.W39. types of biological materials used
in laboratory diagnostics and principles of
collecting material for tests essential to
diagnose the most common respiratory
diseases;
E.U9. plan diagnostic, therapeutic and
preventive procedures in the event of
respiratory diseases;
K_K05. identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:

E.U1. perform medical history of the adult
patients;
E.U5. perform a full physical examination
of the adult patients;
E.U9. perform differential diagnosis of the
most common respiratory diseases of adult
patients;
E.U9. recognise life-threatening diseases
in pulmonology;
E.U9. plan the diagnostic process,
therapeutic management and preventive
activities in case of respiratory diseases;
E.U9. interpret laboratory tests and
identify the causes of abnormalities;
E.U12. qualify a patient for home
treatment and hospitalization;
E.U9. propose a rehabilitation program in
the most common respiratory diseases and
perform it;
E.U9. identify physiological and
pathological structures on radiological
pictures performed in patients with
respiratory diseases;
E.U14. perform basic procedures and
medical treatments, including:
a) monitoring of vital signs using a cardio-
monitor, oximeter
b) spirometry, oxygen therapy, non-
invasive ventilation
c) collection of swabs from the nose and
throat, thoracentesis
d) performs measurement of peak
expiratory flow;
E.U14. assist in performing the following
procedures and medical treatments:
a) draining the pleura
b) pericentesis
c) fine-needle biopsy
d) intradermal tests and results
interpretation;
E.U9. plan specialist consultations;
E.U18. maintain patient medical records,
also in electronic form, in accordance with
the law;

Doodintains	E.U.19. plan diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive procedures in the event of oncological diseases of the respiratory system;  K_K01. establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences;  K_K02. consider patient's well-being as a priority;  K_K03. observe medical confidentiality and other patient's rights;  K_K05. identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs.		
Paediatrics	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  E.W3. present the importance of environmental influences and genetic factors, epidemiology, symptoms and principles of diagnosis and treatment of the most common:  • chronic respiratory diseases (tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis) (E.W3 p.3);  • childhood cancer diseases (E.W3 p.4);  • primary and secondary immunodeficiencies (E.W3 p.4);  • rare diseases (including metabolic diseases, including the most common enzymopathies: galactosemia, fructosemia, phenylketonuria);  E.W33 p.1,2,4,5. outline the risk of infections (especially bacterial, viral and fungal) in children with primary and acquired immunodeficiencies or chronic	Lectures:	Lectures: Theoretical test exam ≥60%  Seminars: • Theoretical test exam ≥60% • Practical exam ≥ 60%  Tutorials: • Practical exam ≥ 60% • Extended observation > 50%

diseases, provides possible symptoms, principles of diagnosis and treatment;  E.W36. list the epidemiology, risk, modes of inheritance and causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic options in the most common hereditary diseases and syndromes (including spherocytosis, haemophilia, phakomatoses);  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  E.W3. present the importance of environmental influences and genetic factors, epidemiology, symptoms and principles of diagnosis and treatment of the most common:  • metabolic disorders regarding acid-base and water-electrolyte metabolism (including rickets,	
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and treatment;  E.W36. list the epidemiology, risk, modes of inheritance and causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic options in the most common hereditary diseases and syndromes (including spherocytosis, haemophilia, phakomatoses);  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  E.W3. present the importance of environmental influences and genetic factors, epidemiology, symptoms and principles of diagnosis and treatment of the most common:  • metabolise (including rickets,	
and treatment;  E.W36. list the epidemiology, risk, modes of inheritance and causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic options in the most common hereditary diseases and syndromes (including spherocytosis, haemophilia, phakomatoses);  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  E.W3. present the importance of environmental influences and genetic factors, epidemiology, symptoms and principles of diagnosis and treatment of the most common:  • metabolic disorders regarding acid-base and water-electrolyte metabolism (including rickets,	
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of inheritance and causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic options in the most common hereditary diseases and syndromes (including spherocytosis, haemophilia, phakomatoses);  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  E.W.3. present the importance of environmental influences and genetic factors, epidemiology, symptoms and principles of diagnosis and treatment of the most common:  metabolic disorders regarding acid-base and water-electrolyte metabolism (including rickets,	
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic options in the most common hereditary diseases and syndromes (including spherocytosis, haemophilia, phakomatoses);  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  E.W3. present the importance of environmental influences and genetic factors, epidemiology, symptoms and principles of diagnosis and treatment of the most common:  • metabolic disorders regarding acid-base and water-electrolyte metabolism (including rickets,	
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symptoms and principles of diagnosis and treatment of the most common:  metabolic disorders regarding acid-base and water-electrolyte metabolism (including rickets,	
diagnosis and treatment of the most common:  • metabolic disorders regarding acid-base and water-electrolyte metabolism (including rickets,	
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metabolic disorders regarding     acid-base and water-electrolyte     metabolism (including rickets,	
acid-base and water-electrolyte metabolism (including rickets,	
metabolism (including rickets,	
tetany) (E.W3 point 1);	
heart defects and cardiological	
diseases (heart defects,	
myocarditis, endocarditis and	
pericarditis, cardiomyopathies,	
cardiac arrhythmias and	
syncope, heart failure, arterial	
hypertension, pulmonary	
hypertension) (E.W3 p.2);	
respiratory diseases (bronchitis,	
bronchiectasis, respiratory	
infections, pneumonia and	
pleurisy) (E.W3 p.3);	
• diseases of the blood and	
hematopoietic system	
(anaemia, bleeding disorders,	
bone marrow failure) (E.W3	
p.4);	
• childhood cancers (leukaemias	
and lymphomas, solid tumours	
and tymphomas, sond tamours	

of childhood) and
phakomatoses (E.W3 p.4);
kidney and urinary system
diseases (acute kidney injury,
chronic kidney disease, urinary
tract infections, glomerular
diseases, tubulointerstitial
diseases (tubulopathies, tubular
acidosis), genetically
determined kidney diseases,
renal hypertension) (E.W3 p.6);
endocrine system disorders
(growth disorders, thyroid and
parathyroid diseases, adrenal
gland diseases, diabetes,
puberty disorders, gonadal
dysfunction) (E.W3 p.7);
non-infectious diseases of the
nervous system (cerebral palsy,
seizures, epilepsy) (E.W3 p.8);
some autoinflammatory
diseases (systemic connective
tissue diseases, including
juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
systemic lupus erythematosus,
dermatomyositis, systemic
vasculitis) (E.W3 p.10)
E.W1. explain the principles of child
nutrition in selected deficiency
diseases, metabolic syndromes,
diabetes;
E.W32. list the aetiological factors of the
most common respiratory
infections and other acute
infections in children depending
on location and age, and
determine the need for
hospitalization and notification of
epidemiological services about
the infection;
E.W33 p.1,2,4,5. outline the risk of
infections (especially bacterial,
viral and fungal) in children with
primary and acquired
immunodeficiencies or chronic
diseases, provide possible

symptoms, principles of diagnosis
and treatment;
E.W36. list the epidemiology, risk, modes
of inheritance and causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis
and therapeutic options in the
most common hereditary diseases
and syndromes (including
spherocytosis, haemophilia,
phakomatoses).
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
E.W3. present the importance of
environmental influences and
genetic factors, epidemiology,
symptoms and principles of
diagnosis and treatment of the
most common:
chronic respiratory diseases
(tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis)
(E.W3 p.3);
childhood cancer diseases
(E.W3 p.4);
primary and secondary
immunodeficiencies (E.W3
p.4);
rare diseases (including
metabolic diseases, including
the most common
enzymopathies: galactosemia,
fructosemia, phenylketonuria),
E.W3. present the importance of
environmental influences and
genetic factors, epidemiology,
symptoms and principles of
diagnosis and treatment of the
most common:
metabolic disorders regarding
acid-base and water-electrolyte
metabolism (including rickets,
tetany) (E.W3 point 1);

heart defects and cardiological
diseases (heart defects,
myocarditis, endocarditis and
pericarditis, cardiomyopathies,
cardiac arrhythmias and
syncope, heart failure, arterial
hypertension, pulmonary
hypertension) (E.W3 p.2);
• respiratory diseases (bronchitis,
bronchiectasis, respiratory
infections, pneumonia and
pleurisy) (E.W3 p.3);
diseases of the blood and
hematopoietic system
(anaemia, bleeding disorders,
bone marrow failure) (E.W3
p.4);
childhood cancers (leucaemias
and lymphomas, solid tumours
of childhood) and
phakomatoses (E.W3 p.4);
kidney and urinary system
diseases (acute kidney injury,
chronic kidney disease, urinary
tract infections, glomerular
diseases, tubulointerstitial
diseases (tubulopathies, tubular
acidosis), genetically
determined kidney diseases,
renal hypertension) (E.W3 p.6);
endocrine system disorders
(growth disorders, thyroid and
parathyroid diseases, adrenal
gland diseases, diabetes,
puberty disorders, gonadal
dysfunction) (E.W3 p.7);
non-infectious diseases of the
nervous system (cerebral palsy,
seizures, epilepsy) (E.W3 p.8);
some autoinflammatory
diseases (systemic connective
tissue diseases, including
juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
systemic lupus erythematosus,
dermatomyositis, systemic
vasculitis) (E.W3 p.10).
raseurus) (E. 11 5 p. 10).

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E.W33 p.1,2,4,5. outline the risk of
infections (especially bacterial,
viral and fungal) in children with
primary and acquired
immunodeficiencies or chronic
diseases, provide possible
symptoms, principles of diagnosis
and treatment;
E.W36. list the epidemiology, risk, modes
of inheritance and causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis
and therapeutic options in the
most common hereditary diseases
and syndromes (including
spherocytosis, haemophilia,
phakomatoses);
E.U2. establish contact with a small
child and teenager using a method
of communication appropriate to
the child's age and obtain
information about the patient's
well-being and ailments;
E.U2. collect a medical history with a
child with difficult contact and
with parents in a stressful
situation;
E.U6. plan and conduct a physical
examination dependently on the
child's age, general condition and
leading complaints and diagnosis,
including elements of a
neurological, orthopaedic,
laryngological or surgical
examination;
E.U8. perform anthropometric
measurements, assess the child's
physical and motor development,
sexual maturity and nutritional
status using appropriate
indicators, percentile charts and
norm tables;
E.U8. perform additional physical
examinations, including screening
tests for vision and hearing,

posture and musculoskeletal
system;
E.U14 p.1. measure basic vital parameters
in a child (body temperature,
heart rate, non-invasive blood
pressure measurement, pulse
oximetry), adapt the examination
method and instrumentation to
the patient's age;
E.U10 p.1, E.U12. measure body
temperature in children of
different ages, implement basic
diagnostics and symptomatic
treatment of fever, taking into
account other symptoms and
estimating the need for
hospitalization of the patient;
E.U10 p.2,3,4,10,11,12,21,22, E.U12. plan
initial tests and emergency
treatment and determine
indications for extended
diagnostics or hospitalization of a
child with symptoms of the
respiratory system (cough,
shortness of breath, nasal and ear
discharge), circulatory system
(palpitations, fainting, cyanosis)
and nervous system (convulsions,
headaches);
E.U10 p.5,6,7,9,13,14,15,23, E.U12.
implement initial diagnostics,
plan additional tests, provide the
most common causes, determine
indications for hospitalization or
referral to specialist care, and
propose treatment in the case of
general symptoms in a child
(urination disorders, rash,
anaemia, growth disorders,
osteoarticular pain, swelling,
lymphadenopathy, red eye
syndrome);
E.U10. plan laboratory, microbiological
and imaging tests depending on
the patient's clinical situation,
the patient's eninear studitori,

arrange them according to the
degree of urgency and
informativeness of the results and
justify the order;
E.U10. interpret the obtained laboratory
test results in the context of age
norms and verify further
diagnostic or therapeutic
procedures;
E.U10, E.U22. interpret the obtained
results of microbiological tests,
verify their significance in
relation to the patient's condition
(contamination, carrier status,
colonization, infection, alarm
pathogen) and revise anti-
infective treatment;
E.U10. plan necessary specialist
consultations in accordance with
the patient's medical problem;
E.U10. prescribe intravenous and oral
pharmacological treatment for
children of different ages, taking
into account the differences in
pharmacotherapy in
developmental age;
C.U11, C.U12.issue prescriptions for
medications for home treatment,
taking into account legal aspects
(medical and registration
indications) and obtain
information on the use of the drug
from the summary of product
characteristics;
E.U14 p.11,12. perform gastric feeding
and rectal enema
E.U15. make a decision on the use of
appropriate personal protective
measures and indications for the
appropriate type of isolation of
the patient and is able to justify it,
depending on the clinical
condition, diagnosis or symptoms
of the patient;

	E.U21. assess the correctness of the child's nutrition and the relationship between nutrition and the patient's clinical condition (especially nutrient deficiencies) and recommend a diet adapted to the clinical situation and the child's age; E.U18. write medical observations, describe the procedure performed, document the patient's condition and treatment, and complete medical documentation also with use of the IT systems; K_K02. consider indications for hospitalization, plan diagnostic tests and treatment of the child, take into account the best interests of the child; K_K03, D.U3. follow the rules of respecting privacy and medical confidentiality during child examination and contacts with the family; K_K01, D.U3. apply the principles of obtaining the consent of an underaged patient for diagnostic and treatment procedures, while taking into account the position of legal and actual guardians; K_K05, D.U04, D.U05. search for information about the patient K_K06. accept and promote the principles of a healthy lifestyle, nutrition, physical activity, hygiene, proper conditions for child development, and encourages the child and family to comply with current health care regulations and recommendations.		
Neonatology	Lectures:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	Lectures:	Final written test ≥60% Extended observation > 50%

Seminars: E.W1. apply the principles of breast informative lecture conversational lecture feeding, its benefits and drawbacks can be educational discussion eliminated; analysis of case reports E.W1. introduce alternative nutrition methods: **Tutorials:** E.W1. list nutritional modifications for demonstrations with added instructions specific neonatal diseases; • development and improvement of practical skills EW2. list and interpret neonatal screening analysis of case reports medical simulation methods tests; EW2. set of mandatory and additional vaccinations during neonatal period; F.W9. interpret guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation of newborns; K07. use objective sources of information. Seminars: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: E.W.1 apply the principles of natural feeding, its benefits and drawbacks and determine how they can be eliminated; E.W1. introduce alternative nutrition methods; E.W1. list nutritional modifications for specific neonatal diseases; E.W2. list and interpret neonatal screening E.W2. determine vaccinations mandatory and additional during neonatal period; F.W9. interpret guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation of newborns; E.U8. compares anthropometric measurements of the newborn with the percentile charts; E.U8. use the scale for assessing the morphological maturity of a newborn;

E.U8. assess the condition of the newborn
on the Apgar scale;
E.U8. assess newborn reflexes;
F.W9. recognise life-threatening
conditions in a newborn;
K07. use objective sources of
information.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:
able to/is ready to.
E.W1.introduce alternative nutrition
methods;
E.W1. list nutritional modifications for
specific neonatal diseases;
E.W2. list and interpret neonatal screening
tests;
E.W2. determine vaccination mandatory and
additional s during neonatal period;
F.W9.interpret guidelines for
cardiopulmonary resuscitation of
newborns;
D.U3. respect patient's rights;
E.U8. compare anthropometric
measurements of the newborn with
the percentile charts;
E.U8. use the scale for assessing the
morphological maturity of a
newborn;
E.U8. assess the condition of the newborn on
the Apgar scale;
E.U8. assess newborn reflexes;
F.W9. recognise life-threatening conditions
in a newborn;
E.U13 qualify for vaccinations;
E.U14. perform medical procedures
including:
1) measurement and assessment of basic
vital functions (temperature, heart
rate, blood pressure) and monitor

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	them using a cardiomonitor and a pulse oximeter;  2) oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods;  3) non-instrumental and instrumental unblocking of the respiratory tract;  4) collecting and securing blood for laboratory tests, including microbiological ones;  5) taking swabs for microbiological and cytological tests;  6) strip tests, including measurement of glucose concentration using a glucometer  K02. consider patient's well-being as a priority;  K03. observe medical confidentiality and patient rights;  K02. treat patients with respect;  K04. attempt to solve ethical problems;  K.02. demonstrate an attitude related to the sense of saving human life;  K07. use objective sources of information.		
Name 1 a an	Seminars:		
Neurology	Seminars:		
	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	Seminars:  • didactic discussion • case analysis	Seminars:  Practical test >75%  Final written test ≥60%
	E.W12. list the risks associated with hospitalization of older adults;  E.W13. apply the basic principles of organizing care for an older person and the burden placed on the caregiver of an older person;  E.W15. define the basic sets of neurological symptoms;  E.W16. reproduce environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures in the case of	Tutorials:	Extended observation > 50%  Tutorials:  Practical test >75%  Final written test ≥60%  Extended observation > 50%

the most common neurological
diseases and their complications:
1) headaches, including migraines, tension-
type headaches and headache
syndromes, and V neuralgia;
2) cerebrovascular diseases, in particular
stroke;
3) epilepsy;
4) infections of the nervous system, in
particular meningitis, Lyme disease,
herpes, encephalitis,
neurotransmission diseases;
5) dementias, in particular Alzheimer's
disease, frontal dementia, vascular
dementia and other dementia
syndromes; 6) diseases of the basal ganglia, in particular
Parkinson's disease;
7) demyelinating diseases, in particular
multiple sclerosis;
8) diseases of the neuromuscular system, in
particular amyotrophic lateral
sclerosis, sciatica, compression
neuropathies;
9) craniocerebral injuries, in particular
concussion;
10) cancer;
E.W21. indicate the symptoms of mental
disorders in the course of somatic
diseases, their impact on the course of
the underlying disease and prognosis,
and the principles of their treatment;
E.W41. specify indications for the
implementation of monitored therapy;
F.W23. define the principles for suspecting
and diagnosing brain death;
F.W20.revise issues in the field of neurology,
in particular causes, symptoms,
principles of diagnosis and therapeutic
procedures in the case of the most
common diseases of the central
nervous system in the field of:
1) cerebral oedema and its consequences,
with particular emphasis on
emergencies;
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2) other forms of intracranial compartment
with their consequences;
3) cancerous tumors of the central nervous
system;
4) diseases of the spine and spinal cord;
E.U5. perform a complete and focused
physical examination of an adult
adapted to a specific clinical situation,
including a neurological examination;
E.U12. identify conditions requiring
treatment in a hospital setting;
K_K02. consider patient's well-being as a
priority;
K_K03. apply the principle of observing
medical confidentiality and patient's
rights;
K_K04. demonstrate willingness to take
action towards the patient based on
ethical principles, with awareness of
social conditions and limitations
resulting from the disease;
K_K05. demonstrate the habit of noticing
and recognizing one's own limitations
and self-assessing educational deficits
and needs;
K_K09. share the implementation of the
principles of professional
colleagueship and appropriate rules of
cooperation in a team, including
cooperation with representatives of
other medical professions, also in a
multicultural environment
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
E.W12. list the risks associated with
hospitalization of older adults;
E.W13. apply the basic principles of
organizing care for an older adult
and the strain placed on the
caregiver of an older adult;

E.W15. defines the basic sets of neurological
symptoms;
E.W16. reproduce environmental and
epidemiological conditions, causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis
and therapeutic procedures in the
case of the most common
neurological diseases and their
complications:
1) headaches, including migraines, tension-
type headaches and headache
syndromes, and V neuralgia;
2) cerebrovascular diseases, in particular
stroke;
3) epilepsy; 4) infections of the porrows system in
4) infections of the nervous system, in
particular meningitis, Lyme disease,
herpes encephalitis,
neurotransmission diseases;
5) dementias, in particular Alzheimer's
disease, frontal dementia, vascular
dementia and other dementia
syndromes;
6) diseases of the basal ganglia, in particular
Parkinson's disease;
7) demyelinating diseases, in particular
multiple sclerosis;
8) diseases of the neuromuscular system, in
particular amyotrophic lateral
sclerosis, sciatica, compression
neuropathies;
9) craniocerebral injuries, in particular
concussion;
10) cancer;
E.W21. indicate the symptoms of mental
disorders in the course of somatic
diseases, their impact on the course
of the underlying disease and
prognosis, as well as the principles
of their treatment;
E.W41. specifiy indications for the
implementation of monitored
therapy;
F.W23. define the rules for suspecting and
diagnosing brain death;
Chagnesing order death,

F.W20. revise issues in the field of
neurology, in particular causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis
and therapeutic procedures in the
case of the most common diseases
of the central nervous system in the
field of:
1) cerebral edema and its consequences, with
particular emphasis on
emergencies;
2) other forms of intracranial compartment
with their consequences;
3) cancerous tumors of the central nervous
system;
4) diseases of the spine and spinal cord
(F.W20).
E.U1. conduct an interview with an adult,
including an older patient, using
skills related to the content, process
and perception of communication,
taking into account the biomedical
perspective and the patient's
perspective;
E.U5. perform a complete and focused
physical examination of an adult
adapted to a specific clinical
situation, including a neurological
examination;
E.U12. identify conditions requiring
treatment in a hospital settings;
E.U18. keep patient's medical records, also
in electronic form, in accordance with legal
regulations;
E.U26. make diagnostic and therapeutic
decisions together with the patient
(assess the degree of patient
involvement, their needs and
possibilities in this area, encourage
the patient to take an active part in
the decision-making process,
discuss the advantages,
disadvantages, expected results and
consequences resulting from the
decision) and obtain informed
consent from the patient;

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	E.U31. assume, explain and analyze his own		
	role and responsibilities in the team		
	and recognise his role as a doctor in		
	the team;		
	E.U32. obtain information from team		
	members, respecting their diverse		
	opinions and specialized		
	competences, and incorporates this		
	information into the patient's		
	diagnostic and therapeutic plan;		
	E.U33. discuss the patient's situation in the		
	team, excluding subjective		
	assessments, respecting the patient's		
	dignity;		
	K_K01. demonstrate the ability to establish		
	and maintain deep and respectful		
	contact with the patient, as well as		
	show understanding for ideological		
	and cultural differences;		
	K_K02. consider patient's well-being as a		
	priority;		
	K_K03. apply the principle of observing		
	medical confidentiality and patient		
	rights;		
	K_K04. demonstrate willingness to take		
	action towards the patient based on		
	ethical principles, with awareness of		
	social conditions and limitations		
	resulting from the disease;		
	K_K05. notice and recognise one's own		
	limitations and self-asses		
	educational deficits and needs;		
	K_K09. implement the principles of		
	professional colleagueship and		
	cooperation in a team of specialists,		
	including representatives of other		
	medical professions, also in a		
	multicultural and multinational		
	environment.		
Psychiatry	Lectures:	Lectures:	Entry test - credit $\geq 60\%$
		• informative lecture	Lectures- written exam,
	The graduate knows and understands/is	educational discussion	≥ 60%
	able to/is ready to:	Seminars:	Seminars- written exam,
		didactic discussion	≥ 60%
			Tutorials: practical exam, ≥60%

D.W13. describe the forms of violence, including domestic violence, the social determinants of various forms of violence and the role of the doctor in recognizing it, as well as the rules of conduct in the event of suspected violence, taking into account the "Blue Card" ( <i>Niebieska Karta</i> ) procedure;  E.W4. discuss the issues of a maltreated and sexually abused child and the principles of intervention in case of such patients;  E.W5. discuss the issues of mental retardation, behavioral disorders, psychoses, addictions, autism spectrum disorders, eating and excretion disorders in children;  E.W19. discuss problems of suicidal	
it; E.W23. present legal regulations on mental health protection, with particular emphasis on rules for admission to a psychiatric hospital; F.W11. describe rules of conduct in the event of suspected sexual violence; E.U24. conduct an interview with the patient for the occurrence of suicidal thoughts, if justified; E.U29. identify possible indicators of violence, including domestic violence, including domestic violence, take a medical history to verify whether there is a risk that the patient is experiencing violence, takes notes in the medical records and initiate the "Blue Card" (Niebieska Karta) procedure; K_K03. respect medical confidentiality and patients' rights; K_K04. take action towards the patient based on ethical principles, being aware of the social determinants	

and limitations resulting from the disease.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understande/is able tols ready to:  D.W.S. characterize the psychonocial consequences of acute and choronic liftees in children, including adolescents, and athlibes;  D.W.D. describe the psychosocial consequences of children, including adolescents, and athlib hospitalization in energency strations and derousi disease;  D.W.D. describe the psychosocial consequences of the disease;  D.W.D. describe the posterior and the strategistic posterior of the disease for the patient's farmly (turnly with in it child, also a tempager, an shalf and in older adult);  D.W.H. describe the cole of the patient's farmly in the disease, adaptation to the disease, adaptation of the disease, adaptation of the disease, adaptation of the disease, adaptation and the bloomers, and addiction and behavioral addictions, the problematic substance uses and addiction and behavioral addictions, methods of brief intervention with problematic substance uses, mechanisms of addiction and the goals and methods of textures for addict and the conjusting propers of the disease, results and access and addiction and behavioral addictions, methods of brief intervention with problematic substance uses, mechanisms of addiction and the goals and methods of textures for addict and therapeutic species, psychonomatic disorders affecting proper in a close relationship with an addict and therapeutic approaches;  E.W.S. disease the issues of mental termination, behavioral disorders, psychonomatic disorders and the principles of their classification			
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	according to the main classification
	systems;
	E.W18. describe environmental and
	epidemiological conditions, causes,
	symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
	therapeutic management of the most
	common psychiatric diseases and their
	complications:
	1) schizophrenia;
	2) affective disorders;
	3) neurotic and adaptive disorders;
	4) eating disorders;
	5) substance use related disorders;
	6) sleep disorders;
	7) dementia;
	8) personality disorders;
	E.W20. describe the specificity of mental
	disorders and their treatment in
	children, including adolescents, and
	older adults;
	E.W21. characterize the symptoms of mental
	disorders in the course of somatic
	diseases, their impact on the course of
	the underlying disease and prognosis,
	and the principles of their treatment;
	E.U34. use the following protocols (e.g.
	when handing over patient care,
	requesting or providing patient
	consultation);
	1) ATMIST (A (Age), T (Time of injury), M
	(Mechanism of injury), I (Injury
	suspected), S (Symptoms/Signs), T
	(Treatment/Time);
	2) RSVP/ISBAR (R (Reason), S (Patient
	Story), V (Vital signs), P (Plan)/I
	(Introduction), S (Situation), B
	(Background), A (Assessment), R
	(Recommendation);
	K_K05. identify and recognise own
	limitations and to self-assess
	educational deficits and needs;
	K_K06. promote healthy behaviours;
	K_K09. implement the principles of
	professional colleagueship and
	cooperation in a team of
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specialists, including
representatives of other medical
professions, also in a multicultural
and multinational environment.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
D.W8. characterize the psychosocial
consequences of acute and chronic illness
in children, including adolescents, and
adults;
D.W9. describe the psychosocial
consequences of children, including
adolescents, and adults hospitalization in
emergency situations and chronic diseases;
D.W10. describe psychosocial
consequences of the disease for the patient's
family (family with an ill child, including a
teenager, an adult and an older adult),
D.W11. describe the role of the patient's
family in the disease process (diagnosis of
the disease, adaptation to the disease,
treatment) and ways of coping with
difficult situations (progress of the disease,
dying process, mourning);
D.W12. problematic substance use and
addiction and behavioural addictions,
methods of brief intervention with
problematic substance users, mechanisms
of addiction and the goals and methods of
treatment for addicts and effective
prevention strategies, psychosomatic
disorders affecting people in a close
relationship with an addict and therapeutic
approaches;
E.W5. discuss the issues of mental
retardation, behavioral disorders,
psychoses, addictions, autism spectrum
disorders, eating and excretion disorders in
children;

E.W17. present the general
symptomatology of mental disorders and
the principles of their classification
according to the main classification
systems;
E.W18. describe environmental and
epidemiological conditions, causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
therapeutic management of the most
common psychiatric diseases and their
complications:
1) schizophrenia;
2) affective disorders;
3) neurotic and adaptive disorders;
4) eating disorders;
5) substance use related disorders;
6) sleep disorders;
7) dementia;
8) personality disorders;
E.W20. describe the specificity of mental
disorders and their treatment in
children, including adolescents, and
older adults;
E.W21. characterize the symptoms of mental
disorders in the course of somatic
diseases, their impact on the course of
the underlying disease and prognosis,
and the principles of their treatment;
D.U11. adapt verbal communication to the
patient's needs, express themselves
in an understandable way and avoid
medical jargon;
D.U12. recognise and analyse difficult
situations and challenges related to
communication, including crying,
strong emotions, anxiety,
interruptions, embarrassing and
sensitive issues, silence,
withdrawal, aggressive and
demanding behaviors, and cope
with them in a constructive manner;
D.U13. establish contact with a patient and a
person accompanying the patient in
order to build a proper relationship
(e.g. 4 Habits Model: Invest in the

beginning, Demonstrate empathy,	J
Elicit the patient's perspective,	
Invest in the end);	
D.U14. look at the situation from the	
patient's perspective, build the	
appropriate context of the	
conversation and use the elicitation	
method, taking into account in the	
construction of the verbal	
communication;	
E.U1. interview an adult, as well as an older	
person, using skills relating to the	
content, process and perception of	
communication, taking into account	
the biomedical and patient	
perspectives;	
E.U7. conduct a psychiatric examination of	
the patient and assesses his or her	
mental state;	
E.U11. recognise the symptoms of	
hazardous and harmful use of	
alcohol and problematic use of other	
psychoactive substances, symptoms	
of psychoactive substance	
dependence and behavioural	
addictions, and propose appropriate	
therapeutic and medical treatment;	
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring	
treatment in a hospital settings;	
E.U18. fill in patient medical records, also in	
and electronic form, in accordance	
with the law;	
E.U20. is able to provide healthcare services	
by using available IT or	
communication systems used in	
healthcare;	
E.U21. conduct patients' health education,	
including nutrition education	
tailored to individual needs;	
K_K01. establish and maintain a deep and	
respectful relationship with the	
patient, and show understanding	
for philosophical and cultural	
differences;	

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	K_K02. consider patient's well-being as		
	a priority;		
	K_K06. promote healthy behaviors;		
	K_K11. accept to take responsibility for		
	decisions made in the course of		
	professional activity, including		
	decisions related to both own and		
	others' safety.		
Infectious Diseases	Seminars:		
	The graduate knows and understands/is		
	able to/is ready to:		
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	C.W10. micro-organisms with regard to		
	pathogenic ones and those constituting the		
	human microbiome, and invasive human		
	forms or stages of selected		
	parasites; (+ C.W16 of previous outcomes)		
	C.W11. epidemiology of viral, bacterial,		
	fungal and prion infections and parasitic		
	infections, including their geographical	Seminars:	Seminars:
	distribution;	Schinars.	Schinals.
	C.W12. pathogenesis and pathophysiology	-didactic discussion	Written or oral test (≥ 60%)
	of infections and infestations as well as the	-didactic discussion	written of oral test (≥ 0070)
	impact of pathogens such as viruses,	-debate	Theoretical exam (≥60%)
	bacteria, fungi, prions and parasites on the	-debate	Theoretical exam (=0070)
	human body and population, including	-teaching workshops	
	their modes of action, the consequences of	touching workshops	
	exposure to them and the principles of	Tutorials:	Tutorials:
	prevention;	i utorium.	i divindis.
	C.W13. consequences of exposure of the	-clinical tasks	Practical test (0-1 credit system)
	human body to chemical and physical	chineur tuoko	Extended observation (scale 0-10;
	agents and principles of its prevention;	-case analysis	>50%)
	C.W14. aetiology, pathogenesis,	and analysis	Practical exam (≥60%)
	pathophysiology, routes of transmission,	-didactic discussion	Theoretical exam (≥60%)
	forms and prevention of iatrogenic		(_00,0)
	infections;		
	C.W15. methods used in microbiological		
	and parasitological diagnosis (indications,		
	principles of performance, interpretation		
	of the result);		
	E.W3. environmental and epidemiological		
	conditions, causes, symptoms, principles		
	of diagnosis and therapeutic management		
	of the most common childhood diseases		
	and their complications:		
	1) rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and		
	acid-base disorders;		

	2) heart defects, myocarditis, endocarditis
	and pericarditis, cardiomyopathy, cardiac
	arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial
	hypertension, pulmonary hypertension,
	syncope;
	3) respiratory diseases and allergies,
	including congenital respiratory defects,
	including congenitative detects,
	bronchial dilatation, respiratory infections,
	tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma,
	allergic rhinitis, urticaria, atopic
	dermatitis, anaphylactic shock,
	angioedema;
	4) anaemias, haemorrhagic diathesis, bone
	marrow failure conditions, childhood
	malignancies, including solid tumours
	typical for childhood, primary and
	secondary immunodeficiencies;
	5) acute and chronic abdominal pain,
	vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation,
	gastrointestinal haemorrhage, peptic ulcer
	disease, inflammatory bowel disease,
	pancreatic disease, cholestasis, liver
	disease, food allergies, congenital
	abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract;
	6) acute kidney injury, chronic kidney
	disease, urinary tract infections, urinary
	tract disorders, congenital abnormalities of
	the urinary tract, vesicoureteral reflux
	disease, kidney stones, diseases of the
	glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial
	diseases (tubulopathies, tubular acidoses),
	genetically determined kidney diseases,
	renal hypertension;
	7) growth disorders, thyroid and
	parathyroid diseases, adrenal diseases,
	diabetes, obesity, puberty disorders,
	gonadal dysfunction;
	8) cerebral palsy, encephalitis and
	meningitis, seizures, epilepsy;
	9) the most common childhood infectious
	diseases;
	10) systemic connective tissue diseases,
	including juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
	systemic lupus erythematosus,
	dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and
	other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
	inflammatory, infectious and reactive
	arthritis and juvenile
	spondyloarthropathies);
	E.W16. environmental and
	epidemiological conditions, causes,
	symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
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therapeutic management of the most
common neurological diseases and their
complications:
1) headaches, including migraine, tension
headache and headache syndromes and V
nerve neuralgia;
2) cerebrovascular diseases, in particular
stroke:
3) epilepsy;
4) infections of the nervous system, in
particular meningitis, Lyme disease,
herpes encephalitis, neurotransmission
diseases;
5) dementias, in particular Alzheimer's
disease, frontal dementia, vascular
dementia and other dementia syndromes; 6) diseases of the basal nuclei, in
particular Parkinson's disease;
7) diseases of the basal nuclei, in
particular Parkinson's disease;
8) diseases of the neuromuscular system,
in particular amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
sciatica, compression neuropathies;
9) craniocerebral trauma, in particular
concussion;
10) cancers;
E.W31. basic issues of prevention and the
management of occupational exposure to
hazardous and noxious agents;
E.W32. rules for dealing with suspicion
and detection of an infectious disease;
E.W33. environmental and
epidemiological conditions, causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
therapeutic and preventive management of
the most common infectious diseases and
their complications:
1) bacterial diseases, including
streptococcal, staphylococcal,
pneumococcal and meningococcal
infections, pertussis, tuberculosis, Lyme
disease and gastrointestinal infections;
2) viral diseases, including respiratory and
gastrointestinal infections, viral hepatitis,
infections with Herpesviridae, human
immunodeficiency virus and neurotropic
viruses;
3) parasitic diseases, including giardiasis,
amebiasis, toxoplasmosis, malaria,
toxocariasis, trichinosis, roundworm,
tapeworm and pinworm;
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4) mycoses, including candidiasis,
aspergillosis and pneumocystosis;
5) nosocomial infections;
E.W34. principles of management of
exposure to potentially infectious material;
E.W39. types of biological materials used
in laboratory diagnostics and principles of
collecting material for tests;
G.W3. epidemiology of infectious
diseases, including those related to health
care, and the non- infectious ones, types
and modes of prevention at different
stages of the natural history of disease, and
the role and principles of epidemiological
surveillance;
G.U2. collect information on the
conditions and presence of risk factors for
infectious and non-infectious diseases and
plan preventive activities at various levels
of prevention;
K K02 consider patient's well-being as a
priority;
K_K03 observe medical confidentiality
and other patient rights;
K_K07 use objective sources of
information.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
able to/is ready to.
C.W10. micro-organisms with regard to
pathogenic ones and those constituting the
human microbiome, and invasive human
forms or stages of selected
parasites; (+ C.W16 of previous outcomes)
C.W11. epidemiology of viral, bacterial,
fungal and prion infections and parasitic
infections, including their geographical
distribution;
C.W12. pathogenesis and pathophysiology
of infections and infestations as well as the
impact of pathogens such as viruses,
bacteria, fungi, prions and parasites on the
human body and population, including
their modes of action, the consequences of
their modes of action, the consequences of
exposure to them and the principles of

