PROGRAM STUDIÓW

Obowiązuje od roku akademickiego: 2026/2027

Kierunek studiów: MEDICINE IN ENGLISH

1. **Kod ISCED: 09120**
2. **Forma/formy studiów*: FULL-TIME**
3. **Liczba semestrów: 12**
4. **Tytuł zawodowy nadawany absolwentom: MEDICAL DOCTOR**
5. **Profil kształcenia: GENERAL ACADEMIC**
6. **Dziedzina nauki/sztuki*: MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCE**
   - ✓ **Dyscyplina naukowa/artystyczna*:**
   - ✓ **dyscyplina wiodąca: MEDICAL SCIENCE – 331 ECTS (90% punktów ECTS)**
7. **dyscypliny uzupełniające: HEALTH SCIENCE – 37 ECTS (10% punktów ECTS),**
8. **Liczba punktów ECTS konieczna do ukończenia studiów: 370**
   1) liczba punktów ECTS, jaką student musi uzyskać w ramach zajęć prowadzonych z bezpośrednim udziałem nauczycieli akademickich lub innych osób prowadzących zajęcia: **234**
   2) liczba punktów ECTS, którą student musi uzyskać w ramach zajęć kształtujących umiejętności praktyczne w wymiarze większym niż 50% ogólnej liczby punktów ECTS): NOT APPLICABLE
   3) liczba punktów ECTS, którą student musi uzyskać w ramach zajęć związanych z prowadzoną działalnością naukową w dyscyplinie lub dyscyplinach, do których przyporządkowany jest kierunek studiów w wymiarze większym niż 50% ogólnej liczby punktów ECTS): 342
   4) liczba punktów ECTS, którą student uzyskuje realizując zajęcia podlegające wyborowi (co najmniej 30%[1] ogólnej liczby punktów ECTS): 44
   5) liczba punktów ECTS, jaką student musi uzyskać w ramach zajęć z dziedziny nauk humanistycznych lub nauk społecznych, nie mniejsza niż 5 ECTS - w przypadku kierunków studiów przyporządkowanych do dyscyplin w ramach dziedzin innych niż odpowiednio nauki humanistyczne lub nauki społeczne[2]: 28

[1] wskaźnik procentowy może być inny jeżeli standardy kształcenia stanowią inaczej

[2] w przypadku kierunku studiów przyporządkowanego do nauk humanistycznych podaje się liczbę punktów ECTS za zajęcia z dziedziny nauk społecznych, w przypadku kierunku studiów przyporządkowanego do nauk społecznych podaje się liczbę punktów ECTS za zajęcia z dziedziny nauk humanistycznych

9. **Łączna liczba godzin zajęć: 9409** – w tym:
   - liczba godzin zajęć prowadzonych z bezpośrednim udziałem nauczycieli akademickich lub innych osób prowadzących zajęcia: **5962**
   - liczba godzin zajęć prowadzona z wykorzystaniem metod i technik kształcenia na odległość: **485**

10. **Koncepcja i cele kształcenia** (w tym opis sylwetki absolwenta):

Medical studies last 6 years (12 semesters). The graduates of medical faculty are give the diploma and professional title of medical doctor. After graduating, students take the Final Medical Examination and after passing it, they are licensed to practice medicine and undertake work in public and private healtcare units, research and academic centres, councelling institutions and institutions dealing with disseminating knowledge in the field of health-promotion as well as in medical universities' clinics.

Finishing medical studies enables graduates to upgrade qualifications, knowledge and skills during medical specializations, supplementary and training courses within various medical fields and to continue studies on the third degree studies (doctoral).

While practicing medical profession, a person with required qualifications deals with providing healt service, in particular: examining health condition, diagnosing and preventing diseases, treating and rehabilitating patients, providing medical advice, as well as giving medical opinions and certificates in the scope of one's specialization.Within the scope of knowledge, the graduate knows and understands:

1) development, structure and functions of the human body in normal and pathological conditions;
2) symptoms and course of diseases;
3) diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in specific diseases;
4) ethical, social and legal conditions in practicing medical profession as well as healt-promotion principles, and his/her knowledge is based on scientific evidence;
5) scientific research methods.

Within the scope of abilities, the graduate knows how to:

1) recognize medical problems and determine priorities in medical procedures;
2) recognioze life-threatening states and those which require immediate medical intervention;
3) plan diagnostic prodcedures and interpret their results;
4) implement proper and safe therapeutic procedures and predict their results;
5) plan own educational activity and constantly improve and update knowledge;
6) inspire learning process of ohers;
7) communicate with the patient and their family in the atmosphere of trust with the consideration of the patient's needs and communicate bad information;
8) communicate with colleagues and share knowledge;

9) critically evaluate scientific research results and explain conclusions properly.

Within the scope of social competence, the graduate is able to:

1) establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient and show understanding towards ideological and cultural differences;
2) do what is right for the patient;
3) respect medical confidentiality and patient's rights;
4) take actions concerning the patient on the basis of ethical principles, being aware of social conditions and restrictions resulting from illness;
5) recognize his/her own limitations and self-evaluate educational deficiencies and needs;
6) promote healthy lifestyle;
7) use reliable information sources;
8) conclude on the basis of own surveys and observations;
9) introduce rules of social conduct and teamwork to the group of specialists, including specialists form other medical professions also in the multicultural and multinational environment;
10) give opinions concerning various aspects of professional activity;
11) take responsibility for own decisions made during professional activities including own safety and safety of other people.

11. Efekty uczenia się:

Oznaczenie symboli (Designation of symbols):

A. Morphological sciences
B. Scientific basis of medicine
C. Preclinical sciences
D. Behavioral and social sciences with elements of professionalism and communication, including the idea of humanism in medicine
E. Clinical Sciences - Non-surgical treatment
F. Clinical Sciences- Surgical treatment
G. Legal and organizational aspects of medicine
H. Practical clinical teaching in the 6th year of studies
I. Internships
J. Social competences

Learning outcome	Learning outcomes according to	After graduating form studies	Relating learning	Relating learning

symbol for the faculty	Ordinance of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education concerning learning standards for medicine[1]		outcomes to: universal characteristics for a given level of the Polish Qualifications Framework (the Act on the IQS)[2]	outcomes to: secondary characteristics of learning outcomes for qualifications at levels 6-7 of the Polish Qualifications Framework (Ordinance of the MSHE)[3]

within the scope of **KNOWLEDGE**, the graduate knows and understands:

LEK_A.W1.	A.W1.	Human anatomy topographically and functionally, including topographical relations between individual organs along with anatomical, histological and embryological terminology in Polish and English;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_A.W2.	A.W2.	Basic cellular structures and their functional specifications;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_A.W3.	A.W3.	Microarchitecture of tissues, extracellular matrix and organs;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_A.W4.	A.W4.	The stages of development of human embryo, structure and function of fetal membranes and placenta as well as the stages of development of individual organs and the influence of harmful agents on human embryo and fetus (teratogenic agents);	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W1.	B.W1.	The water and electrolyte balance in biological systems;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W2.	B.W2.	Acid-base homeostasis and mechanisms of buffers and their significance in systemic homeostasis;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W3.	B.W3.	The concepts of: solubility, osmotic pressure, isotonia, colloidal solutions and Gibbs-Donnan effect;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W4.	B.W4.	The physical laws describing the flow of fluids and factors affecting the vascular resistance of blood flow;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W5.	B.W5.	Natural and artificial sources of ionizing radiation and its interaction with the matter;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W6.	B.W6.	The physical, chemical and molecular basis of how the organs of the senses function;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W7.	B.W7.	The physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W8.	B.W8.	The physical principles of selected therapeutic techniques;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W9.	B.W9.	The structure of lipids and polysaccharides and their functions in the cellular and extracellular structures;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W10.	B.W10.	The protein primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary structures as well as the post-translational and functional protein modifications and their significance;	P7U_W	P7S_WG

LEK_B.W11.	B.W11.	The functions of nucleotides in the cell, RNA and DNA primary and secondary structure as well as chromatin structure;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W12.	B.W12.	The functions of the human genome, transcriptome and proteome and basic methods used in their study, the processes of replication, repair and recombination of DNA, transcription and translation and degradation of DNA, RNA and proteins as well as the concept of the regulation of gene expression;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W13.	B.W13.	Basic catabolic and anabolic pathways, methods of their regulation and the influence of genetic and environmental factors;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W14.	B.W14.	Basic methods used in laboratory diagnostics, including electrophoresis of proteins and nucleic acids;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W15.	B.W15.	Metabolic changes taking place in organs as well as metabolic, biochemical and molecular basis of diseases and therapies;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W16.	B.W16.	The ways of communication between cells as well as between the cell and the extracellular matrix and signal transduction pathways in the cell as well as examples of disorders in these processes leading to the development of tumors and other diseases;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W17.	B.W17.	The processes such as: cell cycle, proliferation, differentiation and cell aging, apoptosis and necrosis, and their importance for the functioning of the body;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W18.	B.W18.	Functions and applications of stem cells in medicine;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W19.	B.W19.	Basic principles of stimulation and conduction in the nervous system and higher nervous functions, as well as physiology of striated and smooth muscles;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W20.	B.W20.	The functions and mechanisms of regulation of all organs and systems of the human body as well as the dependence between them;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W21.	B.W21.	Processes occurring during the aging of the body and changes in the functioning of organs related to aging;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W22.	B.W22.	The basic quantitative parameters describing the performance of individual systems and organs, including the range of norms and demographic factors affecting the value of these parameters;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W23.	B.W23.	The basic computer and biostatistical tools used in medicine;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_B.W24.	B.W24.	The basic methods of statistical analysis used in population and diagnostic studies;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_B.W25.	B.W25.	The possibilities of modern telemedicine as a tool to support the work of a physician;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_B.W26.	B.W26.	The principles of conducting scientific research aimed at the development of medicine;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W1.	C.W1.	Normal human karyotype and various types of sex determination;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W2.	C.W2.	Genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W3.	C.W3.	The principles of inheritance, inheritance of quantitative traits, independent inheritance of traits and inheritance of extranuclear genetic information;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W4.	C.W4.	The genetics of blood groups and serological conflict in Rh system;	P7U_W	P7S_WG

LEK_C.W5.	C.W5.	Genetic determinants of the most common monogenic and polygenic and multifactorial diseases, basic chromosome aberration syndromes, syndromes caused by genomic rearrangements, polymorphisms, epigenetic and post- transcriptional changes;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W6.	C.W6.	The factors affecting primary and secondary genetic balance of the population;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W7.	C.W7.	Genetic determinants of congenital malformations and selected rare diseases and the possibility of their prevention;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W8.	C.W8.	Genetic diagnostic methods and basic indications for their use;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W9.	C.W9.	Genetic mechanisms of drug resistance acquisition by microorganisms and tumor cells;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W10.	C.W10.	Microorganisms, including pathogenic ones and those constituting the human microbiome, and forms or development stages of selected parasites that are invasive to humans;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W11.	C.W11.	The epidemiology of infections with viruses, bacteria, fungi, prions and parasites including geographical range of their occurrence;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W12.	C.W12.	Pathogenesis and pathophysiology of infections and contagions and the impact of pathogenic factors such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, prions and parasites, on the human body and population, including their methods impacts, consequences of exposure and principles of prevention;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W13.	C.W13.	The implications of the human body exposure to chemical and physical factors and prevention principles;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W14.	C.W14.	Etiology, pathogenesis, pathophysiology, transmission routes, forms and prevention of iatrogenic infections;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W15.	C.W15.	Methods used in microbiological and parasitological diagnostics (indications, principles of conducting, interpretation of the result);	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W16.	C.W16.	Principles of diagnosis of infectious, allergic, autoimmune, cancer and blood diseases, based on the antigen-antibody reaction;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W17.	C.W17.	Principles of disinfection, sterilization and aseptic procedures;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W18.	C.W18.	Specific and non-specific mechanisms of humoral and cellular immunity;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W19.	C.W19.	Major histocompatibility complex;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W20.	C.W20.	The types of hypersensitivity reactions, types of immunodeficiency and immunomodulation base;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W21.	C.W21.	The issues concerning the immunology of cancer, immune-related diseases and immunotherapy principles;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W22.	C.W22.	The genetic basis for selection of the donor and recipient and the basics of the immunology of transplantation;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W23.	C.W23.	The clinical course of specific and non-specific inflammations and the regeneration processes of tissues and organs;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W24.	C.W24.	The etiology, mechanisms and consequences of hemodynamic disturbances;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W25.	C.W25.	Organ pathology, macro and microscopic pathological changes and clinical consequences along with pathological nomenclature;	P7U_W	P7S_WG

LEK_C.W26.	C.W26.	Pathogenesis of diseases, including genetic and environmental conditions;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W27.	C.W27.	Patomechanism and clinical forms of most common diseases of various systems and organs, metabolic diseases and disorders of water, electrolyte, hormonal and acid-base balance;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W28.	C.W28.	Individual groups of drugs, their main mechanisms and effects, basic indications and contraindications and basic pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic parameters;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W29.	C.W29.	Physiological and disease conditions of absorption, metabolism and elimination of drugs by the human body;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W30.	C.W30.	The basic principles of pharmacotherapy including its effectiveness and safety, the need to individualize treatment, including those resulting from pharmacogenetics;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W31.	C.W31.	The most important side effects of drugs, their interaction and the problem of polypharmacy;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W32.	C.W32.	The problem of drug resistance, including multi-drug resistance and principles of rational antibiotic therapy;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W33.	C.W33.	Possibilities and types of biological, cell, gene and targeted therapy in specific diseases;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W34.	C.W34.	The basic concepts of general toxicology;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W35.	C.W35.	Groups of drugs which can lead to poisoning when abused;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W36.	C.W36.	Symptoms of the most common acute poisonings with selected groups of drugs, alcohols and other psychoactive substances, mushrooms and heavy metals;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W37.	C.W37.	Basic principles of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in poisoning;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W38.	C.W38.	The influence of the oxidative stress on cells and its importance in the pathogenesis of diseases and in aging processes;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W39.	C.W39.	The consequences of vitamins or minerals deficiency and their excess in the body;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W40.	C.W40.	The consequences of inadequate nutrition, including long-term starvation, taking too large meals and the use of unbalanced diet as well as digestive disorders and malabsorption;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W41.	C.W41.	Basics of radiotherapy;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W42.	C.W42.	Molecular basis of cancer diseases and issues in the field of cancer immunology;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_C.W43.	C.W43.	Practical elements of molecular biology and immunology used in the diagnosis and therapy of oncological diseases.	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_D.W1.	D.W1.	The psycho-physical development of a person from birth to death, including the specifics of physical, emotional, cognitive, and social development;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_D.W2.	D.W2.	The concepts of health and illness, the influence of the social environment (family, work, social relationships) and sociocultural conditions (origin, social status, religion, nationality, and ethnic group) on a patient's health status;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W3.	D.W3.	Human behaviors that promote health and the principles of motivating patients towards health-promoting behaviors	P7U_W	P7S_WG

		(Prochaska and DiClemente's change model, motivational interviewing);		
LEK_D.W4.	D.W4.	The concept of stress, including eustress and distress, and the impact of stress on the etiopathogenesis and course of somatic diseases and mental disorders, as well as mechanisms of coping with stress;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_D.W5.	D.W5.	Social attitudes towards illness, disability, and aging, and the specific impact of stereotypes, prejudices, and discrimination;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W6.	D.W6.	The concept of empathy and the expressions and behaviors that serve to demonstrate it;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W7.	D.W7.	The specifics and role of verbal communication (conscious construction of messages) and non-verbal communication (e.g., facial expressions, gestures, managing silence and space);	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W8.	D.W8.	The psychosocial consequences of acute and chronic illness in children, including teenagers, and adults;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_D.W9.	D.W9.	The psychosocial consequences of hospitalization of children, including teenagers, and adults in emergency situations and chronic diseases;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W10.	D.W10.	The psychosocial consequences of illness for the patient's family (a family with a sick child, including a teenager, an adult, and an elderly person);	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W11.	D.W11.	The role of the patient's family in the illness process (disease recognition, adaptation to illness, healing) and ways of coping in difficult situations (progression of illness, dying process, grief);	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W12.	D.W12.	Dependencies on psychoactive substances and behavioral addictions, their mechanisms of development, goals and methods of treatment, and prevention strategies;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_D.W13.	D.W13.	Forms of violence, social determinants of different forms of violence, and the role of a doctor in recognizing it, as well as principles of conduct in cases of suspected violence;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W14.	D.W14.	The concept of norms and pathology in sexual behavior;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W15.	D.W15.	The concept of humanism in medicine and the main concepts, theories, and ethical principles that serve as general frameworks for properly interpreting and analyzing moral-medical issues;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W16.	D.W16.	The concept of patient welfare and patient rights;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W17.	D.W17.	The philosophy of palliative care and its significance in the context of a dignified death;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W18.	D.W18.	The history of medicine, characteristics of modern medicine, and the most important discoveries and achievements of leading representatives of Polish and world medicine;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_D.W19.	D.W19.	The basics of evidence-based medicine;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_D.W20.	D.W20.	The concepts of patient safety and safety culture and their organizational, communication and management aspects.	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_E.W1.	E.W1.	Principles of nutrition for a healthy child, obesity prevention, and dietary modifications due to diseases;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W2.	E.W2.	Principles of prevention of diseases in children, including screening tests, wellness exams, and protective vaccinations;	P7U_W	P7S_WG