	C.W13. consequences of exposure of the
	human body to chemical and physical
	agents and principles of its prevention;
	C.W14. the aetiology, pathogenesis,
	pathophysiology, routes of transmission,
	forms and prevention of iatrogenic
	infections;
	C.W15. methods used in microbiological
	and parasitological diagnosis (indications,
	principles of performance, interpretation
	of the result);
	E.W3. environmental and epidemiological
	conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
	of diagnosis and therapeutic management
	of the most common childhood diseases
	and their complications:
	1) rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and
	acid-base disorders;
	2) heart defects, myocarditis, endocarditis and pericarditis, cardiomyopathy, cardiac
	arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial
	hypertension, pulmonary hypertension,
	syncope;;
	3) respiratory diseases and allergies,
	including congenital respiratory defects,
	bronchial dilatation, respiratory infections,
	tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma,
	allergic rhinitis, urticaria, atopic
	dermatitis, anaphylactic shock,
	angioedema;
	4) anaemias, haemorrhagic diathesis, bone
	marrow failure conditions, childhood
	malignancies, including solid tumours
	typical for childhood, primary and
	secondary immunodeficiencies;
	5) acute and chronic abdominal pain,
	vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation,
	gastrointestinal haemorrhage, peptic ulcer
	disease, inflammatory bowel disease,
	pancreatic disease, cholestasis, liver
	disease, food allergies, congenital
	abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract;
	6) acute kidney injury, chronic kidney
	disease, urinary tract infections, urinary
	tract disorders, congenital abnormalities of
	the urinary tract, vesicoureteral reflux
	disease, kidney stones, diseases of the
	glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial
	diseases (tubulopathies, tubular acidoses),
	genetically determined kidney diseases,
	renal hypertension;
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7) growth disorders, thyroid and
parathyroid diseases, adrenal diseases,
diabetes, obesity, puberty disorders,
gonadal dysfunction;
8) cerebral palsy, encephalitis and
meningitis, seizures, epilepsy;
9) the most common childhood infectious
diseases;
10) systemic connective tissue diseases,
including juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
systemic lupus erythematosus,
dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and
other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
inflammatory, infectious and reactive
arthritis and juvenile
spondyloarthropathies);
E.W16. environmental and
epidemiological conditions, causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
therapeutic management of the most
common neurological diseases and their
complications:
1) headaches, including migraine, tension
headache and headache syndromes and V
nerve neuralgia;
2) cerebrovascular diseases, in particular
stroke;
3) epilepsy;
4) infections of the nervous system, in
particular meningitis, Lyme disease,
herpes encephalitis, neurotransmission
diseases;
5) dementias, in particular Alzheimer's
disease, frontal dementia, vascular
dementia and other dementia syndromes;
6) diseases of the basal nuclei, in
particular Parkinson's disease;
7) diseases of the basal nuclei, in
particular Parkinson's disease;
8) diseases of the neuromuscular system,
in particular amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
sciatica, compression neuropathies;
9) craniocerebral trauma, in particular
concussion;
10) cancers;
E.W31. basic issues of prevention and the
management of occupational exposure to
hazardous and noxious agents;
E.W32. rules for dealing with suspicion
and detection of an infectious disease; E.W33. environmental and
epidemiological conditions, causes,

symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
therapeutic and preventive management of
the most common infectious diseases and
their complications:
1) bacterial diseases, including
streptococcal, staphylococcal,
pneumococcal and meningococcal
infections, pertussis, tuberculosis, Lyme
disease and gastrointestinal infections;
2) viral diseases, including respiratory and
gastrointestinal infections, viral hepatitis,
infections with Herpesviridae, human
immunodeficiency virus and neurotropic
viruses;
3) parasitic diseases, including giardiasis,
amebiasis, toxoplasmosis, malaria,
toxocariasis, trichinosis, roundworm,
tapeworm and pinworm;
4) mycoses, including candidiasis,
aspergillosis and pneumocystosis;
5) nosocomial infections;
E.W39. types of biological materials used
in laboratory diagnostics and principles of
collecting material for tests;
G.W3. epidemiology of infectious
diseases, including those related to health
care, and the non- infectious ones, types
and modes of prevention at different
stages of the natural history of disease, and
the role and principles of epidemiological
surveillance;
E.U18. maintain patient medical records,
also in electronic form, in accordance with
the law;
E.U26. make diagnostic and therapeutic
decisions together with the patient (assess
the patient's involvement, needs and
possibilities, encourage the patient to take
an active part in the decision-making
process, discuss advantages,
disadvantages, expected results and
consequences of the decision) and obtain
patient's conscious consent;
E.U27.communicate with patients from
groups at risk of economic or social
exclusion, while respecting their dignity;
E.U30. apply the principles of providing
feedback (constructive, non-judgmental,
descriptive) as part of team cooperation;
E.U31. accept, explain and analyse your
own role and responsibilities within the

Geriatrics	team and recognise your role as a doctor in the team; G.U2. collect information on the conditions and presence of risk factors for infectious and non-infectious diseases and plan preventive activities at various levels of prevention; K_K01 establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority; K_K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights; K_K07 use objective sources of information.  Lectures: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:		
	B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing; E.W10. course and symptoms of the ageing process and the principles of holistic geriatric assessment and multidisciplinary care for older adults; E.W11. peculiarities in the clinical manifestations, diagnosis and therapy of the most common diseases affecting the older adults; E.U12. recognise conditions requiring hospital treatment; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  D.W5. social attitudes towards illness, disability and old age and the specific impact of stereotypes, prejudice and discrimination;	Lectures:  informative lecture  conversational lecture  problem-based lecture  Seminars:  case studies didactic discussi analysis of scientific research  Tutorials:  clinical and simulation tasks	Lectures: Final written test (≥60%) Extended observation (>50%) Seminars: Final written test (≥60%) Extended observation (>50%) Tutorials: Oral test (>75%) Practical test (0-1 scoring system) Extended observation (>50%)

E.W8. principles of pharmacotherapy in
patients with renal failure and renal
replacement therapy;
E.W12. risks associated with
hospitalisation of older adults;
E.W13. the basic principles of organising
care for an older adult and the
responsibilities of a carer for an older
adult;
E.W28. the concept of disability;
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring
hospital treatment;
K_K03 observe medical confidentiality
and other patient rights.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
mare collections, con
E.W10. course and symptoms of the
ageing process and the principles of
holistic geriatric assessment and
multidisciplinary care for older adults;
E.W11. peculiarities in the clinical
manifestations, diagnosis and therapy of
the most common diseases affecting the
older adults;
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring
hospital treatment;
E.U18. maintain patient medical records, also in electronic form, in accordance with
the law;
K_K01 establish and maintain deep and
respectful contact with the patient, as well
as to show understanding for ideological
and cultural differences
K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a
priority;
K_K03 observe medical confidentiality
and other patient rights;
K_K04 take action towards the patient
based on ethical principles, while being
aware of the social determinants and
limitations resulting from the disease;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs;
K_K09 implement the principles of
professional colleagueship and
cooperation in a team of specialists,

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	including representatives of other medical		
	professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment.		
	mutmational cuvironinent.		
Rehabilitation	Lectures:		
Kenabintation	Licetures.		
	The graduate knows and understands/is		
	able to/is ready to:		
	·		
	E.W29. role of medical rehabilitation and		
	methods of its application;		
	E.U26. make diagnostic and therapeutic		
	decisions together with the patient (assess		
	the patient's involvement, needs and		
	possibilities, encourage the patient to take		
	an active part in the decision-making		
	process, discuss advantages,		
	disadvantages, expected results and		
	consequences of the decision) and obtain	Lectures:	
	patient's conscious consent;		
	K_K04 take action towards the patient	<ul> <li>Informative lecture</li> </ul>	
	based on ethical principles, while being	•	
	aware of the social determinants and	Problem-based lecture	Lectures:
	limitations resulting from the disease.		
		Seminars:	Final exam (≥60%)
	Seminars:	Didactic discussion	Tutorials:
		Didactic discussion	i utoriais:
	The graduate knows and understands/is	Tutorials:	Extended observation (>50%)
	able to/is ready to:	Tutoriais.	Practical test (≥60%)
	E.W29. role of medical rehabilitation and	demonstration with instruction	(=====)
	the methods used in it;	<ul> <li>practical tasks</li> </ul>	
	E.U5. carry out a complete and focused	clinical tasks	
	physical examination of an adult tailored	observation, case study	
	to the specific clinical situation, including:	,	
	1) general internal medicine;		
	2) neurological;		
	3) gynaecological;		
	4) musculoskeletal;		
	5) ophthalmology;		
	6) otolaryngology 7) geriatric;		
	E.U26. make diagnostic and therapeutic		
	decisions together with the patient (assess		
	the patient's involvement, needs and		
	possibilities, encourage the patient to take		
	an active part in the decision-making		
	process, discuss advantages,		
The state of the s	disadvantages, expected results and		

	consequences of the decision) and obtain patient's conscious consent; E.U31. accept, explain and analyse your own role and responsibilities within the team and recognise your role as a doctor in the team; K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority.  Tutorials:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  E.W30. indications for medical rehabilitation in the most common diseases; E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general internal medicine; 2) neurological; 3) gynaecological; 4) musculoskeletal; 5) ophthalmology; 6) otolaryngology 7) geriatric; E.U18. maintain patient medical records, also in electronic form, in accordance with the law; E.U26. make diagnostic and therapeutic decisions together with the patient (assess the patient's involvement, needs and possibilities, encourage the patient to take an active part in the decision-making process, discuss advantages, disadvantages, expected results and consequences of the decision) and obtain patient's conscious consent.		
Palliative Medicine/ Palliative Care (including Nutrition)	Lectures: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	Lectures:  • informative lecture  • conversational lecture  • problem-based lecture	Lectures:  Final written test (≥60%)  Extended observation (>50%)
	D.W17 philosophy of palliative care and its importance in the context of patient care at all stages of serious illness and death with dignity;	• case analysis  Tutorials:	Seminars:

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conversation), including giving structure to such a conversation and shaping the	
to such a conversation and shaping the	conversation), including giving structure
relationship with the patient using the	relationship with the patient using the
selected model (e.g. Calgary-Cambridge,	
Segue, Kalamazoo Consensus, Maastricht	

Maas Global), including by electronic
means of communication;
E.U25. provide information to the patient,
adapting its quantity and content to the
patient's needs and capabilities, and
supplement verbal information with
models and written information, including
charts and instructions, and apply them
appropriately;
E.U26. make diagnostic and therapeutic
decisions together with the patient (assess
the patient's level of involvement, needs
and possibilities in this regard, encourage
the patient to take an active part in the
decision-making process, discuss the
advantages, disadvantages, expected
results and consequences resulting from
the decision) and obtain informed consent
from the patient;
F.U21. transmit unfavorable messages
using the selected protocol, med.:
1) SPIKES: S (Setting), P (Perception), I
(Invitation/Information), K (Knowledge),
E (Emotions and empathy), S (Strategy
and summary),
2) EMPATHY: E (Emotions), M (Place),
P (Patient's perspective), A (Appropriate
language), T (Message content), I
(Additional information), A (Annotation in
the documentation), Journal of Laws – 35
- 34 – item 2152
3) ABCDE: A (Advance preparation –
preparing for a conversation), B (Build
therapeutic environment – establishing
good contact with the family), C
(Communicate well – conveying bad
(Communicate weil – conveying baa
news, taking into account the rules of communication);
D (Dealing with reactions - dealing with
difficult emotions), E (Encourage and
validate emotions - the right to show
emotions, redirect them and respond
adequately, aiming to end the meeting) -
including supporting the family in the
process of the patient dying with dignity
and informing the family about patient's
death

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	K_K01 establishing and maintaining deep		
	and respectful contact with the patient, as		
	well as showing understanding for		
	ideological and cultural differences;		
	K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a		
	priority;		
	K_K03 respecting medical confidentiality		
	and patient rights		
	K_K04 taking action towards the patient		
	based on ethical principles, with		
	awareness of the social conditions and		
	limitations resulting from the disease;		
	K_K05 noticing and recognizing one's		
	own limitations and self-assessing		
	educational deficits and needs;		
	K_K07 using objective sources of		
	information;		
	K_K09 implement the principles of		
	professional colleagueship and		
	cooperation in a team of specialists,		
	including representatives of other medical		
	professions, also in a multicultural and		
	multinational environment;		
	K_K11 accepting responsibility related to		
	decisions made as part of professional		
	activity, including in terms of one's own		
	safety and that of other people;		
Clinical Oncology	Lectures:		Lectures:
			Final weitten averriertier
	The graduate knows and understands/is	Lectures:	Final written examination
	able to/is ready to:		(≥60%)
		:	Prolonged observation
	C.W21. issues in the field of cancer	informative lecture,	(>50%)
	immunology and immune-related diseases	conversation lecture,	
	and principles of immunotherapy;	case analysis	
	C.W41. basics of radiotherapy;		Cominors
	E.U19. plan diagnostic, therapeutic and	Seminars:	Seminars:
	preventive procedures in the field of		
	cancer treatment based on test results and	didactic discussion, exposing	Final written examination
	provided medical documentation;		(≥60%)
	E.W9. principles of nutritional treatment	methods: show, film	Oral test (>75%)
	and fluid therapy in various disease states;		Prolonged observation
	E.W14. types of vascular access and their	Tutorials:	(>50%)
			(>30/0)
	use, in particular in oncology;	clinical exercises,	
	E.W24. issues in the field of oncology,	case analysis,	Tutorials:
	including:	cuse unarysis,	
	1) genetic, environmental and		Final written examination
	epidemiological conditions, causes,		(≥60%)
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symptoms, principles of diagnosis and	Oral test (>75%)
therapeutic procedures in the most	Prolonged observation
common cancers and their complications;	(>50%)
2) the most common paraneoplastic	( )
syndromes and their clinical symptoms;	
3) basics of early detection of cancer,	
principles of screening and preventive	
measures in oncology;	
4) possibilities and limitations of modern	
cancer treatment (surgical methods,	
radiotherapy and systemic methods,	
including immunotherapy), indications for	
cell and gene therapies as well as targeted	
and personalized treatment;	
5) early and long-term complications of	
oncological treatment;	
6) the role of supportive treatment,	
including nutritional treatment;	
7) principles of organizing care for	
oncological patients, including genetic	
counseling and multidisciplinary care;	
8) practical aspects of statistics in	
oncology, including principles of	
interpretation of clinical trial results;	
9) the most important scales and	
classifications used in oncology;	
10) principles of conducting targeted	
physical examinations of adults regarding	
the breast and prostate gland;	
11) principles of planning diagnostic,	
therapeutic and preventive procedures in	
the field of cancer treatment based on test	
results and provided medical	
documentation;	
E.W41. indications for implementing	
monitored therapy;	
F.W5. the most common complications of	
modern oncological treatment;	
G.W21. epidemiology of cancer diseases,	
in particular their nutritional,	
environmental and other lifestyle	
conditions affecting oncological risk;	
G.W22. the importance of screening tests	
in oncology, including the risks associated	
with diagnostic tests of healthy people,	
and health benefits in relation to the most	
common cancer diseases in the Republic	
of Poland;	
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K_K01 establishing and maintaining deep
and respectful contact with the patient, as
well as showing understanding for
ideological and cultural difference.
Seminars:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
C.W21. issues in the field of cancer
immunology and immune-related diseases
and principles of immunotherapy;
C.W41. basics of radiotherapy;
E.U19. plan diagnostic, therapeutic and
preventive procedures in the field of
cancer treatment based on test results and
provided medical documentation;
E.U28. identify social determinants of
health, indicators of anti-health and self-
destructive behaviors and discuss them
with the patient and prepare a note in the
medical record;
E.W9. principles of nutritional treatment
and fluid therapy in various disease states;
E.W14. types of vascular access and their
use, in particular in oncology;
E.W24. issues in the field of oncology,
including:
1) genetic, environmental and
epidemiological conditions, causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
therapeutic procedures in the most
common cancers and their complications;
2) the most common paraneoplastic
syndromes and their clinical symptoms;
3) basics of early detection of cancer,
principles of screening and preventive
measures in oncology;
4) possibilities and limitations of modern
cancer treatment (surgical methods,
radiotherapy and systemic methods,
including immunotherapy), indications for
cell and gene therapies as well as targeted
and personalized treatment;
5) early and long-term complications of
oncological treatment;

6) the role of supportive treatment,
including nutritional treatment;
7) principles of organizing care for
oncological patients, including genetic
counseling and multidisciplinary care;
8) practical aspects of statistics in
oncology, including principles of
interpretation of clinical trial results;
9) the most important scales and
classifications used in oncology;
10) principles of conducting targeted
physical examinations of adults regarding
the breast and prostate gland;
11) principles of planning diagnostic,
therapeutic and preventive procedures in
the field of cancer treatment based on test
results and provided medical
documentation;
E.W41. indications for implementing
monitored therapy;
F.W5. most common complications of
modern oncological treatment;
G.W21. epidemiology of cancer diseases,
in particular their nutritional,
environmental and other lifestyle
conditions affecting oncological risk;
G.W22. importance of screening tests in oncology, including the risks associated
with diagnostic tests of healthy people,
and health benefits in relation to the most
common cancer diseases in the Republic
of Poland;
K_K01 establish and maintain deep and
respectful contact with the patient, as well
as show understanding for ideological and
cultural difference.
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Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands is
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:
ane to/is ready to.
E.U4. perform a focused physical
examination of the adult regarding the
breast and prostate;
E.U16. declare the patient dead;
E.U19. plan diagnostic, therapeutic and
preventive procedures in the field of

	cancer treatment based on test results and		
	provided medical documentation;		
	E.U25. provide the patient with		
	information, adapting its quantity and		
	content to the patient's needs and		
	capabilities, and supplement verbal		
	information with models and written		
	information, including charts and		
	instructions, and apply it appropriately;		
	E.U28. identify social determinants of		
	health, indicators of anti-health and self-		
	destructive behaviors and discuss them		
	with the patient and prepare		
	a note in the medical record;		
	F.U21. transmit unfavorable messages		
	using the selected protocol, med.:		
	1) SPIKES: S (Setting), P (Perception), I		
	(Invitation/Information), K (Knowledge(,		
	E (Emotions and empathy), S (Strategy		
	and summary),		
	2) EMPATHY: E (Emotions), M (Place),		
	P (Patient's perspective), A (Appropriate		
	language), T (Message content), I		
	(Additional information), A (Annotation in		
	the documentation), Journal of Laws – 35		
	-34 - item 2152;		
	3) ABCDE: A (Advance preparation), B		
	(Build therapeutic environment), C		
	(Communicate well);		
	D (Dealing with reactions - dealing with		
	difficult emotions), E (Encourage and		
	validate emotions - the right to show		
	emotions, redirect them and respond		
	adequately, aiming to end the meeting) -		
	including supporting the family in the		
	process of the patient dying with dignity		
	and informing the family about patient's		
	death;		
	K_K01 establish and maintain deep and		
	respectful contact with the patient, as well		
	as showing understanding for ideological		
	and cultural difference.		
Family Medicin	Seminars:	Seminars:	Seminars:
	Semmars:		
		information seminar	Final written examination (≥60%)
	The graduate knows and understands/is	conversation seminar	Extended observation
	able to/is ready to:		(>50%)
		Tutorials:	
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	D.W3 human behaviors conducive to	1	Tutorials:
	maintaining health and principles of	case analysis	P. 1
	motivating the patient to pro-health	simulation methods	Final written examination (≥60%)
	behaviors (Prochaska and DiClemente's	clinical exercises - work in	Practical test (0-1 scoring system)
	model of change, motivational	small groups (discussion,	Extended observation
	interviewing);	debate, role play)	(>50%)
	E.U13 qualify the patient for vaccinations;		
	laboratory, including microbiological;	E-learning	E-learning:
	E.U21 provide health education to the		
	patient, including nutritional education		Final written examination (≥60%)
	tailored to individual needs;		Extended observation
	E.W1 principles of natural feeding,		(>50%)
	feeding a healthy child and preventing		
	obesity, as well as nutritional		
	modifications resulting from diseases;		
	E.W2 principles of prevention of diseases		
	occurring in children, including screening		
	tests, health checks and vaccinations;		
	E.W3 environmental and epidemiological		
	conditions, causes, symptoms, principles		
	of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures in		
	the case of the most common diseases		
	occurring in children and their		
	complications:		
	1. rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and		
	acid-base disorders;		
	2. heart defects, inflammation of the		
	myocardium, endocardium and		
	pericardium, cardiomyopathy, cardiac		
	arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial		
	hypertension, pulmonary hypertension,		
	syncope;		
	3. respiratory diseases and allergies,		
	including congenital defects of the		
	respiratory system, bronchiectasis,		
	respiratory infections, tuberculosis, cystic		
	fibrosis, asthma, allergic rhinitis, urticaria,		
	atopic dermatitis, anaphylactic shock,		
	angioedema;		
	4. anemia, bleeding disorders, bone		
	marrow failure, childhood cancers,		
	including solid tumors typical of		
	childhood, primary and secondary		
	immunodeficiencies;		
	mmunodeliciencies,		

5. acute and chronic abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, gastrointestinal bleeding, peptic ulcer disease, inflammatory bowel diseases, pancreatic diseases, cholestasis, liver diseases, food allergies, congenital defects of the gastrointestinal tract; 6. acute kidney injury, chronic kidney	
gastrointestinal bleeding, peptic ulcer disease, inflammatory bowel diseases, pancreatic diseases, cholestasis, liver diseases, food allergies, congenital defects of the gastrointestinal tract; 6. acute kidney injury, chronic kidney	
disease, inflammatory bowel diseases, pancreatic diseases, cholestasis, liver diseases, food allergies, congenital defects of the gastrointestinal tract; 6. acute kidney injury, chronic kidney	
pancreatic diseases, cholestasis, liver diseases, food allergies, congenital defects of the gastrointestinal tract; 6. acute kidney injury, chronic kidney	
diseases, food allergies, congenital defects of the gastrointestinal tract; 6. acute kidney injury, chronic kidney	
of the gastrointestinal tract; 6. acute kidney injury, chronic kidney	
6. acute kidney injury, chronic kidney	
4:	
disease, urinary tract infections, urination	
disorders, congenital defects of the urinary	
tract, vesicoureteral reflux disease,	
nephrolithiasis, glomerular diseases,	
tubulointerstitial diseases (tubulopathies,	
tubular acidosis), genetic kidney diseases	
conditioned, renal hypertension;	
7. growth disorders, thyroid and	
parathyroid diseases, adrenal gland	
diseases, diabetes, obesity, puberty	
disorders, gonadal disorders;	
8. cerebral palsy, encephalitis and	
meningitis, convulsions, epilepsy;	
9. most common childhood infectious	
diseases;	
10. systemic connective tissue diseases,	
including juvenile idiopathic arthritis,	
systemic lupus erythematosus,	
dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and	
other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-	
inflammatory, infectious and reactive	
arthritis and juvenile	
spondyloarthropathies);	
E.W7 environmental and epidemiological	
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles	
of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures in	
the case of the most common internal	
diseases occurring in adults and their	
complications:	
1. diseases of the circulatory system,	
including ischemic heart disease, heart	
defects, diseases of the endocardium, heart	
muscle, pericardium, heart failure (acute	
and chronic), arterial and venous diseases,	
arterial hypertension (primary and	
secondary), pulmonary hypertension;	
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2. respiratory diseases, including
respiratory diseases, chronic obstructive
pulmonary disease, asthma,
bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory
infections, tuberculosis, diseases of the
interstitial lungs, pleura, mediastinum,
obstructive and central sleep apnea,
respiratory failure (acute and chronic ),
respiratory cancers;
3. diseases of the digestive system,
including diseases of the oral cavity,
esophagus, stomach and duodenum,
intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and
gallbladder, and cancers of the digestive
system;
4. diseases of the endocrine system,
including diseases of the hypothalamus
and pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid glands,
adrenal cortex and medulla, ovaries and
testes, as well as neuroendocrine tumors,
multiglandular syndromes, various types
of diabetes, metabolic syndrome, obesity,
dyslipidemia and hypoglycemia, ovarian
cancer, testicles and thyroid,
neuroendocrine tumors;
5. diseases of the kidneys and urinary
tract, including acute kidney injury and
chronic kidney disease in all stages and
their complications, glomerular diseases
(primary and secondary, including diabetic
nephropathy and systemic diseases) and
interstitial diseases of the kidneys, renal
hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,
urinary tract infections (upper and lower
sections), kidney diseases during
pregnancy, urinary tract cancers - kidney,
bladder, prostate cancer;
6. diseases of the hematopoietic system,
including bone marrow aplasia, anemia,
granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis,
thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic
leukemias, myelo- and
lymphoproliferative tumors,
myelodysplastic syndromes, bleeding

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7. rheumatic diseases, including systemic connective states diseases (therumated arthritis, systemic lapus cyclychamatous, Signer's syndrome, sacroidous, systemic selectoris, idopathic inflummatory myocaphiso), aponolyoarthropathy, crystollopathics, cychema nodousm, arthris associated with infectious agents, vascutists and non-inflummatory involves of juins and flores (degenerative diseases, soft inseed the control of the	disorders, thrombophilia, blood disorders
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E.W37 environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures in
the most common diseases in the practice
of a family doctor;
E.W38 principles of health-promoting
behavior, basics of prevention and early
detection of the most common lifestyle
diseases and principles of screening for
these diseases;
K_K05 noticing and recognizing one's
own limitations and self-assessing
educational deficits and needs;
K_K07 using objective sources of
information.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to
D.U1 follow ethical standards in
professional activities, including planning
and carrying out the therapeutic process in
accordance with ethical values and the
idea of humanism in medicine;
D.U3 respect the patient's rights;
D.U4 demonstrate responsibility for
improving one's qualifications and
transferring knowledge to others;
D.U5 critically analyze medical literature,
including in English, and draw
conclusions;
D.U6 communicate with the patient in one
of the foreign languages at level B2+ of
the Common European Framework of
Reference for Languages;
D.U10 use open and closed questions,
paraphrase, clarification, internal and final
summaries, signaling, active listening (e.g.
capturing and recognizing signals sent by
the interlocutor, verbal and non-verbal
techniques) and facilitation (encouraging
the interlocutor to speak) as appropriate to
the situation;

DATI adaps de membral of verbal communication to the patient secols, expressing himself in an understandable way and avoiding needled jugon; DATI 2 recognises and analyse difficult stantations and challenges calleto to communication, including syring, strong endotous, analysi, interruption in speech, and the communication, including syring, strong endotous, analysi, interruption in speech, and the communication of the communi	T T	
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7. geriatric; E.U6 perform a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the		
E.U6 perform a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the		
physical examination of the child from the		
neonatai period to adolescence, adapted to		
		neonatai period to adoiescence, adapted to

the specific clinical situation, including
examination of:
1. general pediatrics;
2. neurological;
3. musculoskeletal system;
4. ophthalmological;
5. otolaryngological;
E.U8 perform balance tests, including
comparing anthropometric and blood
pressure measurements with data on
percentile charts and assessing the degree
of puberty;
of paperty;
E 110 managing the most assume
E.U9 recognise the most common
symptoms of the disease in adults, use
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
perform differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess indications for specialist
consultation, in particular in the case of
symptoms such as:
1. fever;
2. weakness;
3. loss of appetite;
4. weight loss;
5. shock;
6. cardiac arrest;
7. disturbance of consciousness, including
fainting;
8. swelling;
9. rash;
10. coughing and expectoration;
11. hemoptysis;
12. shortness of breath;
13. discharge from the nose and ear;
14. chest pain;
15. palpitations;
16. cyanosis;
17. nausea and vomiting;
18. swallowing disorders;
19. abdominal pain;
20. presence of blood in the stool;
21. constipation and diarrhea;
22. jaundice;

23. bloating and resistance in the
abdominal cavity;
24. anemia; 25) lymphadenopathy;
25. urination disorders;
26. hematuria and proteinuria;
27. menstrual disorders;
28. depressed mood and anxiety;
29. memory and cognitive disorders;
30. headache;
31. dizziness;
32. paresis;
33. convulsions;
34. back pain;
35. joint pain;
36. injury or burn;
37. dehydration and overhydration;
E.U10 recognise the most common
symptoms of the disease in children, use
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
conduct differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess indications for specialist
consultation, in particular in the case of
symptoms such as:
1. fever;
2. coughing and expectoration;
3. shortness of breath;
4. discharge from the nose and ear;
5. urination disorders;
6. rash;
7. anemia;
8. eating disorders;
9. growth disorders;
9. growth disorders, 10. convulsions and disturbances of
consciousness;
11. palpitations;
11. paipitations; 12. fainting;
13. osteoarticular pain; 14. swelling;
15. lymphadenopathy;
16. abdominal pain;
17. constipation and diarrhea;
18. presence of blood in the stool;
19. dehydration;
20. jaundice;

	21. cyanosis;
	22. headache;
	23. red eye syndrome;
	E.U13 qualify the patient for vaccinations;
	E.U14 perform medical procedures and
	treatments, including:
	1. measurement and assessment of basic
	vital functions (temperature, heart rate,
	blood pressure) and monitoring them using
	a cardiomonitor and a pulse oximeter;
	2. various forms of inhalation therapy, and
	select the inhaler according to the patient's
	clinical condition;
	3. measurement of peak expiratory flow;
	4. oxygen therapy using non-invasive
	methods;
	5. non-instrumental and instrumental
	unblocking of the respiratory tract;
	6. intravenous, intramuscular and
	subcutaneous drug administration;
	7. collecting and securing blood for laboratory tests, including microbiological
	ones;
	8. collection of arterial blood and
	arterialized capillary blood;
	9. taking swabs for microbiological and
	cytological tests;
	10. urinary bladder catheterization in
	women and men;
	11. insertion of a gastric tube;
	12. rectal enema;
	13. standard resting electrocardiogram,
	and interpret its result;
	14. defibrillation, electrical cardioversion
	and external electrostimulation;
	15. strip tests, including measurement of
	glucose concentration using a glucometer;
	16. pleural procedures: puncture and
	decompression of pneumothorax;
	17. anterior nasal tamponade;
	18. ultrasound examination in life-
	threatening situations according to the
	FAST (Focused Assessment with
	Sonography in Trauma) protocol or its
	equivalent, and interpret its result;
<u> </u>	

E.U16 declare the patient dead;
E.U18 maintain the patient's medical
records, including in electronic form, in
accordance with the law;
E.U20 provide health services using
available IT systems or communication
systems used in health care;
E.U21 provide health education to the
patient, including nutritional education
tailored to individual needs;
E.U22 apply rational antibiotic therapy
depending on the patient's clinical
condition;
E.U25 provide information to the patient,
adapting its quantity and content to the
patient's needs and capabilities, and
supplement verbal information with
models and written information, including
charts and instructions, and apply them
appropriately;
E.U27 communicate with patients from
groups at risk of economic or social
exclusion, respecting their dignity;
E.U28 identify social determinants of
health, indicators of anti-health and self-
destructive behaviors and discuss them
with the patient and make a note in the
medical documentation;
E.U29 identify possible indicators of
violence, including domestic violence,
collect an interview to verify whether
there is a risk that the patient is
experiencing violence, make a note in the
medical documentation and initiate the
"Blue Card" procedure;
immunodeficiency and viruses
G.U6 issue medical certificates and
medical certificates, prepare opinions for
the patient, authorized bodies and entities,
prepare and maintain medical records (in
electronic and paper form) and use
information and communication tools and
services in health care (e-health);
K_K01 establishing and maintaining deep
and respectful contact with the patient, as
and respectful contact that the patient, up

well as showing understanding for
ideological and cultural differences;
K_K02 being guided by the good of the
patient
K_K03 respecting medical confidentiality
and patient rights
E-learning:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
able to is ready to:
D.W3 human behaviors conducive to
maintaining health and principles of
motivating the patient to pro-health
behaviors (Prochaska and DiClemente's
model of change, motivational
interviewing);
E.W1 principles of natural feeding,
feeding a healthy child and preventing
obesity, as well as nutritional
modifications resulting from diseases;
E.W2 principles of prevention of diseases
occurring in children, including screening
tests, health checks and vaccinations;
E.W3 environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures in
the case of the most common diseases
occurring in children and their
complications:
1. rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and
acid-base disorders;
2. heart defects, inflammation of the
myocardium, endocardium and
pericardium, cardiomyopathy, cardiac
arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial
hypertension, pulmonary hypertension,
syncope;
3. respiratory diseases and allergies,
including congenital defects of the
respiratory system, bronchiectasis,
respiratory infections, tuberculosis, cystic
fibrosis, asthma, allergic rhinitis, urticaria,
atopic dermatitis, anaphylactic shock,
angioedema;
un proceeding,

4. anemia, bleeding disorders, bone
marrow failure, childhood cancers,
including solid tumors typical of
childhood, primary and secondary
immunodeficiencies;
5. acute and chronic abdominal pain,
vomiting, diarrhea, constipation,
gastrointestinal bleeding, peptic ulcer
disease, inflammatory bowel diseases,
pancreatic diseases, cholestasis, liver
diseases, food allergies, congenital defects
of the gastrointestinal tract;
6. acute kidney injury, chronic kidney
disease, urinary tract infections, urination
disorders, congenital defects of the urinary
tract, vesicoureteral reflux disease,
nephrolithiasis, glomerular diseases,
tubulointerstitial diseases (tubulopathies,
tubular acidosis), genetic kidney diseases
conditioned, renal hypertension;
7. growth disorders, thyroid and
parathyroid diseases, adrenal gland
diseases, diabetes, obesity, puberty
disorders, gonadal disorders;
8. cerebral palsy, encephalitis and
meningitis, convulsions, epilepsy;
9. most common childhood infectious
diseases;
10. systemic connective tissue diseases,
including juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
systemic lupus erythematosus,
dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and
other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
inflammatory, infectious and reactive
arthritis and juvenile
spondyloarthropathies);
E.W7 environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures in
the case of the most common internal
diseases occurring in adults and their
complications:
1. diseases of the circulatory system,
including ischemic heart disease, heart
defects, diseases of the endocardium, heart

muscle, pericardium, heart failure (acute
and chronic), arterial and venous diseases,
arterial hypertension (primary and
secondary), pulmonary hypertension;
2. respiratory diseases, including
respiratory diseases, chronic obstructive
pulmonary disease, asthma,
bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory
infections, tuberculosis, diseases of the
interstitial lungs, pleura, mediastinum,
obstructive and central sleep apnea,
respiratory failure (acute and chronic ),
respiratory cancers;
3. diseases of the digestive system,
including diseases of the oral cavity,
esophagus, stomach and duodenum,
intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and
gallbladder, and cancers of the digestive
system;
4. diseases of the endocrine system,
including diseases of the hypothalamus
and pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid glands,
adrenal cortex and medulla, ovaries and
testes, as well as neuroendocrine tumors,
multiglandular syndromes, various types
of diabetes, metabolic syndrome, obesity,
dyslipidemia and hypoglycemia, ovarian
cancer, testicles and thyroid,
neuroendocrine tumors;
5. diseases of the kidneys and urinary
tract, including acute kidney injury and
chronic kidney disease in all stages and
their complications, glomerular diseases
(primary and secondary, including diabetic
nephropathy and systemic diseases) and
interstitial diseases of the kidneys, renal
hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,
urinary tract infections (upper and lower
sections), kidney diseases during
pregnancy, urinary tract cancers - kidney,
bladder, prostate cancer;
6. diseases of the hematopoietic system,
including bone marrow aplasia, anemia,
granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis,
thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic

leukemias, myelomas, myelo- and
lymphoproliferative tumors,
myelodysplastic syndromes, bleeding
disorders, thrombophilia, blood disorders
in diseases of other organs;
7. rheumatic diseases, including systemic
connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid
arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus
erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome,
sarcoidosis, systemic sclerosis, idiopathic
inflammatory myopathies),
spondyloarthropathy, crystallopathies,
erythema nodosum, arthritis associated
with infectious agents, vasculitis and non-
inflammatory diseases of joints and bones
(degenerative disease, soft tissue
rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),
soft tissue and bone sarcomas;
8. allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis,
anaphylactic shock and angioedema;
9. water-electrolyte and acid-base
disorders (states of dehydration, states of
overhydration, electrolyte disorders,
acidosis and alkalosis);
E.W33 environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic and
preventive procedures of the most
common infectious diseases and their
complications:
1. bacterial diseases, including
streptococcal, staphylococcal,
pneumococcal and meningococcal
infections, whooping cough, tuberculosis,
Lyme disease and gastrointestinal
infections;
2. viral diseases, including respiratory and
gastrointestinal infections, viral hepatitis,
infections with Herpesviridae viruses,
human immunodeficiency virus and
neurotropic viruses;
3. parasitic diseases, including giardiasis,
amoebiasis, toxoplasmosis, malaria,
toxocariasis, trichinosis, ascariasis,
tapeworm and threadworm;
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		4. mycoses, including candidiasis,		
		aspergillosis and pneumocystosis;		
		5. nosocomial infections;		
		E.W37 environmental and epidemiological		
		conditions, causes, symptoms, principles		
		of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures in		
		the most common diseases in the practice		
		of a family doctor;		
		E.W38 principles of health-promoting		
		behavior, basics of prevention and early		
		detection of the most common lifestyle		
		diseases and principles of screening for		
		these diseases;		
GROUP F	Diagnostic Imaging	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
UNOUI F	Diagnostic illiaging		informative lecture	Credit: oral/written (≥60%)
		The graduate knows and understands/is	problem lecture	Exam (≥60%)
		able to/is ready to:	case studies	Extended observation (>50%)
		_		
		A.W1. structure of the human body in a	Tutorials:	Tutorials:
		topographical and functional approach,	didactic discussion	Credit: oral/written (≥60%)
		including topographical relationships	practical tasks	Exam (≥60%)
		between different organs, including	case studies	Extended observation (>50%)
		anatomical, histological and	decision tree	
		embryological terminology;	independent operation of the apparatus	
		A.U4. infer relationships between	exposing methods: demonstration	
		anatomical structures on the basis of		
		of intravenous diagnostic examinations,		
		particularly in the field of radiology.		
		B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive		
		imaging methods;		
		B.U2. assess the effects of ionising		
		radiation doses on normal and altered diseased tissues of the body and comply		
		with the principles of radiological		
		protection;		
		E.W3. environmental and epidemiological		
		conditions, causes, symptoms, principles		
		of diagnosis and therapeutic management		
		of the most common childhood diseases		
		and their complications:		
		1) rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and		
		acid-base disorders;		
		2) heart defects, myocarditis, endocarditis		
		and pericarditis, cardiomyopathy, cardiac		
		arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial		
		hypertension, pulmonary hypertension,		
		syncope;		
		3) respiratory diseases and allergies,		
		including congenital respiratory defects,		
		bronchial dilatation, respiratory infections,		

tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma,
allergic rhinitis, urticaria, atopic
dermatitis, anaphylactic shock,
angioedema;
4) anaemias, haemorrhagic diathesis, bone
marrow failure conditions, childhood
malignancies, including solid tumours
typical for childhood, primary and
secondary immunodeficiencies;
5) acute and chronic abdominal pain,
vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation,
gastrointestinal haemorrhage, peptic ulcer
disease, inflammatory bowel disease,
pancreatic disease, cholestasis, liver
disease, food allergies, congenital
abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract; 6) acute kidney injury, chronic kidney
discuss reliance injury, cittoric kidney
disease, urinary tract infections, urinary
tract disorders, congenital abnormalities of
the urinary tract, vesicoureteral reflux
disease, kidney stones, diseases of the
glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial
diseases (tubulopathies, tubular acidoses),
genetically determined kidney diseases,
renal hypertension;
7) growth disorders, thyroid and
parathyroid diseases, adrenal diseases,
diabetes, obesity, puberty disorders,
gonadal dysfunction;
8) cerebral palsy, encephalitis and
meningitis, seizures, epilepsy;
9) the most common childhood infectious
diseases;
10) systemic connective tissue diseases,
including juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
systemic lupus erythematosus,
dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and
other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
inflammatory, infectious and reactive
arthritis and juvenile
spondyloarthropathies);
E.W7. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management
of the most common adult internal
medicine diseases and their complications:
1) cardiovascular diseases, including
ischaemic heart disease, heart defects,
endocardial diseases, heart muscle,
pericardium, heart failure (acute and
chronic), arterial and venous vascular

diseases, arterial hypertension (prinary) and secondary), pulmonary they percension; and secondary), pulmonary they percension; reprinatory men diseases, eftrants observative pulmonary diseases, admin, bronchicetasis, Spacis diseases, estrants observative pulmonary diseases, admin, bronchicetasis, Spacis diseases, reprinary allestimus, undercalous, instensitial dung obstructive and central sleep apaces, respitatory distitus (cause and chomics), respitatory causers; 3 diseases of the digestive system, osciphiqus, stomed and disodleman, instatines, pancess, liver, bile does and galibloider, tumours of the digestive yours; or the stome of the digestive system, osciphiqus, pancess, liver, bile does and galibloider, munours of the digestive yours; or the hypothalianus and pinitatory, Hypotal, parallysopid, adoesial occurs and medulals, ovaries and stease, and neuroendocrine tumours, phylighoidus earn an exhalia, ovaries and stease, and neuroendocrine tumours, phylighoidus genomen, young men, the sharp of the stease of the hypothalianus dispond tumours, encoundocrine tumours, Sidary and trinary instruction and thypode committee, encounderine tumours, Sidary and trinary instructions and the stease of the ste	
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erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome,	
sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic,	
	sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic,

idiopathic inflammatory myopathies),
spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies,
erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis
associated with infectious agents,
vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and
bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue
rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),
soft tissue sarcomas and bone sarcomas.;
8) allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis
and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema;
9) water-electrolyte and acid-base
disorders (dehydration states, conductive
states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis
and alkalosis).
E.W16. environmental and
epidemiological conditions, causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
therapeutic management of the most
common neurological diseases and their
complications:
1) headaches, including migraine, tension
headache and headache syndromes and V
nerve neuralgia;
2) cerebrovascular diseases, in particular
stroke;
3) epilepsy;
4) infections of the nervous system, in
particular meningitis, Lyme disease,
herpes encephalitis, neurotransmission
diseases;
5) dementias, in particular Alzheimer's
disease, frontal dementia, vascular
dementia and other dementia syndromes;
6) diseases of the basal nuclei, in
particular Parkinson's disease;
7) diseases of the basal nuclei, in
particular Parkinson's disease;
8) diseases of the neuromuscular system,
in particular amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
sciatica, compression neuropathies;
9) craniocerebral trauma, in particular
concussion;
10) cancers;
F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of
diagnosis and therapeutic management
for the most common diseases requiring
surgical treatment in adults:
1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases;
2) diseases of the thorax;
3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck;
4) bone fractures and organ injuries;
5) cancers;