LEK_E.W3.	E.W3.	Environmental and epidemiological factors, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis, and therapeutic management for the most common diseases in children and their complications: 1. Rickets, tetany, disturbances in water-electrolyte and acid-base balance; 2. Heart defects, myocarditis, endocarditis, pericarditis, cardiomyopathies, arrhythmias, heart failure, arterial hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, syncope; 3. Respiratory system diseases and allergies, including congenital respiratory system defects, 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 typical solid tumors of childhood, primary and secondary immunodeficiencies; 5. Acute and chronic abdominal pain, vomiting, diarrhea, constipation, gastrointestinal bleeding, peptic ulcer disease, inflammatory bowel diseases, pancreatic disorders, cholestasis, liver diseases, food allergies, congenital gastrointestinal defects; 6. Acute kidney injury, chronic kidney disease, urinary tract infections, urinary disorders, congenital urinary system defects, vesicoureteral reflux disease, kidney stones, glomerular diseases, tubulointerstitial diseases (tubulopathies, renal tubular acidosis), genetically determined kidney diseases, renovascular hypertension; 7. Growth disorders, thyroid and parathyroid diseases, adrenal gland disorders, diabetes, obesity, puberty disorders, gonadal function disorders; 8. Cerebral palsy, encephalitis, meningitis, seizures, epilepsy; 9. The most common infectious diseases in childhood; 10. Systemic connective tissue diseases, including juvenile idiopathic arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, dermatomyositis, systemic vasculitis, and other causes of musculoskeletal pain (non-inflammatory, infectious and reactive arthritis, and juvenile spondyloarthropathies).	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W4.	E.W4.	Issues of maltreated and sexually abused children, intellectual disability, and behavioral disorders, psychoses, addictions, autism spectrum disorders, eating and elimination disorders in children;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W5.	E.W5.	Basic methods of diagnosis and therapy of the fetus.	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W6.	E.W6.	Environmental and epidemiological factors, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis, and therapeutic management in the case of the most common internal diseases occurring in adults and their complications: 1. Cardiovascular diseases, including ischemic heart disease, heart defects, diseases of the endocardium, heart muscle, pericardium, heart failure (acute and chronic), diseases of arterial and venous vessels, primary and secondary arterial hypertension, pulmonary hypertension; 2. Respiratory diseases, including diseases of the respiratory tract, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma, bronchiectasis, cystic fibrosis, respiratory infections, tuberculosis, interstitial lung diseases, pleural	P7U_W	P7S_WG

		diseases, mediastinal diseases, obstructive and central sleep apnea, respiratory failure (acute and chronic), respiratory system tumors; 3. Gastrointestinal diseases, including diseases of the oral cavity, esophagus, stomach and duodenum, intestines, pancreas, liver, biliary tract and gallbladder; 4. Endocrine diseases, including diseases of the hypothalamus and pituitary gland, thyroid, parathyroid, adrenal cortex and medulla, ovaries and testes, as well as neuroendocrine tumors, multiple endocrine neoplasia syndromes, various types of diabetes, metabolic syndrome, obesity, dyslipidemia, and hypoglycemia; 5. Renal and urinary tract diseases, including acute kidney injury and chronic kidney disease in all stages and their complications, primary and secondary glomerular diseases (including diabetic nephropathy and systemic diseases), interstitial kidney diseases, renovascular hypertension, kidney cysts, kidney stones, urinary tract infections (upper and lower tract), pregnancy-related kidney diseases, and urinary system tumors; 6. Hematopoietic system diseases, including bone marrow aplasia, anemia, granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, acute leukemias, myelo- and lymphoproliferative neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes, bleeding disorders, thrombophilia, and blood disorders in other organ diseases. 7. Rheumatic diseases, including systemic connective tissue diseases (rheumatoid arthritis, early arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, Sjögren's syndrome, systemic sclerosis, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), spondyloarthropathies, crystal-induced arthropathies, erythema nodosum, arthritis associated with infectious factors, vasculitis, and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (degenerative diseases, soft tissue rheumatism, osteoporosis, fibromyalgia); 8. Allergic diseases, including anaphylaxis and anaphylactic shock, and angioedema; 9. Water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders (states of dehydration, states of fluid overload, electrolyte imbalances, acidosis, and alkalosis).		
LEK_E.W7.	E.W7.	Principles of pharmacotherapy in patients with renal failure and renal replacement therapy;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W8.	E.W8.	Principles of nutritional therapy and fluid therapy in various disease states;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W9.	E.W9.	The course and symptoms of the aging process, principles of comprehensive geriatric assessment, and interdisciplinary care for the elderly;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W10.	E.W10.	Differences in clinical symptoms, diagnosis, and therapy of the most common diseases occurring in the elderly;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W11.	E.W11.	Risks associated with the hospitalization of elderly patients;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W12.	E.W12.	Basic principles of organizing care for the elderly and the burden on caregivers of the elderly;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W13.	E.W13.	Most common paraneoplastic syndromes;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W14.	E.W14.	Types of vascular access and their use in oncology;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W15.	E.W15.	Basic neurological symptom syndromes.	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W16.	E.W16.	Environmental and epidemiological factors, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis, and therapeutic	P7U_W	P7S_WG

		management in the case of the most common neurological diseases and their complications: 1. Headaches, including migraines, tension-type headaches, headache syndromes, and neuralgia of the fifth and third cranial nerves; 2. Cerebrovascular diseases, particularly stroke; 3. Epilepsy; 4. Infections of the nervous system, especially meningitis, Lyme disease, herpes encephalitis, and neurotransmission diseases; 5. Dementias, particularly Alzheimer's disease, frontotemporal dementia, vascular dementia, and other dementia syndromes; 6. Basal ganglia disorders, particularly Parkinson's disease; 7. Demyelinating diseases, especially multiple sclerosis; 8. Neuromuscular system diseases, particularly amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, sciatica, compressive neuropathies; 9. Cranio-cerebral traumas, especially concussion; 10. Tumors;		
LEK_E.W17.	E.W17.	General symptomatology of mental disorders and principles of their classification according to the main classification systems;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W18.	E.W18.	Environmental and epidemiological factors, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis, and therapeutic management in the case of the most common psychiatric diseases and their complications: 1. Schizophrenia; 2. Affective disorders; 3. Neurotic and adjustment disorders; 4. Eating disorders; 5. Disorders related to the use of psychoactive substances; 6. Sleep disorders; 7. Dementias; 8. Personality disorders;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W19.	E.W19.	Issues related to suicidal behaviors;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W20.	E.W20.	Specifics of mental disorders and their treatment in children, including adolescents, and the elderly;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W21.	E.W21.	Symptoms of mental disorders in the course of somatic diseases, their impact on the course and prognosis of the primary disease, and principles of their treatment;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W22.	E.W22.	Issues related to human sexuality and basic disorders associated with it;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W23.	E.W23.	Legal regulations concerning mental health protection, with particular emphasis on the principles of admission	P7U_W	P7S_WK

		to a psychiatric hospital;		
LEK_E.W24.	E.W24.	Topics in oncology, including: 1. Genetic, environmental, and epidemiological determinants, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis, and therapeutic management in the most common cancers and their complications; 2. Clinical symptoms of the most common paraneoplastic syndromes; 3. Basics of early cancer detection, principles of screening tests, and preventive actions in oncology; 4. Possibilities and limitations of contemporary cancer treatment (surgical methods, radiotherapy, and systemic methods, including immunotherapy), indications for cellular and gene therapies, and targeted and personalized treatments; 5. Early and late complications of oncological treatment; 6. The role of supportive care, including nutritional support; 7. Principles of organizing care for oncology patients, including genetic counseling and multidisciplinary care; 8. Practical aspects of statistics in oncology, including principles of interpreting clinical trial results; 9. Most important scales and classifications used in oncology; 10. Principles of conducting targeted physical examinations of adults in the area of the breast and prostate gland; 11. Principles of planning diagnostic, therapeutic, and preventive procedures in cancer treatment based on test results and provided medical documentation.	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W25.	E.W25.	Principles of qualifying for palliative care and therapeutic management in the most common problems of palliative medicine, including: 1. Symptomatic treatment of the most common somatic symptoms; 2. Management of cancer cachexia and the prevention and treatment of bedsores; 3. Most common emergencies in palliative medicine;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W26.	E.W26.	Principles of palliative care for patients in a terminal state;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W27.	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;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W28.	E.W28.	The concept of disability;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W29.	E.W29.	The role of medical rehabilitation and methods used therein;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W30.	E.W30.	Indications for medical rehabilitation in the most common diseases;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W31.	E.W31.	Basic issues of prevention and principles of management in the case of occupational exposure to hazardous and harmful factors;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W32.	E.W32.	Principles of management in case of suspicion and detection of infectious disease;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W33.	E.W33.	Environmental and epidemiological determinants, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosing and therapeutic as well as preventive management of the most common infectious diseases and their complications:	P7U_W	P7S_WG