F.W17. problems of contemporary
imaging, in particular:
1) the radiological symptomatology of the
underlying diseases;
2) instrumental methods and imaging
techniques used to perform
medical procedures;
3) indications, contraindications and
preparation of the patient for the various
types of imaging examinations and
contraindications to the use of contrast
agents;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs;
K_K07 use objective sources of
information.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
A.W1. structure of the human body in a
topographical and functional approach,
including topographical relationships
between different organs, including
anatomical, histological and
embryological terminology;
A.U4. infer relationships between
anatomical structures on the basis of
of intravenous diagnostic examinations,
particularly in the field of radiology;
B.W7. the physical basis of non-invasive
imaging methods;
B.U2. assess the effects of ionising
radiation doses on normal and altered
diseased tissues of the body and comply
with the principles of radiological
protection;
E.W3. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management
of the most common childhood diseases
and their complications:
1) rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and
acid-base disorders;
2) heart defects, myocarditis, endocarditis
and pericarditis, cardiomyopathy, cardiac
arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial
hypertension, pulmonary hypertension,
syncope;

3) respiratory diseases and allergies,
including congenital respiratory defects,
bronchial dilatation, respiratory infections,
tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma,
allergic rhinitis, urticaria, atopic
dermatitis, anaphylactic shock,
angioedema;
4) anaemias, haemorrhagic diathesis, bone
marrow failure conditions, childhood
malignancies, including solid tumours
typical for childhood, primary and
secondary immunodeficiencies;
5) acute and chronic abdominal pain,
vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation,
gastrointestinal haemorrhage, peptic ulcer
disease, inflammatory bowel disease,
pancreatic disease, cholestasis, liver
disease, food allergies, congenital
abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract;
6) acute kidney injury, chronic kidney
disease, urinary tract infections, urinary
tract disorders, congenital abnormalities of
the urinary tract, vesicoureteral reflux
disease, kidney stones, diseases of the
glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial
diseases (tubulopathies,
tubular acidoses), genetically determined
kidney diseases, renal hypertension;
7) growth disorders, thyroid and
parathyroid diseases, adrenal diseases,
diabetes, obesity, puberty disorders,
gonadal dysfunction;
8) cerebral palsy, encephalitis and
meningitis, seizures, epilepsy;
9) the most common childhood infectious
diseases;
10) systemic connective tissue diseases,
including juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
systemic lupus erythematosus,
dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and
other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
inflammatory, infectious and reactive
arthritis and juvenile
spondyloarthropathies);
E.W7. environmental and epidemiological
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
of diagnosis and therapeutic management
of the most common adult internal
medicine diseases and their complications:
1) cardiovascular diseases, including
ischaemic heart disease, heart defects,
endocardial diseases, heart muscle,

	pericardium, heart failure (acute and
	chronic), arterial and venous vascular
	diseases, arterial hypertension (primary
	and secondary), pulmonary hypertension;
	2) respiratory diseases, including
	respiratory tract diseases, chronic
	respiratory tract diseases, chronic
	obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma,
	bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory
	infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung
	diseases, pleurisy, mediastinum,
	obstructive and central sleep apnoea,
	respiratory failure (acute and chronic),
	respiratory cancers;
	3) diseases of the digestive system,
	including diseases of the mouth,
	oesophagus, stomach and duodenum,
	intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and
	gallbladder, tumours of the digestive
	system;
	4) endocrine diseases, including diseases
	of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid,
	parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla,
	ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine
	tumours, polyglandular syndromes,
	various types of diabetes, metabolic
	syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and
	hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and
	thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;
	5) kidney and urinary tract diseases,
	including acute kidney injury and chronic
	kidney disease in all stages and their
	complications, glomerular diseases
	(primary and secondary, including diabetic
	nephropathy and systemic diseases) and
	interstitial kidney diseases, renal
	hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,
	urinary tract infections (upper and lower),
	kidney diseases during pregnancy, urinary
	tract tumours - kidney cancer, bladder
	cancer, prostate cancer;
	6) haematopoietic diseases, including bone
	marrow aplasia, anaemia,
	granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis,
	thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic
	leukaemias, myelomas, myeloproliferative
	neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes,
	haemorrhagic diathesis, thrombophilia,
	blood disorders in diseases of other
	organs;
	7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic
	connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid
	arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus
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7) diseases of the basal nuclei, in particular Parkinson's disease; 8) diseases of the neuromuscular system, in particular amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, sciatica, compression neuropathies; 9) craniocerebral trauma, in particular concussion; 10) cancers; E.U9. recognise the most common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment	
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particular Parkinson's disease; 8) diseases of the neuromuscular system, in particular amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, sciatica, compression neuropathies; 9) craniocerebral trauma, in particular concussion; 10) cancers; E.U9. recognise the most common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment	
8) diseases of the neuromuscular system, in particular amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, sciatica, compression neuropathies; 9) craniocerebral trauma, in particular concussion; 10) cancers; E.U9. recognise the most common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment	
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9) craniocerebral trauma, in particular concussion; 10) cancers; E. U9. recognise the most common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment	
concussion; 10) cancers; E.U9. recognise the most common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment	9) craniocerebral trauma in particular
10) cancers; E.U9. recognise the most common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment	
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carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment	symptoms of disease in adults, apply
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment	
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment and assess the indications for specialist	
and assess the indications for specialist	therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
	and assess the indications for specialist

	consultation, particularly for symptoms
	such as:
	1) fever;
	2) weakness;
	3) loss of appetite
	4) weight loss;
	5) shock;
	6) cardiac arrest;
	7) disturbance of consciousness, including
	fainting;
	8) oedema;
	9) rash;
	10) coughing and expectoration;
	11) become train
	11) haemoptysis;
	12) dyspnoea;
	13) nasal and ear discharge;
	14) chest pain;
	15) palpitations;
	16) cyanosis;
	17) nausea and vomiting;
	18) swallowing disorder;
	19) abdominal pain;
	20) presence of blood in stool;
	21) constipation and diarrhoea;
	22) jaundice;
	23) bloating and abdominal resistance;
	24) anaemia;
	25) lymphadenopathy;
	26) urinary disturbances;
	27) haematuria and proteinuria;
	28) menstrual disorders;
	29) depressed mood and anxiety;
	30) memory and cognitive dysfunction;
	31) headache;
	32) dizziness;
	33) paresis;
	34) seizures;
	35) back pain;
	36) joint pain;
	37) trauma or burn;
	38) dehydration and overhydration;
	F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of
	diagnosis and therapeutic management
	for the most common diseases requiring
	surgical treatment in adults:
	1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases;
	2) diseases of the thorax;
	3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck;
	4) bone fractures and organ injuries;
	5) cancers;
	F.W17. problems of contemporary
	imaging, in particular:
·	

		1) the medicle size of symmetry metals f-4-	T	<u> </u>
		1) the radiological symptomatology of the underlying diseases;		
· ·		2) instrumental methods and imaging		
· ·		techniques used to perform		
· ·		medical procedures;		
· ·		3) indications, contraindications and		
· ·		preparation of the patient for the various		
· ·		types of imaging examinations and		
· ·		contraindications to the use of contrast		
· ·		agents;		
· ·		F.U5. recognise the most common types of		
· ·		fractures, especially long bones, based on		
· ·		radiological examination;		
· ·		K_K01 establish and maintain deep and		
· ·		respectful contact with the patient, as well		
		as to show understanding for ideological		
		and cultural differences;		
· ·		K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a		
· ·		priority;		
		K_K03 observe medical confidentiality		
· ·		and other patient rights;		
· ·		K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational		
· ·		deficits and needs:		
· ·		K_K07 use objective sources of		
· ·		information.		
· ·		information.		
	Vascular Surgery	Lectures - E-learning:	Lecture E-learning	Lectures - E-Learning:
· ·	· assuran surgery		Presentation of selected topics	Oral exam (> 75%)
· ·		The graduate knows and understands/is	Pedagogical discussion	Extended observation (> 50%)
· ·		able to/is ready to:		
· ·			Seminars:	Seminars:
		E.U29 identify possible indicators of	Workshop-style seminar	Oral exam (> 75%)
		violence, including domestic violence,	• Convent	Extended observation (> 50%)
· ·		collect an interview to verify whether	Pedagogical discussion	
		there is a risk that the patient is	Case analysis	Tutorials:
· ·		experiencing violence, make a note in the	Testandalar	Practical exam (scoring system 0-1)
· ·		medical documentation and initiate the	Tutorials:	Extended observation (> 50%)
· ·		"Blue Card" ( <i>Niebieska Karta</i> ) procedure; F.W3 basic classic and minimally invasive	Pedagogical discussion     Demonstration with instruction	
· ·		treatment techniques;	Clinical exercises	
· ·		F.W4 rules of qualification for basic	Simulation methods (case study, simulated)	
		surgical procedures and invasive	patient)	
		diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and	patient)	
		the most common complications;		
· ·		K_K11 accepting responsibility related to		
		decisions made as part of professional		
				1
		activity, including in terms of one's own		

## The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: E.U29 identify possible indicators of violence, including domestic violence, collect an interview to verify whether there is a risk that the patient is experiencing violence, make a note in the medical documentation and initiate the "Blue Card" (Niebieska Karta) procedure; F.W3. basic classic and minimally invasive treatment techniques; F.W4 rules of qualification for basic surgical procedures and invasive diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and the most common complications F.W6. principles of perioperative safety, patient preparation for surgery, performing general and local anaesthesia and controlled sedation; K_K11 accept responsibility related to decisions made as part of professional activity, including in terms of one's own safety and that of other people. **Tutorials:** The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: F.W3 basic classic and minimally invasive treatment techniques; F.W4 rules of qualification for basic surgical procedures and invasive diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and the most common complications; F.W6. principles of perioperative safety, patient preparation for surgery, performing general and local anaesthesia and controlled sedation; E.U5 perform a complete and focused physical examination of an adult appropriate to the specific clinical situation, including examination of: 1. general internal medicine; 2. neurological; 3. gynecological; 4. musculoskeletal system; 5. ophthalmological; 6. otolaryngological; 7. geriatric;

	E.U6. perform a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the		
	neonatal period to adolescence, adapted to the specific clinical situation, including examination of:		
	<ol> <li>general pediatrics;</li> <li>neurological;</li> <li>musculoskeletal system;</li> </ol>		
	<ul><li>4. ophthalmological;</li><li>5. otolaryngological;</li></ul>		
	E.U29. identify possible indicators of violence, including domestic violence, collect an interview to verify whether		
	there is a risk that the patient is experiencing violence, make a note in the		
	medical documentation and initiate the "Blue Card" ( <i>Niebieska Karta</i> ) procedure; K_K11 accept responsibility related to		
	decisions made as part of professional activity, including in terms of one's own		
Thoracic Surgery	safety and that of other people .  Seminars:		
	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:		
	F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management for the most common diseases requiring surgical treatment in adults:  1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases; 2) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; 4) bone fractures and organ injuries; 5) cancers; F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery and invasive diagnostic and treatment procedures and the most common complications; F.W17. problems of contemporary imaging, in particular: 1) the radiological symptomatology of the underlying diseases; 2) instrumental methods and imaging techniques used to perform medical procedures;	Seminars: - informative lectures - thematic conversational lectures - didactic discussion - case study  Tutorials: - didactic discussion - bedside tutorials - case study - demonstration, - film; - simulated patient	Seminars: Final oral test (>60%)  Tutorials: Final oral test (>60%) Extended observation (<50%)
	indications, contraindications and preparation of the patient for the various types of imaging examinations and		
	contraindications to the use of contrast agents.		

Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
and total ready of
A.U4. infer relationships between
anatomical structures on the basis of
of intravenous diagnostic examinations,
particularly in the field of radiology;
E.U9. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess the indications for specialist
consultation, particularly for symptoms
such as:
1) fever;
2) weakness;
3) loss of appetite
4) weight loss;
5) shock; 6) cardiac arrest;
7) disturbance of consciousness, including
fainting;
8) oedema;
9) rash;
10) coughing and expectoration;
11) haemoptysis;
12) dyspnoea;
13) nasal and ear discharge;
14) chest pain;
15) palpitations; 16) cyanosis;
17) nausea and vomiting;
18) swallowing disorder;
19) abdominal pain;
20) presence of blood in stool;
21) constipation and diarrhoea;
22) jaundice;
23) bloating and abdominal resistance;
24) anaemia;
25) lymphadenopathy; 26) urinary disturbances;
27) haematuria and proteinuria;
28) menstrual disorders;
29) depressed mood and anxiety;
30) memory and cognitive dysfunction;
31) headache;
32) dizziness;
33) paresis;

3-b) set areas; 3-5) back print; 3-6) joint pair; 3-7) tuman ao barra; 3-8 tuman ao barra; 3-8 tuman ao barra; 3-9 tuman ao barra; 3-10	
5.5 bock pain; 30 joint pain; 31 trauma or bern. 32 trauma or bern. 33 trauma or bern. 34 trauma or bern. 35 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 37 trauma or bern. 38 trauma or bern. 38 trauma or bern. 38 trauma or bern. 39 trauma or bern. 39 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 31 trauma or bern. 32 trauma or bern. 32 trauma or bern. 33 trauma or bern. 34 trauma or bern. 35 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 37 trauma or bern. 38 trauma or bern. 38 trauma or bern. 39 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 31 trauma or bern. 31 trauma or bern. 32 trauma or bern. 33 trauma or bern. 34 trauma or bern. 35 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 37 drawing and securing blood for laboratory tests. including mitorobiology tosis. 38 trauma or bern. 39 collection of securing blood for laboratory tests. including mitorobiological and or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 31 trauma or bern. 32 trauma or bern. 33 trauma or bern. 34 trauma or bern. 35 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 37 drawing and securing blood for in made and trauma. 31 trauma or bern. 32 trauma or bern. 33 trauma or bern. 34 trauma or bern. 35 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 37 trauma or bern. 38 trauma or bern. 39 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 31 trauma or bern. 32 trauma or bern. 33 trauma or bern. 34 trauma or bern. 35 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 37 trauma or bern. 38 trauma or bern. 38 trauma or bern. 39 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 31 trauma or bern. 32 trauma or bern. 33 trauma or bern. 34 trauma or bern. 35 trauma or bern. 36 trauma or bern. 37 trauma or bern. 38 trauma or bern. 38 trauma or bern. 39 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern. 30 trauma or bern.	34) seizures:
36) joint junic; 37) transma or burn; 38) daisylaration and correlydration; 11.11.12 perform methad proceedines and control of the process of	
37) insurance or burns, 38) dedyndurion and overhydration; E. I.I.14, perform medical procedures and treatments, including single basic vital functions (emperature, pulse, blood persource) and functions (emperature, pulse, blood persource) and monitoring them using a cardiomonitor and pulse oximeter; 2.) various forms of inhalation therapy, and make the chaice of inhalation therapy, and young therapy using non-invasive methods; 5.) inon-instrumented and instrumented arrows management; 6.) intraversous, intramosofur and intraversous intraversou	
83) dehydration and overhydration: E. U.14. perform medical procedures and treatments, including: 1) measuring and assessing, bosic vital and assessing the bod pressure atterial blood pressure) and monitoring them using a caudiomonitor and pulse oximeter; 2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and monitoring them using a caudiomonitor and pulse oximeter; 2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and monitoring them to peak expiratory flow; 3) measurement of peak expiratory flow; 4) oxygan therapy using non-invasive methods; 5) men invasive methods; 5) men invasive methods; 6) invarious, intramunicular and subcunancous drug administration; 7) drawing and secriting blood flor laboratory tests, including microbiology tests. 10 invarious, intramunicular and and arterialised blood and arterialised capillary blood; 10 cellection of startainised blood; 11 or arterialised capillary blood; 12 y cellection of swalts for microbiological and cytological examinations; 10 (capithere-in-ord) of the urinary bladder in male and female: 11 present infrastration; 12) sectal infrastration; 13) smallar resing electrocardiogram, and integer the result; 14) deliberilation, electrical aerdiovesion. 15) surp sessing, including plecoce measurement using a glacunoster; 16) pleanal procedures; puncture and decompression of employeems; 17) materior assign alternative and testing a disconnecter; 16) pleanal procedures; puncture and decompression of employeems; 17) materior assign alternative and testing and testing and testing and testing a starting and testing and testing assignment; 18 or action of the primary bladder and testing a glacunoster; 19 pleanal procedures; puncture and decompression of employeems; 17) materior assign alternative and testing a glacunoster; 16 pleanal procedures puncture and technological and testing a glacunoster; 17 materior assign alternative and testing assignment and testing assignment; 18 or action of the primary and testing	
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4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods; 5) non-instrumented and instrumented airway management; 6) intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous drang administration; 7) drawing and securing blood for laboratory tests, integring microbiology tests; 8) collection of arterialised blood and arterialised capillary blood; 9 collection of of swing microbiological and cytological examinations; 10) catheterisation for microbiological and cytological examinations; 11) insertion of a gestric tube; 12) rectal infusion; 13) standard resting electrocardiogram, and interpret the result; 14) defibrillation, lectrical cardioversion and external electro-stimulation; 15) strip testing, incling alucose measurement using a glucometer; 16) pleural proceduring alucose measurement using a glucometer; 17) anterior mass lamporade; 18) ultrasound infifer themseling electrocardiogram in life-themseling emergencies according to the FAST protocol (Focussed Assessment with Sonography) in Traumay or equivalent, and interpret the its result; 18, K. KOI establish and interpret the its result; 18, K. KOI establish and interpret the its result; 18, K. KOI establish and interpret the its result; 18, to show understantian deep and respectful contact with the patient and so show understantian deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understantian deep and	
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	K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority; K_K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights; K_K09 implement the principles of professional colleagueship and		
	cooperation in a team of specialists,		
	including representatives of other medical		
	professions, also in a multicultural and		
	multinational environment.	_	_
General and	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
Endocrine Surgery	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	informative lectures using remote education techniques and tools     thematic conversational lectures using remote education techniques and tools	Written test combined with a preliminary colloquium (>75%) Extended observation (> 50%)
	C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical	didactic discussion using remote education	Seminars:
	forms of the most common diseases of the	techniques and tools	Oral final test (>75%)
	various systems and organs, metabolic	case study with the use of remote education	Extended observation (> 50%)
	diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine	techniques and tools	
	and acid-base disorders;		Tutorials:
	E.W7. environmental and epidemiological	Seminars:	Practical test ( 0-1 system )
	conditions, causes, symptoms, principles	informative lecture     conversation lecture	Conducted in stationary environment
	of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common adult internal	didactic discussion	Extended observation (> 50%)
	medicine diseases and their complications:	case analysis	(> 30%)
	cardiovascular diseases, including	case analysis	
	ischaemic heart disease, heart defects,	The graduate knows and understands/is able	Practical Exam
	endocardial diseases, heart muscle,	to/is ready to:	(0-1 system) – Conducted in
	pericardium, heart failure (acute and	bedside tasks	stationary environment
	chronic), arterial and venous vascular	<ul> <li>drills in the operating room as an assistant</li> </ul>	
	diseases, arterial hypertension (primary	operating theatre tasks as a 'dirty nurse'	Oral exam (>75%)
	<ul><li>and secondary), pulmonary hypertension;</li><li>2) respiratory diseases, including</li></ul>	familiarisation with the work in the operating theatre	
	respiratory tract diseases, chronic		
	obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma,		
	bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung		
	diseases, pleurisy, mediastinum,		
	obstructive and central sleep apnoea,		
	respiratory failure (acute and chronic),		
	respiratory cancers;		
	3) diseases of the digestive system,		
	including diseases of the mouth,		
	oesophagus, stomach and duodenum,		
	intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and gallbladder, tumours of the digestive		
	system;		
	4) endocrine diseases, including diseases		
	of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid,		
	parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla,		
	ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine tumours, polyglandular syndromes,		

various types of diabetes, metabolic		
syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and		
hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and		
thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;		
5) kidney and urinary tract diseases,		
including acute kidney injury and chronic		
kidney disease in all stages and their		
complications, glomerular diseases		
(minimum and an and an in all directions)		
(primary and secondary, including diabetic		
nephropathy and systemic diseases) and		
interstitial kidney diseases, renal		
hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,		
urinary tract infections (upper and lower),		
kidney diseases during pregnancy, urinary		
kidney diseases during pregnancy, urmary		
tract tumours - kidney cancer, bladder		
cancer, prostate cancer;		
6) haematopoietic diseases, including bone		
marrow aplasia, anaemia,		
granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis,		
thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic		
leukaemias, myelomas, myeloproliferative		
neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes,		
haemorrhagic diathesis, thrombophilia,		
blood disorders in diseases of other		
organs;		
7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic		
connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid		
arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus		
erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome,		
sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic,		
idiopathic inflammatory myopathies),		
spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies,		
erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis		
associated with infectious agents,		
vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and		
bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue		
rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),		
soft tissue sarcomas and bone sarcomas.;		
8) allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis		
and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema;		
9) water-electrolyte and acid-base		
disorders (dehydration states, conductive		
states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis		
and alkalosis).		
E.U5. carry out a complete and focused		
physical examination of an adult tailored		
to the specific clinical situation, including:		
to the specific clinical situation, including:		
1) general internal medicine;		
2) neurological;		
3) gynaecological;		
4) musculoskeletal;		
T) IIIusculoskeletui,	I .	
5) ophthalmology;		

6) otolaryngology 7) geriatric; F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery and invasive diagnostic and treatment procedures and the most common complications; F.W6. principles of perioperative safety, preparation of the patient for surgery, performance of general and local anaesthesia and controlled sedation; F.W7. principles of postoperative treatment with pain therapy and monitoring post-operative care; K K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights. Seminars: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical forms of the most common diseases of the various systems and organs, metabolic diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine and acid-base disorders; E.W7. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common adult internal medicine diseases and their complications: 1) cardiovascular diseases, including ischaemic heart disease, heart defects, endocardial diseases, heart muscle, pericardium, heart failure (acute and chronic), arterial and venous vascular diseases, arterial hypertension (primary and secondary), pulmonary hypertension; 2) respiratory diseases, including respiratory tract diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung diseases, pleurisy, mediastinum, obstructive and central sleep apnoea, respiratory failure (acute and chronic), respiratory cancers; 3) diseases of the digestive system, including diseases of the mouth, oesophagus, stomach and duodenum, intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and

	gallbladder, tumours of the digestive
	system;
	4) endocrine diseases, including diseases
	of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid,
	parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla,
	ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine
	tumours, polyglandular syndromes,
	various types of diabetes, metabolic
	syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and
	hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and
	thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;
	5) kidney and urinary tract diseases,
	including acute kidney injury and chronic
	kidney disease in all stages and their
	complications, glomerular diseases
	(primary and secondary, including diabetic
	nephropathy and systemic diseases) and
	interstitial kidney diseases, renal
	hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,
	urinary tract infections (upper and lower),
	kidney diseases during pregnancy, urinary
	tract tumours - kidney cancer, bladder
	cancer, prostate cancer;
	6) haematopoietic diseases, including bone
	marrow aplasia, anaemia,
	granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis,
	thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic
	leukaemias, myelomas, myeloproliferative
	neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes,
	haemorrhagic diathesis, thrombophilia,
	blood disorders in diseases of other
	organs;
	7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic
	connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid
	arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus
	erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome,
	sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic,
	idiopathic inflammatory myopathies),
	spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies,
	erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis
	associated with infectious agents,
	vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and
	bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue
	rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),
	soft tissue sarcomas and bone sarcomas.;
	8) allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis
	and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema;
	9) water-electrolyte and acid-base
	disorders (dehydration states, conductive
	states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis
	and alkalosis).
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2) neurological; 4) musculosciectal; 5) optabalmology; O totalaryngology No totalaryngolo	
3) synacological: 4) musculos/esteal; 5) optimizinology; 6) ordularygology 7    E.W. [algibility rules for basic surgery and invasive diagnostic and treatment pracedures and the most common complications; 8; F.W. principles of perioderative safety, programment of general and local stations; 9; F.W. principles of perioderative safety, performance of general and local stations; 1; F.W. principles of postoperative reasons with the principles of postoperative reasons with pain therapy and monitoring post-perative care. 1; F.W. principles of postoperative reasons with pain therapy and monitoring post-perative care. 1; K.K.O. observe medical confidentiality and other principles. 1; Totorials: 1; The graduate knows and understandels able tols ready to the principles of the content, process and porception of communication, taking into account the biomensical and patient perspectives, the principles of the p	
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S) opthwalmology; 6) otolomysology 7) geriarric; F.W.4 elightility rules for basic surgery and invasive diagnostic and treatment complications. E.W.6 principles of principerative safety, preparation of the patient for surgery, performance of general and local anaschesia and controlled sodation; E.W.7 principles of postoperative treatment with pain therapy and monitoring post-operative curric. E.W.7 principles of postoperative treatment with pain therapy and monitoring post-operative currications. E.W.7 principles of postoperative treatment with pain therapy and monitoring post-operative currications. E. Tutoriads:  The graduate knows and understands/is able tods ready to:  E.L.II, interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the contest, postess and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives; E.LIB, maintain patient medical records, also in electronic form, in accordance with the law. E. E	4) misculokeletal
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E. W.4. eligibility rules for basic surgery and invasive diagnostic and treatment procedures and the most common complications:  E. W.6. principles of perioperative safety, preparation of the patient for surgery, per formance of general and local strength of the patient of surgery, per formance of general and local strength of the patient rights.  F. W.7. principles of postoperative care;  K. K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights.  Tutorials:  Thorials:  The genduate knows and understands/is able to/s ready to:  E.U.1 interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient preparetive;  E. U.18. maintain patient medical records, also in electronic form, in accordance with a strength of discassing and patient preparetive;  E. U.9. recognise the mast common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor the effects of treatment and assess the indications for specialist consultation, particularly for symptoms such ass.  1) overlaneses:  3) to work losses:  3) books:	
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7) disturbance of consciousness, including
fainting;
8) oedema;
9) rash:
10) coughing and expectoration;
11) haemoptysis;
12) dyspnoea;
13) nasal and ear discharge;
14) chest pain;
15) palpitations;
16) cyanosis;
17) nausea and vomiting;
18) swallowing disorder;
19) abdominal pain;
20) presence of blood in stool;
20) presence of blood in stool; 21) constipation and diarrhoea;
22) jaundice;
23) bloating and abdominal resistance;
24) anaemia;
25) lymphadenopathy;
26) urinary disturbances;
27) haematuria and proteinuria;
28) menstrual disorders;
29) depressed mood and anxiety;
30) memory and cognitive dysfunction;
31) headache;
32) dizziness;
33) paresis;
34) seizures;
35) back pain;
36) joint pain;
37) trauma or burn;
38) dehydration and overhydration;
E.U14. perform medical procedures and
treatments, including:
1) measuring and assessing basic vital
functions (temperature, pulse, blood
pressure arterial blood pressure) and
monitoring them using a cardiomonitor
and pulse oximeter;
2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and
make the choice of inhaler for the clinical
condition of the patient;
3) measurement of peak expiratory flow;
4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive
methods;
5) non-instrumented and instrumented
airway management;
6) intravenous, intramuscular and
subcutaneous drug administration;

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	7) drawing and securing blood for		
	laboratory tests, including microbiology		
	tests;		
	8) collection of arterialised blood and		
	arterialised capillary blood;		
	9) collection of swabs for microbiological		
	and cytological examinations;		
	10) catheterisation of the urinary bladder		
	in male and female;		
	11) insertion of a gastric tube;		
	12) rectal infusion;		
	13) standard resting electrocardiogram,		
	and interpret the result;		
	14) defibrillation, electrical cardioversion		
	and external electro-stimulation;		
	15) strip testing, including glucose		
	measurement using a glucometer;		
	16) pleural procedures: puncture and		
	decompression of emphysema;		
	17) anterior nasal tamponade;		
	18) ultrasound examination in life-		
	threatening emergencies according to the		
	FAST protocol (Focussed Assessment		
	with Sonography in Trauma) or		
	equivalent, and interpret the its result;		
	F.U1. wash hands surgically, put on sterile		
	gloves, dress for surgery or a procedure		
	requiring sterility, prepare the surgical		
	field in accordance with aseptic rules, and		
	participate in the surgical procedure;		
	F.U2. apply and change a sterile dressing;		
	F.U3. assess and treat a simple wound,		
	including local anaesthesia (superficial,		
	infiltration), applying and removing		
	surgical sutures, applying and changing a		
	sterile surgical dressing;		
	F.U4. recognise the most common life-		
	threatening conditions, including using		
	various imaging techniques;		
	F.U8. treat external bleeding;		
	K_K01 establish and maintain deep and		
	respectful contact with the patient, as well		
	as to show understanding for ideological		
	and cultural differences.		
Surgical Oncology	Seminars:	Seminars:	1
Surgical Officology	~	· informative seminar	Seminars:
	The graduate knows and understands/is	· conversational seminar	Final test (≥60%)
	able to/is ready to:	educational discussion	
	able to/is ready to:		Tutorials:
		· analysis of case reports	Final test (≥60%)
	A.W1. the structure of the human body in	m	Practical test (0-1 scoring system)
	a topographical and functional approach,	Tutorials:	Practical test (0-1 scoring system) Extended observation (> 50%)
		Tutorials:  demonstrations with added instructions	Practical test (0-1 scoring system) Extended observation (> 50%)

between different organic including antonomical, histological and embryological terminology.  E. W. Py maniples of matriconal and fluid  E. W24. Issues in oncology, including lagencie, co-vivocaneaul and epidemiological background, causes, symptomy, principles of disquensis and epidemiological background, causes, symptomy, principles of disquensis and common cancers and their careplications; 2) the most common patients of their chiral matrices and their chiral matrices and their chiral matrices and cology;  4) possibilities and limitations of modern ence treatment (expendent and cology;  4) possibilities and limitations of modern ence treatment (expendent and cology;  4) possibilities and limitations of modern ence treatment (expendent and cology;  5) indications for cell and gene therapies and targeted and personalised treatment;  5) early and distant complexitions of cology and start complexitions of cology and gene the engine and targeted and personalised treatment;  7) principles for expending cause cause, including matrition treatment;  17) principles for expensing causer cause, including genetic counseling and some cology; including patients of the interpretation of clinical findings;  9) main cauded and districtione used in cology; including patients for the interpretation of clinical findings;  10) principles for planning the diagnostic themselves and postate in adults:  11) principles for planning the diagnostic themselves and protents in adults:  11) principles for planning the diagnostic themselves and protents in adults:  12) cause and chronic advantantions and the medical asceroits provided;  E.W.I. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosts and the english asceroits provided;  13) diseases of the limits.  14) diagnosts and decirate and and cole,  25) diseases of the limits.  27) diseases of the limits.  28) diseases of the limits.			
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1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases; 2) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; 4) bone fractures and organ injuries;	surgical treatment in adults:		
2) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; 4) bone fractures and organ injuries;	1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases:		
3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; 4) bone fractures and organ injuries;			
4) bone fractures and organ injuries;	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
J) cancers,			
	3) cancers;		

F.W3. basic classical and minimally
invasive surgical techniques;
F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery
and invasive diagnostic and treatment
procedures and the most common
complications;
F.W5. the most common complications of
modern oncology treatment;
F.W6. principles of perioperative safety,
preparation of the patient for surgery,
performance of general and local
anaesthesia and controlled sedation;
anaestnesia and controlled sedation,
Transisla
Tutorials:
The graduate brown and understands/is
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
DU2 was a stratulated with the
D.U3. respect patients' rights;
E.U19. plan diagnostic, therapeutic and
preventive management of
cancer treatment on the basis of test results
and medical documentation provided;
E.U25. communicate information to the
patient, adapting the amount and content
to the patient's needs and capabilities of
the patient, and supplement verbal
information with models and written
information, including charts and
instructions, and use them accordingly;
F.U1. wash hands surgically, put on sterile
gloves, dress for surgery or a procedure
requiring sterility, prepare the surgical
field in accordance with aseptic rules, and
participate in the surgical procedure;
F.U2. apply and change a sterile dressing;
F.U21. pass unfavorable messages using
the selected protocol, e.g.:
1) SPIKES: S (Setting), P (Perception), I
(Invitation/Information), K (Knowledge),
E (Emotions and empathy), S (Strategy
and summary),
2) EMPATHY: E (Emotions), M (Place),
P (Patient's perspective), A (Appropriate
language), T (Message content), I
(Additional information), A (Annotation in
the documentation), Journal of Laws — 35
- 34 - item 2152 3) ABCDE: A (Advance
preparation - preparing for a
conversation), B (Building therapeutic
environment - establishing good contact
with the family), C (Communicating well -

treatment with analgesic therapy and monitoring		Transplantology		Seminars:	Seminars: oral knowledge test (>75%)  Tutorials: oral knowledge test and presentation of practical skills >75% Final test >60% Extended observation (<50%)
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F.W21 principles of promoting tissue and cell donation, indications for transplantation of organs supplied with blood, hematopoietic tissues and cells, treatment complications and principles of long-term care after transplantation; F.U4 recognise the most common lifethreatening conditions, including those involving use various imaging techniques; G.W9. legislation on transplantation, artificial procreation, abortion, aesthetic treatments, palliative care, persistent therapy, mental illness, infectious diseases; K K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority. **Tutorials:** The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: F.W6. principles of perioperative safety, patient preparation for surgery, performing general and local anaesthesia and controlled sedation; F.W7. principles of postoperative treatment with analgesic therapy and postoperative monitoring; F.U4 recognise the most common lifethreatening conditions, including those involving use various imaging techniques; E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives; E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general internal medicine; 2) neurological; 3) gynaecological; 4) musculoskeletal; 5) ophthalmology; 6) otolaryngology 7) geriatric; K K02 consider patient's well-being as a K_K04 take action towards the patient based on ethical principles, while being

	aware of the social determinants and		
	limitations resulting from the disease.		
Orthopaedic	with Seminars:		
Traumatolog	The graduate knows and understands/is	s	
	able to/is ready to:		
	F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of		
	diagnosis and therapeutic management		
	for the most common diseases requiring		
	surgical treatment in adults:		
	1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases;		
	2) diseases of the thorax;		
	3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck;		
	4) bone fractures and organ injuries;		
	5) cancers;		
	F.W2. causes, symptoms, principles of		
	diagnosis and therapeutic management		
	for the most common congenital		
	malformations and diseases requiring		
	surgical treatment in children;		
	F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery		
	and invasive diagnostic and treatment	Seminars:	Seminars:
	procedures and the most common	Informative seminar	Exam (≥60%)
	complications;	Problem seminar	Final test (≥60%)
	E.U1. interview an adult, including an	m 4. talia	7D 4 . * 1
	older person, using skills relating to the	Tutorials:	Tutorials:
	content, process and perception of		Entrance test ( $\geq 60\%$ )
	communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;	didactic discussion	Practical test (>60%)
	E.U2. interview the child and their carers,	case analysis	Final test (≥60%)
	using skills on the content, process and		
	perception of communication, taking into		
	account the biomedical and patient		
	perspectives;		
	E.U5. carry out a complete and focused		
	physical examination of an adult tailored		
	to the specific clinical situation, including:		
	1) general internal medicine;		
	2) neurological;		
	3) gynaecological;		
	4) musculoskeletal;		
	5) ophthalmology;		
	6) otolaryngology		
	7) geriatric;		
	E.U6. perform a complete and focused		
	physical examination of the child from the		
	neonatal to adolescent period adapted to		
	the specific clinical situation, including:		
	1) general paediatric;		