		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 tract infections, viral hepatitis, Herpesviridae infections, human immunodeficiency virus, and neurotropic viruses; 3. Parasitic diseases, including giardiasis, amoebiasis, toxoplasmosis, malaria, toxocariasis, trichinosis, ascariasis, tapeworm infections, and enterobiasis; 4. Fungal infections, including candidiasis, aspergillosis, and pneumocystosis; 5. Hospital-acquired infections;		
LEK_E.W34.	E.W34.	Principles of management in case of exposure to potentially infectious material;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W35.	E.W35.	Environmental and epidemiological determinants, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosing and therapeutic management in the most common dermatological and sexually transmitted diseases;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W36.	E.W36.	Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosing and therapeutic management in the most common genetically determined diseases in children and adults;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W37.	E.W37.	Environmental and epidemiological determinants, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosing and therapeutic management in the most common diseases in general practice;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W38.	E.W38.	Principles of health-promoting behaviors, basics of prevention and early detection of the most common lifestyle diseases, and principles of screening in these diseases;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W39.	E.W39.	Types of biological materials used in laboratory diagnostics and principles of sample collection for testing;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W40.	E.W40.	Possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W41.	E.W41.	Indications for implementing monitored therapy;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_E.W42.	E.W42.	Indications for blood component therapy and principles of their administration;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W1.	F.W1.	Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis, and therapeutic management in the case of the most common diseases requiring procedural treatment in adults: 1. Acute and chronic abdominal diseases; 2. Chest diseases; 3. Limb, head, and neck diseases; 4. Bone fractures and organ injuries; 5. Cancers;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W2.	F.W2.	Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis, and therapeutic management in the case of the most common congenital defects and diseases requiring procedural treatment in children;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W3.	F.W3.	Basic classical and minimally invasive procedural techniques;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W4.	F.W4.	Principles of qualifying for basic surgical procedures and invasive diagnostic-therapeutic procedures, and the most common complications;	P7U_W	P7S_WG

LEK_F.W5.	F.W5.	Most common complications of modern oncological treatment;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W6.	F.W6.	Principles of perioperative safety, patient preparation for surgery, administration of general and local anesthesia, and controlled sedation;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W7.	F.W7.	Principles of postoperative treatment including pain therapy and postoperative monitoring;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W8.	F.W8.	Indications and principles of applying intensive therapy;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W9.	F.W9.	Guidelines in the field of cardiopulmonary resuscitation for newborns, children, and adults;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W10.	F.W10.	Common life-threatening conditions in children and adults and the principles of management in these states, particularly in: 1. Sepsis; 2. Shock; 3. Hemorrhages; 4. Fluid and electrolyte and acid-base disorders; 5. Poisonings; 6. Burns, hypothermia, and hyperthermia; 7. Other acute conditions of: • Cardiovascular origin, • Respiratory origin, • Neurological origin, • Renal origin, • Oncological and hematological origin, • Diabetological and endocrinological origin, • Psychiatric origin, • Ophthalmological origin, • Otolaryngological origin, 8. Gynecological, obstetrical, and urological origin;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W11.	F.W11.	Principles of management in cases of suspected sexual violence;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W12.	F.W12.	Principles of the integrated National Medical Rescue System;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W13.	F.W13.	Invasive methods of pain management;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W14.	F.W14.	Principles of managing long-term central venous catheters;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W15.	F.W15.	Reproductive functions of women, related disorders, and diagnostic and therapeutic management, particularly concerning: 1. The menstrual cycle and its disorders; 2. Pregnancy;	P7U_W	P7S_WG

		3. Physiological childbirth, pathological delivery, and postpartum period; 4. Inflammations and neoplasms of the genital organs; 5. Birth regulation and assisted reproduction; 6. Menopause; 7. Basic methods of gynecological diagnosis and procedures;		
LEK_F.W16.	F.W16.	Reproductive functions of men, related disorders, and diagnostic and therapeutic management;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W17.	F.W17.	The issues related to currently used imaging studies, particularly: 1. Radiological symptomatology of basic diseases; 2. Instrumental methods and imaging techniques used in medical procedures; 3. Indications, contraindications, and patient preparation for various types of imaging studies, and contraindications for the use of contrast agents;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W18.	F.W18.	Topics in the field of ophthalmic diseases, particularly: 1. Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis, and therapeutic management in the case of the most common eye diseases; 2. Ophthalmic complications of systemic diseases along with their symptomatology and management methods in such cases; 3. Surgical management in various eye diseases; 4. Groups of systemically used drugs associated with ophthalmic complications and contraindications, and their mechanism of action;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W19.	F.W19.	Topics in the field of otolaryngology, phoniatrics, and audiology, particularly: 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 neck structures; 3. Principles of diagnostic and therapeutic management in mechanical injuries of the ear, nose, larynx, and esophagus; 4. Principles of diagnostic and therapeutic management in disorders of hearing, voice, and speech;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W20.	F.W20.	Topics in the field of neurology, particularly causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis, and therapeutic management in the case of the most common diseases of the central nervous system concerning: 1. Cerebral edema and its consequences, with particular emphasis on emergency states; 2. Other forms of intracranial hypertension and their consequences; 3. Cranio-cerebral injuries; 4. Vascular malformations of the central nervous system; 5. Neoplastic tumors of the central nervous system;	P7U_W	P7S_WG

		6. Diseases of the spine and spinal cord;		
LEK_F.W21.	F.W21.	Principles of promoting tissue and cell donation, indications for transplantation of vascularized organs, tissues, and hematopoietic cells, complications of treatment, and principles of long-term care after transplantation;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W22.	F.W22.	Conditions in which the patient's remaining lifespan, functional status, or preferences limit management in accordance with guidelines defined for a particular disease;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_F.W23.	F.W23.	Principles of raising suspicion and diagnosing brain death;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W1.	G.W1.	Methods for assessing the health status of individuals and populations, indicators and principles for monitoring population health, disease and medical procedure classification systems;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W2.	G.W2.	Determinants of diseases, methods for identifying and studying disease risk factors, advantages and disadvantages of epidemiological studies, and principles of causal inference in medicine;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W3.	G.W3.	Epidemiology of infectious diseases, including healthcare-associated infections, and non-communicable diseases, types and methods of prevention at different stages of the natural history of disease, and the role and principles of epidemiological surveillance;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W4.	G.W4.	The concept and functions of public health, the concept, tasks, and methods of health promotion, the concept of quality in healthcare and the factors influencing it, the structure and organization of the healthcare system at the national and global levels, and the impact of economic conditions on healthcare opportunities;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W5.	G.W5.	Legal regulations concerning patient rights and the Patient Ombudsman, as well as important legal regulations in the field of labor law, the basics of practicing as a physician, and the functioning of the medical self-government;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W6.	G.W6.	Legal regulations concerning the organization and financing of the healthcare system, the provision of publicly funded healthcare services, and the principles of organizing healthcare entities, the functioning of information and communication tools and services in healthcare (e-health);	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_G.W7.	G.W7.	Legal obligations of a physician in confirming a patient's death;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_G.W8.	G.W8.	Legal regulations concerning medical experimentation and conducting scientific research involving humans;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W9.	G.W9.	Legal regulations concerning transplants, artificial procreation, abortion, cosmetic procedures, palliative care, persistent therapy, mental illnesses, infectious diseases;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_G.W10.	G.W10.	Legal regulations regarding the doctor's obligations in the event of suspicion of domestic violence;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_G.W11.	G.W11.	Basic regulations in the field of pharmaceutical law, including the principles of trading medicinal and medical products, issuing prescriptions, including e-prescriptions, drug reimbursement, cooperation between doctors and pharmacists, and reporting adverse drug reactions;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_G.W12.	G.W12.	Legal regulations regarding medical confidentiality, criminal, civil, and professional liability of physicians, principles of maintaining, storing, and providing access to medical records, including e-documentation, and the protection of personal data;	P7U_W	P7S_WG

LEK_G.W13.	G.W13.	The concept of violent death and sudden death, and the differences between trauma and injury;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W14.	G.W14.	Legal foundations and principles of a physician's conduct during the examination of a body at the site of its discovery and forensic-medical examination of the deceased;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W15.	G.W15.	Principles of forensic-medical diagnostics and expert opinion in cases involving infanticide and reconstruction of the circumstances of a road accident;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W16.	G.W16.	Principles for preparing expert opinions as a court-appointed expert;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_G.W17.	G.W17.	Principles of forensic-medical expert opinions regarding the capacity to participate in procedural acts, biological effect, and health impairment;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_G.W18.	G.W18.	The concept and typology of medical errors, adverse events, their most common causes, consequences, principles of prevention, and expert opinion in such cases;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W19.	G.W19.	Principles for collecting materials for toxicological and hemogenetic tests;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W20.	G.W20.	Legal regulations regarding the transfer of information concernong 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;	P7U_W	P7S_WK
LEK_G.W21.	G.W21.	Epidemiology of cancer diseases, in particular their nutritional, environmental and other lifestyle conditions affecting oncological risk;	P7U_W	P7S_WG
LEK_G.W22.	G.W22.	the importance of screening tests in oncology, including the risks associated with diagnostic tests in healthy people, and health benefits in relation to the most common cancer diseases in the Republic of Poland.	P7U_W	P7S_WG

within the scope of **SKILLS**, the graduate knows how to:

LEK_A.U1.	A.U1.	Operate the optical microscope, also making use of immersion;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_A.U2.	A.U2.	Recognize histological structures of organs, tissues, cells and cellular structures on the optical or histological microscope images, describe and interpret the structure and relations between the structure and the function;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_A.U3.	A.U3.	Explain the anatomical basis for clinical examination;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_A.U4.	A.U4.	Make conclusions as to the relationship between anatomical structures on the basis of intravital diagnostic tests, in particular in the field of radiology (plain images, tests using contrast agents, CT scans and magnetic resonance imaging);	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_B.U1.	B.U1.	Use the knowledge of the laws of physics to explain the impact of external factors such as temperature, acceleration, pressure, electromagnetic fields and ionizing radiation on the body and its elements;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_B.U2.	B.U2.	Assess harmful ionizing radiation dose on normal as well as diseased body tissues and adhere to the principles of radiation protection;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_B.U3.	B.U3.	Determine molar and percentage concentration of compounds and the concentration of substances in isosmotic solutions, both mono- and multi-component;	P7U_U	P7S_UW

LEK_B.U4.	B.U4.	Determine the solubility of inorganic compounds, chemical substrate for the solubility of organic compounds, or lack thereof, and practical significance for nutrition and therapy;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_B.U5.	B.U5.	Determine the pH of the solution and the effect of changes in the pH on the inorganic and organic compounds;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_B.U6.	B.U6.	Envisage the development of biochemical processes depending on the state of the cells' energy;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_B.U7.	B.U7.	Perform simple function tests evaluating the functioning of the human body as a stable regulation system (stress and exercise tests) and interpret the figures on the basic physiological variables;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_B.U8.	B.U8.	Use medical databases and properly interpret the information contained therein necessary to solve problems in the field of basic and clinical sciences;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_B.U9.	B.U9.	Select appropriate statistical tests, performs basic statistical analyses, use suitable methods of presentation of results;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_B.U10.	B.U10.	Classify the methodology of scientific research, including distinguishing between experimental and observational studies, along with their subtypes, rank them according to the reliability of the provided results and correctly assess the quality of scientific evidence;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_B.U11.	B.U11.	Plan and perform basic scientific research, interpret the results and draw conclusions;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_B.U12.	B.U12.	Use basic laboratory and molecular techniques;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_C.U1.	C.U1.	Plot and analyze pedigrees and identify clinical and pedigree features suggesting the genetic basis of diseases;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_C.U2.	C.U2.	Make a decision on the need to perform cytogenetic and molecular tests;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_C.U3.	C.U3.	Read basic genetic test results, including karyotypes;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_C.U4.	C.U4.	Determine genetic risk based on pedigree and genetic test results in the case of chromosomal aberrations, genomic rearrangements, single-gene and multifactorial diseases;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_C.U5.	C.U5.	Recognize pathogens under a microscope;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_C.U6.	C.U6.	Interpret the results of microbiological tests;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_C.U7.	C.U7.	Make connection between images of tissue, organ damage and clinical symptoms of the disease, medical history and the results of laboratory determinations in order to establish the diagnosis of the most common diseases of adults and children;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_C.U8.	C.U8.	Perform simple pharmacokinetic calculations;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_C.U9.	C.U9.	Select drugs at appropriate doses for correcting the pathological phenomena in the body and in individual organs;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_C.U10.	C.U10.	Design the scheme of rational infection chemotherapy, both empirical and targeted;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_C.U11.	C.U11.	Prepare transcripts of all forms of prescription of medicinal substances and issue prescriptions, including e-prescriptions, in accordance with legal regulations;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_C.U12.	C.U12.	Look for reliable information about medicinal products, with particular emphasis on the Summary of Product Characteristics (SmPC) and databases;	P7U_U	P7S_UK

LEK_C.U13.	C.U13.	Assess toxicological danger in specific age groups and in the states of liver and kidney failure, as well as prevent drug intoxication;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_D.U1.	D.U1.	Adhere to ethical standards in professional actions, including planning and conducting the therapeutic process in accordance with ethical values and the idea of humanism in medicine;	P7U_U	P7S_KR
LEK_D.U2.	D.U2.	Recognize the ethical dimension of medical decisions and distinguish factual aspects from normative ones;	P7U_U	P7S_KR
LEK_D.U3.	D.U3.	Observe patient rights;	P7U_U	P7S_KO
LEK_D.U4.	D.U4.	Demonstrate responsibility for improving one's qualifications and sharing knowledge with others;	P7U_U	P7S_UU
LEK_D.U5.	D.U5.	Critically analyze medical literature, including in English, and draw conclusions;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_D.U6.	D.U6.	Communicate with patients in a foreign language at the B2+ level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_D.U7.	D.U7.	Develop and refine self-awareness, the ability for self-reflection, and self-care, and contemplate with others one's own communication and behavior;	P7U_U	P7S_UU
LEK_D.U8.	D.U8.	Recognize one's own emotions and manage them in relationships with others, to effectively perform work despite one's emotional reactions;	P7U_U	P7S_UO
LEK_D.U9.	D.U9.	Describe and critically evaluate one's own behavior and communication style, considering alternative behaviors;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_D.U10.	D.U10.	Appropriately use open-ended questions, closed questions, paraphrasing, clarification, internal and final summaries, signaling, and active listening in various situations.For instance, detecting and recognizing signals sent by the interlocutor, using verbal and non-verbal techniques) and facilitation (encouraging the interlocutor to speak);	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_D.U11.	D.U11.	Adapt verbal communication to the needs of the patient, expressing oneself clearly and avoiding medical jargon;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_D.U12.	D.U12.	Recognize and analyze difficult situations and challenges related to communication, including crying, strong emotions, fear, interrupting speech, sensitive and troublesome issues, silence, withdrawal, aggressive and demanding behaviors, and deal with them constructively;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_D.U13.	D.U13.	Establish contact with the patient and the person accompanying the patient that aids in building a proper relationship (e.g., the 4 Habits Model: Invest in the beginning, Demonstrate empathy, Elicit the patient's perspective, Invest in the end);	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_D.U14.	D.U14.	View the situation from the patient's perspective, creating an appropriate context for conversation and using elicitation methods, and then incorporate it into constructing verbal messages;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_E.U1.	E.U1.	Collect a medical history from an adult, including an elderly person, utilizing skills related to content, process, and perception of communication, considering both biomedical and patient perspectives;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_E.U2.	E.U2.	Collect a medical history from a child and their caregivers, using skills related to content, process, and perception of communication, considering both biomedical and patient perspectives;	P7U_U	P7S_UK

LEK_E.U3.	E.U3.	Collect a medical history in a health and life-threatening situation using the SAMPLE scheme (S – Symptoms, A – Allergies, M – Medications, P – Past medical history, L – Last meal, E – Events prior to injury/illness);	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U4.	E.U4.	Conduct a targeted physical examination of an adult in the area of the breast and prostate gland;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U5.	E.U5.	Conduct a comprehensive and targeted physical examination of an adult adapted to a specific clinical situation, including: 1. General internal examination; 2. Neurological examination; 3. Gynecological examination; 4. Musculoskeletal system examination; 5. Ophthalmological examination; 6. Otolaryngological (ENT) examination; 7. Geriatric examination;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U6.	E.U6.	Conduct a comprehensive and targeted physical examination of a child from the neonatal period to adolescence adapted to a specific clinical situation, including: 1. General pediatric examination; 2. Neurological examination; 3. Musculoskeletal system examination; 4. Ophthalmological examination; 5. Otolaryngological (ENT) examination;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U7.	E.U7.	Conduct a psychiatric examination of a patient and assess their mental state;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U8.	E.U8.	Conduct health check-ups, including compiling anthropometric measurements and blood pressure data with percentile charts and assessing the degree of maturation;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U9.	E.U9.	Recognize the most common symptoms of illness in adults, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, conduct differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor treatment effects, and assess indications for specialist consultation, especially in cases of symptoms such as: 1. Fever; 2. Weakness; 3. Loss of appetite; 4. Weight loss; 5. Shock; 6. Cardiac arrest; 7. Altered consciousness, including fainting; 8. Swelling;	P7U_U	P7S_UW

		9. Rash. 10. Cough and expectoration; 11. Hemoptysis; 12. Dyspnea; 13. Nasal and aural discharge; 14. Thoracic pain; 15. Cardiac palpitations; 16. Cyanosis; 17. Nausea and vomiting; 18. Dysphagia; 19. Abdominal pain; 20. Hematochezia; 21. Constipation and diarrhea; 22. Jaundice; 23. Abdominal bloating and resistance; 24. Anemia; 25. Lymphadenopathy; 26. Urinary retention and incontinence; 27. Hematuria and proteinuria; 28. Menstrual irregularities; 29. Depressed mood and anxiety states; 30. Memory impairment and cognitive dysfunction; 31. Cephalalgia; 32. Vertigo; 33. Paresis; 34. Seizures; 35. Dorsalgia; 36. Arthralgia; 37. Trauma or burn; 38. Dehydration and fluid overload.		
LEK_E.U10.	E.U10.	Identify the most common symptoms of disease in children, apply diagnostic tests and interpret their results, conduct differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor treatment effects, and assess indications for specialist consultation, particularly in the case of symptoms such as:	P7U_U	P7S_UW

		1. Fever; 2. Cough and expectoration; 3. Shortness of breath; 4. Nasal and aural discharge; 5. Urinary disorders; 6. Rash; 7. Anemia; 8. Eating disorders; 9. Growth disturbances; 10. Seizures and consciousness disorders; 11. Heart palpitations; 12. Fainting; 13. Musculoskeletal pain; 14. Swelling; 15. Lymphadenopathy; 16. Abdominal pain; 17. Constipation and diarrhea; 18. Presence of blood in stool; 19. Dehydration; 20. Jaundice; 21. Cyanosis; 22. Headache; 23. Red eye syndrome		
LEK_E.U11.	E.U11.	Recognize symptoms of addiction and propose appropriate medical management;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U12.	E.U12.	Identify conditions requiring hospital treatment;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U13.	E.U13.	Qualify patients for protective vaccinations;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U14.	E.U14.	Perform medical procedures and treatments, including: 1. Measurement and assessment of basic life functions (temperature, pulse, blood pressure) and monitoring them using a cardiac monitor and pulse oximeter; 2. Various forms of inhalation therapy and selecting an inhaler appropriate for the patient's clinical condition; 3. Measurement of peak expiratory flow; 4. Oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods; 5. Instrumental and non-instrumental airway clearance	P7U_U	P7S_UW

		6. Intravenous, intramuscular, and subcutaneous drug administration; 7. Collection and securing of blood for laboratory and microbiological testing; 8. Collection of arterial and arterialized capillary blood; 9. Collection of swabs for microbiological and cytological examinations; 10. Urinary catheterization in both females and males; 11. Placement of a nasogastric tube; 12. Administration of an enema; 13. Performing a standard resting electrocardiogram and interpreting its results; 14. Defibrillation, electrical cardioversion, and external pacing; 15. Strip tests, including measuring glucose levels using a glucometer; 16. Pleural procedures: thoracentesis and pneumothorax decompression; 17. Anterior nasal packing; 18. Ultrasound examination in life-threatening situations according to the FAST protocol (Focused Assessment with Sonography in Trauma) or its equivalent, and interpreting its results;		
LEK_E.U15.	E.U15.	Use of appropriate personal protective equipment according to the clinical situation;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U16.	E.U16.	Pronounce patient death;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U17.	E.U17.	Participate in the process of dignified dying of a patient, utilizing the potential of palliative care;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U18.	E.U18.	Maintain patient medical records, including electronic formats, in compliance with legal regulations;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U19.	E.U19.	Plan diagnostic, therapeutic, and preventive approaches in cancer treatment based on test results and provided medical documentation;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U20.	E.U20.	Provide health services using available teleinformatics systems or communication systems used in healthcare;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U21.	E.U21.	Conduct patient health education, including nutritional education tailored to individual needs;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_E.U22.	E.U22.	Apply rational antibiotic therapy depending on the patient's clinical condition;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U23.	E.U23.	Conduct patient conversations following a structured dialogue framework (initiating the conversation, gathering information, explaining and planning, concluding the conversation), while structuring such discussions and developing relationships with patients using selected models (e.g., Calgary-Cambridge guidelines, Segue framework, Kalamazoo Consensus, Maastricht Maas Global), including through electronic communication means;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_E.U24.	E.U24.	Collect patient history with a focus on the presence of suicidal thoughts, when it is justified;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U25.	E.U25.	Communicate information to patients, tailoring the amount and content to the patient's needs and capabilities, and supplement verbal information with models and written materials, including diagrams and instructions, and apply them appropriately;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_E.U26.	E.U26.	Jointly make diagnostic and therapeutic decisions with patients (assess the patient's level of involvement, their	P7U_U	P7S_UK

		needs and capabilities in this regard, encourage the patient to take an active part in the decision-making process, discuss the advantages, disadvantages, expected outcomes, and consequences of decisions) and obtain informed consent from the patient;		
LEK_E.U27.	E.U27.	Communicate with patients from economically or socially marginalized groups, respecting their dignity;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_E.U28.	E.U28.	Identify social determinants of health, indicators of unhealthy and self-destructive behaviors, discuss these with the patient, and make a note in the medical documentation;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U29.	E.U29.	Identify potential indicators of violence, collect history to verify if there is a risk of the patient experiencing violence, and make a note in the medical documentation;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_E.U30.	E.U30.	Apply principles of providing feedback (constructive, non-judgmental, descriptive) within team collaboration;	P7U_U	P7S_UO
LEK_E.U31.	E.U31.	Accept, clarify, and analyze one's own role and scope of responsibility in the team, and recognize one's role as a doctor in the team;	P7U_U	P7S_UO
LEK_E.U32.	E.U32.	Obtain information from team members respecting their diverse opinions and specialized competencies, and incorporate this information into the patient's diagnostic and therapeutic plan;	P7U_U	P7S_UO
LEK_E.U33.	E.U33.	Discuss patient situations in the team without subjective judgments, respecting patient dignity	P7U_U	P7S_UO
LEK_E.U34.	E.U34.	The following protocols should be applied (e.g., during the handover of patient care, ordering a patient consultation, or providing one): 1. ATMIST (A (Age), T (Time of injury), M (Mechanism of injury), I (Injury suspected), S (Symptoms/Signs), T (Treatment/Time to arrival)); 2. RSVP/ISBAR (R (Reason for the call), S (Story of the patient), V (Vital signs), P (Plan for the patient)/I (Introduction), S (Situation), B (Background), A (Assessment), R (Recommendation))."	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U1.	F.U1.	Perform surgical handwashing, apply sterile gloves, dress for surgery or a procedure requiring asepsis, prepare the surgical field in accordance with the principles of asepsis, and participate in a surgical procedure;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U2.	F.U2.	Apply and change a sterile dressing;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U3.	F.U3.	Assess and manage a simple wound, including local anesthesia (topical, infiltration), apply and remove surgical sutures, and apply and change a sterile surgical dressing;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U4.	F.U4.	Recognize the most common life-threatening conditions, including using various imaging techniques;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U5.	F.U5.	Identify the most common types of fractures, particularly in long bones, based on radiological examination;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U6.	F.U6.	Temporarily immobilize a limb, including choosing the type of immobilization in typical clinical situations and checking the correctness of limb perfusion after applying an immobilizing dressing;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U7.	F.U7.	Immobilize the cervical and thoracolumbar spine after injury;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U8.	F.U8.	Manage external bleeding;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U9.	F.U9.	Perform basic resuscitation procedures (Basic Life Support, BLS) in newborns and children, in accordance with the guidelines of the European Resuscitation Council (ERC);	P7U_U	P7S_UW

LEK_F.U10.	F.U10.	Conduct advanced resuscitation procedures for newborns (Newborn Life Support, NLS) and children (Pediatric Advanced Life Support, PALS), in accordance with ERC guidelines;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U11.	F.U11.	Perform basic life support (BLS) procedures in adults, including the use of an automated external defibrillator, in accordance with ERC guidelines;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U12.	F.U12.	Conduct advanced life support (ALS) procedures in adults, in accordance with ERC guidelines;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U13.	F.U13.	Apply proper medical management during physiological pregnancy and postpartum according to the standards of perinatal care;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U14.	F.U14.	Recognize the most common symptoms indicating abnormal progression of pregnancy and postpartum, apply and interpret diagnostic tests, conduct differential diagnosis, implement therapy, monitor treatment effects, and assess indications for specialist consultation, particularly in the case of abdominal pain, uterine contractions, vaginal bleeding, abnormal fetal heart rate and movement, and hypertension;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U15.	F.U15.	Perform detection and interpretation of fetal heart activity;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U16.	F.U16.	Recognize the onset of labor and symptoms of abnormal labor progression;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U17.	F.U17.	Assist in physiological childbirth;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U18.	F.U18.	Apply proper medical management in cases of abnormal vaginal bleeding, amenorrhea, pelvic pain (pelvic inflammatory disease, ectopic pregnancy), vaginitis and vulvitis, and sexually transmitted diseases;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U19.	F.U19.	Apply proper medical management in the field of birth control;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U20.	F.U20.	Recognize ophthalmic conditions requiring urgent specialist care and provide initial pre-hospital assistance in cases of physical and chemical eye injuries;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_F.U21.	F.U21.	Effectively deliver unfavorable news using selected protocols, such as: 1. SPIKES: • S (Setting - proper environment), • P (Perception - understanding the knowledge level of the interlocutor), • I (Invitation/Information - invitation to discuss/informing), • K (Knowledge - delivery of the unfavorable news), • E (Emotions and empathy - addressing emotions and demonstrating empathy), • S (Strategy and summary - planning and summarizing), 2. EMPATHY: • E (Emotions), • M (Place), • P (Patient's perspective), • A (Appropriate language), • T (Message content),	P7U_U	P7S_UK