2) neurological; 3) musculosiscient system: 4 opticularology; 5) tologragology; 5) tologragology; 6) tologragology; 6) tologragology; 7) tologragology; 7) tologragology; 8) tologragology; 9) t	
3) museacholected system; 4) ophthalmology; 5) of olargue/logy; 5) of olargue/logy; 6) (15), encagement getter most crommen types of made of the control of	2) neurological;
4 opthalmology: Sociolaryagology: EUS: recognise the most common types of fractures, especially long bones, based on minutes, especially long bones, based on minutes, especially long bones, based on minutes of the property: R, KOS identify and energines own limitations and on Self-assess educational deficies and measis. R, KOS outside objective sources of minutes of the self-assess and especial deficies and measis. R, KNO outside objective sources of minutes of the self-assess and especial deficies and observation.  Tutorials:  The graduate knows and understanders able tools roady to a sessessment and observation.  Tutorials:  The graduate knows and understanders able tools roady to a sessessment and observation.  F.W. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic ranaugement for the most common diseases requiring suggest to the property of the sessessment of the most common diseases requiring suggest to the property of the sesses of the limbs, bend and exceeding	
S) otolanyagology:  FU5: recognists the most common types of fractures, especially long bones, based on radiological examination.  K 102: consider parties? well-being as a minimal control of the parties of the partie	4) ophthalmology:
F.U.S. recognise the most common types of fractures, especially long bones, based on radiological exammation; K. R/IZ consider patients; well-being as a minimization and on self-assess educational deficits and needs; K. R/IX identify and recognise own limitations and so self-assess educational deficits and needs; K. R/IX in soft productive sources of information; K. R/IX in soft productive sources of information; K. R/IX in soft productive sources of information.  Tatorials:  The graduate knows and understandofs able tols ready to:  F.VII. causes, xymptoms, principles of diagnosis and the disparation of the most common diseases requiring surgical treatment in adults:  1) sense and thermatic abnormal diseases; 2) diseases of the limbs, head and neck: 4) bone fractures and organ injuries; 5) cancers; E.V.V. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and dempendent management and diseases; 6) cancers; E.V.V. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and thempositic management and diagnosis and dempendent management and diseases or the limbs, lead and neck: 4) bone fractures and organ injuries; 5) cancers; E.V.V. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and thempositic management and disease requiring surgical treatment in children: F.W. elighbility justs for basic surgery and invasive diagnostic and threatment procedures and the most common causes and preception of communication, taking into account the historical and patient perspectives.  B. R.	
fractures, especially long bones, based on radiological casumination.  K NOZ consider patient's well-theing as a priority.  First patient of the patient of	
nadiological examination;  K XIZ consider patient's well-being as a priority;  K XIS until y and ecognise oven under a priority;  K XIS until y and ecognise oven under a priority;  K XIS under a policity sources of information.  K XIS formulate opinions based on own assessment and observation.  Tutorials:  The graduate knows and understands/is able tolls ready to:  F.WI. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapoutic management for the most common diseases requiring surgical returnent in adults:  1) sente and thoroic abdominal diseases;  3) diseases of the limits, head and mcck;  4) hose fractures and organ injuries;  5) cancers;  F.WZ. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and the capacity of the limits, head and mcck;  4) hose fractures and organ injuries;  5) cancers;  F.WZ. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and the drapentic management for the most common diseases requiring and the standard and management for the most common congenital malformations and diseases requiring angled returnion in children;  and formations and diseases requiring angled returnion in children;  and invasive diagnosis and treatment procedures and the most common completations;  E.U.I. interview an adult, including an older peron, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and petient	fractures expecially long hones based on
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5) cancers;     F.W2. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management for the most common congenital malformations and diseases requiring surgical treatment in children;     F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery and invasive diagnostic and treatment procedures and the most common complications;     E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;     E.U2. interview the child and their carers, using skills on the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;	
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perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient	
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perspectives;	
	perspectives,

E.U5. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine; 2) neurological; 3) gynaecological; 4) musculoskeletal; 5) ophthalmology; 6) otolaryngology 7) geriatric; E.U6. perform a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general paediatric; 2) neurological; 3) musculoskeletal system;
physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine; 2) neurological; 3) gynaecological; 4) musculoskeletal; 5) ophthalmology; 6) otolaryngology 7) geriatrie; E.U6. perform a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general paediatrie; 2) neurological;
to the specific clinical situation, including:  1) general internal medicine;  2) neurological;  3) gynaecological;  4) musculoskeletal;  5) ophthalmology;  6) otolaryngology  7) geriatric;  E.U6. perform a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical situation, including:  1) general paediatric;  2) neurological;
1) general internal medicine; 2) neurological; 3) gynaecological; 4) musculoskeletal; 5) ophthalmology; 6) otolaryngology 7) geriatric; E.U6. perform a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general paediatric; 2) neurological;
2) neurological; 3) gynaecological; 4) musculoskeletal; 5) ophthalmology; 6) otolaryngology 7) geriatric; E.U6. perform a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general paediatric; 2) neurological;
3) gynaecological; 4) musculoskeletal; 5) ophthalmology; 6) otolaryngology 7) geriatric; E.U6. perform a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general paediatric; 2) neurological;
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physical examination of the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general paediatric; 2) neurological;
neonatal to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general paediatric; 2) neurological;
the specific clinical situation, including: 1) general paediatric; 2) neurological;
1) general paediatric; 2) neurological;
2) neurological;
2) neurological; 3) musculoskeletal system:
3) musculoskeletal system:
4) ophthalmology;
5) otolaryngology;
F.U1. wash hands surgically, put on sterile
gloves, dress for surgery or a procedure
requiring sterility, prepare the surgical
field in accordance with aseptic rules, and
participate in the surgical procedure;
F.U3. assess and treat a simple wound,
including local anaesthesia (superficial,
infiltration), applying and removing
surgical sutures, applying and changing a
sterile surgical dressing;
F.U5. recognise the most common types of
fractures, especially long bones, based on
radiological examination;
F.U6. temporarily immobilize the limb,
and select the type of immobilization in
typical clinical situations as well as check
the proper blood supply to the limb after
applying the immobilization dressing;
F.U8. treat external bleeding;
K_K01 establish and maintain deep and
respectful contact with the patient, as well
as to show understanding for ideological
and cultural differences;
K K02 consider patient's well-being as a
priority;
K_K03 observe medical confidentiality
and other patient rights;
K_K04 take action towards the patient
based on ethical principles, while being
aware of the social determinants and
limitations resulting from the disease;

R. KO5 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs:   K. KO7 use objective sources of information;   K. KO8 information point on based on own assessment and observation.    Nuclear Medicine   Seminars:
deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information; K_K08 formulate opinions based on own assessment and observation.  Nuclear Medicine  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical refinitoships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods; E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and the most common childhood diseases a
Nuclear Medicine   Seminars:   Seminars:   PowerPoint presentation   Significant tensor of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical leationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology;   B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods;   E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:   Seminars:   Seminars:   PowerPoint presentation   Gidactic dispute   Case study   Extended observation (>50%)   Tutorials:   Final test (≥ 60%)   Tutorials:   Final test (≥ 60%)   Extended observation (>50%)   Practical tasks   Simulated patient   Simulated pa
Information; K_K08 formulate opinions based on own assessment and observation.    Nuclear Medicine   Seminars:   Seminars:   PowerPoint presentation   didactic dispute   Case study   Extended observation (>50%)
Information; K_K08 formulate opinions based on own assessment and observation.    Nuclear Medicine   Seminars:   Seminars:   PowerPoint presentation   didactic dispute   Case study   Extended observation (>50%)
Nuclear Medicine    Seminars:
Nuclear Medicine    Seminars:
Nuclear Medicine    Seminars: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods; E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:  PowerPoint presentation didactic dispute Case study  Tutorials: informatic demonstration practical tasks simulated patient  * Final test (≥ 60%) Extended observation (>50%)  Extended observation (>50%)  * Simulated patient  Tutorials: practical tasks * simulated patient  * Simulated patient  Tutorials: practical tasks * simulated patient  * Simulated patient  Tutorials: practical tasks * simulated patient  * Simulated pati
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods; E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:  Between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods; E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:  Between different organs, including anatomical between different organs, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods; Extended observation (>50%)  Extended observation (>50%)  Extended observation (>50%)  Extended observation (>50%)  Tutorials:  • informatic demonstration • practical tasks • simulated patient
able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods; E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:  * Case study  * Tutorials: Final test (≥ 60%) Extended observation (>50%)  * Simulated patient  * Simulated patient  * Tutorials: Final test (≥ 60%)  Extended observation (>50%)
A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology;  B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods;  E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:
A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods; E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:  Tutorials:  • informatic demonstration  • practical tasks • simulated patient  Final test (≥ 60%)  Extended observation (>50%)
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anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods; E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:
embryological terminology; B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods; E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:
B.W7. physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods; E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:
imaging methods; E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:
E.W3. environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:
conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:
of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:
of the most common childhood diseases and their complications:
and their complications:
1) rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and
acid-base disorders;
2) heart defects, myocarditis
and pericarditis, cardiomyopathy, cardiac
arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial
hypertension, pulmonary hypertension,
syncope;
3) respiratory diseases and allergies,
including congenital respiratory defects,
bronchial dilatation, respiratory infections,
tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma,
allergic rhinitis, urticaria, atopic
dermatitis, anaphylactic shock,
angioedema;
4) anaemias, haemorrhagic diathesis, bone
marrow failure conditions, childhood
malignancies, including solid tumours
typical for childhood, primary and
secondary immunodeficiencies;
5) acute and chronic abdominal pain,
vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation,
gastrointestinal haemorrhage, peptic ulcer
disease, inflammatory bowel disease,
pancreatic disease, cholestasis, liver
disease, food allergies, congenital
abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract;

	6) acute kidney injury, chronic kidney
	disease, urinary tract infections, urinary
	tract disorders, congenital abnormalities of
	the urinary tract, vesicoureteral reflux
	disease, kidney stones, diseases of the
	glomerulonephritis, tubulointerstitial
	diseases (tubulopathies, tubular acidoses),
	genetically determined kidney diseases,
	renal hypertension;
	7) growth disorders, thyroid and
	parathyroid diseases, adrenal diseases,
	diabetes, obesity, puberty disorders,
	gonadal dysfunction;
	8) cerebral palsy, encephalitis and
	meningitis, seizures, epilepsy;
	9) the most common childhood infectious
	diseases;
	10) systemic connective tissue diseases,
	including juvenile idiopathic arthritis,
	systemic lupus erythematosus,
	dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and
	other causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
	inflammatory, infectious and reactive
	arthritis and juvenile
	spondyloarthropathies);
	E.W7. environmental and epidemiological
	conditions, causes, symptoms, principles
	of diagnosis and therapeutic management
	of the most common adult internal
	medicine diseases and their complications:
	1) cardiovascular diseases, including
	ischaemic heart disease, heart defects,
	endocardial diseases, heart muscle,
	pericardium, heart failure (acute and
	chronic), arterial and venous vascular
	diseases, arterial hypertension (primary
	and secondary), pulmonary hypertension;
	2) respiratory diseases, including
	respiratory tract diseases, chronic
	obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma,
	bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory
	infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung
	diseases, pleurisy, mediastinum,
	obstructive and central sleep apnoea,
	respiratory failure (acute and chronic),
	respiratory cancers;
	3) diseases of the digestive system,
	including diseases of the mouth,
	oesophagus, stomach and duodenum,
	intestines, pancreas, liver, bile ducts and
	gallbladder, tumours of the digestive
	system;
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	4) endocrine diseases, including diseases
	of the hypothalamus and pituitary, thyroid,
	parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla,
	ovaries and testes, and neuroendocrine
	tumours, polyglandular syndromes,
	various types of diabetes, metabolic
	syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and
	hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and
	thyroid tumours, neuroendocrine tumours;
	5) kidney and urinary tract diseases,
	including acute kidney injury and chronic
	kidney disease in all stages and their
	complications, glomerular diseases
	(primary and secondary, including diabetic
	nephropathy and systemic diseases) and
	interstitial kidney diseases, renal
	hypertension, renal cysts, kidney stones,
	urinary tract infections (upper and lower),
	kidney diseases during pregnancy, urinary
	tract tumours - kidney cancer, bladder
	cancer, prostate cancer;
	6) haematopoietic diseases, including bone
	marrow aplasia, anaemia,
	granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis,
	thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic
	leukaemias, myelomas, myeloproliferative
	neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes,
	haemorrhagic diathesis, thrombophilia,
	blood disorders in diseases of other
	organs;
	7) rheumatic diseases, including systemic
	connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid
	arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus
	erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome,
	sarcoidosis, scleroderma, systemic,
	idiopathic inflammatory myopathies),
	spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies,
	erythema nodosum, inflammatory arthritis
	associated with infectious agents,
	vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and
	bone diseases (osteoarthritis, soft tissue
	rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia),
	soft tissue sarcomas and bone sarcomas.;
	8) allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis
	and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema;
	9) water-electrolyte and acid-base
	disorders (dehydration states, conductive
	states, electrolyte disturbances, acidosis
	and alkalosis);
	E.W16. environmental and
	epidemiological conditions, causes,
	symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
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	therapeutic management of the most
	common neurological diseases and their
	complications:
	1) headaches, including migraine, tension
	headache and headache syndromes and V
	nerve neuralgia;
	2) cerebrovascular diseases, in particular
	stroke;
	3) epilepsy;
	4) infections of the nervous system, in
	particular meningitis, Lyme disease,
	herpes encephalitis, neurotransmission
	diseases;
	5) dementias, in particular Alzheimer's
	disease, frontal dementia, vascular
	dementia and other dementia syndromes;
	6) diseases of the basal nuclei, in
	particular Parkinson's disease;
	7) diseases of the basal nuclei, in
	particular Parkinson's disease;
	8) diseases of the neuromuscular system,
	in particular amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,
	sciatica, compression neuropathies;
	9) craniocerebral trauma, in particular
	concussion;
	10) cancers;
	F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of
	diagnosis and therapeutic management
	for the most common diseases requiring
	surgical treatment in adults:
	1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases;
	2) diseases of the thorax;
	3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; 4) bone fractures and organ injuries;
	5) cancers;
	F.W3. basic classical and minimally
	invasive surgical techniques;
	F.W17. problems of contemporary
	imaging, in particular:
	1) the radiological symptomatology of the
	underlying diseases;
	2) instrumental methods and imaging
	techniques used to perform
	medical procedures;
	3) indications, contraindications and
	preparation of the patient for the various
	types of imaging examinations and
	contraindications to the use of contrast
	agents;
	K_K05 identify and recognise own
	limitations and to self-assess educational
	deficits and needs;
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K_K07 use objective sources of
information.
Tutorials:
Takovanisi
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
A.U4. infer relationships between
anatomical structures on the basis of
of intravenous diagnostic examinations,
particularly in the field of radiology.
B.U2. assess the effects of ionising
radiation doses on normal and altered
diseased tissues of the body and comply
with the principles of radiological
protection;
E.U9. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in adults, apply
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess the indications for specialist
consultation, particularly for symptoms
such as:
1) fever;
2) weakness;
3) loss of appetite
4) weight loss;
5) shock;
6) cardiac arrest;
7) disturbance of consciousness, including
fainting;
8) oedema;
9) rash;
10) coughing and expectoration;
11) haemoptysis;
12) dyspnoea;
13) nasal and ear discharge;
14) chest pain;
15) palpitations;
16) cyanosis;
17) nausea and vomiting;
18) swallowing disorder;
19) abdominal pain;
20) presence of blood in stool;
21) constipation and diarrhoea;
22) jaundice;
23) bloating and abdominal resistance;
24) anaemia;
25) lymphadenopathy;
26) urinary disturbances;

	27) haematuria and proteinuria;		
	28) menstrual disorders;		
	29) depressed mood and anxiety;		
	30) memory and cognitive dysfunction;		
	31) headache;		
	32) dizziness;		
	33) paresis;		
	34) seizures;		
	35) back pain;		
	36) joint pain;		
	37) trauma or burn;		
	38) dehydration and overhydration;		
	K_K01 establish and maintain deep and		
	respectful contact with the patient, as well		
	as to show understanding for ideological		
	and cultural differences;		
	K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a		
	priority;		
	K_K03 observe medical confidentiality		
	and other patient rights;		
	K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs;		
	K_K07 use objective sources of		
	information;		
	K_K09 implement the principles of		
	professional colleagueship and		
	cooperation in a team of specialists,		
	including representatives of other medical		
	professions, also in a multicultural and		
	multinational environment;		
	K_K11 accept the responsibility		
	associated with decisions taken as part of		
	professional activities, including self and		
	other people's safety.		
T . 1	onici people's safety.	Y	Tastanas
Introduction to	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
Surgery		Informative lecture utilizing remote teaching	
Durgery	The graduate knows and understands/is	techniques	Oral examination (0 – 16 points; >
	able to/is ready to:	Thematic conversational lectures utilizing	75%):
	abic 10/15 I cauy 10.	remote teaching techniques	Final examination (>60%)
	A W/1 the eterotorie of the house in the 1	didactic dispute utilizing remote teaching	Seminars:
	A.W1. the structure of the human body in	techniques	Oral examination
	a topographical and functional approach,	case study utilizing remote teaching	(0-16  points; > 75%):
	including topographical relationships	techniques	Final examination (>60%)
	between different organs, including		
	anatomical, histological and	Seminars:	Tutorials:
	embryological terminology;	thematic conversational lectures	Oral examination
	E.W39. types of biological materials used		
	in laboratory diagnostics and principles of	. didactic dispute	(0 – 16 points; > 75%)
	collecting material for tests;	. PowerPoint presentation	Practical examination
	F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of		(0-1 system)
	diagnosis and therapeutic management	Tutorials:	Final examination (>60%)
 	diagnosis and dicrapedde management	bedside tutorials	Extended observation

for the most common diseases requiring surgical treatment in adults:  1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases; 2) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; 4) bone fractures and organ injuries; 5) cancers; F.W3. basic classical and minimally invasive surgical techniques;  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; E.W39. types of biological materials used in laboratory diagnostics and principles of collecting material for tests; F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management for the most common diseases requiring surgical treatment in adults: 1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases; 2) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; 4) bone fractures and organ injuries; 5) cancers; F.W3. basic classical and minimally invasive surgical techniques;  Tutorials:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.U3. explain the anatomical basis of the physical examination; D.U3. respect patients' rights; E.U1. interview an adult, including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and region prespectives;	(0 – 10 points; > 50%)

SAMPLE (S - Symptoms, A - Allergies,
M - Medications, P - Past medical history,
L - Last meal, E - Events prior to
injury/illness);
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring
hospital treatment;
E.U14. perform medical procedures and
treatments, including:
1) measuring and assessing basic vital
functions (temperature, pulse, blood
pressure arterial blood pressure) and
monitoring them using a cardiomonitor
and pulse oximeter;
2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and
make the choice of inhaler for the clinical
condition of the patient;
3) measurement of peak expiratory flow;
4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive
methods;
5) non-instrumented and instrumented
airway management;
6) intravenous, intramuscular and
subcutaneous drug administration;
7) drawing and securing blood for
laboratory tests, including microbiology
tests;
8) collection of arterialised blood and
arterialised capillary blood;
9) collection of swabs for microbiological
and cytological examinations;
10) catheterisation of the urinary bladder
in male and female;
11) insertion of a gastric tube;
12) rectal infusion;
13) standard resting electrocardiogram,
and interpret the result;
14) defibrillation, electrical cardioversion
and external electro-stimulation;
15) strip testing, including glucose
measurement using a glucometer;
16) pleural procedures: puncture and
decompression of emphysema;
17) anterior nasal tamponade;
18) ultrasound examination in life-
threatening emergencies according to the
FAST protocol (Focussed Assessment
1735 I protecti (Tocussed Assessment
with Sonography in Trauma) or
equivalent, and interpret the its result;
F.U1. wash hands surgically, put on sterile
gloves, dress for surgery or a procedure
requiring sterility, prepare the surgical

field in describace with sexpical procedure; F.U.3. assess and treat a simple wound, including local metabelsa (susperficial, infiltration), applying and removing surgical strusted procedure; F.U.4. recognical desising: F.U.5. recognical desising: F.U.4. recognical desisions of the disease.  Seminars:  Seminars:  - didactic discussion Final written test Extended observe - diagnosis and therapeutic management for the most common diseases requiring surgical retain adults: 1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases; 2) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; 4) bone fraction is adults: 1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases; 2) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; 4) bone fraction and organ injuries; 5) cancers; F.W.3. basic classical and minimally invasive diagnostic and treatment procedures and the most common	1
aware of the social determinants and limitations resulting from the disease.  Cardiac Surgery  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management for the most common diseases requiring surgical treatment in adults: 1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases; 2) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; 4) bone fractures and organ injuries; 5) cancers; F.W3. basic classical and minimally invasive surgical techniques; F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery and invasive diagnostic and treatment	
Cardiac Surgery    Seminars:	
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complications; D.U10. use open and closed questions, paraphrasing, clarification, internal and final summaries, signalling, active listening (e.g. capturing and recognising the interlocutor's signals, verbal and non- verbal techniques) and facilitation (encouraging the interlocutor to speak) as appropriate; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information; K_K08 formulate opinions based on own assessment and observation.	(>60%)

The graduate knows and understando's able to's ready to:  E.U. increview an abeli. including an older person, using skills relating to the content, process and perception of extramulation, hadage and account the content, process and perception of extramulation, hadage and account the process of the content process and perception of content process and perception of the process of an abilitationed to the separatic climitation including:  1) general internal modicine;  2) general internal modicine;  3) general internal modicine;  4) monachaskeletal;  5) ophthalmology;  6) obtain-geology;  7) geniatic;  6) geniatic;  7) geniatic;  8) geniatic internal inter	
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communication, taking into account the biomodical and patient perspectives;  L.U.S. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tutlored to the specific clinical sinuation, including:  1) genoral internal medicine;  3) synthetic clinical sinuation, including:  4) immedical solution of the patient of diagnosis and therapeutic management for the most common diseases requiring surject treatment in adults:  1) sease and divorsic adolominal diseases;  3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck;  4) born fractures and organ injuries;  5) cancers;  F.W.S. basic classical and minimally invasive surgical treatments;  F.W. spike diseases and minimally invasive surgical treatments;  F.W. spike diseases and minimally invasive surgical techniques;  F.W. spike and the most common complication of the patients of the pati	older person, using skills relating to the
biomedical and patient perspectives; E.U.S. carry out a complete and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to the specific clinical sination, including: 1) general internal medicane; 2) mentrolycical; 3) symaconlogical; 4) muscul foodeland; 5) of adapting policy; 7) periative; E.W.I. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis, and therapeutic management for the most common diseases requiring surgical returnment in adults: 1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases; 2) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the thorax; 5) cancers; F.W.S. basic causical and minimally principles; 5) cancers; F.W.S. basic causical and minimally principles; 6) cancers; F.W.S. basic causical and minimally principles; 7) which is the causic causical and minimally principles of the most common complete or the most common common common common common	content, process and perception of
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	K_K09 implement the principles of		
	professional colleagueship and		
	cooperation in a team of specialists,		
	including representatives of other medical		
	professions, also in a multicultural and		
	multinational environment.		
Obstetrics and	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
	Dectures.	• informative lecture	Final exam (> 60%)
Gynaecology	The and decide less and and and and a //a	• case analysis	` /
<i>5</i>	The graduate knows and understands/is	•	Extended observation (> 60%)
	able to/is ready to:	exposing methods	a .
			Seminars:
	A.W1. structure of the human body in a	Seminars:	Final exam (> 60%)
	topographical and functional approach,	didactic discussion	Extended observation (> 60%)
	including topographical relationships	• show	Presentation on a given topic (>60%)
	between different organs, including	<ul> <li>exposing methods</li> </ul>	
	anatomical, histological and	brainstorm	Tutorials:
	embryological terminology;		Final exam (> 60%)
	D.W13. forms of violence, including	Tutorials:	Extended observation (> 60%)
	domestic violence, the social determinants	• simulation tasks	
	of the various forms of violence and the	• case analysis.	
	role of the doctor in recognising it, and the	physical and subjective examination of	
	principles for dealing with suspected	patients	
	violence, including the "Blue Card"		
		observation and assistance in obstetric and	
	(Niebieska Karta) procedure;	gynaecological procedures and surgeries	
	E.W6. basic foetal diagnosis and therapy;	<ul> <li>observation of medical work</li> </ul>	
	F.W3. basic classical and minimally	<ul> <li>expository methods</li> </ul>	
	invasive surgical techniques;		
	F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery		
	and invasive diagnostic and treatment		
	procedures and the most common		
	complications;		
	F.W7. principles of postoperative		
	treatment with pain therapy and		
	monitoring post-operative care;		
	F.W10. the most common life-threatening		
	conditions in children and adults and the		
	management of these conditions, in		
	particular in:		
	1) sepsis;		
	2) shock;		
	3) haemorrhage		
	4) water-electrolyte and acid-base		
	disorders;		
	5) poisoning		
	6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia;		
	7) other acute conditions of origin:		
	a) cardiovascular,		
	b) respiratory,		
	c) neurological,		
	d) renal.		
	-, ,		
	e) oncological and haematological,		
	f) diabetes and endocrinology,		

g) psychiatric,
h) ophthalmology
i) ENT,
j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology;
F.W11. principles for dealing with
suspected sexual violence;
F.W15. female reproductive functions, the
disorders associated with them and the
management of diagnostic and therapeutic
management concerning in particular:
1) the menstrual cycle and its disorders;
2) pregnancy;
2) pregnancy,
3) physiological childbirth, pathological
childbirth and puerperium;
4) inflammation and tumours of the genital
tract;
5) birth regulation and assisted
reproduction;
6) menopause;
7) basic gynaecological diagnostics and
procedures;
G.W21. epidemiology of cancer, in
particular nutritional, environmental and
other lifestyle-related determinants of
cancer risk;
G.W22. importance of screening tests in
oncology, including the risks associated
with diagnostic tests for healthy
individuals, and the health benefits in
relation to the most common cancers in the
Republic of Poland.
Seminars:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
and total teach to
A.W1. structure of the human body in a
topographical and functional approach,
including topographical relationships
between different organs, including
anatomical, histological and
embryological terminology;
D.W13. forms of violence, including
domestic violence, the social determinants
of the various forms of violence and the
role of the doctor in recognising it, and the
principles for dealing with suspected
violence, including the "Blue Card"
(Niebieska Karta) procedure;
E.W6. basic foetal diagnosis and therapy;

F.W3. basic classical and minimally
invasive surgical techniques;
F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery
and invasive diagnostic and treatment
procedures and the most common
complications;
F.W7. principles of postoperative
treatment with pain therapy and
monitoring post-operative care;
F.W10. the most common life-threatening
conditions in children and adults and the
management of these conditions, in
particular in:
1) sepsis;
2) shock;
3) haemorrhage
4) water-electrolyte and acid-base
disorders;
5) poisoning
6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia;
7) other acute conditions of origin:
a) cardiovascular,
b) respiratory,
c) neurological,
d) renal
e) oncological and haematological,
f) diabetes and endocrinology,
g) psychiatric,
h) ophthalmology
i) ENT,
j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology;
F.W11. principles for dealing with
suspected sexual violence;
F.W15. female reproductive functions, the
disorders associated with them and the
management of diagnostic and therapeutic
management concerning in particular:
1) the menstrual cycle and its disorders;
2) pregnancy;
3) physiological childbirth, pathological
childbirth and puerperium;
4) inflammation and tumours of the genital
tract; 5) birth regulation and assisted
reproduction;
6) menopause;
7) basic gynaecological diagnostics and
procedures;
G.W21. the epidemiology of cancer, in
particular nutritional, environmental and
other lifestyle-related determinants of
cancer risk;

G.W22. the importance of screening tests
in oncology, including the risks associated
with diagnostic tests for healthy
individuals, and the health benefits in
relation to the most common cancers in the
Republic of Poland;
K_K01 establish and maintain deep and
respectful contact with the patient, as well
as to show understanding for ideological
and cultural differences;
K K02 consider patient's well-being as a
priority;
K_K03 observe medical confidentiality
and other patient rights;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs;
K_K09 implement the principles of
K_KO2 implement the principles of
professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists,
including representatives of other medical
professions, also in a multicultural and
multinational environment;
K_K11 accept the responsibility
associated with decisions taken as part of
professional activities, including self and
other people's safety.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
E.U4. perform a targeted physical
examination of breast and prostate gland
in adults;
E.U5. carry out a complete and focused
physical examination of an adult tailored
to the specific clinical situation, including:
1) general internal medicine;
2) neurological;
3) gynaecological;
4) musculoskeletal;
5) ophthalmology;
6) otolaryngology
7) geriatric;
E.U18. maintain patient medical records,
also in electronic form, in accordance with
the law;
E.U22. apply rational antibiotic therapy
depending on the patient's clinical
condition;

F.U1. wash hands surgically, put on sterile
gloves, dress for surgery or a procedure
requiring sterility, prepare the surgical
field in accordance with aseptic rules, and
participate in the surgical procedure;
F.U13. apply proper medical treatment in
the case of physiological pregnancy and
postpartum in accordance with the
standards of perinatal care;
F.U14. recognise the most common
symptoms indicating an abnormal course
of pregnancy and postpartum, apply and
interpret diagnostic tests, perform
differential diagnosis, implement therapy,
monitor treatment effects and evaluate
indications for specialist consultation,
especially in the case of abdominal pain,
uterine contractions, vaginal bleeding,
abnormal heart rate and foetal movement,
hypertension;
F.U15. detect and interpret foetal heart
activity;
F.U16. recognise the beginning of labor
and symptoms of abnormal labor;
F.U17. assist in physiological childbirth;
F.U18. apply proper medical treatment in
case of abnormal bleeding from the genital
tract, amenorrhea, pelvic pain (pelvic
inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy),
vaginitis and vulvitis, sexually transmitted
diseases;
F.U19. apply proper medical treatment in
the field of birth control;
H.U5. perform intravenous, intramuscular
and subcutaneous administration of the
drug;
H.U9. take swabs for microbiological and
cytological tests;
Cytological tests;  K_K01 establish and maintain deep and
respectful contact with the patient, as well
as to show understanding for ideological
and cultural differences;
K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a
priority;
K_K03 observe medical confidentiality
and other patient rights;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs;
K_K09 implement the principles of
professional colleagueship and
cooperation in a team of specialists,

	including representatives of other medical		
	professions, also in a multicultural and		
	multinational environment;		
	K_K11 accept the responsibility		
	associated with decisions taken as part of		
	professional activities, including self and		
	other people's safety.		
Neurosurgery with	Seminars:		
Elements of	The graduate knows and understands/is		
Neurooncology	able to/is ready to:		
	E.W16. environmental and		
	epidemiological conditions, causes,		
	symptoms, principles of diagnosis and		
	therapeutic management of the most		
	common neurological diseases and their		
	complications:		
	1) headaches, including migraine, tension		
	headache and headache syndromes and V		
	nerve neuralgia;		
	2) cerebrovascular diseases, in particular		
	stroke;	Seminars:	
	3) epilepsy;	informative lecture	
	4) infections of the nervous system, in	problem-based lecture	Seminars:
	particular meningitis, Lyme disease, herpes encephalitis, neurotransmission	didactic discussion case analysis	Oral exam (>75%)
	diseases;	case analysis	Extended observation (>50%)
	5) dementias, in particular Alzheimer's	Tutorials:	TO A COLO
	disease, frontal dementia, vascular	case analysis	<b>Tutorials:</b> Oral and practical exam (>75%,
	dementia and other dementia syndromes;	didactic discussion	scoring system 0-1)
	6) diseases of the basal nuclei, in	clinical tasks	Extended observation (>50%)
	particular Parkinson's disease;	case study	Extended observation (25070)
	7) diseases of the basal nuclei, in	electronic health records	
	particular Parkinson's disease;	demonstration	
	8) diseases of the neuromuscular system, in particular amyotrophic lateral sclerosis,		
	sciatica, compression neuropathies;		
	9) craniocerebral trauma, in particular		
	concussion;		
	10) cancers;		
	F.W3. basic classical and minimally		
	invasive surgical techniques;		
	F.W20. issues in neurology and		
	neurosurgery, in particular the causes,		
	symptoms, principles of diagnosis and		
	therapeutic management of the most		
	common		
	diseases of the central nervous system as		
	regards:		

1) cerebral oedema and its sequelae, with
particular reference to emergencies;
2) other forms of intracranial constriction
with their consequences;
3) craniocerebral trauma;
4) vascular malformations of the central
nervous system;
5) neoplastic tumours of the central
nervous system;
6) diseases of the spine and spinal cord;
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring
hospital treatment;
E.U18. maintain patient medical records,
also in electronic form, in accordance with
the law;
K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a
priority;
K_K03 observe medical confidentiality
and other patient rights;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
E.W16. environmental and
epidemiological conditions, causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
therapeutic management of the most
common neurological diseases and their
complications:
1) headaches, including migraine, tension
headache and headache syndromes and V
nerve neuralgia;
2) cerebrovascular diseases, in particular
stroke;
3) epilepsy;
4) infections of the nervous system, in
particular meningitis, Lyme disease,
herpes encephalitis, neurotransmission
diseases;
5) dementias, in particular Alzheimer's
disease, frontal dementia, vascular
dementia and other dementia syndromes;
6) diseases of the basal nuclei, in
particular Parkinson's disease;
7) diseases of the basal nuclei, in
particular Parkinson's disease;

8) diseases of the neuromanecturi system, in particular all carbons, solution, compression noncopathies, solution, compression, solution, compression, compr					
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neurosurgery, in particular the causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common diseases of the central nervous system as regords:  1) cerebral codema and its sequelate, with construction with their consequences: 2) other forms of intra-normal constriction with their consequences: 3) crantocerebral trauma: 4) vascular malformations of the central nervous system; 5) neoplastic timours of the central nervous system; 6) diseases of the spine and spinal cored E. U12: recognise conditions requiring E.F. II its maintain patient melical records, also in electronic form, in accordance with the law; K. KOI establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the punient, as well as so show understanding for ideological and cultural differences; K. KOZ consider patient's well-being as a princip. A princ					
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cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment.  Urology and Andrology  Lectures:  informative lecture  informative lecture  informative lecture  didactic discussion  Lectures:  Extended observation (assessment method 0-10 points; >60%) (K1-K3)					
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Urology and Andrology  The graduate knows and understands/is  Lectures:  informative lecture  informative lecture  ididactic discussion  Lectures:  informative lecture  ididactic discussion  Lectures:  Extended observation (assessment method 0-10 points; >60%) (K1-K3)					
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Andrology  The graduate knows and understands/is  * informative lecture  didactic discussion  * Extended observation (assessment method 0-10 points; >60%) (K1-K3)					
Andrology  The graduate knows and understands/is  * informative lecture  didactic discussion  * Extended observation (assessment method 0-10 points; >60%) (K1-K3)					
Andrology  The graduate knows and understands/is  * informative lecture  didactic discussion  * Extended observation (assessment method 0-10 points; >60%) (K1-K3)	ļ	Urology and	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
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able to/is ready to:		2,	S	- didactic discussion	method 0-10 points, >00 /0) (K1-K3)
			able to/is ready to:	l	

Seminars: didactic discussion U1-U6) F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures case analysis in the case of the most common diseases requiring surgical treatment in adults: **Tutorials:** 1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases; analysis and interpretation of results of points) 2) chest diseases; case analysis didactic discussion 3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; Seminars: 4) bone fractures and organ injuries; demonstration with instruction 5) cancer: course tasks F.W2. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures U1-U6) in the case of the most common congenital defects and diseases requiring treatment surgical procedure in children; of points) **Tutorials: Tutorials:** The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to: F.W6. principles of perioperative safety, U1-U6) patient preparation for surgery, performing general and local anaesthesia and controlled sedation; F.W7. principles of postoperative of points) treatment with analgesic therapy and monitoring postoperative care; E.U4. perform a focused adult breast physical examination and prostate gland; E.U9. recognise the most common symptoms of disease in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor treatment effects and assess indications for specialist consultation, particularly for symptoms such as: 1) fever: 2) weakness; 3) loss of appetite; 4) weight loss; 5) shock; 6) cardiac arrest; 7) disturbance of consciousness, including fainting; 8) swelling; 9) rash;

10) coughing and expectoration;

13) discharge from the nose and ear;

11) haemoptysis;12) shortness of breath;

• Final exam with grade (W1-W6, U1-U6)

The condition for obtaining final credit is passing the final exam in the form of a test (obtaining at least 60% of points)

- Extended observation (assessment method 0-10 points; >60%) (K1-K3) • Final exam with grade (W1-W6,
- Final exam with grade (W1-W6 U1-U6)

The condition for obtaining a final pass is passing the final exam in the form of a test (obtaining at least 60% of points)

Extended observation (assessment method 0-10 points; >60%) (K1-K3)
Final exam with grade (W1-W6, U1-U6)

The condition for obtaining a final pass is passing the final exam in the form of a test (obtaining at least 60% of points)

The student will receive credit for the course by obtaining a positive grade in the final exam and a positive grade in extended observation, which are a prerequisite for taking the final exam.

14) chest pain;
15) heart palpitations;
16) cyanosis;
17) nausea and vomiting;
18) swallowing disorders;
19) abdominal pain;
20) presence of blood in the stool;
21) constipation and diarrhoea;
22) jaundice;
23) bloating and resistance in the
abdominal cavity;
24) anaemia;
25) lymphadenopathy;
26) urination disorders;
27) haematuria and proteinuria;
28) menstrual disorders;
29) depressed mood and anxiety;
30) memory and cognitive disorders;
31) headache;
32) dizziness;
33) paresis;
34) convulsions;
35) back pain;
36) joint pain;
37) injury or burn;
38) dehydration and overhydration;
F.U1. wash hands surgically, put on sterile
gloves, dress for surgery or procedure
requiring sterility, prepare the surgical
field according to aseptic rules
and participate in surgery;
K_K01 establishing and maintaining deep
and respectful contact with the patient, as
well as showing understanding for
ideological and cultural differences;
K_K09 implement the principles of
professional colleagueship and
cooperation in a team of specialists,
including representatives of other medical
professions, also in a multicultural and
multinational environment;
K_K07 using objective sources of
information.
Seminars:
SCHIHALS.
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
and this ready to.
F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of
diagnosis and therapeutic procedures
ulagnosis and distapedide procedures

in the case of the most common diseases
requiring surgical treatment in adults:
1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases;
2) chest diseases;
3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck;
4) bone fractures and organ injuries;
5) cancer
F.W2. causes, symptoms, principles of
r. w.z. causes, symptoms, principles of
diagnosis and therapeutic procedures
in the case of the most common congenital
defects and diseases requiring treatment
surgical procedure in children;
F.W6. principles of perioperative safety,
patient preparation for surgery,
performing general and local anaesthesia
and controlled sedation;
F.W7. principles of postoperative
treatment with analgesic therapy and
monitoring postoperative care;
E.U4. perform a focused adult breast
physical examination and prostate gland;
E.U9. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in adults, apply
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor treatment effects and
assess indications for specialist
consultation, particularly for symptoms
such as:
1) fever;
2) weakness;
3) loss of appetite;
4) weight loss;
5) shock;
6) cardiac arrest;
7) disturbance of consciousness, including
fainting;
8) swelling;
9) rash;
10) coughing and expectoration;
11) haemoptysis;
12) shortness of breath;
13) discharge from the nose and ear;
14) chest pain;
15) heart palpitations;
16) cyanosis;
17) nausea and vomiting;
18) swallowing disorders;
19) abdominal pain;
20) presence of blood in the stool;
21) constipation and diarrhoea;
22) jaundice;

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4) anaemia, bleeding disorders, bone				
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HIGHLOW TAILUTE, CHIRUITOUT CARLETS.		marrow failure, childhood cancers,		

including solid tumors typical of
childhood, primary and secondary
immunodeficiencies;
5) acute and chronic abdominal pain,
vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation,
gastrointestinal bleeding, peptic ulcer
disease, inflammatory bowel diseases,
pancreatic diseases, cholestasis, liver
diseases, food allergies, congenital defects
of the gastrointestinal tract;
6) urinary tract infections, urination
disorders, congenital defects of the urinary
tract, vesicoureteral reflux disease,
nephrolithiasis, glomerular diseases,
tubulointerstitial diseases (tubulopathies,
tubular acidosis), genetically determined
kidney diseases, nephrogenic
hypertension;
7) growth disorders, thyroid and
parathyroid diseases, adrenal gland
diseases, diabetes, obesity, puberty
disorders, gonadal disorders;
8) cerebral palsy, encephalitis and
meningitis, convulsions, epilepsy;
9) the most common infectious diseases of
childhood;
10) causes of osteoarticular pain (non-
inflammatory, infectious and reactive
arthritis and juvenile spondyloarthropathy;
E.W4.lists the effects resulting from the
syndrome of a battered child and a
sexually abused child and describes the
principles of intervention in the case of
such patients;
E.W5. describe the problems of a child
with mental retardation, behavioural
disorders, psychoses, addictions, autism
spectrum disorders, eating and excretion
disorders in children;
E.W9. describe the principles of
nutritional treatment and fluid therapy in
various disease states;
E.W14.classify the types of vascular
access and justifies their use, especially in
oncology;
E.W24. describe issues in the field of
oncology, including:
oncology, including:  1) genetic, environmental and
epidemiological conditions, causes,
symptoms, principles of diagnosis and
therapeutic procedures in the most
common cancers and their complications;

 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2) the most common paraneoplastic
syndromes and their clinical symptoms;
3) basics of early detection of cancer,
principles of screening tests and
preventive measures in oncology;
4) possibilities and limitations of modern
cancer treatment (surgical methods,
radiotherapy and systemic methods,
including immunotherapy), indications for
cell and gene therapies as well as targeted
and personalized treatment;
5) early and long-term complications of
oncological treatment;
6) role of supportive treatment, including
nutritional treatment;
7) principles of organizing care for
oncological patients, including genetic
counselling and multidisciplinary care;
8) practical aspects of statistics in
oncology, including principles of
interpretation of clinical trial results;
9) most important scales and
classifications used in oncology;
10) principles of conducting targeted
physical examinations of adults regarding
the breast and prostate gland;
11) principles of planning diagnostic,
therapeutic and preventive procedures in
the field of cancer treatment based on test
results and provided medical
documentation;
F.W1 explain the causes, symptoms,
principles of diagnosis and therapeutic
procedures in the case of the most
common diseases requiring surgical
treatment in adults:
1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases;
2) chest diseases;
3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck;
4) bone fractures and organ injuries;
5) cancer;
F.W2.classify causes, describes symptoms,
principles of diagnosis and therapeutic
procedures in the case of the most
common congenital defects and diseases
requiring surgical treatment in children;
F.W3. list and describe basic classic and
minimally invasive treatment techniques;
D.U1: apply ethical patterns in
professional activities, including the
ability to plan and conduct a therapeutic
aomity to pian and conduct a merapeute

process in accordance with ethical values
and the idea of humanism in medicine;
D.U3.apply the principles of respecting
patient rights;
E.U10: diagnoses the most common
symptoms of the disease in children,
proposes diagnostic tests and interprets
their results, performs differential
diagnosis, implements therapy, monitors
the effects of treatment and assesses
indications for specialist consultation, in
particular in the case of symptoms such as:
1) fever;
2) coughing and expectoration;
3) shortness of breath;
4) discharge from the nose and ear;
5) urination disorders;
6) rash;
7) anaemia;
8) eating disorders;
9) growth disorders;
10) convulsions and disturbances of
consciousness;
11) heart palpitations;
12) fainting;
13) osteoarticular pain;
14) swelling;
15) lymphadenopathy;
16) abdominal pain;
17) constipation and diarrhoea;
18) presence of blood in the stool;
19) dehydration;
20) jaundice;
21) cyanosis.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
F.W1 explain the causes, symptoms,
principles of diagnosis and therapeutic
procedures in the case of the most
common diseases requiring surgical
treatment in adults:
1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases;
2) chest diseases;
3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck;
4) bone fractures and organ injuries;
5) cancer;
F.W2.classify causes, describe symptoms,
principles of diagnosis and therapeutic

procedures in the case of the most
common congenital defects and diseases
requiring surgical treatment in children;
F.W3. list and describe basic classic and
minimally invasive treatment techniques
F.W4. explain the rules of qualification for
basic surgical procedures and invasive
diagnostic and therapeutic procedures as
well as the most common complications
(F.W6. describe the principles of
perioperative safety, patient preparation
for surgery, general and local anaesthesia
and controlled sedation)
F.W7.: principles of postoperative
1. W Dimerpies of postoperative
treatment with analgesic therapy and
postoperative monitoring
F.W10.describe the most common life-
threatening conditions in children and
explains the differences in adults and the
rules of conduct in these conditions, in
particular in:
1) sepsis;
2) shock;
3) haemorrhages;
4) water-electrolyte and acid-base
disorders;
5) poisonings;
6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia;
7) other acute conditions of origin:
a) cardiovascular,
b) respiratory,
c) neurological,
d) renal,
e) oncology and haematology,
f) diabetes and endocrinology,
g) psychiatric,
g) psychiatric,
h) ophthalmology,
i) ENT,
j) gynecological, obstetric and urological
D.U1 apply ethical patterns in professional
activities, including the ability to plan and
conduct a therapeutic process in
accordance with ethical values and the
idea of humanism in medicine;
D.U3 apply the principles of respecting
patient's rights;
D.U12. recognise and analyse difficult
D.012. recognise and analyse difficult
situations and challenges related to
communication, including crying, strong
emotions, anxiety, interruptions in speech,
embarrassing and sensitive issues, silence,

	withdrawal, aggressive and demanding
	behaviour, and cope with them in a
	constructive way;
	E.U2. conduct an interview with the child
	and his/her caregivers, using skills related
	to the content, process and perception of
	communication, taking into account the
	biomedical perspective and the patient's
	perspective;
	E.U6 perform a complete and focused
	physical examination of a child from the
	neonatal period to adolescence, adapted to
	a specific clinical situation, including
	examination of:
	1) general paediatrics;
	2) neurological;
	3) musculoskeletal system;
	4) ophthalmological;
	5) otolaryngological
	E.U10 recognise the most common
	symptoms of the disease in children,
	propose diagnostic tests and interpret their
	results, perform differential diagnosis,
	implement therapy, monitor the effects of
	treatment and assess indications for
	specialist consultation, in particular in the
	case of symptoms such as:
	1) fever;
	2) coughing and expectoration;
	3) shortness of breath;
	4) discharge from the nose and ear;
	5) urination disorders;
	6) rash;
	7) anaemia;
	8) eating disorders;
	9) growth disorders;
	10) convulsions and disturbances of
	consciousness;
	11) heart palpitations;
	11) neart parphatrons;
	12) fainting;
	13) osteoarticular pain;
	14) swelling;
	15) lymphadenopathy;
	16) abdominal pain;
	17) constipation and diarrhoea;
	18) presence of blood in the stool;
	19) dehydration;
	20) jaundice;
	21) cyanosis;
	E.U14. perform and document medical
	procedures and procedures, including:
<u> </u>	

	1) measurement and assessment of basic
	vital functions (temperature, heart rate,
	pressure
	blood vessels) and monitoring them using
	a cardiomonitor and a pulse oximeter;
	2) oxygen therapy using non-invasive
	methods;
	5) non-instrumental and instrumental
	unblocking of the respiratory tract;
	6) intravenous, intramuscular and
	subcutaneous drug administration;
	7) collecting and securing blood for
	laboratory tests, including
	microbiological;
	8) taking swabs for microbiological and
	cytological tests;
	9) urinary bladder catheterization in
	women and men;
	10) insertion of a gastric tube;
	11) rectal enema:
	12) pleural procedures: puncture and
	decompression of pneumothorax;
	decompression of pieumotionax;
	13) ultrasound examination in life-
	threatening conditions according to the
	FAST (Focused Assessment with
	Sonography in Trauma) protocol
	or its equivalent, and interpret its result;
	F.U1 perform the procedure of surgical
	hand washing, put on and take off sterile
	gloves, dress for surgery or a procedure
	requiring sterility, prepare the surgical
	field in accordance with the principles of
	asepsis and participate in the surgical
	procedure;
	F.U2 carry out the procedure of applying
	and changing a sterile dressing on the
	surgical wound;
	G.U7) conduct an examination of the
	patient and recognise and document
	behaviours and symptoms indicating the
	possibility of violence, including domestic
	violence;
	K_K01 demonstrate the principles of
	establishing and maintaining deep and
	respectful contact with the patient, as well
	as show understanding for ideological and
	cultural differences;
	K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a
	priority;
	K_K03 respect medical confidentiality and
	patient rights;
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	K_K11 accept the responsibility		
	associated with decisions taken as part of		
	professional activities, including self and		
	other people's safety.		
Otolaryngology	Seminars:	Seminars:	Questions from the seminar on the
		Informative seminar	exam W1-W3, W10, W12, W14 -
	The graduate knows and understands/is	Conversational seminar	W18, W21 - W27, W29 - W30,
	able to/is ready to:	Didactic discussion	U2-U16
		Case analysis	credit above 60%
	F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of	Tutorials:	Tutorials:
	diagnosis and therapeutic management	demonstration with instruction	1. Written test - entrance test (0 - 20
	for the most common diseases requiring	course tutorials	points; credit rate above 60%):
	surgical treatment in adults:	• simulation methods (case study; simulated	2. Practical test at the end of the
	<ol> <li>acute and chronic abdominal diseases;</li> </ol>	patient)	tutorials (grades in the range of 2-5,
	2) diseases of the thorax;		grade 2 - failed, grade 3-5 passed):
	3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck;		W1-4, W23, U1 - U12, K1 – K3,
	4) bone fractures and organ injuries;		
	5) cancers;		
	F.W19. issues in laryngology, phoniatrics		
	and audiology, in particular:		
	1) causes, symptoms, principles of		
	diagnosis and therapeutic management		
	in diseases of the ear, nose, paranasal		
	sinuses, oral cavity, pharynx and larynx;		
	2) diseases of the facial nerve and selected		
	structures of the neck;		
	3) principles of diagnostic and therapeutic		
	management of mechanical injuries of the		
	ear, nose, larynx and oesophagus;		
	4) principles of diagnostic and therapeutic		
	management of hearing, voice and speech		
	disorders;		
	E.W24. issues in oncology, including:		
	1) genetic, environmental and		
	epidemiological background, causes,		
	symptoms, principles of diagnosis and		
	therapeutic management of the most		
	common cancers and their complications;		
	2) the most common paraneoplastic		
	syndromes and their clinical		
	manifestations;		
	3) basics of early cancer detection,		
	principles of screening and preventive		
	measures in oncology;		
	4) possibilities and limitations of modern		
	cancer treatment (surgical methods,		
	radiotherapy and systemic methods,		
	including immunotherapy),		
	indications for cell and gene therapies and		
	targeted and personalised treatment;		
	5) early and distant complications of		
	oncological treatment;		

6) role of supportive treatment, including
nutrition treatment;
7) principles for organising cancer care,
including genetic counselling and
multidisciplinary care;
8) practical aspects of statistics in
oncology, including principles for the
interpretation of clinical findings;
9) main scales and classifications used in
oncology;
10) principles of targeted physical
examination of the breast and prostate in
adults;
11) principles for planning the diagnostic,
therapeutic and preventive management
and prophylactic cancer treatment on the
basis of the results of examinations
and the medical records provided;
F.W10. most common life-threatening
conditions in children and adults and the
management of these conditions, in
particular in:
1) sepsis;
2) shock;
3) haemorrhage
4) water-electrolyte and acid-base
disorders;
5) poisoning
6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia;
7) other acute conditions of origin:
a) cardiovascular,
b) respiratory,
c) neurological,
d) renal
e) oncological and haematological,
f) diabetes and endocrinology,
g) psychiatric,
h) ophthalmology
i) ENT,
j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology;
F.W3. basic classical and minimally
invasive surgical techniques;
F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery
and invasive diagnostic and treatment
procedures and the most common
complications;
F.W7. principles of postoperative
treatment with pain therapy and
monitoring post-operative care;
Tutorials:
Tutoriais.

able F.W diagr	graduate knows and understands/is e to/is ready to:  V1. causes, symptoms, principles of
able F.W diagr	e to/is ready to:
diag	
diag	71
diag	(1. causes, symptoms, principles of
	gnosis and therapeutic management
	the most common diseases requiring
	gical treatment in adults:
Sug ₁	cute and chronic abdominal diseases;
1) at	iseases of the thorax;
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	iseases of the limbs, head and neck;
	one fractures and organ injuries;
	ancers;
	719. issues in laryngology, phoniatrics
	audiology, in particular:
	auses, symptoms, principles of
diag	gnosis and therapeutic management
	iseases of the ear, nose, paranasal
	ises, oral cavity, pharynx and larynx;
2) di	iseases of the facial nerve and selected
	ctures of the neck;
(3) pr	rinciples of diagnostic and therapeutic
man	nagement of mechanical injuries of the
	nose, larynx and oesophagus;
	rinciples of diagnostic and therapeutic
	agement of hearing, voice and speech
	orders;
	73. basic classical and minimally
inva	sive surgical techniques;
	74. eligibility rules for basic surgery
	invasive diagnostic and treatment
anu	redures and the most common
	aplications;
	724. issues in oncology, including:
	enetic, environmental and
	lemiological background, causes,
	ptoms, principles of diagnosis and
	apeutic management of the most
	nmon cancers and their complications;
	nost common paraneoplastic
	dromes and their clinical
	iifestations;
	asics of early cancer detection,
princ	ciples of screening and preventive
meas	usures in oncology;
4) pc	ossibilities and limitations of modern
	cer treatment (surgical methods,
	otherapy and systemic methods,
	uding immunotherapy),
	cations for cell and gene therapies and
	eted and personalised treatment;
targe 5) av	arly and distant complications of
0000	ological treatment;
Office	orogical treatment,

6) the role of supportive treatment,	
including nutrition treatment;	ŀ
7) principles for organising cancer care,	ŀ
including genetic counselling and	ŀ
multidisciplinary care;	ı
8) practical aspects of statistics in	ŀ
oncology, including principles for the	ŀ
interpretation of clinical findings;	ŀ
9) main scales and classifications used in	ŀ
oncology;	ŀ
10) principles of targeted physical	ı
examination of the breast and prostate in	ŀ
	ŀ
adults;	ı
11) principles for planning the diagnostic,	ŀ
therapeutic and preventive management	ŀ
and prophylactic cancer treatment on the	ļ
basis of the results of examinations	ļ
and the medical records provided;	ļ
F.W10. the most common life-threatening	ļ
conditions in children and adults and the	ļ
management of these conditions, in	ŀ
particular in:	ŀ
1) sepsis;	ŀ
2) shock;	ŀ
3) haemorrhage	ŀ
4) water-electrolyte and acid-base	ŀ
disorders;	ŀ
5) poisoning	ŀ
6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia;	ŀ
7) other acute conditions of origin:	ŀ
a) cardiovascular,	ŀ
b) respiratory,	ŀ
c) neurological,	ŀ
d) renal	ŀ
e) oncological and haematological,	ŀ
f) diabetes and endocrinology,	
g) psychiatric,	ļ
h) ophthalmology	ŀ
i) ENT,	ŀ
j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology;	ŀ
F.W7. principles of postoperative	ļ
	ļ
treatment with pain therapy and	ļ
monitoring post-operative care;	
F.W6. principles of perioperative safety,	ļ
preparation of the patient for surgery,	
performance of general and local	ļ
anaesthesia and controlled sedation;	
E.U1. interview an adult, including an	ļ
older person, using skills relating to the	
content, process and perception of	ļ
communication, taking into account the	ļ
biomedical and patient perspectives;	

E.U5. carry out a complete and focused
physical examination of an adult tailored
to the specific clinical situation, including:
1) general internal medicine;
2) neurological;
3) gynaecological;
4) musculoskeletal;
5) ophthalmology;
6) otolaryngology
7) geriatric;
E.U9. recognise the most common
symptoms of disease in adults, apply
diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
carry out differential diagnosis, implement
therapy, monitor the effects of treatment
and assess the indications for specialist
consultation, particularly for symptoms
such as:
1) fever;
2) weakness;
3) loss of appetite
4) weight loss;
5) shock;
6) cardiac arrest;
7) disturbance of consciousness, including
fainting;
8) oedema;
9) rash;
10) coughing and expectoration;
11) haemoptysis;
12) dyspnoea;
13) nasal and ear discharge;
14) chest pain;
15) palpitations;
16) cyanosis;
17) nausea and vomiting;
18) swallowing disorder;
19) abdominal pain;
20) presence of blood in stool;
21) constipation and diarrhoea;
22) jaundice;
23) bloating and abdominal resistance;
24) anaemia;
25) lumphodosopothu
25) lymphadenopathy;
26) urinary disturbances;
27) haematuria and proteinuria;
28) menstrual disorders;
29) depressed mood and anxiety;
30) memory and cognitive dysfunction;
31) headache;
32) dizziness;
33) paresis;

3-3) setzenes; 3-5) beds pain; 3-6) joint pain; 3-7) tuman or board; 3-7) tuman or board; 3-8 tuman or board; 3-8 tuman or board; 3-9 tuman or board; 3-10 t		
35) back pair; 36) joint pair; 37) (raman or butter, strong-hydration; 38) (joint pair); 39) (raman or butter, strong-hydration; 31) (L. 1) (recognic occutations requiring hospital renatment; 41) (L. 1) (L. 1) (recognic occutations requiring hospital renatment; 42) (L. 1) (L		34) seizures:
36) joint pane; 37) transma or bears: 88) daisystation and coverhydration; 18.1(12. mongoine conditions requiring 18.1(12. mongoine conditions requiring 18.1(12. mongoine conditions requiring 18.1(12. mongoine conditions requiring 19. perform medical procedures and treatments, including: 11. measuring and avessing basic vital functions (temperature, paice, blood pressure, artifal blood p		
37) inaman or harm; 88) dedyndration and overhydration: E. 10.12. recognise conditions requiring hospital treatment; 18. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12. 12		
89 dehydration and overhydration; E. U.12. recognizing boopital treatment; E. U.13. reportment medical procedures and treatment, including: B. U.14. perform medical procedures and treatment, including: B. U.14. perform medical procedures and treatment, including: B. U.14. perform medical procedures and treatment including: B. U.14. perform medical procedures and public video deposition; a facility of the procedure and public volumeter; 2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and make the choice of inhalate for the clinical treatment of pole expiratory. Plow: 4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive medicals: 5) non-instrumented and instrumented ariswy numagement; 6) intra-wrone, intermusation and systems of the procedure of the pro		
LULY recognitive conditions requiring hospital treatments: LULH perform medical procedures and treatments including single basic vital functions (temperature, page, blood pressure, articular single basic vital functions (temperature, page, blood pressure, articular blood pressure) and monitoring them using a cantiformonitor and page contempt and page c		
hospital treatment; E.U.14, perform melicular procedures and treatments, including: 1) measuring and assessing the intol pressure, attental blood pressure, attental blood pressure, attental blood pressure, and monitoring them using a caudiomonitor and pulse oximeter; 2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and make the choice of inhalation therapy, and the patient; 3) the patient; 4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods; 5) non-instrumented and instrumented arisway management; 6) intravenous, intramscular and systems and subcumenous drag administration; 7) therapital patient; 10) the patient of the patient; 11) the patient of the		F U12 recognise conditions requiring
F. E. Li d., perform medical procedures and treatment, including:  1) measuring and assessing basic viral functions (temperature, pulse, blood pressure, arterial blood pressure) and monitoring them using a endiformation depressure and monitoring them using a sendiformation depressure. A process of inhalated pressure and make the choice of inhaler for the clinical condition of the patient:  3) measurement of peak expiratory flow; 4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods:  5) non-invasivement of and instrumented of the continuation of the patient:  6) intra-venience and instrumented of the continuation of the patient:  7) device and accurring blood for also cause of the patient:  8) of the patient of the patient:  8) (collection of arterialised old and arterialised output publication of the patients;  8) (collection of arterialised old and arterialised output publication of the urinary bladder in male and female;  11) insertion of a gastric tube;  12) rectal infusion;  13) standard resting electrocardiogram, and interpret the result;  13) standard resting electrocardiogram, and interpret the result;  14) insertion of a gastric tube;  15) standard resting electrocardiogram, and interpret the result;  16) the patients of the urinary bladder in male and female;  17) and color and carterialised of the urinary bladder in male and female;  18) standard resting electrocardiogram, and interpret the result;  19) the patients of the urinary bladder in the color of the patients of the urinary bladder in the color of the urinary bladder in the urinary bladder in the color of the urinary bladder in the urinary bladder in the color of		
recarments, including:  1) measuring and assessing basic vital functions (temperature, pulse, blood pressure, and a monitoring them using a cardinomonitor and pulse oximical blood pressure), and monitoring them using a cardinomonitor and pulse oximical production of the patient:  3) measurement of pale expiratory flow; 4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods; 5) non-instrumented and instrumented airway management; 6) instrumented and instrumented airway management; 7) drawing and securing blood of the state of the		
1) measuring and assessing basic vital functions (reimperature, pulse) blood pressure, arterial blood pressure) and monitoring them using a cardiomonitor and pulse oximeter.  and pulse oximeter.  3) measurement of peak expiratory flow: 4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods; 5) non-instrumented and instrumented airway management; 6) non-instrumented and instrumented airway management; 7) advantagement; 8) aboutaneous drug administration; 9) desting and securing blood for bloomatory tests, including microbiology tests; (8) collection of averaidased blood and arterialised solution of arterialised blood and arterialised capillary blood; 9) collection of what for microbiological and a collection of the bring the collection of the bring the collection of the bring the collection of the unitary blodder in male and fermile: 11) insertion of agestrate tube; 12) recral infusion; 13) standard resting electrocardiogram, and interpret the result; 14) deribi-landar, electrical cardioversion of the standard processor of the plantage of the collection of the collecti		
functions (temperature, pulse, blood pressure, arterial blood pressure) and monitoring them using a cardiomonitor and pulse oximeter;  2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and make the thorice of mihalate for the clinical oximated and the thorice of mihalation therapy and make the thorice of mihalation therapy and make the thorice of mihalation therapy with the pulse of the clinical oximate or make a substance of the control oximate or make a substance oximate or make a substance oximate oximat		
pressure, arterial blood pressure) and monitoring them using a cuntifonomitor and pulse oximeter:  2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and make the choice of inhalation of the patient;  3) measurement of peak expiratory flow: 4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive monitoring the properties of t		
monitoring them using a exardiomonitor and pulse oximeter; 2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and make the choice of inhalation for the clinical condition of the patient; 3) measurement of peak expiratory flow; 4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods; 5 show-instrumented and instrumented airway management: 6 intravenous international ministrument and instrumented airway management: 7) disnoving and securing blood for laboratory tests, including microbiology tests; 8 s) collection of arterialised blood and arterialised expillary blood; 9) collection of swabs for microbiological and eyological examinations; 10) catheterisation of the urinary bladder in male and female; 11) insertion of a gastric tube; 12) recent lafusion: 13) standard resting electroxandiogram, and interpret the result: 14) defibrillation, electrical cardioversion and external electrostimulation; 15) strip resting, including glucose insecurement using a glucometer; 16) strip resting, including glucose insecurement using a glucometer; 16) under the result: 17) unior rusal tamponude; 18) ultrascund examination in life-threatening interpret the result; 18) ultrascund examination in life-threatening interpret the first examination; 19) unior rusal tamponude; 18) ultrascund examination in life-threatening interpret the risa transport or equivalent, and interpret the first examination and exa		
and pulse oximeter:  2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and make the choice of inhalate for the clinical condition of the patient;  3) measurement of peak expiratory flow; 4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods; 5) non-instrumented and instrumented airway management: 6) intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous drug administration; 7) drawing and securing blood for laboratory tests, including microbiology tests: 8) collection of arterialised blood and arterialised capillary blood; 9) collection of swabs for microbiological and cytological examinations; 10) catheterisation of the urbrary bladder in male and female; 11) catheterisation of the urbrary bladder in male and female; 12) recall infusion. 13) standard resting deterocardiogram, and interpret the result: 14) defibribilation, electrical cardioversion and external electro-strimulation; 15) strip testing, including plucose measurement using a plucometer; 16) pleural procedures; puncture and decompression of emplysema: 17) anterior assal approache; 18) utrascond examination in the testing plucose measurement using a plucometer; 16) pleural procedures; puncture and decompression of emplysema: 17) anterior assal amproache; 18) utrascond examination in the testing energencies according to the FAST protocol (Focussed Assessment with Sonography in Trano or equivalent, and interpret the its result; E.U.19, plan diagnosity and interpret the its result; E.U.19, plan diagnosity and		pressure, arterial brood pressure) and
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	cancer treatment on the basis of test results and medical documentation provided; E.U21. conduct patient health education, including nutrition education tailored to individual needs; E.U22. apply rational antibiotic therapy depending on the patient's clinical condition; K_K01 establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences; K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority K_K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights; K_K04 take action towards the patient based on ethical principles, while being aware of the social determinants and limitations resulting from the disease; K_K06 promote health behaviours; K_K09 implement the principles of professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment; K_K11 accept the responsibility associated with decisions taken as part of		
	professional activities, including self and other people's safety.		
Ophthalmology	Seminars:		
	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  E.U12. recognise conditions requiring hospital treatment; F.W6. principles of perioperative safety, preparation of the patient for surgery, performance of general and local anaesthesia and controlled sedation; F.W10. the most common life-threatening conditions in children and adults and the management of these conditions, in particular in: 1) sepsis; 2) shock; 3) haemorrhage 4) water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders;	Seminars: - didactic discussion - films, demonstrative display - analysis of case reports  Tutorials: - clinical practice - display with training - clinical case study - presentation of the surgical instrumentation in ophthalmology - simulation methods	Seminars: Theoretical (written) exam (>60%) Extended observation (>50%)  Tutorials: Practical exam (>60%) Multimedia presentation (scoring system 0-1) Extended observation (>50%)

5) poisoning
6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia;
7) other acute conditions of origin:
a) cardiovascular,
b) respiratory,
c) neurological,
d) renal
e) oncological and haematological,
f) diabetes and endocrinology,
g) psychiatric,
h) ophthalmology
i) ENT.
j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology;
F.W18. issues in the field of ophthalmic
diseases, in particular:
1) causes, symptoms, principles of
diagnosis and therapeutic management of
the most common ocular diseases;
2) ophthalmic complications of systemic
diseases together with their
symptomatology and methods of
management in these cases;
3) surgical management of specific
diseases of the eye;
4) groups of systemic drugs with
associated ophthalmic complications and
contraindications and their mechanism of
action;
F.U20. recognise ophthalmological
conditions requiring urgent specialist
assistance and provide initial pre-hospital
assistance in cases of physical and
chemical injuries to the eye.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
E.U1. interview an adult, including an
older person, using skills relating to the
content, process and perception of
communication, taking into account the
biomedical and patient perspectives;
E.U2. interview the child and their carers,
using skills on the content, process and
perception of communication, taking into
account the biomedical and patient
perspectives;
E.U5. carry out a complete and focused
physical examination of an adult tailored
to the specific clinical situation, including:

1) general internal medicine;
2) neurological;
3) gynaecological;
4) musculoskeletal;
5) ophthalmology;
6) otolaryngology
7) geriatric;
E.U6. perform a complete and focused
physical examination of the child from the
neonatal to adolescent period adapted to
the specific clinical situation, including:
1) general paediatric;
2) neurological;
3) musculoskeletal system;
4) ophthalmology;
5) otolaryngology;
E.U12. recognise conditions requiring
hospital treatment;
F.W6. principles of perioperative safety,
preparation of the patient for surgery,
performance of general and local
anaesthesia and controlled sedation;
F.W18. issues in the field of ophthalmic
diseases, in particular:
1) causes, symptoms, principles of
diagnosis and therapeutic management of
the most common ocular diseases;
2) ophthalmic complications of systemic
diseases together with their
symptomatology and methods of
management in these cases;
3) surgical management of specific
diseases of the eye;
4) groups of systemic drugs with
associated ophthalmic complications and
contraindications and their mechanism of
action;
F.U20. recognise ophthalmological
conditions requiring urgent specialist
assistance and provide initial pre-hospital
assistance and provide initial pre-hospital assistance in cases of physical and
chemical injuries to the eye;
K_K01 establish and maintain deep and
respectful contact with the patient, as well
as to show understanding for ideological
and cultural differences;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs.
deficits and needs.

Plastic Surgery	Seminars:	Seminars:	Seminars:
Trastic Burgery		informative lecture	Final test (≥60%)
	The graduate knows and understands/is	conversational lecture	Oral test (>75%)
	able to/is ready to:	educational discussion	Extended observation
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	analysis of case reports	(> 50%)
	A.W1. structure of the human body in a	Tutorials:	
	topographical and functional approach,	<ul> <li>demonstrations with instructions</li> </ul>	Tutorials:
	including topographical relationships	development and improvement of practical	Oral test (> 75%)
	between different organs, including	skills	Practical test (scoring system 0-1)
	anatomical, histological and	analysis of case reports	Final written test (≥60%)
	embryological terminology;	utilization of medical simulation methods	
	B.W18. functions and applications of stem		Extended observation (> 50%)
	cells in medicine;		
	B.W21. processes of ageing and changes		
	in organ function associated with ageing;		
	C.W17. principles of disinfection,		
	sterilisation and aseptic management;		
	C.W23. clinical course of specific and		
	non-specific inflammation and the		
	processes of tissue and organ regeneration;		
	C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ		
	damage to clinical signs of disease, history		
	and laboratory findings to establish a		
	diagnosis in the most common diseases of		
	adults and children;		
	E.U18. maintain patient medical records,		
	also in electronic form, in accordance with		
	the law;		
	F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of		
	diagnosis and therapeutic management		
	for the most common diseases requiring		
	surgical treatment in adults:		
	<ol> <li>acute and chronic abdominal diseases;</li> </ol>		
	2) diseases of the thorax;		
	3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck;		
	4) bone fractures and organ injuries;		
	5) cancers;		
	F.W3. basic classical and minimally		
	invasive surgical techniques;		
	F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery		
	and invasive diagnostic and treatment		
	procedures and the most common		
	complications;		
	F.W6. principles of perioperative safety,		
	preparation of the patient for surgery,		
	performance of general and local		
	anaesthesia and controlled sedation;		
	F.W7. principles of postoperative		
	treatment with pain therapy and		
	monitoring post-operative care;		
	F.W19. issues in laryngology, phoniatrics		
	and audiology, in particular:		

1) causes, symptoms, principles of
diagnosis and therapeutic management
in diseases of the ear, nose, paranasal
sinuses, oral cavity, pharynx and larynx;
2) diseases of the facial nerve and selected
structures of the neck;
3) principles of diagnostic and therapeutic
management of mechanical injuries of the
ear, nose, larynx and oesophagus;
4) principles of diagnostic and therapeutic
management of hearing, voice and speech
disorders;
K_K01 establish and maintain deep and
respectful contact with the patient, as well
as to show understanding for ideological
and cultural differences;
K_K05 identify and recognise own
limitations and to self-assess educational
deficits and needs;
K_K09 implement the principles of
professional colleagueship and
cooperation in a team of specialists,
including representatives of other medical
professions, also in a multicultural and
multinational environment.
inutunational environment.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach,
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology;
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology;  B.W18. functions and applications of stem
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine;
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine; B.W21. processes of ageing and changes
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine; B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing;
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology;  B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine;  B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing;  C.W17. principles of disinfection,
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology;  B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine;  B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing;  C.W17. principles of disinfection,
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology;  B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine;  B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing;  C.W17. principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic management;
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology;  B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine;  B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing;  C.W17. principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic management;  C.W23. clinical course of specific and
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology;  B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine;  B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing;  C.W17. principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic management;  C.W23. clinical course of specific and non-specific inflammation and the
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology;  B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine;  B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing;  C.W17. principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic management;  C.W23. clinical course of specific and non-specific inflammation and the processes of tissue and organ regeneration;
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology;  B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine;  B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing;  C.W17. principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic management;  C.W23. clinical course of specific and non-specific inflammation and the processes of tissue and organ regeneration;  C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine; B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing; C.W17. principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic management; C.W23. clinical course of specific and non-specific inflammation and the processes of tissue and organ regeneration; C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ damage to clinical signs of disease, history
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine; B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing; C.W17. principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic management; C.W23. clinical course of specific and non-specific inflammation and the processes of tissue and organ regeneration; C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ damage to clinical signs of disease, history and laboratory findings to establish a
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine; B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing; C.W17. principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic management; C.W23. clinical course of specific and non-specific inflammation and the processes of tissue and organ regeneration; C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ damage to clinical signs of disease, history and laboratory findings to establish a diagnosis in the most common diseases of
The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  A.W1.structure of the human body in a topographical and functional approach, including topographical relationships between different organs, including anatomical, histological and embryological terminology; B.W18. functions and applications of stem cells in medicine; B.W21. processes of ageing and changes in organ function associated with ageing; C.W17. principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic management; C.W23. clinical course of specific and non-specific inflammation and the processes of tissue and organ regeneration; C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ damage to clinical signs of disease, history and laboratory findings to establish a

	E.U18. maintain patient medical records,
	also in electronic form, in accordance with
	the law:
	F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of
	diagnosis and therapeutic management
	for the most common diseases requiring
	surgical treatment in adults:
	1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases;
	2) diseases of the thorax;
	3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck;
	4) bone fractures and organ injuries;
	5) cancers;
	F.W3. basic classical and minimally
	invasive surgical techniques;
	F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery
	and invasive diagnostic and treatment
	procedures and the most common
	complications;
	F.W6. principles of perioperative safety,
	preparation of the patient for surgery,
	performance of general and local
	anaesthesia and controlled sedation;
	F.W7. principles of postoperative
	treatment with pain therapy and
	monitoring post-operative care;
	F.W19. issues in laryngology, phoniatrics
	and audiology, in particular:
	1) causes, symptoms, principles of
	diagnosis and therapeutic management
	in diseases of the ear, nose, paranasal
	sinuses, oral cavity, pharynx and larynx;
	2) diseases of the facial nerve and selected
	structures of the neck;
	3) principles of diagnostic and therapeutic
	management of mechanical injuries of the
	ear, nose, larynx and oesophagus;
	4) principles of diagnostic and therapeutic
	management of hearing, voice and speech
	disorders;
	K_K01 establish and maintain deep and
	respectful contact with the patient, as well
	as to show understanding for ideological
	and cultural differences;
	F.U2. apply and change a sterile dressing;
	K_K01 establish and maintain deep and
	respectful contact with the patient, as well
	as to show understanding for ideological
	and cultural differences;
	K K02 consider patient's well-being as a
	priority;
	K_K03 observe medical confidentiality
	and other patient rights;
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	K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs:		
	K_K09 implement the principles of		
	professional colleagueship and		
	cooperation in a team of specialists,		
	including representatives of other medical		
	professions, also in a multicultural and		
	multinational environment.		
A	Seminars:	Seminars:	Seminars:
Anaesthesiology and	Semmars.	Online informative lecture: an indirect format	
Intensive Therapy			Entry requirements:
internet to the tup;	The graduate knows and understands/is	with the possibility to ask questions	Entrance quiz (>60%)
	able to/is ready to:	Tutorials:	
		Demonstration with instruction	Seminars:
	B.W1. water and electrolyte management	Course-specific exercises	Oral final quiz, Exam
	in biological systems;	Case analysis	(>60%)
	B.W2. acid-base balance and the	Simulation methods (case study; simulated)	( )
	mechanism of action of buffers and their		Tutoriola
		patient)	Tutorials:
	importance in body homeostasis;	Simulation methods (medical procedures	Practical test (0-1 system)
	B.W20. function and regulatory	techniques)	Extended observation (>50%)
	mechanisms of all organs and systems of		
	the human body and the relationships		
	between them;		
	C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical		
	forms of the most common diseases of the		
	various systems and organs, metabolic		
	diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine		
	and acid-base disorders;		
	E.W9. principles of nutritional and fluid		
	therapy in various disease states;		
	E.W14. types of vascular access and their		
	application, in particular in oncology;		
	E.W27. classification of pain (acute and		
	chronic or nociceptive, neuropathic and		
	nociplastic) and its causes, pain		
	assessment tools and principles of its		
	pharmacological and non-pharmacological		
	treatment;		
	F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery		
	and invasive diagnostic and treatment		
	procedures and the most common		
	complications;		
	F.W6. principles of perioperative safety,		
	preparation of the patient for surgery,		
	performance of general and local		
	anaesthesia and controlled sedation;		
	F.W7. principles of postoperative		
	treatment with pain therapy and		
	monitoring post-operative care;		
	F.W8. indications and principles of		
	intensive care;		
			l .