		• I (Additional information), • A (Annotation in documentation), 3. ABCDE: • A (Advance preparation - preparing for the conversation), • B (Build a therapeutic environment - establishing a good connection with the family), • C (Communicate well - delivering bad news, considering communication principles), • D (Dealing with reactions - managing difficult emotions), • E (Encourage and validate emotions - right to show emotions, redirecting them and responding appropriately, aiming to conclude the meeting), - including supporting the family in the process of dignified dying of the patient and informing the family about the patient's death;		
LEK_F.U22.	F.U22.	Seek and incorporate opinions and specialized competencies into the diagnostic and therapeutic plan for the patient, and also apply ATMIST and RSVP/ISBAR protocols;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_G.U1.	G.U1.	Describe the demographic structure of the population and, based on this, assess and predict health problems of the population;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_G.U2.	G.U2.	Collect information about the determinants and presence of risk factors for infectious and non-infectious diseases and plan preventive actions at various levels of prevention;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_G.U3.	G.U3.	Interpret positive and negative health indicators;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_G.U4.	G.U4.	Assess the epidemiological situation of infectious and non-infectious diseases in the Republic of Poland and worldwide;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_G.U5.	G.U5.	Explain to healthcare recipients their basic rights and the legal basis for providing these services;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_G.U6.	G.U6.	Issue medical certificates and reports, prepare opinions for patients, authorized bodies, and entities, maintain and manage medical documentation (in electronic and paper form), and utilize information and communication tools and services in healthcare (e-health);	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_G.U7.	G.U7.	Recognize during patient examination behaviors and symptoms indicating the possibility of violence;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_G.U8.	G.U8.	Act in a way that avoids medical errors and ensures the quality of healthcare and patient safety, and critically analyze medical errors and adverse events;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_G.U9.	G.U9.	Collect blood for toxicological tests and secure material for hemogenetic studies;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_G.U10.	G.U10.	Organize the work environment in a way that ensures the safety of the patient and other people, taking into account the influence of human factors and ergonomic principles;	P7U_U	P7S_UO
LEK_G.U11.	G.U11.	Determine the possibility of using new treatments for a given patient based on current clinical trial results;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U1.	H.U1.	Perform measurement and assessment of basic vital functions (temperature, pulse, blood pressure) and monitor them using a cardiomonitor and pulse oximeter;	P7U_U	P7S_UW

LEK_H.U2.	H.U2.	Perform instrument-free and instrumental airway clearance;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U3.	H.U3.	Measure peak expiratory flow rate;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U4.	H.U4.	Collect and secure blood and other biological material for laboratory, including microbiological, tests;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U5.	H.U5.	Administer drugs intravenously, intramuscularly, and subcutaneously;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U6.	H.U6.	Perform various forms of inhalation therapy and select an inhaler appropriately for the clinical situation;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U7.	H.U7.	Collect arterial and arterialized capillary blood;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U8.	H.U8.	Perform strip tests, including glucose measurement using a glucometer;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U9.	H.U9.	Collect swabs for microbiological and cytological examinations;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U10.	H.U10.	Perform urinary bladder catheterization in both females and males;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U11.	H.U11.	Place a gastric tube;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U12.	H.U12.	Perform rectal enema;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U13.	H.U13.	Perform pleural procedures: puncture and relieve pneumothorax;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U14.	H.U14.	Perform a standard resting electrocardiogram and interpret its results;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U15.	H.U15.	Perform defibrillation, electrical cardioversion, and external pacing;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U16.	H.U16.	Perform surgical handwashing, apply sterile gloves, dress for surgery or a procedure requiring asepsis, prepare the surgical field according to asepsis principles, and participate in a surgical procedure;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U17.	H.U17.	Apply and change a sterile dressing;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U18.	H.U18.	Assess and manage a simple wound, including local anesthesia (topical, infiltration), apply and remove surgical sutures, and apply and change a sterile surgical dressing;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U19.	H.U19.	Manage external bleeding;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U20.	H.U20.	Temporarily immobilize a limb, including selecting the type of immobilization in typical clinical situations and checking the correctness of limb perfusion after applying an immobilizing dressing;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U21.	H.U21.	Immobilize the cervical and thoracolumbar spine after an injury;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U22.	H.U22.	Perform anterior nasal packing;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U23.	H.U23.	Perform an ultrasound examination in life-threatening conditions according to the FAST protocol or its equivalent and interpret its results;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U24.	H.U24.	Use personal protective equipment appropriate to the clinical situation;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U25.	H.U25.	Take a history from an adult, including an elderly person, using skills related to content, process, and perception of communication, considering both a biomedical perspective and the patient's perspective;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_H.U26.	H.U26.	Take a history from a child and their caregivers, using skills related to content, process, and perception of communication, considering both a biomedical perspective and the patient's perspective;	P7U_U	P7S_UK
LEK_H.U27.	H.U27.	Take a history in a health and life-threatening situation using the SAMPLE scheme;	P7U_U	P7S_UK

LEK_H.U28.	H.U28.	Conduct a comprehensive and focused physical examination of an adult tailored to a specific clinical situation;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U29.	H.U29.	Conduct a comprehensive and focused physical examination of a child from the newborn to adolescent period tailored to a specific clinical situation;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U30.	H.U30.	Deliver unfavorable news using a chosen protocol (e.g., SPIKES, EMPATHY, ABCDE), including supporting the family in the process of dignified dying of the patient and informing the family about the patient's death;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U31.	H.U31.	Obtain information from team members with respect for their diverse opinions and specialized competencies, incorporate this information into the patient's diagnostic and therapeutic plan, and use ATMIST and RSVP/ISBAR protocols;	P7U_U	P7S_UO
LEK_H.U32.	H.U32.	Perform a psychiatric evaluation of a patient and assess their mental state;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U33.	H.U33.	Confirm a patient's death;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U34.	H.U34.	Conduct screening examinations, including comparing anthropometric measurements and blood pressure data with percentile charts and assessing the degree of maturation;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U35.	H.U35.	Qualify a patient for protective vaccinations;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U36.	H.U36.	Perform oxygen therapy using non-invasive methods;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U37.	H.U37.	Conduct basic life support (BLS) procedures for newborns and children in accordance with the European Resuscitation Council (ERC) guidelines;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U38.	H.U38.	Conduct advanced resuscitation procedures for newborns (Newborn Life Support, NLS) and children (Pediatric Advanced Life Support, PALS) in accordance with ERC guidelines;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U39.	H.U39.	Conduct basic life support (BLS) procedures for adults, including using an automated external defibrillator, in accordance with ERC guidelines;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U40.	H.U40.	Conduct advanced life support (ALS) procedures for adults in accordance with ERC guidelines;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U41.	H.U41.	Recognize the most commonly occurring life-threatening conditions, including using various imaging techniques;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U42.	H.U42.	Recognize ophthalmic conditions requiring urgent specialist care and provide initial pre-hospital assistance in cases of physical and chemical eye injuries;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U43.	H.U43.	Perform detection and interpretation of fetal heart activity;	P7U_U	P7S_UW
LEK_H.U44.	H.U44.	Perform tasks while assisting in physiological childbirth.	P7U_U	P7S_UW

within the scope of **SOCIAL COMPETENCE**, the graduate is able to:

LEK_K.S1.	K.S1.	Establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with the patient and show understanding towards ideological and cultural differences;	P7U_K	P7S_KR
LEK_K.S2.	K.S2.	Do what is right for the patient;	P7U_K	P7S_KO
LEK_K.S3.	K.S3.	Respect medical confidentiality and patient’s rights;	P7U_K	P7S_KO

LEK_K.S4.	K.S4.	Take actions concerning the patient on the basis of ethical principles, being aware of social conditions and restrictions resulting from illness;	P7U_K	P7S_KK
LEK_K.S5.	K.S5.	Recognize his/her own limitations and self-evaluate educational deficiencies and needs;	P7U_K	P7S_KK
LEK_K.S6.	K.S6.	Promote healthy lifestyle;	P7U_K	P7S_KO
LEK_K.S7.	K.S7.	Use reliable information sources;	P7U_K	P7S_KK
LEK_K.S8.	K.S8.	Conclude on the basis of own surveys and observations;	P7U_K	P7S_KK
LEK_K.S9.	K.S9.	Introduce rules of social conduct and teamwork to the group of specialists, including specialists form other medical professions also in the multicultural and multinational environment;	P7U_K	P7S_KR
LEK_K.S10.	K.S10.	Give opinions concerning various aspects of professional activity;	P7U_K	P7S_KR
LEK_K.S11.	K.S11.	Take responsibility for own decisions made during professional activities including own safety and safety of other people.	P7U_K	P7S_KR

1) Rozporządzenie Ministra Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego z dnia 26 lipca 2019 r. w sprawie standardów kształcenia przygotowującego do wykonywania zawodu lekarza, lekarza dentysty, farmaceuty, pielęgniarki, położnej, diagnosty laboratoryjnego, fizjoterapeuty i ratownika medycznego (Dz. U. z 2021 r. poz. 755 ze zm.).
2) Obwieszczenie Marszałka Sejmu Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej z dnia 25 października 2018 r. w sprawie ogłoszenia jednolitego tekstu ustawy o Zintegrowanym Systemie Kwalifikacji.
3) Rozporządzenie Ministra Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego z dnia 14 listopada 2018r. w sprawie charakterystyk drugiego stopnia efektów uczenia się dla kwalifikacji na poziomach 6-8 Polskiej Ramy Kwalifikacji.