F.W9. guidelines for cardiopulmonary
resuscitation of neonates, children and
adults;
F.W10. most common life-threatening
conditions in children and adults and the
management of these conditions, in
particular in:
1) sepsis;
2) shock;
3) haemorrhage
4) water-electrolyte and acid-base
disorders;
5) poisoning
3) poisoning
6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia;
7) other acute conditions of origin:
a) cardiovascular,
b) respiratory,
c) neurological,
d) renal
e) oncological and haematological,
f) diabetes and endocrinology,
g) psychiatric,
h) ophthalmology
i) ENT,
j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology;
F.W13. invasive methods of pain
management;
F.W14. F.W14. principles of management
of central long-standing venous catheters;
F.W15. female reproductive functions, the
disorders associated with them and the
management of diagnostic and therapeutic
management concerning in particular:
Intalagement contenting in particular.
1) the menstrual cycle and its disorders;
2) pregnancy;
3) physiological childbirth, pathological
childbirth and puerperium;
4) inflammation and tumours of the genital
tract;
5) birth regulation and assisted
reproduction;
6) menopause;
O) menopause,
7) basic gynaecological diagnostics and
procedures;
F.W22. conditions where life expectancy,
functional status or patient preference limit
management according to disease-specific
guidelines.
Tutorials:
Tuoriais.

The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
B.U11. plan and carry out scientific
research and interpret the results and
formulate conclusions;
C.U9. select drugs in appropriate doses to
correct pathological phenomena
in the human body and in individual
organs;
E.U1. interview an adult, including an
older person, using skills relating to the
content, process and perception of
communication, taking into account the
biomedical and patient perspectives;
E.U14. perform medical procedures and
treatments, including:
1) measuring and assessing basic vital
functions (temperature, pulse, blood
pressure
arterial blood pressure) and monitoring
them using a cardiomonitor and pulse
oximeter;
2. various forms of inhalation therapy, and
make the choice of inhaler for the clinical
condition of the patient;
3) measurement of peak expiratory flow;
4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive
methods;
5) non-instrumented and instrumented
airway management;
6) intravenous, intramuscular and
subcutaneous drug administration;
7) drawing and securing blood for
laboratory tests, including microbiology
tests;
8) collection of arterialised blood and
arterialised capillary blood;
9) collection of swabs for microbiological
and cytological examinations;
10) catheterisation of the urinary bladder
in male and female;
11) insertion of a gastric tube;
12) rectal infusion;
13) standard resting electrocardiogram,
and interpret the result;
14) defibrillation, electrical cardioversion
and external electro-stimulation;
15) strip testing, including glucose
measurement using a glucometer;
16) pleural procedures: puncture and
decompression of emphysema;

	17) anterior nasal tamponade; 18) ultrasound examination in lifethreatening emergencies according to the FAST protocol (Focussed Assessment with Sonography in Trauma) or equivalent, and interpret the its result; E.U16. determine the patient's death; F.W9. guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation of neonates, children and adults; E.U21. conduct patient health education, including nutrition education tailored to individual needs; F.W14. the principles of management of central long-standing venous catheters; F.W22. conditions where life expectancy, functional status or patient preference limit management according to disease-specific guidelines; F.U4. recognise the most common lifethreatening conditions, including using various imaging techniques; F.U9. conduct basic life support (BLS) in neonates and children in accordance with the guidelines of the European Resuscitation Council (ERC); F.U11. perform basic life support in adults, including using an automatic external defibrillator, in accordance with ERC guidelines; K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority; K_K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs.		
Emergency	deficits and needs.	Lectures:	Lectures:
Medicine	Lectures: The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	<ul> <li>informative lecture</li> <li>conversational lecture</li> <li>Seminars:</li> <li>informative seminar</li> </ul>	Practical test (scoring system 0-1)  Extended observation (> 50%)  Seminars:
	E.W40. possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests;	conversational seminar     didactic discussion	Practical test (scoring system 0-1) Extended observation (> 50%)

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F.W9. guidelines for cardiopulmonary	Tutorials:	Tutorials:
resuscitation of neonates, children and	<ul> <li>demonstration with instruction</li> </ul>	Practical test (scoring system 0-1)
adults;	<ul> <li>course tasks</li> </ul>	Extended observation (> 50%)
F.W10. most common life-threatening	<ul> <li>simulation methods (case study; simulated</li> </ul>	
conditions in children and adults and the	patient)	
management of these conditions, in	• didactic workshops	
particular in:	• case study	
1) sepsis;	- case study	
2) shock;		
3) haemorrhage		
4) water-electrolyte and acid-base		
disorders;		
5) poisoning		
6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia;		
7) other acute conditions of origin:		
a) cardiovascular,		
b) respiratory,		
c) neurological,		
d) renal		
e) oncological and haematological,		
f) diabetes and endocrinology,		
a) diabetes and endocrinology,		
g) psychiatric,		
h) ophthalmology		
i) ENT,		
j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology;		
F.W12. principles of operation of the		
integrated system of Emergency Medical		
Services;		
K_K05 identify and recognise own		
limitations and to self-assess educational		
deficits and needs.		
Seminars:		
The graduate knows and understands/is		
able to/is ready to:		
dote to is ready to:		
E.W40. possibilities and limitations of		
laboratory tests;		
F.W9. guidelines for cardiopulmonary		
resuscitation of neonates, children and		
adults;		
F.W10. most common life-threatening		
conditions in children and adults and the		
management of these conditions, in		
particular in:		
1) sepsis;		
2) shock;		
3) haemorrhage		
4) water-electrolyte and acid-base		
disorders;		
5) poisoning	1	

	6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia;
	7) other acute conditions of origin:
	a) cardiovascular,
	b) respiratory,
	c) neurological,
	d) renal
	e) oncological and haematological,
	f) diabetes and endocrinology,
	g) psychiatric,
	h) ophthalmology
	i) ENT,
	j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology
	F.W12. principles of operation of the
	integrated system of Emergency Medical
	Services;
	K_K05 identify and recognise own
	limitations and to self-assess educational
	deficits and needs.
	Tutorials:
	Tutoriais.
	The graduate knows and understands/is
	able to/is ready to:
	F.U3. assess and treat a simple wound,
	including local anaesthesia (superficial,
	infiltration), applying and removing
	surgical sutures, applying and changing a
	sterile surgical dressing;
	F.U4. recognise the most common life-
	threatening conditions, including using
	various imaging techniques;
	F.U6. temporarily immobilize the limb,
	and select the type of immobilization in
	typical clinical situations as well as check
	the proper blood supply to the limb after
	applying the immobilization dressing;
	F.U7. immobilize the cervical and
	thoracolumbar spine after injury;
	F.U8. treat external bleeding;
	F.U9. conduct basic life support (BLS) in
	neonates and children in accordance with
	the guidelines of the European
	Resuscitation Council (ERC);
	F.U10. conduct advanced life support in
	neonates (Newborn Life Support, NLS)
	and children (Pediatric Advanced Life
	Support, PALS) in accordance with ERC
	guidelines; F.U11. perform basic life support in
I	
	adults, including using an automatic

Introduction to Dentistry	external defibrillator, in accordance with ERC guidelines; F.U12. conduct advanced life support (ALS) in adults in accordance with ERC guidelines; K_K01 establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences; K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority; K_K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights; K_K04 take action towards the patient based on ethical principles, while being aware of the social determinants and limitations resulting from the disease; K_K09 implement the principles of professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment.  Seminars:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	Seminars: • educational discussion • informative lecture • analysis of case reports	Seminars: Final written test (≥60%)  Tutorials:
	F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management for the most common diseases requiring surgical treatment in adults:  1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases; 2) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; 4) bone fractures and organ injuries; 5) cancers; F.W3. basic classical and minimally invasive surgical techniques; F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery and invasive diagnostic and treatment procedures and the most common complications.  Tutorials:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	Futorials:  • simulation methods  • educational discussion  • analysis of case reports	Final written test (≥60%) Tasks and skills implementation (scoring system 0-1) Extended observation (>50%)

	F.W1. causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management for the most common diseases requiring surgical treatment in adults:  1) acute and chronic abdominal diseases; 2) diseases of the thorax; 3) diseases of the limbs, head and neck; 4) bone fractures and organ injuries; 5) cancers; F.W3. basic classical and minimally invasive surgical techniques; F.W4. eligibility rules for basic surgery and invasive diagnostic and treatment procedures and the most common complications; F.U1. wash hands surgically, put on sterile gloves, dress for surgery or a procedure requiring sterility, prepare the surgical field in accordance with aseptic rules, and participate in the surgical procedure; F.U3. assess and treat a simple wound, including local anaesthesia (superficial, infiltration), applying and removing surgical sutures, applying and changing a sterile surgical dressing; F.U4. recognise the most common lifethreatening conditions, including using various imaging techniques; K_K01 establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences; K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority; K_K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights; K_K06 promote health behaviours.		
First Aid	Lectures:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  B.W8. physical basis of selected therapeutic techniques; C.W13. consequences of exposure of the human body to chemical and physical agents and principles of its prevention; C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical forms of the most common diseases of the various systems and organs, metabolic	Lectures  informative lecture  conversational lecture  educational discussion  analysis of case reports  Tutorials:  demonstrations with instructions  development and improvement of practical skills  analysis of case reports  utilization of medical simulation methods	Lectures: Final test (≥60%)  Extended observation (> 50%)  Tutorials: Oral test (> 75%) Practical test (scoring system 0-1) Final written test (≥60%)  Extended observation (> 50%)

diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine
and acid-base disorders;
C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ
damage to clinical signs of disease, history
and laboratory findings to establish a
and laboratory findings to establish a
diagnosis in the most common diseases of
adults and children;
D.W20. concepts of patient safety and
safety culture and their organisational,
communication and management aspects.
D.U9. describe and critically evaluate their
own behaviour and communication, taking
into account the possibility of alternative
behaviour;
E.U3. take a medical history in a life-
threatening situation using the following
scheme:
SAMPLE (S - Symptoms, A - Allergies,
M - Medications, P - Past medical history,
L - Last meal, E - Events prior to
injury/illness);
F.W9. guidelines for cardiopulmonary
resuscitation of neonates, children and
adults;
F.W10. most common life-threatening
conditions in children and adults and the
management of these conditions, in
particular in:
1) sepsis;
2) shock;
3) haemorrhage
4) water-electrolyte and acid-base
disorders;
5) poisoning
6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia;
7) other acute conditions of origin:
a) cardiovascular,
b) respiratory,
c) neurological,
d) renal
e) oncological and haematological,
f) diabetes and endocrinology,
g) psychiatric,
h) ophthalmology
i) ENT,
j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology;
G.W5. legal regulations concerning
patients' rights and the Patient
Ombudsman, as well as legal regulations
relevant to the medical activity in the field
of labour law, the basis of the medical

profession and the functioning of the
medical self-government;
K_K04 take action towards the patient
based on ethical principles, while being
aware of the social determinants and
limitations resulting from the disease.
Tutorials:
The graduate knows and understands/is
able to/is ready to:
B.W8. physical basis of selected
therapeutic techniques;
C.W27. pathomechanism and clinical
forms of the most common diseases of the
various systems and organs, metabolic
diseases and water-electrolyte, endocrine
and acid-base disorders;
C.W13. consequences of exposure of the
human body to chemical and physical
agents and principles of its prevention;
agents and principles of its prevention;
C.U7. relate images of tissue and organ
damage to clinical signs of disease, history
and laboratory findings to establish a
diagnosis in the most common diseases of
adults and children;
D.W20. concepts of patient safety and
safety culture and their organisational,
communication and management aspects;
D.U9. describe and critically evaluate their
own behaviour and communication, taking
into account the possibility of alternative
behaviour:
E.U3. take a medical history in a life-
threatening situation using the following
scheme:
SAMPLE (S - Symptoms, A - Allergies, M - Medications, P - Past medical history,
L - Last meal, E - Events prior to
injury/illness);
F.W10. most common life-threatening
conditions in children and adults and the
management of these conditions, in
particular in:
1) sepsis;
2) shock;
3) haemorrhage
4) water-electrolyte and acid-base
disorders;
5) poisoning
6) burns, hypo- and hyperthermia;
 -/

7) other acute conditions of origin:
a) cardiovascular,
b) respiratory,
c) neurological,
d) renal
e) oncological and haematological,
f) diabetes and endocrinology,
g) psychiatric,
h) ophthalmology
i) ENT,
j) gynaecology, obstetrics and urology;
E.U14. perform medical procedures and
treatments, including:
1) measuring and assessing basic vital
functions (temperature, pulse, blood
pressure
arterial blood pressure) and monitoring
them using a cardiomonitor and pulse
oximeter;
2) various forms of inhalation therapy, and
make the choice of inhaler for the clinical
condition of the patient;
3) measurement of peak expiratory flow;
4) oxygen therapy using non-invasive
methods;
5) non-instrumented and instrumented
airway management;
6) intravenous, intramuscular and
subcutaneous drug administration;
7) drawing and securing blood for
laboratory tests, including microbiology
tests;
8) collection of arterialised blood and
arterialised capillary blood;
9) collection of swabs for microbiological
and cytological examinations;
10) catheterisation of the urinary bladder
in male and female;
11) insertion of a gastric tube;
12) rectal infusion;
13) standard resting electrocardiogram,
and interpret the result;
14) defibrillation, electrical cardioversion
and external electro-stimulation;
15) strip testing, including glucose
measurement using a glucometer;
16) pleural procedures: puncture and
decompression of emphysema;
17) anterior nasal tamponade;
18) ultrasound examination in life-
threatening emergencies according to the
FAST protocol (Focussed Assessment

with Kongrephy in Traumal or experience the rise soult; F.16. Emparatily immebilizate the first, and select the type of immebilization in typical clinical situations as well as check the proper flood angly to the limb aler proper flood angle and the proper flood angle and the proper flood and the proper flood angle and the proper in adults, neldening using an automatic external defibilities in accordance with floor guardines. K. K.O. take action towards the patient based on ethical principles, while heng save of the social determinants and limitations resulting from the disease.  Techniques of Medical Procedures  Techniques of Medical Procedures  Techniques of Variorable State of the proper flood and immaters resulting from the disease.  Techniques of Variorable State of the proper flood and immaters resulting from the disease.  Techniques of Variorable State of the proper flood and immaters resulting from the disease.  Techniques of Variorable State of the proper flood of the proper
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D.19. describes and critically evaluates their own behaviour and communication, taking into account the possibility of allerantive between the content of the part of the content of the c	
own behaviour and communication, taking into account the possibility of alternative behaviour.  In the state of the state of the part of the state and chemical or rediceipants, campath and nociplastics) and its causes, pair assessment rook and principles of its pharmacological and non-pharmacological materials need in laboratory diagnostics and procedure and extensive the state of the state o	D.U9. describe and critically evaluate their
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decompression of emphysema;	
17) anterior nasal tamponade;	
	17) anterior nasal tamponade;

		18) ultrasound examination in life-		
		threatening emergencies according to the FAST protocol (Focussed Assessment with Sonography in Trauma) or equivalent, and interpret the its result; K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority; K_K04 take action towards the patient based on ethical principles, while being aware of the social determinants and limitations resulting from the disease;; K_K08 formulate opinions based on own assessment and observation K_K11 accept the responsibility associated with decisions taken as part of professional activities, including self and other people's safety.		
Group G	Hygiene and Epidemiology	Lectures: G.W1. methods for assessing individual and population health, measures and principles for monitoring population health, disease classification systems and medical procedures; G.W2. determinants of disease, ways of identifying and analysing disease risk factors, advantages and disadvantages of epidemiological studies and principles of causal inference in medicine; G.W3. the epidemiology of infectious diseases, including those related to health care, and the non- infectious ones, types and modes of prevention at different stages of the natural history of disease, and the role and principles of epidemiological surveillance; G.W21. the epidemiology of cancer, in particular nutritional, environmental and other lifestyle-related determinants of cancer risk; G.W22. the importance of screening tests in oncology, including the risks associated with diagnostic tests for healthy individuals, and the health benefits in relation to the most common cancers in the Republic of Poland;	Lectures: - informative lecture - conversational lecture - educational discussion  Tutorials: - practical project (written reports) - educational discussion - reports - team work	Report - theoretical preparation and correct execution of data analysis along with a written report.  Final pass in the form of a written test (30 MCQ test questions covering issues from lectures and tutorials (learning outcomes):  Assessment criteria: 60-67% - pass 68-75% - pass + 76-83% - above average 84-91% - above average + 92-100% - excellent Extended observation (0-10 points; >50%):

	E.W31. the basic issues of prevention and
	the management of occupational exposure
	to hazardous and noxious agents;
	C.W36. the symptoms of the most
	common acute poisonings with selected
	groups of drugs, alcohol and other
	psychoactive substances, fungi and heavy
	metals;
	E.W38. principles of health-oriented
	behaviour, basics of prevention and early
	detection of the most common civilisation
	diseases and principles of screening for
	these diseases;
	B.U1. use knowledge of the laws of
	physics to explain the effects of external
	factors such as temperature, acceleration,
	pressure, electromagnetic fields and
	ionising radiation on the human body;
	G.U1. describe the demographic structure
	of the population and, on this basis, assess
	and predict health problems of the
	population;
	G.U4. assess the epidemiological situation
	of infectious and non-infectious diseases
	in the Republic of Poland and in the
	world;
	K_K08 formulate opinions based on own
	assessment and observation.
	Tutorials:
	The graduate knows and understands/is
	able to/is ready to:
	G.W1. methods for assessing individual
	and population health, measures and
	principles for monitoring population
	health, disease classification systems and
	medical procedures;
	G.W2. determinants of disease, ways of
	identifying and analysing disease risk
	factors, advantages and disadvantages of
	epidemiological studies and principles of
	causal inference in medicine;
<u> </u>	<u> </u>

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		G.U4. assess the epidemiological situation		
		of infectious and non-infectious diseases		
		in the Republic of Poland and in the		
		world;		
		G.U3. interpret positive and negative		
		measures of health;		
		G.U2. collect information on the		
		conditions and presence of risk factors for		
		infectious and non-infectious diseases and		
		plan preventive activities at various levels		
		of prevention;		
		K_K08 formulate opinions based on own		
		assessment and observation.		
	Public Health	Lectures:	Lectures:	Lectures:
	1 dono 11 catti			
		The graduate knows and understands/is	informative lecture	- final credit is carried out in the
		able to/is ready to:		form of a written test (20MCQ)
			conversational lecture	covering of the lectures and
		D.W3. human behaviour that promotes	conversational feeture	seminars, passing the > 60%).
		health maintenance and the principles of	educational discussion	semmars, passing the > 00%.
		motivating the patient towards health-	educational discussion	Seminars:
		promoting behaviour (Prochaska and	g .	Seminars:
		DiClemente model of change, motivational interviewing);	Seminars:	
		G.W4. concept and functions of public		- active involve in classes,
		health, the concept, tasks and methods of	<ul> <li>practical project (written reports),</li> </ul>	
		health promotion, the concept of quality in		- theoretical preparation and correct
		health care and the factors influencing it,	<ul> <li>educational discussion,</li> </ul>	performance of data analyses with a
		the structure and organisation of the health		written report,
		care system at national and global level,	team work	
		and the impact of economic conditions on		- extended observation of social
		health care options;		competences during classes (0-10
		G.W1. methods for assessing individual		points, passing the $> 50\%$ ),
		and population health, measures and		
		principles for monitoring population		- absences must be justified and
		health, disease classification systems and		graded orally or in a written form.
		medical procedures		Student should make up missing
		G.W6. legal regulations on the organisation and financing of the health		classes in a form and date appointed
		care system, the provision of health		by coordinator of the course.
		services financed from public funds and		by coordinator of the course.
		the principles of organisation of medical		
		entities, the principles of operation of		
		information and communication tools and		
		services in health care (e-health);		
		E.W38. principles of health-oriented		
		behaviour, basics of prevention and early		
		detection of the most common civilisation		
		diseases and principles of screening for		
		these diseases;		

	G.W21. epidemiology of cancer, in		
	particular nutritional, environmental and		
	other lifestyle-related determinants of		
	cancer risk;		
	G.W22. importance of screening tests in oncology, including the risks associated		
	with diagnostic tests for healthy		
	individuals, and the health benefits in		
	relation to the most common cancers in the		
	Republic of Poland;		
	K_K08 formulate opinions based on own		
	assessment and observation.		
	Seminars:		
	The graduate knows and understands/i	3	
	able to/is ready to:		
	G.U1. describe the demographic structure		
	of the population and, on this basis, assess and predict health problems of the		
	population;		
	G.U3. interpret positive and negative		
	measures of health;		
	B.U1. use knowledge of the laws of		
	physics to explain the effects of external factors such as temperature, acceleration,		
	pressure, electromagnetic fields and		
	ionising radiation on the human body;		
	G.U2. collect information on the		
	conditions and presence of risk factors for		
	infectious and non-infectious diseases and		
	plan preventive activities at various levels of prevention;		
	G.U1. describe the demographic structure		
	of the population and, on this basis, assess		
	and predict health problems of the		
	population;		
	K_K08 formulate opinions based on own assessment and observation.		
Forens	sic Medicine Lectures:	Lectures:	
with E	clements of The graduate knows and understands/i	Informative lecture	
Law	able to/is ready to:	Didactic discussion	Oral test ( > 75%)
Law	and to be better to	Case analysis	
	C.W37: basic principles of diagnostic and	Computer-assisted learning – video	
	therapeutic procedures in poisoning;		
	E.W19: issues of suicidal behavior;		Final written test (≥60%),
		Tutorials:	
		Demonstration with instruction	

E.W4: issues of an abused child and a sexually abused child and the principles of intervention in the case of such patients; G.W7: legal obligations of a doctor in terms of confirming a patient's death; G.W10: legal regulations regarding the doctor's obligations in the event of suspicion of domestic violence; G.W12: legal regulations regarding medical confidentiality, criminal, civil and professional liability of a doctor, the rules of maintaining, storing and sharing medical records, including e-documentation, and the protection of personal data; G.W15: principles of forensic medical diagnosis and opinions in cases involving infanticide and reconstruction of the circumstances of a road accident; G.W18: concept and typology of adverse	exercises
G.W18: concept and typology of adverse events, including medical errors and medical events, their most common causes, effects, principles of prevention and opinions in such cases; G.W20: legal regulations regarding the transfer of information regarding the patient's health during life and after his death, taking into account the scope of information, the group of persons entitled to obtain information and the rules for its transfer to other persons, as well as limitations on the scope of information transferred; G.U8: act in a way that prevents	
undesirable events and ensures maintaining quality in the protection of patient's health and safety, monitors the occurrence of adverse events and responds to them, informs about their occurrence and analyzes their causes; K_K05: notice and recognise own limitations and self-assess educational deficits and needs.  Tutorials:	

The graduate knows and understands/is	
able to/is ready to:	
G.W13: concept of violent death and	
sudden death and the differences between	
trauma and injury;	
G. W14: legal basis and rules of conduct	
of a doctor when examining a corpse at the	
place where it was discovered and the	
forensic medical examination of a corpse;	
G.W16: rules for preparing opinions as an	
expert;	
G.W17: principles of judicial and medical	
opinions regarding the ability to	
participate in procedural activities,	
biological effects and damage to health .	
G.W19: principles of collecting material	
for toxicological and hemogenetic	
tests;	
E.U11: recognise the symptoms of risky and harmful use of alcohol and	
problematic use of other psychoactive substances, symptoms of addiction to	
psychoactive substances and behavioral	
addictions, and propose appropriate	
therapeutic and medical procedures;	
G.U8: act in a way that prevents	
undesirable events and ensures	
maintaining quality in the protection of	
patient's health and safety, monitors the	
occurrence of adverse events and responds	
to them, informs about their occurrence	
and analyzes their causes;	
G.U9: collect blood for toxicological tests	
and secure material for haemogenetic	
tests;	
K_K01: establish and maintain deep and	
respectful contacts with the patient, as well	
as show understanding for ideological and	
cultural differences;	
K_K03: respect medical confidentiality	
and patient rights;	

		K_K05: notice and recognise own		
		limitations and self-assess educational		
		deficits and needs.		
+	N. 1' 1 T		Lectures:	Lectures:
	Medical Law	D.W20: concepts of patient safety and		Lectures:
		safety culture and their aspects:	discussion, essay preparing, case studies	
		organizational, communication and		- activity during the course
		management;		
		G.W5: legal regulations regarding		Seminar:
		patients' rights and the Patient		-writing an essay (chosen topic
		Ombudsman, as well as importantin the		concerning medical law issues)
		field of medical activity, legal regulations		
		in the field of labor law, basics practicing		Alternative:
		the medical profession and functioning of		
		the medical self-government;		- final test
		G.W6: legal regulations regarding the		
		organization and financing of the health		Assessment criteria:
		care system, providing health services		
		financed from public funds and principles		fail – 7 pts (0 - 55%)
		of organization of medical entities,		satisfactory – 8 pts (56 - 67%)
		principles of functioning of tools and		satisfactory plus – 9 pts (68 - 75%)
		services information and communication		good – 10 pts (76 – 83%)
		in health care (e-health);		good plus – 11 pts (84 - 91%)
		G.W7: doctor's legal obligations to		very good – 12 pts (92 - 100%)
		confirm the patient's death;		very good 12 pts (32 10070)
		G.W8 legal regulations regarding medical		
		experiments and research involving		
		humans;		
		G.W9: legal regulations regarding		
		transplants, artificial procreation,		
		termination of pregnancy, aesthetic		
		treatments, palliative care, persistent		
		therapy, mental illnesses, infectious		
		diseases;		
		G.W10: legal regulations regarding the		
		doctor's obligations in the event of		
		suspected violence in the family;		
		G.W11: basic pharmaceutical law		
		regulations, including the principles of		
		marketing medicinal and medical		
		products, issuing prescriptions, including		
		e-prescriptions, reimbursement of		
		medicines, cooperation between the doctor		
		and the pharmacist, reporting of adverse		
		drug reactions;		
		G.W12: legal regulations regarding		
		medical confidentiality, criminal and civil		
		liability and professional doctor, principles		
		of maintaining, storing and sharing medical documentation, including e-		
		documentation, and personal data		
		protection;		

		G.W20: legal regulations regarding the	1	
		provision of information regarding the		
		patient's health during his life and after his		
		death, taking into account the scope of		
		information, the group of authorized		
		persons to obtain information and the rules		
		for transmitting it to other people, as well		
		limitations on the scope of information provided;		
		G.U5: explain to recipients of health		
		services their basic entitlements and the		
		legal basis for the provision of those		
		services;		
		G.U6: issue medical certificates and		
		medical certificates, prepare opinions for		
		patient, authorized bodies and entities,		
		prepare and maintain documentation		
		medical (in electronic and paper form) and		
		use tools and services information and communication in health care (e-health);		
		K_K02: respecting medical confidentiality		
		and patient rights;		
		K_K05: noticing and recognizing one's		
		own limitations and self-assessing		
		educational deficits and needs.		
	Public Health –			
	preparation for			
	LEK			
Group H	Internal Diseases	Tutorials:	Tutorials:	Practical test in clinical conditions (0-
				1 scoring system).
		The graduate knows and understands/is	demonstration with instructions	F
		able to/is ready to:	improvement of practical skills	Extended observation (> 50%).
			academic discussion	
		H.U1 measure and assess basic vital	analysis of case reports	
		functions (temperature, heart rate, blood	utilization of medical simulation methods	
		pressure) and monitor them using a		
		cardiomonitor and a pulse oximeter;		
		H.U28 perform a complete and focused		
		physical examination of the adult tailored		
		to the specific clinical situation;		
		H.U33 confirm the patient's death;		
		H.U5 perform intravenous, intramuscular		
		and subcutaneous administration of the		
		drug;		
			1	i l
		H.U14 perform a standard resting		
		electrocardiogram and interpret its result;		

Paediatrics	H.U31 obtain information from team members, respecting their diverse opinions and specialized competences, take this information into account in the patient's diagnostic and therapeutic plan, and apply ATMIST, RSVP/ISBAR protocols; K_K01 establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences; K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority; K_K03 observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights; K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K07 use objective sources of information; K_K09 implement the principles of professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment.  Tutorials:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  H.U1. measure and assess basic vital functions (temperature, heart rate, blood pressure) and monitor them using a cardiomonitor and a pulse oximeter; H.U4. collect and secure blood and other biological material for laboratory tests, including microbiological ones; H.U6. perform various forms of inhalation	Tutorials:	<ul> <li>Practical exam in clinical settings (scoring system 0-1)</li> <li>Practical exam controlled with check-list (scoring system 0-3)</li> <li>Practical exam in simulation settings (scoring system 0-1)</li> <li>Extended observation (&gt; 50%)</li> </ul>
	cardiomonitor and a pulse oximeter; H.U4. collect and secure blood and other biological material for laboratory tests,		

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	H.U26. interview a child and his/her		
	caregivers, using skills regarding the		
	content, process and perception of		
	communication, taking into account the		
	biomedical and patient perspectives;		
	H.U29. conduct a complete and focused		
	physical examination of the child from the		
	neonatal period to adolescence, adapted to		
	the specific clinical situation;		
	H.U34. conduct check-up tests, including		
	comparison of anthropometric and blood		
	pressure measurements with data on		
	percentile charts, and assess the degree of		
	puberty;		
	H.U35. qualify the patient for		
	immunisation;		
	H.U41. recognise the most common life-		
	threatening conditions, with the		
	application of various imaging techniques;		
	K_K01 establish and maintain deep and		
	respectful contact with the patient, as well		
	as to show understanding for ideological		
	and cultural differences;		
	K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a		
	priority;		
	K_K03 observe medical confidentiality		
	and other patient rights;		
	K_K04 take action towards the patient		
	based on ethical principles, while being		
	aware of the social determinants and		
	limitations resulting from the disease;		
	K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs;		
	K_K06 promote health behaviours;		
	K_K09 implement the principles of		
	professional colleagueship and		
	cooperation in a team of specialists,		
	including representatives of other medical		
	professions, also in a multicultural and		
	multinational environment.		
Surgery	H.U.1 measure and assess basic vital	Tutorials:	Clinical skill practical exam ( 0-1
Surgery	functions (temperature, heart rate,	Bedside (clinical)	grading, a skill is considered passed
	blood pressure) and monitor them	<ul> <li>Assisting surgeries</li> </ul>	based on a proper practical
		Record - keeping	performance):
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Gynaecology and	using a cardiomonitor and a pulse oximeter; H.U4 collect and secure blood and other biological material for laboratory tests, including microbiological ones; H.U5 perform intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous administration of the drug; H.U10 perform urinary bladder catheterization in a woman and a man; H.U11 insert a gastric tube; H.U12 perform a rectal enema; H.U13 perform pleural procedures: puncture and decompression of pneumothorax; H.U16 wash hands surgically, put on sterile gloves, dress for an operation or procedure requiring sterility, prepare the operating field in accordance with aseptic rules and participate in the surgical procedure; H.U17 apply and change a sterile dressing; H.U18 assess and treat a simple wound, including local anesthesia (superficial, infiltration), apply and remove surgical sutures, apply and change a sterile surgical dressing; H.U33 confirm the patient's death; K_K01establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as to show understanding for ideological and cultural differences; K_K03observe medical confidentiality and other patient rights; K_K07use objective sources of information; K_K09implement the principles of professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment.	Demonstration and instruction     Medical simulations  Tutorials:	Practical exam in a simulated clinical setting (0-1 grading, a skill is considered passed based on a proper practical performace): depending on the technical possibilities of the facility.  Extended observation (> 50%)  Practical pass (> 60%) Extended follow-up (> 50%)
Obstetrics	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	<ul><li>demonstration with instruction</li><li>subject exercises</li><li>simulation methods</li></ul>	

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	H.U5. perform intravenous, intramuscular	exercises in the clinic's laboratories     and clinics participation in medical	
	and subcutaneous administration of the	and clinics participation in medical procedures	
	drug;	procedures	
	H.U9. take swabs for microbiological and		
	cytological tests;		
	H.U16. wash hands surgically, put on		
	sterile gloves, dress for an operation or		
	procedure requiring sterility, prepare the		
	operating field in accordance with aseptic		
	rules and participate in the surgical		
	procedures;		
	H.U28. perform a complete and focused		
	physical examination of the adult tailored		
	to the specific clinical situation;		
	=		
	H.U43. perform detection and		
	interpretation of foetal heart function;		
	H.U44. perform activities while assisting		
	in physiological childbirth;		
	K_K01 establish and maintain deep and		
	respectful contact with the patient, as well		
	as to show understanding for ideological		
	and cultural differences;		
	K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a		
	priority;		
	K_K03 observe medical confidentiality		
	and other patient rights;		
	K_K05 identify and recognise own		
	limitations and to self-assess educational		
	deficits and needs;		
	K_K09 implement the principles of		
	professional colleagueship and		
	= _ = _ = _ = _ = _ = _ = _ = _ =		
	cooperation in a team of specialists,		
	including representatives of other medical		
	professions, also in a multicultural and		
	multinational environment;		
	K_K11 accept the responsibility		
	associated with decisions taken as part of		
	professional activities, including self and		
	other people's safety.		
Psychiatry –	Tutorials	Tutorials:	Tutorials:
Practical Clinical	H.U25. interview an adult, including an		
	older adult, using skills regarding the	development and improvement of practical	WRITTEN entry test – 20 test
Clerkship	content, process and perception of	skills	questions – $(0-20 \text{ points}; \ge 60\%,)$
•	communication, taking into account the	analysis of case reports	
		utilization of medical simulation methods	
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biomedical perspective and the patient's • expository methods: filr	n
perspective;	
H.U26. interview a child and his/her	Tutorials:
caregivers, using skills regarding the	
content, process and perception of	Practical test - psychiatric
communication, taking into account the	examination (0-30 points; ≥60%):
biomedical and patient perspectives;	
H.U27. interview a patient in a life-	Extended follow-up (>60%):
threatening situation using the SAMPLE	
scheme;	
H.U28. perform a complete and focused	
physical examination of the adult tailored	
to the specific clinical situation;	
H.U29. conduct a complete and focused	
physical examination of the child from the	
neonatal period to adolescence, adapted to	
the specific clinical situation;	
H.U30. convey unfavourable news using	
the selected protocol (e.g. SPIKES,	
EMPATHY, ABCDE), including	
supporting the family in the process of the	
patient dying with dignity and informing	
the family about the patient's death;	
H.U31. obtain information from team	
members, respecting their diverse opinions	
and specialized competences, take this	
information into account in the patient's	
diagnostic and therapeutic plan, and apply	
ATMIST, RSVP/ISBAR protocols;	
H.U32. conduct a psychiatric examination	
of the patient and assess his/her mental	
state;	
K_K01 establish and maintain deep and	
respectful contact with the patient, as well	
as to show understanding for ideological	
and cultural differences;	
K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a	
priority;	
K_K03 observe medical confidentiality	
and other patient rights;	
K_K04 take action towards the patient	
based on ethical principles, while being	
aware of the social determinants and	
limitations resulting from the disease;	

Emergency Medicine	K_K05 identify and recognise own limitations and to self-assess educational deficits and needs; K_K06 promote health behaviours K_K09 implement the principles of professional colleagueship and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment; K_K11 accept the responsibility associated with decisions taken as part of professional activities, including self and other people's safety.  Tutorials:  The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  H.U1. measure and assess basic vital functions (temperature, heart rate, blood pressure) and monitor them using a cardiomonitor and a pulse oximeter; H.U2. perform non-instrumental and instrumental airway clearing; H.U4. collect and secure blood and other biological material for laboratory tests, including microbiological ones; H.U7. collect arterialised blood; H.U8. perform strip tests, including measuring glucose concentration using a glucometer; H.U13. perform pleural procedures: puncture and decompression of pneumothorax; H.U15. perform defibrillation, electrical	Tutorials:      demonstrations instructions     development and improvement of practical skills in clinical settings     utilization of medical simulation methods (in clinical and medical simulation settings)	Tutorials:  Practical test in a clinical setting (scoring system 0-1, assessment of the performed procedures)  Practical test in a simulation setting (scoring system 0-1, assessment of the performed procedures)  Extended observation (> 50%)
	*		

H.U22. perform anterior nasal tamponade;
H.U23. perform an ultrasound
examination in life-threatening situations
according to the FAST protocol or its
equivalent and interpret its result;
H.U24. use personal protective equipment
appropriate to the clinical situation;
H.U27. interview a patient in a life-
threatening situation using the SAMPLE
scheme;
H.U28. perform a complete and focused
physical examination of the adult tailored
to the specific clinical situation;
H.U30. convey unfavourable news using
the selected protocol (e.g. SPIKES,
EMPATHY, ABCDE), including
supporting the family in the process of the
patient dying with dignity and informing
the family about the patient's death;
H.U31. obtain information from team
members, respecting their diverse opinions
and specialized competences, take this
information into account in the patient's
diagnostic and therapeutic plan, and apply
ATMIST, RSVP/ISBAR protocols;
H.U36. perform oxygen therapy using
non-invasive methods;
H.U37. perform basic life support (BLS)
in neonates and children in accordance
with ERC guidelines;
H.U38. perform advanced neonatal
resuscitation (NLS) and paediatric
resuscitation (PALS) in accordance with
ERC guidelines;
H.U39. perform basic life support (BLS)
in adults, including using an automated
external defibrillator, in accordance with
ERC guidelines;
H.U40. perform advanced life support
(ALS) in adults in accordance with ERC
guidelines;
H.U41. recognise the most common life-
threatening conditions, with the
application of various imaging techniques;

	Family Medicine	H.U42. recognise ophthalmological conditions requiring urgent specialist assistance and provide initial pre-hospital assistance in cases of physical and chemical injuries to the eye;  K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority;  K_K04 take action towards the patient based on ethical principles, while being aware of the social determinants and limitations resulting from the disease;  K_K08 formulate opinions based on own assessment and observation;  K_K11 accept the responsibility associated with decisions taken as part of professional activities, including self and other people's safety.  Tutorials:  H.U1 measure and assess basic vital functions (temperature, heart rate, blood pressure) and monitor them using a cardiomonitor and a pulse oximeter;  H.U25 interview an adult, including an older adult, using skills regarding the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical perspective and the patient's perspective;  H.U26 interview a child and his/her	Tutorials:  clinical tutorials small group work: "case study" small group work: PBL – Problem-Based Learning activities case study computer-assisted learning such as telemedicine, electronic health records	Practical test in a clinical setting (0 - 1 scoring system, recognition of the procedure performed if the measures taken are properly implemented).  Extended observation (> 50%).
		1		
	Family Medicine		Tutorials:	Practical test in a clinical setting (0 -
	Tunniy Wedienie	H.U1 measure and assess basic vital		1 scoring system, recognition of the
		functions (temperature, heart rate, blood		procedure performed if the measures
		1		taken are properly implemented).
			C 1	
		•	_	Extended observation (> 50%).
			telemedicine, electronic health records	
		* *		
		H.U26 interview a child and his/her		
		caregivers, using skills regarding the		
		content, process and perception of		
		communication, taking into account the		
II II				1
		biomedical and patient perspectives;		
		H.U28 perform a complete and focused		
		H.U28 perform a complete and focused physical examination of the adult tailored		
		H.U28 perform a complete and focused physical examination of the adult tailored to the specific clinical situation;		
		H.U28 perform a complete and focused physical examination of the adult tailored to the specific clinical situation; H.U29 conduct a complete and focused		
		H.U28 perform a complete and focused physical examination of the adult tailored to the specific clinical situation; H.U29 conduct a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the		
		H.U28 perform a complete and focused physical examination of the adult tailored to the specific clinical situation; H.U29 conduct a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal period to adolescence, adapted to		
		H.U28 perform a complete and focused physical examination of the adult tailored to the specific clinical situation; H.U29 conduct a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal period to adolescence, adapted to the specific clinical situation;		
		H.U28 perform a complete and focused physical examination of the adult tailored to the specific clinical situation; H.U29 conduct a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal period to adolescence, adapted to the specific clinical situation; H.U10 perform urinary bladder		
		H.U28 perform a complete and focused physical examination of the adult tailored to the specific clinical situation; H.U29 conduct a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal period to adolescence, adapted to the specific clinical situation; H.U10 perform urinary bladder catheterization in a woman and a man;		
		H.U28 perform a complete and focused physical examination of the adult tailored to the specific clinical situation; H.U29 conduct a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal period to adolescence, adapted to the specific clinical situation; H.U10 perform urinary bladder catheterization in a woman and a man; H.U14 perform a standard resting		
		H.U28 perform a complete and focused physical examination of the adult tailored to the specific clinical situation; H.U29 conduct a complete and focused physical examination of the child from the neonatal period to adolescence, adapted to the specific clinical situation; H.U10 perform urinary bladder catheterization in a woman and a man;		

		II II24 conduct chasters test in 1 1		
		H.U34 conduct check-up tests, including		
		comparison of anthropometric and		
		blood pressure measurements with		
		data on percentile charts, and assess		ļ .
		the degree of puberty;		
		H.U35 qualify the patient for immunisation;		
		K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a		
		priority;		
		K_K03 observe medical confidentiality and		
		other patient rights;		
		K_K05 identify and recognise own		
		limitations and to self-assess educational		
		deficits and needs;		
		K_K06 promote health behaviours;		
		K_K07 use objective sources of		
		information;		
		K_K01 establish and maintain deep and		
		respectful contact with the patient, as well		
		as to show understanding for ideological		
		and cultural differences.		
	Selected specialty	In the syllabi of the selected specialty	In the syllabi of the selected specialty courses	In the syllabi of the selected
	Selected specialty	courses		specialty courses - a student has to
				obtain the total number of ECTS
				credits required to complete a given
			******	stage of study
Groups I – holiday work placement	Holiday work placement (4 weeks of patient care at a	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:	Holiday work placement	Observation of attitudes and work on
	hospital ward)	able to/is ready to:		tasks given to the student by the work placement supervisor (work
	nospitat wara)	C.W17 principles of disinfection,		placement logbook)
		sterilisation and aseptic management;		r
		DU.1 respects patients' rights, including:		
		the right to confidentiality, the right to		
		intimacy, the right to dignity, the right of		
		access to health services, the right to die		
		with dignity;		
		with dignity; D.U4 . demonstrate responsibility for		
		with dignity; D.U4 . demonstrate responsibility for improving their own skills and transferring		
		with dignity; D.U4 . demonstrate responsibility for improving their own skills and transferring knowledge to others;		
		with dignity; D.U4 . demonstrate responsibility for improving their own skills and transferring knowledge to others; D.U11 adapt verbal communication to the		
		with dignity; D.U4 . demonstrate responsibility for improving their own skills and transferring knowledge to others;		
		with dignity; D.U4 . demonstrate responsibility for improving their own skills and transferring knowledge to others; D.U11 adapt verbal communication to the needs of the patient, expressing themselves clearly and avoiding medical jargon;		
		with dignity; D.U4 . demonstrate responsibility for improving their own skills and transferring knowledge to others; D.U11 adapt verbal communication to the needs of the patient, expressing themselves clearly and avoiding medical jargon; E.W25 carry out pressure ulcer prevention		
		with dignity; D.U4 . demonstrate responsibility for improving their own skills and transferring knowledge to others; D.U11 adapt verbal communication to the needs of the patient, expressing themselves clearly and avoiding medical jargon; E.W25 carry out pressure ulcer prevention and knows the general principles of		
		with dignity; D.U4 . demonstrate responsibility for improving their own skills and transferring knowledge to others; D.U11 adapt verbal communication to the needs of the patient, expressing themselves clearly and avoiding medical jargon; E.W25 carry out pressure ulcer prevention and knows the general principles of pressure ulcer treatment;		
		with dignity; D.U4. demonstrate responsibility for improving their own skills and transferring knowledge to others; D.U11 adapt verbal communication to the needs of the patient, expressing themselves clearly and avoiding medical jargon; E.W25 carry out pressure ulcer prevention and knows the general principles of pressure ulcer treatment; E.W31 basic issues of prevention and the		
		with dignity; D.U4 . demonstrate responsibility for improving their own skills and transferring knowledge to others; D.U11 adapt verbal communication to the needs of the patient, expressing themselves clearly and avoiding medical jargon; E.W25 carry out pressure ulcer prevention and knows the general principles of pressure ulcer treatment;		

	E.U14 perform medical procedures and		
	treatments, including:		
	1. measuring and assessing basic vital		
	functions (temperature, pulse, blood		
	pressure) and monitoring them using a		
	cardiomonitor and pulse oximeter;		
	2. intravenous, intramuscular and		
	subcutaneous drug administration;		
	3. collection and securing of blood for		
	laboratory tests, including microbiological		
	tests;		
	4. insertion of a gastric tube;		
	5. rectal infusion;		
	E.U15 use personal protective equipment		
	appropriate to the clinical situation;		
	E.U18 maintain patient medical records,		
	also in electronic form, in accordance with		
	the law;		
	K_K01 establish and maintain deep and		
	respectful contact with the patient, as well		
	as to show understanding for ideological		
	and cultural differences;		
	K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a		
	priority;		
	K_K03 observe medical confidentiality		
	and other patient rights;		
	K_K09 implement the principles of		
	professional colleagueship and		
	cooperation in a team of specialists,		
	including representatives of other medical		
	professions, also in a multicultural and		
	multinational environment.		
Holiday	work placement ( The graduate knows and understands/is	Holiday work placement	Observation of attitudes and work on
	ork placement in able to/is ready to:	Honday work placement	tasks given to the student by the
*	lthcare – family		work placement supervisor (work
doctor)	G.W4 concept of public health, its aims,		placement logbook)
	objectives, as well as the structure and		
	organisation of the health system at		
	national and global level and the impact of		
	economic determinants on capacity;		
	G.W12 basic regulations on the		
	organisation and financing of the health		
	service, universal health insurance and the		
	principles of organisation of healthcare		
	provider companies;		
	D.W5 social attitudes towards illness,		
	disability and old age and the specific		
	impact of stereotypes, prejudice and		
	discrimination;		
	G.W6 legal regulations on medical		
	confidentiality, civil and professional		
	liability of the doctor, knows the principles		

of storage and access to medical records
including e-documentation and protection
of personal data;
E.W39 types of biological materials used
in laboratory diagnostics and principles of
collecting material for tests;
D.W7 importance of verbal and non-
verbal communication in communicating
with patients and the concept of trust in
patient interaction;
F.W9 guidelines for cardiopulmonary
resuscitation of neonates, children and
adults;
D.U1 observe ethical patterns in
professional activities, including planning
and conducting the therapeutic process in
and conducting the therapeutic process in accordance with ethical values and the
idea of humanism in medicine;
D.U3 respect the rights of the patient;
D.U10 ask open and closed questions,
conducts internal and final summaries, is
able to communicate and actively listens,
use verbal and non-verbal techniques, encourages the interlocutor to speak;
E.U1 conduct a medical interview with an
adult patient under supervision;
E.U12 recognise conditions requiring
hospitalisation;
E.U14 perform medical procedures and
treatments (measurement of body
temperature, pulse, blood pressure,
standard resting electrocardiogram, pulse
oximetry);
E.U18 keep medical records, including
electronic records in accordance with the
applicable legislation
F.U2 apply and change a sterile dressing;
F.U3 provide care for a simple wound,
applies and changs a sterile dressing on a
surgical wound;
F.U8 manage external bleeding;
K_K02 consider well-being of the patient
as a priority- has the ability to act under
conditions of uncertainty and sometimes
stress;
K_ K03 respect medical confidentiality
and all patients' rights (e.g. the right to
information, to intimacy, to an informed
decision, to a dignified death);
K_K05 recognise own limitations and
perform self-assessment of deficits and
educational needs ;

	K_K09 know how to cooperate with		
	representatives of other professions in the		
	field of health care.		
Holiday work placement (4	The graduate knows and understands/is	Holiday work placement	Observation of attitudes and work on
weeks at the internal	able to/is ready to:		tasks given to the student by the
diseases clinic/ward))			work placement supervisor (work
	E.W7 environmental and epidemiological		placement logbook)
	conditions, causes, symptoms, principles		
	of diagnosis and therapeutic management		
	of the most common internal medicine		
	diseases in adults and their complications:		
	E.W11 recognise the peculiarities in the		
	clinical manifestations, diagnosis and		
	therapy of the most common diseases		
	occurring in older people;.		
	E.W12 recognise emergencies connected		
	with hospitalisation of the elderly;		
	E.W13 basic principles of organizing care for an older adult and the strain placed on		
	the caregiver of an older adult;		
	F.W9 recommendations for		
	cardiopulmonary resuscitation of adults;		
	G.W6 legal regulations concerning		
	medical confidentiality, civil and		
	professional liability of a physician, knows		
	the principles of storing and making the		
	following available: medical records		
	including e-documentation and personal		
	data protection;		
	D.W7 importance of verbal and non-		
	verbal communication in the process of		
	communicating with patients and the		
	concept of trust in interaction with a		
	patient;		
	D.U1 observe ethical patterns in		
	professional activities, including planning		
	and conducting the therapeutic process in		
	accordance with ethical values and the		
	idea of humanism in medicine;		
	D.U3 respect the rights of the patient;		
	D.U10 ask open and closed questions,		
	conducts internal and final summaries,		
	communicate and actively listen, use		
	verbal and non-verbal techniques,		
	encourages the interlocutor to speak;		
	E.U1 take an interview with an adult		
	patient, including an elderly patient, using		
	skills related to content, process and		
	perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient		
	perspective;		

	E.U3 take an interview in a life and health
	emergency situation using the SAMPLE
	scheme;
	E.U12 recognise conditions requiring
	hospitalisation;
	E.U14 perform medical procedures and
	treatments (measurement of body
	temperature, pulse, blood pressure,
	standard resting electrocardiogram, pulse
	oximetry);
	E.U18 maintain medical records, including
	electronic records in accordance with
	current legislation;
	F.U4 recognise the most frequent life-
	threatening conditions, including with the
	use of various techniques;
	E.U9 recognise the most common
	symptoms of diseases in adults, apply
	diagnostic tests and interpret their results,
	perform differential diagnosis, implement
	therapy, monitor effects of treatment and
	assess indications for specialist
	consultations;
	E.U15 use personal protective equipment
	appropriate to the clinical situation;
	E.U16 determine the death of a patient;
	K_K02 consider patient's well-being of
	the patient, has the ability to act under
	conditions of uncertainty and sometimes
	stress;
	K_ K03 respect medical confidentiality
	and all patients' rights (e.g. the right to
	information, to intimacy, to an informed
	decision, to a dignified death);
	K_K05 recognise own limitations and
	performs self-assessment of deficits and
	educational needs;
	K_K09 can cooperate with representatives
	of other professions in the field of health
	protection;
	K_K08 formulate appropriate conclusions
	from own measurements or observations.
Holiday work placen	
week in the emergency	
week in the emergency	
	work placement supervisor (work
	D.W2 concepts of health and illness, the placement logbook)
	influence of the social environment
	(family, work, social relations) and socio-
	cultural conditions (origin, social status,
	religion, nationality and ethnic group) on
	the patient's state of health;

	D.W5 social attitudes towards illness,
	disability and old age and the specific
	impact of stereotypes, prejudices and
	discrimination;
	D.W7 characteristics and role of verbal
	(conscious construction of messages) and
	non-verbal communication (e.g. facial
	expressions, gestures, management of
	silence and space);
	E.W39 types of biological materials used
	in laboratory diagnosis and the principles
	of collecting material for testing;
	F.W9 describe the guidelines for
	cardiopulmonary resuscitation of
	newborns, children and adults;
	newdons, children and adults,
	F.W12 principles of functioning of the
	integrated system of National Medical
	Service;
	G.W4 notion and functions of public
	health, the notion, tasks and methods of
	health promotion, the notion of quality in
	health care and factors influencing it, the
	structure and organisation of the health
	care system at the national and world
	level,
	G.W12 legal regulations concerning
	medical confidentiality, criminal, civil and
	professional liability of a physician, the
	principles of keeping, storing and making
	available medical documentation,
	including e-documentation, and personal
	data protection;.
	D.U1 observe ethical patterns in
	professional actions, including planning
	and conducting the therapeutic process in
	accordance with ethical values and the
	idea of humanism in medicine;
	D.U3 respect the rights of the patient;
	D.U10 ask open and closed questions, is
	able to signal and, actively listen, use
	verbal and non-verbal techniques,
	encourages the interviewee to speak:
	E.U1 conduct a medical interview with an
	adult patient under supervision;
	E.U12 recognise conditions requiring
	hospitalisation;
	E.U14 perform medical procedures and
	treatments (measurement of body
	temperature, pulse, blood pressure,
	standard resting electrocardiogram, pulse
	oximetry);
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	E.U18 keep medical records, including		
	electronic records in accordance with the		
	applicable legal regulations;		
	F.U1 wash his/her hands, put on sterile		
	gloves, dress for a procedure requiring		
	sterility;		
	F.U4 recognise the most common life-		
	threatening conditions, including using		
	various techniques;		
	F.U2 apply and change a sterile dressing;		
	F.U3 assess and dress a simple wound,		
	including local anaesthesia (superficial,		
	intrathecal), insert and remove surgical		
	sutures, insert and change a sterile surgical		
	dressing;		
	F.U8 dress external bleeding;		
	K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a		
	priority, has the ability to act under		
	conditions of uncertainty and sometimes		
	stress		
	K_K03 respect medical confidentiality and		
	all patients' rights (e.g. the right to		
	information, to intimacy, to an informed		
	decision, to a dignified death);		
	K_K05 recognises own limitations and		
	performs self-assessment of deficits and		
	educational needs;		
	K_K09 - cooperate with representatives of		
	other professions in the field of health		
	protection.		
Holiday work placement (2	The graduate knows and understands/is	Holiday work placement	Observation of attitudes and work on
		Holiday work placement	
weeks at the surgery ward,	able to/is ready to:		tasks given to the student by the
including at least 2 patient			work placement supervisor (work
rounds during 2 weeks of	F.W1 causes, symptoms, principles of		placement logbook)
placement)	diagnosis and therapeutic management of		
	the most common diseases requiring		
	surgical intervention in acute and chronic		
	abdominal diseases, organ injuries and		
	bone fractures;		
	F.W3 principles of qualification of		
	patients for surgical procedures, know the		
	principles of performance and the most		
	common complications of basic surgical		
	procedures and invasive diagnostic and		
	therapeutic procedures;		
	F.W6 principles of patient management in		
	the post-operative period - monitoring the		
	patient's condition, analgesic treatment;		
	F.W5 principles of perioperative safety,		
	preparing the patient for surgery,		
	administering general and local		
	administering general and local anaesthesia and controlled sedation;		

	D.U3 respects patients' rights, including:
	the right to confidentiality, the right to
	intimacy, the right to dignity, the right of
	access to health services, the right to a
	dignified death;
	E.U14 perform medical procedures and
	treatments, including:
	1. measuring and assessing basic vital
	functions (temperature, pulse, blood
	pressure) and monitoring them using a
	cardiomonitor and pulse oximeter;
	2. intravenous, intramuscular and
	subcutaneous drug administration;
	F.U1 is willing to assist in a typical
	surgical procedure, is able to prepare the
	surgical field; is able to apply the
	principles of aseptics and antisepsis;
	F.U3 use basic surgical instruments; is
	able to dress a simple wound, to apply and
	change a sterile surgical dressing;
	F.U4 recognise the most common life-
	threatening conditions, including using
	various imaging techniques;
	F.U5 recognise on the basis of radiological
	examination the most common types of
	fractures, especially of long bones;
	F.U6 immobilise limbs ad hoc, choose the
	type of immobilisation in typical clinical
	situations and control the correct blood
	supply to the limb after immobilisation
	dressing placement;
	F.U8 external bleeding;
	F.U12 perform advanced life support
	(ALS) in adults according to ERC
	guidelines;
	K_K01 establish and maintain a deep and
	respectful contact with a patient, as well as
	to show understanding for world-view and
	cultural differences;
	K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a
	priority;
	K_K03 respect medical confidentiality and
	patient's rights:
	K_K09 implement the principles of
	professional colleagueship and
	cooperation in a team of specialists,
	including representatives of other medical
	professions, also in a multicultural and
	multinational environment.
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	liday work placement (2	The graduate knows and understands/is	Holiday work placement	Observation of attitudes and work on
	eks at the paediatrics	able to/is ready to:		tasks given to the student by the
ware	rd, including at least 2			work placement supervisor (work
patie	tient rounds during 2	E.W1 principles of natural feeding,		placement logbook)
wee	eks of placement)	feeding a healthy child and prevention of		
		obesity and nutritional modifications due		
		to disease;		
		E.W2 principles of prevention of		
		childhood illnesses, including screening,		
		balance testing and immunisation;		
		E.W3 environmental and epidemiological		
		conditions, causes, symptoms, principles		
		of diagnosis and therapeutic management		
		of the most common childhood diseases		
		and their complications:		
		1. rickets, tetany, water-electrolyte and		
		acid-base disorders;		
		2. heart defects, myocarditis, endocarditis		
		and pericarditis, cardiomyopathy, cardiac		
		arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial		
		hypertension, pulmonary hypertension,		
		syncope;		
		3. respiratory diseases and allergies,		
		including congenital respiratory defects,		
		bronchial dilatation, respiratory infections,		
		tuberculosis, cystic fibrosis, asthma,		
		allergic rhinitis, urticaria, atopic		
		dermatitis, anaphylactic shock,		
		angioedema;		
		4. anaemia, haemorrhagic diathesis, bone		
		marrow failure conditions, childhood		
		*		
		malignancies including solid tumours		
		typical of childhood, primary and		
		secondary immunodeficiencies;		
		5. acute and chronic abdominal pain,		
		vomiting, diarrhoea, constipation,		
		gastrointestinal bleeding, peptic ulcer		
		disease, inflammatory bowel disease,		
		pancreatic disease, cholestasis, liver		
		disease, food allergies, congenital		
		abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract;		
		6. acute kidney injury, chronic kidney		
		disease, urinary tract infections, urinary		
		tract disorders, congenital defects of the		
		urinary tract, vesicoureteral reflux disease,		
		kidney stones, glomerular diseases,		
		tubulointerstitial diseases (tubulopathies,		
		tubular acidosis), genetically determined		
		kidney diseases, renal hypertension;		
		E.W4 issues of the abused and sexually		
		abused child and principles of intervention		
		with such patients;		

E. W. Sissues of meantal retractions, bythologous continued and sectors, psychococ, so that the continued and sectors, psychococ, and the continued and sectors and the principles of collecting material sectors and the principles of collecting material for treats, which and the continued and patient presents are an arranged all his on content, principles are an arranged all his on content, principles are an arranged and the content, principles are an arranged and the content, principles are an arranged and patient presents are a content and forces of the child from the meantal to adulescent privile and the child from the meantal to adulescent privile alternative to the child from the meantal to adulescent privile alternative and are applied to the specific chimical situation.  E. 1.05 carry and acceptance continued and blood pressure meantarements with data on confide grids and assessing the stage of puberty  E. 1.10 recognise the most examination and alternative and blood pressure meantarements with data on confide grids and assessing the stage of puberty  E. 1.10 recognise the most examination and acceptance and acc	
addictions, autism spectrum disorders in children; E. W3 types of biological materials used in luboratory disparisons and the principles of the properties of the principles of the properties of the principles of the properties o	E.W5 issues of mental retardation,
eating and exerction disorder in telefaces:  E. W.W.S. types of biological materials used in altoratory diagnostics and the principles of collecting material for tests;  C. W. S.	
eating and exerction disorder in telefaces:  E. W.W.S. types of biological materials used in altoratory diagnostics and the principles of collecting material for tests;  C. W. S.	addictions, autism spectrum disorders,
E. Wild yeas of biological material sueds in lubrorancy dispositions and the principles of collecting material for texts:  E.I.T. crollect an interview with a child and their cases, using stift on communication, taking ion account the horizontacid and patient perspectives;  E.I.G. carry out a compiler and focused general panelarity physical examination of the child from the monatule to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical support of the child from the monatule to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical support of the child from the monatule to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical support of the child from the monatule to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical support of the child from the monatule to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical support of the stage of puberty  E.I.G. carry out foliame examinations, including collating unthropometric and blood pressure measurements with data on centile grids and assessing the stage of puberty  E.I.G. the stage of the stage of puberty stage of the stage of puberty  E.I.G. the stage of the stage of the stage of puberty stage of the	
in laboratory diagnostics and the principles of collecting material for tests;  E. H. 20 collect an interview with a child and their carens, sings althis on content.  The collection of the collection of the child	F W39 types of hiological materials used
of collecting material for testes;  E. U.2 collect an interview with a child and their carers, using skills on content, pracess and precipits of communication, and their carers, using skills on content, pracess and praception of communication, and their content of the child from the complete and focused general paneliating physical examination of the child from the normatal to adolescent period adapted to the specific delegated assistation.  E. Hollec carry out a hubbare examinations, including colluting anthropometric and blood pressure measurements with data on centile grids and assessing the stage of puberty  E. Ul0 recognise the most common symptoms of disease in children, graphy, diagnosist tests, and interpret their results, and the communication of the content of the c	in laboratory diagnostics and the principles
F.1/2 collect an interview with a child and their cares, using skills on content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and puttien perspectives.  In the content of the content of the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adaptication; physical entiration; physical entiration of the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adaptication; the crimical situation.  F.1/8 carry out balance examinations, including collating anthropometric and blood pressure measurements with data on certificial grids and assessing the stage of the content of the child from the content of the content of the child from	of collecting material for tests.
their carees, using skills one content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives;  E. U.G. carry out a complete and focused general pacientarine physical examination of the child from the normal to adolescent representation of the child from the content of the child from the child from the children of the specific (chinical) situation.  E. U.S. carry out balance examinations, including collaring anthropometric and blood pressure measurements with data on centile grids and assessing the stage of puberty  E. U.O. recognise the most common symptoms of disease in children, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results of the children of the children and the children	
process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical and patient perspectives; E.16 array out a complete and focused general pseddatric physical examination of the child from the neonata to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical and the period adapted to th	
taking into account the hiomedical and patient perspectives; E.U.6 carry out a complete and focused general poediatric physical examination of the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adopted to the specific clinical and the product of the predict clinical and the state of the product of the predict clinical and the product of the predict of the predict of the predict of the product of	their carers, using skills on content,
pation perspectives; E. H. Ge carry out a complete and focused general pacifarite physical examination of the child from the neconal at no adolescent period adapted to the specific chimical statution.  E. Use carry out balance examinations. B. Use carry out the control of the control	process and perception of communication,
E.UG carry out a complete and focused general pacediaric physical examination of the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical situation.  E.UG carry out balance examinations, including collating anthropometric and blood pressure measurements with data on cernile grids and assessing the stage of puberty  E.UIO recognise the most common symptoms of disease in children, apply common symptoms of disease in children apply common symptoms and assess indications for specialist consultation, particularly for symptoms such as:  1. fever; 2. cough and expectoration; 3. dyspnoea 4. nasal and card discharge; 5. urinary disturbances; 6. rash; 7. growth disorders; 8. palpitations 9. fainting: 11. consultating: 11. consultating: 11. consultating: 12. dyspnoea 13. jamoface; 14. dyspnoea 15. dyspnoea 16. dyspnoea 17. dyspnoea 18. dysp	
general paediatric possical examination of the child from the neonator adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical situation.  E.U8 carry out balance examinations, including collaring anthropometric and blood pressure measurements with data on centile grids and assessing the stage of puberty  E.U10 recognise the most common symptoms of disease in children, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, carry out differential diagnosis, implement therapy, nonator treatment effects and assess indications for specialist consultation, particularly for symptoms such as:  1. fever; 2. cough and expectoration; 3. dysproad and expectoration; 3. dysproad and expectoration; 4. dead and official disturbances; 5. mask; 6. mask; 7. growth disorders; 8. palpitations 9. fainting; 10. abdominal pain; 11. constipation and diarrhoea; 12. dedy-fantion; 13. jaundice; 14. indicate procedures and treatment in a hospital setting; 15. indicate procedures and treatments, including: 16. indicate procedures and treatments in a hospital setting; 17. E.U14 perform medical procedures and treatments, including: 18. indicates (procedures and treatments, including: 19. indicates (procedures and treatments, including: 20. indicates (procedures and treatments) and including in the musing and includin	
the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical situation.  E. Use carry out balance examinations, including collating anthropometric and all blood pressure measurements with data on centle grids and assessing the stage of puberty.  E. UlO recognise the most common symptoms of disease in childran, apply disease in childran dise	
the child from the neonatal to adolescent period adapted to the specific clinical situation.  E. Use carry out balance examinations, including collating anthropometric and all blood pressure measurements with data on centle grids and assessing the stage of puberty.  E. UlO recognise the most common symptoms of disease in childran, apply disease in childran dise	general paediatric physical examination of
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functions (temperature, pulse, blood pressure) and monitoring them using a	treatments, including:
pressure) and monitoring them using a	1. measuring and assessing basic vital
	functions (temperature, pulse, blood
cardiomonitor and pulse oximeter;	
	cardiomonitor and pulse oximeter;

	2. vario	ous forms of inhalation therapy, and		
	make th	ne choice of inhaler for the patient's		
	clinical	condition;		
	3. oxyge	en therapy using non-invasive		
	methods			
		venous, intramuscular and		
		neous drug administration;		
		ction and securing of blood for		
		ory tests, including microbiology;		
		lard resting electrocardiogram, and		
		et the result;		
	7. strip t	testing, including glucose		
	measure	ement using a glucometer;		
	E.U18 r	maintain the patient's medical		
		, including in electronic form, in		
		ance with the law;		
		identify possible indicators of		
		e, including domestic violence,		
		interview to verify if there is a risk		
		patient is experiencing violence,		
		note in the medical record and		
		the 'Blue Card' (Niebieska Karta)		
	procedu			
	K_K02	consider patient's well-being as a		
	priority;	,		
	K_ K03	3 respect medical confidentiality		
	and pati	ients' rights ;		
	K K05	perceive and recognise own		
		ons and perform self-assessment of		
	deficits	and educational needs;		
		cooperate with representatives of		
		rofessions in the field of health		
		folessions in the field of fleatin		
	care;	6 1		
		formulate appropriate conclusions		
		wn measurements or observations.		
		aduate knows and understands/is	Holiday work placement	Observation of attitudes and work on
		is ready to:		tasks given to the student by the
	tetrics ward,			work placement supervisor (work
	g at least 2 patient F.W4 pr	rinciples of eligibility for basic		placement logbook)
rounds	during 2 weeks of surgical	l and invasive		
placeme		stic and therapeutic procedures and		
r	the mos	st common complications		
		female reproductive functions, the		
		rs associated with them and the		
		stic and therapeutic management of		
		nenstrual cycle and its disorders;		
	2) pregr	iological childbirth, pathological		
l l				
	childbir	rth and puerperium;		
	childbir			

	5) birth regulation and assisted
	reproduction;
	6) menopause;
	7) basic gynaecological diagnostics and
	procedures;
	F.W3 basic classical and minimally
	invasive surgical techniques;
	F.W7 principles of postoperative treatment
	with analgesic therapy and postoperative
	monitoring;
	C.W17 principles of disinfection,
	sterilisation and aseptic management;
	D.U3 respect the rights of the patient,
	including: the right to confidentiality, the
	right to intimacy, the right to dignity, the
	right to access health services, the right to
	die with dignity;
	E.U5 perform a complete and focused
	physical examination of an adult including
	gynaecological;
	E.U18 maintain the patient's medical
	records, including in electronic form, in
	accordance with the law;
	E.U22 administer rational antibiotic
	therapy depending on the patient's clinical
	condition;
	F.U1 wash his/her hands surgically, to put
	on sterile gloves, to dress for an operation
	or a procedure requiring asepsis, to
	prepare the operating field according to
	the principles of asepsis and to participate
	in an operation;
	F.U13 apply correct medical management
	of physiological pregnancy and
	puerperium according to standards of
	perinatal care;
	F.U14 recognise the most common
	symptoms indicating abnormal course of
	pregnancy and puerperium, apply and
	interpret diagnostic tests, perform
	differential diagnostics, implement
	therapy, monitor effects of treatment
	(abdominal pain, uterine contractions,
	bleeding from the reproductive tract,
	abnormal heart rate and foetus movement,
	arterial hypertension);
	F.U15 perform detection and interpretation
	of foetal heart function;
	F.U16 recognise incipient labour and signs
	of abnormal labour;
	F.U17 assist in a physiological birth;
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		F.U18 apply the correct medical		
		management of abnormal genital tract		
		bleeding, absence of menstruation, pelvic		
		pain (pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic		
		pregnancy), vaginitis and vulvodynia,		
		sexually transmitted diseases;		
		F.U22 obtain information from team		
		members respecting their diverse opinions		
		and specialist competencies and		
		incorporate this information into the		
		patient's diagnostic and therapeutic plan		
		and apply ATMIST, RSVP/ISBAR		
		protocols;		
		E.U18 maintain the patient's medical		
		records, including in electronic form, in		
		accordance with legal regulations;		
		K K01 establish and maintain a deer		
		K_K01 establish and maintain a deep and		
		respectful contact with a patient, as well as		
		show understanding for world-view and		
		cultural differences;		
		K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a		
		priority;		
		K_K03 observe medical confidentiality		
		and respect patients' rights;		
		K_K09 - comply with the rules of		
		colleagueship and appropriate rules of		
		cooperation in a team, including with		
		representatives of other medical		
		professions, also in a multicultural		
		environment.		
	Holiday work placement (2	The graduate knows and understands/is	Holiday work placement	Observation of attitudes and work on
	weeks at the intensive care	able to/is ready to:		tasks given to the student by the
	unit, including at least 2			work placement supervisor (work
	patient rounds during 2	F.W6 principles of perioperative safety,		placement logbook)
	weeks of placement)	preparing the patient for surgery,		
		administering general and local		
		anaesthesia and controlled sedation;		
		F.W7 postoperative treatment with		
		analgesic therapy and postoperative		
		monitoring;		
		F.W8 indications and principles of		
		intensive care;		
		F.W9 current guidelines for		
		cardiopulmonary resuscitation of		
		newborns, children and adults;		
		F.W14 principles of management of long-		
		F.W14 principles of management of long- duration central venous catheters; F.W23 principles of suspicion and		
		F.W14 principles of management of long- duration central venous catheters; F.W23 principles of suspicion and		
		F.W14 principles of management of long- duration central venous catheters;		

		automated external defibrillator, in accordance with ERC guidelines; F.U12 perform advanced life support (ALS) resuscitation in adults according to ERC guidelines; E.U18 keep medical records of a patient, including in electronic form, in accordance with legal regulations; K_K02 consider patient's well-being as a priority; K_K03 respect medical confidentiality and all patients' rights; K_K05 perceive his/her own limitations and carry out self-evaluation of deficits and needs; K_K09 cooperate with representatives of other professions in the field of health protection.		
Elective groups of courses, e.g., university-wide courses or courses included in another field of study that are unrelated to a specific field of study	Elective Courses – sem. I (I year)  Elective Courses – sem. II (I year)  Elective Courses – sem. III (II year)  Elective Courses – sem. IV (II year)  Elective Courses – sem. V i VI (III year)  Elective Courses – sem. VII i VIII (IV year)  Elective Courses – sem. IX i X (V year)	In the syllabi of the course selection	In the syllabi of the course selection, in University's offer	In the syllabi of the course selection  – the student must obtain the total number of ECTS credits required to complete a given stage of study
Physical Education	Physical Education 1	The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  D.W3 human behaviour conducive to maintaining health and the principles of motivating the patient to pro-health behaviour (Prochaska and DiClemente model of change, motivational interviewing); D.U11 adapt the way of verbal communication to the patient's needs, express oneself in an understandable way and avoiding medical jargon; E.U21 provide health education to the patient; E.U28 identify social determinants of health;	Tutorials: - Visual methods: demonstration with explanation, film, slides - Verbal methods: description, explanation, clarification - Movement teaching methods: analytical, synthetic and global - Methods of teaching technique in sports games: repetition - Methods used in the formation of motor skills: repetition, small and medium loads, circuit, circuit-stationary. Forms of exercise: team, frontal, individual	Tutorials: Technically correct performance of a physical exercise developed in class (scoring 0-1) Oral test ( > 75%) Extended observation (> 50%)

	Physical Education 2	G.W4. concept and functions of public health, the notion, tasks and methods of health promotion; K_K01 establish and maintain a deep and respectful contact with a patient, as well as show understanding for world-view and cultural differences; K_K06 promote health behaviours; The graduate knows and understands/is able to/is ready to:  D.W3 human behaviour conducive to maintaining health and the principles of motivating the patient to pro-health behaviour (Prochaska and DiClemente model of change, motivational interviewing); D.U11 adapt the way of verbal communication to the patient's needs, expressing oneself in an understandable way and avoiding medical jargon; E.U21 provide health education to the patient; E.U28 identify social determinants of health; G.W4. know the concept and functions of public health, the notion, tasks and methods of health promotion; K_K01 establish and maintain a deep and respectful contact with a patient, as well as show understanding for world-view and cultural differences; K_K06 promote health behaviours.	Tutorials: - Visual methods: demonstration with explanation, film, slides Verbal methods: description, explanation, clarification Movement teaching methods: analytical, synthetic and global Methods of teaching technique in sports games: repetition Methods used in the formation of motor skills: repetition, small and medium loads, circuit, circuit-stationary. Forms of exercise: team, frontal, individual	Exercises: Technically correct performance of a physical exercise developed in class (Scoring 0-1) Oral test ( > 75%) Extended observation (> 50%)
Foreign Language				
Work Placements Introductory courses	Occupational Health and Safety and Ergonomics	The graduate:  - describes the basic principles of ergonomics and the necessary health and safety regulations; - explains his/her rights and responsibilities in this regard; - defines and recognises common hazards potentially occurring at NCU; - is able to describe accident and evacuation procedures; - adheres to the rules and standards applicable to a chemist; understands and appreciates the importance of caring for	discussion, classic method problem	Final written credit – e-learning test on Moodle platform (≥60%):

		health and the environment in his/her own actions and those of others.				
	Training on Student Rights and Obligations	The graduate:  - lists and characterises the basis of legal acts in force at the University; - has the ability to move around and function in the University; - adapts to the rules of the University	conversational lecture	Final writte	en credit - test	
	Cooperation with the Medical Library	The graduate:  - knows the structure of a library; - knows how to use the library collection catalogue system; - respects the library resources of the University.	informative lecture		n credit - test	
Diploma project and/ or diploma examin	nation		-	Objecti	ive Structured Clinical Examination	
		Work placements				
<b>Duration of Work placements</b>		600 h	ours (20 ECTS)			
	Holiday Work Placement in Patient Care – place: health care units – hospital wards Work Placement in Open Health Care – place: health care units – family doctor practice Work Placement in Internal Diseases – place: health care units – internal diseases clinic or ward Work Placement in Surgery - place: health care units – surgery clinic or ward Work Placement in Paediatrics – place: health care units – paediatric clinic or ward Work Placement in Emergency Care - place: health care units – anaesthesiology and intensive care clin or ward Work Placement in Obstetrics and Gynaecology - place: health care units – obstetrics and gynaecolog clinic or ward					
Rules of Work placements	Inclu	ided in work placement regul	ations, syllabi and work <b>j</b>	placement logboo	oks	
	Detai	led allocation of ECTS credits				
Academic or artistic disciplines, to which	n learning outcomes refer:					
	Artistic or a	cademic discipline		ECTS credi		
1.	medi	cal sciences	r	number 360	100	

Groups of coursess	Course	No of ECTS credits	No of ECTS credits in the discipline:  Medical Science	No of ECTS credits for elective courses	No of ECTS credits obtained by the student in classes within contact hours with the teacher or tutor	No of ECTS credits obtained by the student as a result of: courses related to academic activity within a discipline or disciplines, to which the field of study is assigned courses focused on training practical skills
Course group I	Anatomy (1/2)	7	7		4,8	7
Morphological Sciences (group A)	Anatomy (2/2)	8	8		4,4	8
	Histology	5	5		2,8	5
	Embriology	1,5	1,5		0,88	1,5
Course group II	General Chemistry	1,5	1,5		0,88	1,5
Basic Sciences in Medicine (group B)	Biochemistry (1/2)	4,5	4,5	-	2,28	4,5
	Biochemistry (2/2)	5,5	5,5		3,16	5,5
	Biophysics	3	3		1,88	3
	Cell Biology and Cytophysiology	3,5	3,5		1,8	3,5
	Molecular Biology	3,5	3,5		1,76	3,5
	Physiology with Elements of Clinical Physiology (1/2)	5	5		2,88	5
	Physiology with Elements of Clinical Physiology (2/2)	7	7		3,68	7
	Scientific Research Methodology	1,5	1,5		1	1,5
	Biostatistics	0,5	0,5		0,37	0,5
	Alternative Preclinical Models with Computer Analysis	1,5	1,5		0,76	1,5

Course group III	Immunology	3	3	1,52	3
Preclinical Sciences (group C)	Basics of Medical Genetics	3	3	1,6	3
	Parasitology	2	2	1,48	2
	Pathophysiology	6	6	3,2	6
	Mikrobiology	4	4	2,24	4
	Pathomorphology	13	13	6,88	13
	Pharmacology and Toxicology	8	8	6,08	8
	Gene Therapy	1,5	1,5	1,06	1,5
	Cancer Genetics with Elements of Genetic Diagnostics	2	2	1,4	2
	Regenerative Medicine	1	1	0,7	1
Behavioural and Social Sciences with Elements of Professionalism and Communication, Including the Idea of Humanism in Medicine (group D).	Medical Psychology with Elements of Interpersonal Communication	1	1	0,73	1
	Medical Polish - I year sem. II	2	2	1,33	2
	Medical Polish – II year sem. III	2,5	2,5	1,33	2,5
	Medical Polish - II year sem. IV	3,5	3,5	1,33	3,5
	Communication in Medicine II year	2	2	1,24	2
	Communication in Medicine III year	2	2	1,24	2
	Medical Ethics	1	1	0,64	1
	Medical Sociology with Elements of Professionalism	1	1	0,64	1
	History of Medicine with Elements of Philosophy	1,5	1,5	0,9	1,5
	Medical Psychology with Elements of Crisis Intervention	1	1	0,68	1
N. G. I. NGW. I. I.G. I.	Effective Learning and Effective Learning Techniques	1	1	0,68	1
Non-Surgical Clinical Sciences (group E)	Introduction to Internal Diseases	5,5	5,5	2,88	5,5
	Introduction to Paediatrics	4,5	4,5	2,5	4,5
	Laboratory Medicine	2,5	2,5	1,64	2,5
	Clinical Genetics and Prenatal Genetics	1,5	1,5	1	1,5
	Clinical Pharmacology	1,5	1,5	1,04	1,5
	Cardiology	4,5	4,5	2,44	4,5
	Nephrology	3	3	1,63	3
	Endocrinology and Diabetology	3,5	3,5	2,07	3,5
	Allergology with Clinical Immunology	2,5	2,5	1,58	2,5
	Gastroenterology	2,5	2,5	1,75	2,5

	Haeamtology	3	3	1,88	3
	Rheumatology	2,5	2,5	1,68	2,5
	Dermatology and Venereology	6	6	3,28	6
	Pulmonology with Elements of Pulmonary Oncology	3	3	1,72	3
	Paediatrics	7,5	7,5	5,21	7,5
	Neonatology	1,5	1,5	1	1,5
	Neurology	4	4	2,07	4
	Psychiatry	5	5	3,68	5
	Infectious Diseases	3	3	2,44	3
	Geriatrics	1,5	1,5	0,88	1,5
	Rehabilitation	2,5	2,5	1,6	2,5
	Palliative Medicine	2,5	2,5	1,7	2,5
	Clinical Oncology	3	3	1,83	3
	Family Medicine	4	4	2,96	4
Surgical Clinical Sciences (group F)	Laboratory Medicine	6	6	3,52	6
	Vascular Surgery	2	2	1,23	2
	Thoracic Surgery	2	2	1,24	2
	General and Endocrine Surgery	4	4	2,44	4
	Surgical Oncology	1,5	1,5	1,13	1,5
	Transplantology	1,5	1,5	1,03	1,5
	Ortopaedics and Traumatology	3	3	1,76	3
	Nuclear Medicine	0,5	0,5	0,48	0,5
	Introduction to Surgery	4,5	4,5	2,38	4,5
	Cardiac Surgery	1,5	1,5	1,24	1,5
	Gynaecology and Obstetrics	8,5	8,5	5,76	8,5
	Neurosurgery with Elements of Neurooncology	3	3	2,08	3
	Urology and Andrology	3	3	2,07	3
	Paediatric Surgery	2,5	2,5	1,5	2,5
	Otolaryngology	3	3	2,08	3
	Ophthalmology	3	3	2,08	3
	Plastic Surgery	1,5	1,5	1,07	1,5
	Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care	3	3	2,13	3
	Emergency Medicine	2,5	2,5	1,64	2,5
	Introduction to Dentistry	0,5	0,5	0,37	0,5
	First Aid	1,5	1,5	0,83	1,5
	Techniques of Medical Procedures	1	1	0,57	1
Legal and Organisational Aspects of Medicine (group G)	Hygiene and Epidemiology	1,5	1,5	1,2	1,5

	Public Health	1	1		0,6	1
	Medical Law	1,5	1,5		0,92	1,5
	Preparation for Final Medical Examination - LEK (Public Health)	0,5	0,5		0,37	0,5
	Forensic Medicine with Elements of Law	3	3		2,46	3
Practical Clinical Clerkship in the 6th year (group H)	Internal Diseases	16	16		9,68	16
	Paediatrics	8	8		4,88	8
	Surgery	8	8		4,88	8
	Gynaecology and Obstetrics	4	4		4	4
	Psychiatry	4	4		4	4
	Emergency Medicine	4	4		4	4
	Family Medicine	4	4		2,44	4
	Selected Specialty	12	12		12	12
Work Placements (group I)	Work placement in patient care	4	4		4	
	Work placement in open healthcare	3	3		3	
	Work placement in internal diseases	4	4		4	
	Work placementin surgery	2	2		2	
	Work placement in paediatrics	2	2		2	
	Work placement in emergency care	1	1		1	
	Work placement in anaesthesiology and intensive care	2	2		2	
	Work placement in gynaecology and obstetrics	2	2		2	
Physical Education	Physical Education1	0				
	Physical Education2	0				
Elective Groups of courses, e.g.,	Elective Courses – semester I	2	2	2		
university-wide courses or courses included in another field of study that are unrelated to	Elective Courses – semester II	2	2	2		
a specific field of study	Elective Courses – semester III	2	2	2		
	Elective Courses – semester IV	2	2	2		
	Elective Courses – semester V/VI	2	2	2		
	Elective Courses semester VII/VIII	1	1	1		
	Elective Courses semester IX/X	1	1	1		
Work placements Introductory courses	Occupational Health and Safety and Ergonomics	0	0			
	Training on Student Rights and Obligations	0	0			

	Cooperation with the Medical Library	0	0			
Foreign language						
Diploma project and/or diploma examinationf		-				
TOTAL:		360 100 %	360 100%	12 3,3%	230,75 64,1%	328 91,1%

Course modules	Course	Course content
Course module A Morphological Sciences	Normal anatomy	The course Normal Anatomy in the first year of studies is intended to provide students with knowledge of the structure and function of thehuman body. This constitutes the basis for further study of other general and clinical subjects. The knowledge acquired by the students will be necessary, among other things, to interpret and evaluate differences between normal andpathological pathological macroscopic images.
	Histology	Histology is the study of the structure, development and function of tissues, organs and systems. It allows to learn about the microscopic structure and functions of individual types of tissues and organs in relation to their activities. Understanding and improving the principles of proper microscopic observation and correct interpretation of the image from under the microscope is also the basis for expanding knowledge in other subjects, e.g. pathomorphology or physiology.
	Embryology	Embryology is the branch of biology that studies the prenatal development of gametes, fertilization, and development of embryos and fetuses. It provides a foundation for an understanding of the form and relationships of cells, tissues and organs in defined regions of the body. Knowledge of Embryology is a fundamental requirement for the acquisition of clinical skills and interpretation of diagnostic imaging. The course is intended to aid students in understanding knowledge on the critical stages of normal development of humans but also the effects of teratogens, genetic mutations and environmental factors on it. In achieving this objective, students will be prepared for better understanding of some primary and clinical courses, e.g. Genetics, Pediatrics.
Course module B Foundations of Medicine	General chemistry	The aim of teaching is to deepen the knowledge of chemical processes taking place in the surrounding world.  Understanding the importance of chemistry in biological and medical sciences to the extent necessary for further medical studies.
	Biochemia	The aim of teaching the subject is to prepare students to study clinical subjects as well as to work in a future profession. The provided content allows to learn about the structure of the most important biomolecules (proteins, vitamins), their physiological functions, as well as the influence of pathological modifications of these molecules on the course of human metabolism. Knowledge of the structure of enzymes, their operation and regulation methods is necessary to understand metabolic changes in physiological and pathological states. The next goals of teaching the subject are to learn about the course of the basic metabolic pathways, as well as the ways of their regulation and the specificity of biochemical changes in the main tissues and systems of the human body, as well as to understand the role of disorders of these processes in the development of basic metabolic diseases with an environmental and genetic background.
	Biophysics	The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the fundamental rights and physical and biophysical phenomena and develop intuition and a critical look at the results of the measurements.

	Cell biology and cytophysiology	The subject of Cell biology and cytophysiology is to familiarize the student with the basic living unit of the organism. The program of lectures and tutorials covers issues presenting the cell as a perfectly integrated unit of structure and function, and will familiarize Students with the basic techniques used in research at the cellular level.
	Molecular biology	Molecular Biology classes are scheduled for the first semester, encompassing 20 hours of lectures and 20 hours of tutorials. The primary objective is to equip students with the foundational knowledge necessary to engage with clinical subjects. Understanding the molecular underpinnings of human physiology is imperative for their daily professional practice.
	Human physiology with the elements of clinical physiology	The human physiology course enables the Student to learn the basic concepts and understand the regulatory processes of individual organs and systems. It also allows us to understand the relationships between individual elements of the human body.
	Research methodology	Elementary knowledge of designing and conducting research, in particular research problems, methods, techniques and research tools.
	Biostatistics	The aim of the course is to teach Student statistical analysis together with statistical inference and graphical presentation of data.
	Alternative Preclinical Models with Computational Analysis	The course "Alternative Preclinical Models with Computer Analysis" introduces students to the fundamentals of cell culture within the context of healthcare. It explores how human cells can be grown in lab settings to mimic diseases, particularly focusing on cancer research. Additionally, students learn to analyze how cells react to different conditions, such as the presence of various substances in their environment. The course also covers the use of clinical and preclinical databases, providing students with the skills to create and analyze their own datasets using relevant tools.
Course module C Preclinical Sciences	Immunology	The subject is conducted in the form of lectures, seminars and laboratory tutorials. The subject includes: introduction to immunology, characterization of innate and adaptive immune responses as well as the most important aspects of immunity in medicine and biology. Students learn the proper functioning of defense mechanisms, as well as selected issues of immunopathology. They acquire knowledge about the use of knowledge of defense mechanisms in medicine (e.g. immunodiagnostics, transplantology) and in scientific research.
	Basic of medical genetics	During classes, students learn the basics of the mechanisms of human genetic diseases (including cancer) and congenital malformations, commonly present in the population. The lectures and tutorials present the genetic syndromes and diseases, as well as diagnostic methods (cytogenetic and molecular) used in clinical genetics.
	Parasitology	The general objectives of the course are to teach students biology of human parasites, pathogenesis of parasitic diseases and diagnostic methods in parasitology. The main aim of the course is to make the students ready to learn clinical subjects as well as to prophylaxis, diagnostics and therapeutics of parasitic diseases.
	Pathophysiology	Pathophysiology describes etiology and origins of mechanisms for functional disorders within an organism in various pathological stages. It covers pathophysiology of organs and systems, issues in relation to changes in adaptation functions of organism, disorders of organism's regulatory functions, metabolic disorders and pathophysiology of cancer.
	Microbiology	This course introduces students to the human physiological microbiota; local, organ, and systemic infections; their etiology, epidemiology, pathomechanisms; and microbiological diagnostics. Students learn about the most common human pathogens, their morphology, properties, pathogenicity, identification methods, antimicrobial susceptibility testing, mechanisms of antimicrobial resistance, asepsis and antisepsis principles, and laboratory work standards in microbiology.

	Pathomorphology	The purpose of the Pathology course is studying and understanding etiology, pathogenesis, morphology and functional changes of diseases. Topics of the lectures focus on general pathology, seminars and microscopic tutorials aim at extending knowledge and discussing the lecture associated withpics, and laboratory tutorials focus on preparing and
		processing histopathological slides as well as additional pathology techniques, immunohistochemistry and molecular pathology techniques used in a laboratory.
	Pharmacology and toxycology	The subject "Pharmacology and toxicology" deals with the therapeutic effect of drugs, the indication for its use, possible side effects and contraindications to the use of particular groups of drugs, toxicological aspects. During the classes, individual groups of drugs are discussed, taking into account the above-mentioned aspects.
	Tumor genetics with elements of genetics diagnostics	The subject Cancer genetics with elements of genetic diagnostics aims to teach achievements in the field of genetic processes leading to the development of malignant and hereditary human tumors, with particular emphasis on advanced knowledge in the field of laboratory oncogenetics. The acquired knowledge and skills will allow you to assess the diagnostic value of genetic tests in oncology and their usefulness in the diagnostic and therapeutic process.
	Gene therapy	The subject Gene therapy is designed to present basic information on gene therapy and gene immunotherapy for solving problems of a practical nature, in particular attempts to treat cancer using gene therapy (TG) and gene immunotherapy. The theoretical basis presented in the lectures includes definitions, strategies, techniques and tools of TG, as well as examples of treated diseases and clinical trials. The practical tutorials are designed to familiarize students with basic laboratory techniques used in gene therapy, particularly the principles of vector construction, transfection of target cells and evaluation of the efficiency of procedures in transfecting cell lines, as well as attempts to program cells of the immune system.
Course module D Behavioral and Social Sciences	Medical Psychology with Elements of Interpersonal Communication	The course equips students with basic knowledge, skills, and competences for building and maintaining social contact.
	Medical polish for foreign students	The subject of Polish as a foreign language aims to introduce vocabulary related to the student's everyday life. The appropriate choice of vocabulary is to help the student to function in the reality surrounding him. The vocabulary is related to the student's everyday life and relates to shopping, eating, entertainment, way of spending free time, services and health.
	Medical Communication – Year II	The aim is to provide knowledge about medical communication and history-taking (with detailed discussion of the biomedical part) and practical skills. It shapes and strengthens a patient-centered attitude. It teaches effective information transfer, including obtaining informed consent and engaging patients in shared decision-making. Practical application of communication skills in simulated clinical scenarios.
	Medical Communication – Year III	As above, with additional focus on applying communication skills, engaging patients in decisions, resolving conflict situations from organizational causes and patient types, awareness of communication barriers; communication rules in medical practice with pediatric, geriatric, disabled patients, patients in end-of-life situations, their families, and within the medical team.
	Medical Ethics	Medical ethics is the result of the development of deontological thought. At the heart of medical practice are many moral issues that the physician will need to resolve. The Code of Medical Ethics is helpful in this regard.
	Sociology of Medicine	The aim of the classes is to familiarize students with the social causes and consequences of disease and disability.  The student learns about the psychosocial problems of the patient and his social environment. The aim of the classes is to prepare the student to take social factors into account in everyday medical practice.
	History of Medicine with Elements of Philosophy	Main aim: to acquaint students with basic philosophical knowledge, especially philosophy of science and philosophy of medicine; students learn key philosophical ideas and systems.

	Medical Psychology with Elements of Crisis Intervention	Equips students with basic knowledge, skills, and social competences in medical psychology, including health behaviors, coping with stress, and issues related to crisis intervention.
	Effective Learning and Techniques of Efficient Studying	Aims to increase students' self-awareness and competences in more effective learning.
Course module E non-surgical clinical sciences	Introduction to Internal Diseases	The course aims to prepare the students for clinical courses in internal diseases and to bridge basic sciences with clinical disciplines. During the course students are familiarized with the process of clinical decision making. In details, student are taught: how to properly take medical history, how to appropriately examine a patient, when to implement a particular diagnostic test as well as how to critically appraise its value in order to establish a correct diagnosis. A comprehensive overview of signs and symptoms of various cardiovascular, respiratory, gastrointestinal, urogenital, and haematological disorders is given to students during lectures, seminars and tutorials. Seminars are planned to provide the students with the basics of physical examination. The lectures cover symptoms and differential diagnosis of the discussed conditions. Tutorials include practical classes at the patients' bedside. Students apply their theoretical knowledge on history taking and physical examination gained at lectures and seminars during practical classes with patients. Students obtain practical knowledge on sign and symptoms, as well as interpretation of diagnostic tests. Students assist to diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Students, as observers, participate in clinical decision making. During the course, the basics of proper medical documentation keeping is presented as well.
	Laboratory medicine	Principles of laboratory diagnosis of the most common diseases in adults and children.  Laboratory diagnosis of: disturbances of lipid metabolism, diabetes mellitus, thyroid disorders, liver disorders (assessment of enzymes activity, plasma proteins, acute phase proteins, viral infections), tumour markers, acute coronary syndromes, heart failure, kidney function.
	Introduction to Pediatrics	The aim of the subject "Introduction to paediatrics" is to help students become familiar with pediatric issues, including physiological and pathological basis of child development and current prophylactic strategies. During lectures and tutorials students will acquire knowledge how to take medical history and perform medical examination of a child of every age.
	Dermatology and venerology	Dermatology with venereology is one of the basic specialties. Dermatology deals with the diagnosis and treatment of skin lesions and its appendages (hair, nails) as well as some systemic diseases manifesting primarily on the skin. Venereology is a field of medicine dealing with diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.
	Rehabilitation	Rehabilitation is a field that deals comprehensively with improving the quality of life and functioning of a person with disorders resulting from a past or ongoing disease. During the Rehabilitation classes, issues related to the rehabilitation of patients with various types of dysfunctions of the musculoskeletal system and the nervous system will be presented in a condensed manner. The aim of the classes is to have knowledge about the role and methods used in rehabilitation
	Allergology and Clinical Immunology	The course includes learning how to recognize and treat allergies and diseases related to immune system disorders, including allergic diseases. The knowledge and skills gained during the implementation of this subject will be useful in understanding the essence of many diseases in the fields of dermatology, otolaryngology, pulmonology, ophthalmology and internal medicine. The acquired knowledge will allow for a comprehensive approach to the patient's health problems related to the impaired functioning of the immune system and its more effective treatment.

		In order to complete the course, it is necessary to have a good command of the diagnostics of internal diseases and the basics of immunology.
Haemato	ology	Developing professional skills related to hematology using knowledge acquired during lectures and exercises - the most common hematological diseases (cancer and non-cancer), life-threatening conditions in hematology, diagnosis of diseases in the field of primary health care
Neurolog	gy	Aims to review and expand issues in anatomy and physiology of the nervous system and to introduce symptoms of structural and functional disorders underlying neurological diseases. The clinical part focuses on neurological examination skills, diagnostics, and treatment.
Rheumat	tology	The subject of rheumatology is intended to prepare the student in the basics of diagnosis and treatment of rheumatic diseases, taking into account the latest diagnostic techniques in systemic connective tissue diseases, systemic vasculitis, seronegative spondyloarthropathies, crystallopathies, soft tissue rheumatism, degenerative disease and osteoporosis.
Cardiolo	ogy	The subject "Cardiology" is aimed at learning how to recognize, diagnose and treat basic diseases of the cardiovascular system and how to respond to life-threatening conditions resulting from these diseases.
Paediatri	ics	The subject of the course deals with selected issues of developmental age and aims to familiarize with the most common diseases in the field of allergology, gastroenterology, haematology and paediatric oncology, nephrology, pulmonary diseases, immunology, cardiology, paediatric neurology and endocrinology and basic knowledge of metabolic diseases. During the classes, students improve the skills of recognising, diagnosing and treatment of childhood diseases, and the skills of communication with the paediatric patient and its parents.
Endocrin	nology and Diabetology	The aim of the course is to provide students with the knowledge about clinical symptoms, diagnosis and current treatment of endocrine diseases.
	ology with Elements of ary Oncology	During the course students acquaint with general symptomathology of lung diseases. analyse diseases entity; detail symtopathology, differentiation and treatment. The students also acquaint with education in the range of the smoking of the tobacco. All classes represent the risk factor morbidity rate, particular in infectious diseases (the tuberculosis of lungs).
Gastroen	nterology	As part of the course, students learn about the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of digestive system diseases.
Nephrolo	ogy	The subject of nephrology is intended to prepare the student in the basics of diagnosis and treatment of primary and secondary kidney diseases, hypertension, water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders, as well as renal replacement therapy with hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis.
Infectiou	is diseases	The aim of the course "Infectious Diseases" is to study epidemiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious diseases. The aim of the course "Infectious Diseases" is to present modern knowledge of epidemiology and clinics of infectious diseases, tropical diseases with particular emphasis on current biological threats such as e.g. hepatotropic virus and HIV infections. The course will present principles applicable to diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases including subjective and physical examination, interpretation of diagnostic test results leading to proper diagnosis and treatment. Principles of isolation of persons infectious or suspected of infectious disease will be discussed.
Neonatol	logy	The subject neonatology aims to acquire basic knowledge about the physiology and pathology of the newborn, including prematurely born newborns. The student will acquire the skills to assess the health condition of the newborn, perform a physical examination of the newborn, interpret the results of laboratory and imaging tests, learn

		methods of proper nutrition of newborns and the principles of preventive health care necessary to maintain health and support proper development from neonatal age.
	Geriatrics	Lectures and seminars on the subject are aimed at familiarizing students with basic issues in geriatrics. The exercises aim to develop selected practical skills regarding preventive, diagnostic, and therapeutic management of elderly patients. The student will learn the skills of geriatrics.
	Palliative Medicine (including nutrition)	Course contains main information about palliative care and care of dying people and their families before and after death of patient. Palliative care focuses on symptomatic management and emergency treatment.
	Clinical Genetics with Prenatal Diagnostics	Students learn mechanisms of genetic diseases (including neoplastic) and congenital defects common in the population; genetic testing methods (cytogenetic and molecular) in clinical genetics; and ethical aspects of genetic testing.
	Psychiatry with elements of sexology	The aim of Psychiatry with elements of sexology course is to familiarize students with specificity of mental disorders, including principles of contact with a psychiatric patient, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and law regulations in psychiatry.
	Family medicine	The subject "Family Medicine" aims to familiarise students with the principals of family medicine, the role of the family doctor in the health care system, to broaden the theoretical basis and practical skills of family medicine, to introduce the scope of competence of a family doctor, his/her role in the health care system, integrate previous theoretical and clinical knowledge and apply it in the outpatient setting.
	Clinical Oncology	Oncology classes are conducted in the ninth and tenth semesters. The oncology course includes 4 hours of lectures, 25 hours of seminars and 25 hours of exercises. The main goal is to prepare students to learn about cancer, its etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment.
	Clinical pharmacology	Clinical pharmacology aims to prepare students to conduct independently planned pharmacotherapy.
Course module F surgical clinical sciences	Diagnostic imaging	Imaging Diagnostics is designed to teach diagnostic and therapeutic procedures using the techniques of conventional radiology, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasound, and interventional radiology, with special emphasis on the selection of appropriate techniques, interpretation of results, and patient safety.
	Introduction to surgery	Introduction to Surgery is designer to familiarize the students with the basic tenets of surgery and the major differences between surgical and conservative medicine. The students get acquainted with the practical application of the rules of aseptic and antiseptic technique during tutorials in the surgical suite. They learn the basics of record – keeping, surgical examination and basic surgical skills.
	Cardiac Surgery	The course "Cardiac Surgery" is designed to acquire and consolidate knowledge in the surgical treatment of ischemic heart disease, congenital and acquired heart defects, aortic diseases and other heart diseases.
	Vascular Surgery	The subject of vascular surgery aims to teach practical skills and theoretical knowledge concerning the possibilities and specifics of surgical treatment for patients with vascular diseases, assessing the dynamics of changes in clinical condition, and providing perioperative care for patients after vascular procedures.
	Thoracic Surgery	General thoracic surgery is the field of medicine whose main point of interest is surgical management of the diseases of the thorax (except for cardiac pathologies), It encompasses, first of all, the consequences of thoracic injuries, infections and malignant diseases of the lung, pleura and mediastinum, along with chest wall deformities. General thoracic surgery is strictly connected with the fields of medicine such as pathomorphology, general surgery, pneumonology and oncology.
	General and Endocrine Surgery	The course is designed to consolidate the student's existing knowledge and to deepen it, placing particular emphasis on patients with gastrointestinal diseases, taking into account the differences between patients admitted as urgent and

		elective. And the differences between surgery and conservative medicine. The student learns the basics of surgical record keeping and surgical examination of the patient and minor procedures.  The subject of endocrine surgery is intended to familiarize the student with the basic issues of surgical treatment of endocrine diseases. The symptoms of these diseases, their diagnosis and the indications for surgery are discussed. It is important to familiarize yourself with the preparations for the procedure (e.g. the problem of euthyroidism). It is extremely important to discuss the management of endocrine patients after the procedure, both in the early and late period. Students will learn about possible complications after procedures in terms of the ability to recognize and treat them.
Sur	rgical Oncology	The subject of oncological surgery covers the principles of diagnosis and surgical treatment of oncological diseases, with particular emphasis on combined therapy of cancers of the gastrointestinal tract, skin, soft tissues of the breast and the lymphatic system.
Tra	ansplantology	The aim of the Transplantology course is for the student to acquire knowledge of the principles of immunological selection of donor and recipient, principles of organ procurement and transplantation, mechanisms of transplanted organ rejection and the basic principles of immunosuppressive treatment and its complications.
Ort	thopaedic and traumatology	For the medical student to acquire knowledge in the etiology and mechanisms of disease and injuries of the locomotor system, the diagnostic methods used in this system, and therapy correlating to the principles of locomotor system rehabilitation. This course introduces the student to the many facets of orthopaedics: recognition of fractures, a management of late complications of the fracture or treatment failure, casting techniques, and reconstructive surgery.
Opi	ohthalmology	The aim of the course of ophthalmology is to deliver the knowledge of physiology of the eye, basic and extended diagnostic methods in ophthalmology. During classes students learn about ocular adnexa disorders, corneal, sclera, choroidal and retinal diseases, cataract manifestation, diagnostic and treatment of glaucoma, strabismus and pediatric ocular disorders, methods of medical and surgical treatment in ophthalmology (mainly cataract surgery and vitreoretinal surgery). Its goal is also to prepare the students to recognize and give first aid in ocular trauma.
Oto	olaryngology	As part of the Otolaryngology course program, students will learn basic information in the field of clinical otolaryngology. A necessary condition for adequate preparation for classes as well as for their proper implementation is to have basic knowledge of anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology acquired in the earlier years of study. The aim of the classes is to acquire basic knowledge of etiology, disease symptoms and diagnostic methods, clinical course, methods of treatment and rehabilitation, and complications of the most common diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses, throat, larynx, and ear diseases. An important issue is early diagnosis and treatment of head and neck cancer. Teaching also covers the problems of developmental defects and discussion of speech, hearing and balance disorders.
Ped	diatric Surgery	Introduces diagnosis and surgical treatment of congenital defects, infections, and injury sequelae requiring surgery in patients aged 0–18.
Uro	ology and Andrology	Urology is a field of surgery dealing with surgical diseases of the urinary system in women and men and the male reproductive system. Andrology is a field of medical science that deals with the physiology and disorders of the male reproductive system in terms of basic science, diagnosis and treatment.  The lectures are aimed at gaining knowledge in the field of diagnosis and treatment of urological and andrological diseases. The seminars are aimed at acquiring and consolidating knowledge about planning diagnostics, recognizing and treating urological and andrological diseases, with particular emphasis on emergencies, urolithiasis and oncological diseases in urology and andrology. The exercises are devoted to acquiring practical skills in the field of subjective and

	physical examination, the ability to plan diagnostics, diagnosis and treatment of diseases in the field of urology and andrology, including endoscopic and laparoscopic methods.
Neurosurgery with elements of neurooncology	During the classes, the student will use knowledge of the basics of anatomy, physiology and neurophysiology of the nervous system, and will expand and refine his knowledge of neurology with elements specific to intensive and interventional procedures. He should be able to undertake diagnostic and therapeutic activities in selected disease states, especially in head, spine and central nervous system injuries, as well as in vascular and cancer diseases of the brain and spinal cord, as well as in degenerative changes in the spine.
Obstetrics and gynecology	The subject of gynecology and obstetrics is intended to acquire and consolidate knowledge in the field of physiology, pathology of pregnancy, management of various diseases during pregnancy, and knowledge about physiological and pathological childbirth. Additionally, teaching methods cover issues related to the physiology of the female reproductive organ and the most common diseases: cancer, inflammation, urogynecological disorders, and include issues of infertility, contraception, physiology and pathology of puberty, and menopause. Additionally, the student acquires knowledge about selected issues related to the physiology and pathology of the newborn. The exercises include acquiring practical skills in the management of gynecological diseases and in the management of pregnancy and childbirth. In addition, they include performing and interpreting additional tests (CTG, ultrasound), as well as, if possible, participating in or assisting in surgical procedures. The exercises include participation in the diagnostic and treatment process in the laboratories and clinics of the gynecology and obstetrics clinic.  Some of the exercises are carried out using simulation methods.
Plastic surgery	The purpose of plastic surgery classes is to convey to students knowledge that is intended to make diagnosis easier for the doctor in the future disease in the patient and referring him to appropriate treatment. Because plastic surgery grows on the border of many fields our task is to indicate who can undertake clinical work treatment, the stage of the disease and for what period life, which is extremely important in the case of a developmental defect.
Emergency medicine	The subject "Emergency Medicine" is taught in the first and second semester of the fifth year of study and is designed to familiarise the student with the essence of emergency medical activities. In the course of training, the student will acquire the knowledge necessary to promptly recognise and treat a patient in a state of medical emergency, perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation correctly, as well as the principles of management in a mass casualty event and on the battlefield.
Anesthesiology and Intensive Therapy	The course aims to teach the principles of performing various types of anesthesia for different surgical procedures, managing patients in the perioperative period, using specialized treatment methods in the intensive care unit, and treating basic life-threatening conditions.
Propaedeutics of Dentistry	During Propaedeutics of Dentistry course students acquire general knowledge from various dental specialties. Essential components of appropriate preparation for the course include possessing general knowledge of anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology. The aim of the course is for students to obtain general knowledge of etiology, diagnostic and treatment of oral cavity diseases and algorithm of dealing with post-operative complications. Oncologic conditions and traumas which require surgical treatment will be also discussed during the course.
Nuclear medicine	Nuclear medicine is a branch of medicine dealing with the imaging of individual systems and organs with the use of radiation, the source of which are transformations taking place in the nuclei of atoms of radioactive substances.
	The main goal of the nuclear medicine course in year III is to obtain elementary knowledge of the physical foundations of medicine nuclear and the ability to think logically and draw correct conclusions from the obtained results of individual research organs and systems, and then making further diagnostic and therapeutic decisions

	Regenerative medicine  First aid	The aim of the teaching is to familiarize students with the current achievements, current trends, and prospects for the use of tissue engineering methods in the regeneration of tissues and organs, as well as to make medical students aware of the fact that regenerative medicine is a potential new medical specialty. Particular emphasis will be placed on the clinical issues that regenerative medicine deals with. The methods and results of treating patients using tissue engineering techniques will be compared with conventional treatment methods based on available databases, randomized trials, and EBM data. An analysis of clinical trials in the field of regenerative medicine will also be carried out. Students will acquire practical skills in the field of tissue engineering, including cell culture and transplant preparation for clinical applications.  First aid aims to provide both an understanding and the ability to provide basic medical procedures in cases of health-
	To below CM Feel	related or life-threatening situations. Practice of these procedures prior to those of medical professionals can minimize the risk of adverse outcomes.
	Techniques of Medical Procedures	The subject of techniques of medical procedures aims to develop skills in basic nursing, diagnostic and therapeutic procedures which are necessary in every-day work of various departments of a multi-specialized hospital.
Course module G legal and organizational	Hygiene and Epidemiology	The aim of this subject is to acquaint students with the principles underlying epidemiology and methods for assessing the health status.
aspects of medicine	Public Health	The aim of this subject is to acquaint students with the principles underlying preventive activities of health care service, health status evaluation and monitoring in an individual and a population, and with options for using epidemiological data for evaluation and planning of medical services. Presentations for students will concern issues related to the operational strategy in the public health area, health care systems and the principal problems of public health in Poland and globally.
	Medical Law	The course is intended to highlight the main issues related to healthcare system in Poland, patients' rights and way of conducting contracts between NFZ and medical entities to provide medical benefits to insured people. Course helps students to indentify the differences between accident and malpractice or negligence.
	Forensic Medicine with Elements of Law	The role and tasks of forensic medicine, as an interdisciplinary field with special emphasis on the.: the differences between procedures addressed for legal and therapeutic purposes as well as differences in the workshop of forensic pathologist and other physicians.
Course module H	Internal Diseases	To consolidate theoretical and practical knowledge in internal diseases.
practical clinical training	Paediatrics	The aim of the subject is to practise and improve professional skills using the knowledge gained during lectures, seminars and tutorials at earlier stages of education.
	Surgery	Subject: selected specialization – surgery, to consolidate the acquired theoretical knowledge of surgery and apply it in clinical practice, during the management and treatment of patients in teams with specialist doctors and residents.
	Gynaecology and Obstetrics	Classes include theoretical and practical mastery of the basics of physiology in obstetrics and gynecology, as well as theoretical and practical mastery of the pathology of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium, as well as diseases of the reproductive organs of a woman, their symptoms, methods of diagnosis, differentiation and treatment.
	Psychiatry	The aim of the course is to improve practical skills in the field of: proper interviewing of the patient, diagnosis of individual mental illnesses, differentiation from other mental and organic diseases, and the choice of pharmacological treatment and psychotherapy.
	Emergency medicine	Emergency medicine - clinical and practical skills instruction is structured to enhance the previously learned skills and education related to advanced life support in various medical emergencies.
	Family medicine	The subject "Family medicine – clinical and practical skills instruction" is designed to:

		- familiarise students with the principals of family medicine, the role of the family physician in the health care system;
		<ul> <li>broaden theoretical basis and practical skills of family medicine;</li> <li>acquaint students with the scope of competence of a family doctor, his/her role in the health care system;</li> </ul>
		-integrate previous theoretical and clinical knowledge and apply it in the outpatient setting.
	Chosen Specialty	Aims to consolidate and expand previously acquired knowledge through practical classes. The main goal is the
		practical use of previously acquired knowledge and skills in clinical conditions (subject chosen by the student).
Course module I professional placements	Summer Placement after Year 1	Aims to acquire skills in patient care, including preparing and administering IV, IM, and SC injections; preparing IV infusions; pressure-sore prevention; assistance with sanitary-hygienic care; assisting in patient examinations. Students should also learn the organizational structure of the hospital and ward, nurses' duties, and keeping medical records.
	Summer Placement after Year 2	Aims to familiarize students with work in primary healthcare and family medicine clinics. Students assist physicians during outpatient and home visits and minor procedures; learn record-keeping; deepen knowledge and skills in first aid for emergencies. Under supervision, they take medical history and conduct physical exams. They learn to use a sphygmomanometer and glucometer, perform ECGs.
	Summer Placement after Year 3	Pediatrics Aims to familiarize students with work in internal medicine clinics/wards. Tasks include expanding knowledge about ward organization and its links with outpatient care; perfecting history-taking and physical exam; learning first aid principles; deepening skills in recognizing and differentiating common diseases—especially acute cases; learning proper interpretation of lab, radiology, and histopathology results. Students should actively participate in unit activities, develop teamwork skills, and organize workstations according to legal and ethical rules.
	Summer Placement after Year 4  –	The aim of the pediatric placement is to supplement knowledge about the organization of a pediatric clinic/ward and its organizational links with outpatient care; to become familiar with the principles of assessing a child's condition and psychophysical development; to learn infant care; to learn the principles of nutrition for healthy and ill children; to improve skills in pediatric physical examination; and to deepen the ability to correctly recognize and differentiate common disease entities, with particular emphasis on acute cases. The student should actively participate in the activities of the unit where the placement is undertaken and develop teamwork skills as well as the ability to organize workstations in accordance with legal and ethical principles.
		Surgery placement The aim of the surgery placement is to deepen professional skills in surgery using knowledge acquired during lectures and classes. During the placement, the student becomes familiar with the organization of work in a surgical clinic/ward (operating suite/operating room, dressing/procedure room), record-keeping, admission procedures, referrals for treatment to other departments (hospitals), issuing certificates of temporary incapacity for work, and preparing other medical documentation (e.g., referrals for ambulatory care). The student broadens knowledge and skills in the use of surgical instruments and equipment used on the ward; improves physical-examination skills and planning of diagnostic management—especially in emergencies; masters the principles of managing fractures and burns; learns the criteria for qualifying patients for surgical treatment; and masters the rules of asepsis and antisepsis, including surgical hand-scrub techniques and preparation of the operative field. The student improves skills in
		applying wound dressings and performing minor surgical procedures such as placing and removing sutures, inserting a urinary catheter, and learning the principles and techniques of local anesthesia. The student should actively participate in the activities of the unit where the placement is undertaken, and develop teamwork skills as well as the ability to organize workstations in accordance with legal and ethical principles.  Aims to deepen and use knowledge, skills, and social competences in gynecology and obstetrics.

Summer Placement after Year 5	Anesthesiology and Intensive Care
- Obstetrics and Gynecology	Aims to deepen knowledge and skills gained during lectures and classes. Students learn ward organization (operating
	block, ICU); improve pre-anesthetic assessment skills; participate in premedication visits; learn anesthesia methods
	and patient monitoring during anesthesia. They enhance skills by assisting in central venous access and arterial
	puncture; performing, under supervision, airway management, mask ventilation, peripheral cannulation, IV infusion
	setup, injections, proper patient positioning for general anesthesia. They learn and participate in patient emergence,
	invasive OR monitoring; acquire skills in proper patient assessment based on monitoring and physical exam.

This study programme is effective as of winter semester of the academic year 2025/2026