12. Zajęcia wraz z przypisanymi do nich punktami ECTS, efektami uczenia się i treściami programowymi:

	Przedmioty (zajęcia)	Liczba punktów ECTS	Treści programowe	Odniesienie do efektów uczenia się na kierunku
PRZEDMIOTY (ZAJĘCIA) KSZTAŁCENIA OGÓLNEGO: (6 pkt ECTS)				
1.	Latin	2	Anatomical, histological and embryological nomenclature in Latin. Grammar rules and lexis of the Latin language. Medical terminology and translation of medical and anatomical texts. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, conducting self-assessment and educational needs assessment, using objective sources of information.	A.W1. D.U5. K.S5. K.S7.
2.	Library information	0	Basic knowledge about the functioning of the University Library. Rules for using collections and services of the University Library. Preparation for quick and accurate search of information needed to study. Practical search and ordering in an online catalogue. Basic terminology related to the functioning of the library and terminology used in the online catalogue. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, conducting self-assessment and educational needs assessment, using objective sources of information.	D.W19. D.U5. K.S5. K.S7.
3.	Elements of Health and Safety at Work and Ergonomics	0	General health and safety regulations in force at the University and rules of conduct in the event of various hazards. Requirements for organizing safe work, both in terms of the material work environment and human behaviour. Procedures to deal with accidents, during the action of dangerous, harmful and arduous factors, providing pre-medical assistance. Anticipating the effects of own behaviour in any job and other areas of activity. Knowledge necessary to organize work proThe possibilities of modern telemedicine as a tool to support the work of doctors. The consequences of exposing the human body to chemical and physical factors and the principles of prevention. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathophysiology, transmission routes, forms and prevention of iatrogenic infections. Principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic procedures. The impact of various sources of radiation on the human body and the possibilities of radiological protection. Principles of	C.W13. C.W14. C.W17. D.W20. E.W34. G.W5. G.W18. B.U2. E.U15. G.U5. G.U8. G.U10. H.U24. K.S5.

			using personal protective equipment appropriate to the clinical situation. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, self-assessment and educational needs, using objective sources of information.cesses ensuring the safety of their participants.	K.S6. K.S7. K.S11.
4.	Physical education	0	Improving movement skills useful in health, utilitarian, recreational and sports activities through participation in selected practical classes in physical education. Development of fitness and coordination skills and providing students with knowledge and skills enabling self-control and self-assessment and independent undertaking of actions in this area. Attitudes of conscious participation of students in various forms of sports and recreational activities during studies and after completing education in order to maintain physical and mental health.	D.U4. D.U7. K.S5. K.S6. K.S11.
	Student chooses 2 courses, 2 ECTS points each - 4 ECTS points to obtain in total.	4 ECTS		
	Coping with stress	2		D.W4. D.W3. D.W6. D.U7. D.U12. K.S5.
	Methods of learning support	2		D.W1. D.U4. D.U7. D.U9. K.S5. K.S7.
	Coaching	2		D.W1. D.W2. D.W3. D.W8. D.U7. D.U12. K.S5.

	The psychology of personal development	2		D.W1. D.W2. D.W6. D.U7. D.U8.
	Yourself Management	2		D.W1. D.W2. D.W3. D.U4. D.U7. D.U8. D.U12. K.S5. K.S7.

PRZEDMIOTY (ZAJĘCIA) PODSTAWOWE/KIERUNKOWE: (316 pkt ECTS)

	A. Morphological Sciences	**26**		
1.	Anatomy	14	Anatomical structure and nomenclature of the skeletal, muscular, nervous, circulatory, respiratory, digestive, reproductive, urinary, endocrine systems, sense organs and integumentary system. The structure of the human body in the topographic aspect and topographic relations between individual organs. Assessment of the state of individual human functional systems in various clinical situations. Human topographic anatomy in medical diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Shaping the appropriate ethical attitude towards the body of the living and the dead. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	A.W1. A.U3. A.U4. K.S5. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
2.	Histology and cell ultrastructure	9	Principles of basic research methods used in histology. Classification of human body tissues, their origin, functions and histological structure of individual systems. Basic laboratory techniques in the examination of cellular and tissue materials. Tissue structure and morphological differentiation are strictly related to their functions. Analysis of cell structure at the light and electron microscope level and identification of	A.W1. A.W2. A.W3. A.U1. A.U2. K.S5.

			subcellular structures using modern techniques (electronogram analysis). Structure of optical and electron microscopes. Histological structure of systems and organs, with particular emphasis on the morphological elements that underlie their functions. Compliance with the ethical principles of the medical profession. Demonstrating motivation to deepen knowledge. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, self-assessing deficits and educational needs. Using objective sources of information. Formulating conclusions from one's own measurements or observations.	K.S7. K.S8.
3.	Embriology	3	Principles of basic research methods used in embryology. Basic knowledge of embryology with particular emphasis on embryogenesis and organogenesis. Compliance with ethical principles arising from the practice of medicine. Demonstrating motivation to deepen knowledge. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, self-assessing deficits and educational needs. Promoting healthy behaviours. Using objective sources of information. Formulating conclusions from one's own measurements or observations.	A.W4. A U2. K.S5. K.S6 K.S7. K.S8.
	B. Scientific basis of medicine	**35**		
1.	Biophysics	4	Physical foundations of the mechanisms governing physiological processes in living organisms and the functioning of organs and organ systems in the human body. Physical laws describing the flow of electric current and liquids, and factors affecting electrical and vascular resistance. Natural and artificial sources of ionising radiation and its interaction with matter. Physicochemical and molecular basis of the functioning of the sensory organs. Physical basis of non-invasive imaging methods. Physical basis of selected therapeutic techniques. Telemedicine as a tool to support the work of a physician. Harmfulness of ionising radiation doses and compliance with radiological protection rules. Exposure of the human body to physical factors and their consequences. Planning and performing basic physical measurements in medical examinations and compiling results. Using medical databases and interpreting the information they contain to solve problems in basic and clinical sciences. Compliance with the ethical principles of the medical profession. Demonstrates motivation to deepen	B.W4. B.W5. B.W6. B.W7. B.W8. B.W25. B.U1. B.U2. B.U8. B.U11. B.U12. C.W13. C.W41. K.S5. K.S7.

			knowledge. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, self-assessment of deficits and educational needs. Promoting healthy behaviours. Using objective sources of information. Formulating conclusions from one's own measurements or observations.	K.S8.
2.	Molecular Biology	4	The structure and functions of nucleic acids, the primary and secondary structure of DNA and RNA, and the structure of chromatin. Atypical structures of nucleic acids and their biological significance. Functions of the human genome, transcriptome and proteome, and methods used in their study. Processes of replication, repair and recombination of DNA, transcription and translation, and degradation of DNA, RNA and proteins. Mechanisms of gene expression regulation. Genetic mutations and their clinical significance, including the molecular basis of human diseases. Molecular biology in basic and clinical sciences and its significance in medical databases. Basic molecular methods used in laboratory diagnostics, including nucleic acid electrophoresis. Planning a research experiment using molecular biology techniques and interpreting the results obtained. Performing basic molecular biology techniques. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, self-assessing educational deficits and needs. Promoting healthy behaviours. Using objective sources of information. Formulating conclusions based on one's own measurements or observations.	B.W11. B.W12. B.W14. B.W15. B.U8. B.U11. B.U12. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8.
3.	Cythophysiology	5	Cell membrane transport. Methods of communication between cells, as well as between the cell and the extracellular matrix, as well as signalling pathways in the cell and examples of disorders in these processes leading to the development of cancer and other diseases. Processes such as: cell cycle, proliferation, cell differentiation and ageing, apoptosis and necrosis, and their importance for the functioning of the body. The basic scope of stem cell issues and their use in medicine. Fundamentals of excitation and conduction in the nervous system and higher nervous function, and the physiology of striated and smooth muscles; Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	B.W16. B.W17. B.W18. B.W19. B.U11. K.S5. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11

4.	Biochemistry	4	Characteristics of water and electrolyte metabolism and acid-base balance in biological systems. Mechanism of action of buffers and their importance in systemic homeostasis. Characteristics of concepts such as solubility, osmotic pressure, isotonicity, colloidal solutions and Gibbs-Donnan equilibrium. Structure of organic compounds and their functions in cellular and extracellular structures. I-, II-, III- and IV-order structures of proteins and post-translational and functional modifications of proteins. Basic catabolic and anabolic pathways, methods of their regulation. Metabolic changes occurring in organs and the metabolic and biochemical basis of diseases and therapies. Selected biochemical analyses.	B.W1. B.W2. B.W3. B.W9. B.W10. B.W13. B.W14. B.W15. B.U3. B.U4. B.U5. B.U6. B.U10. B.U12. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8.
5.	Physiology with elements of clinical physiology	9	Fundamentals of general human physiology. Characteristics of the physicochemical and molecular basis of sensory organ function. Fundamentals of excitation and conduction in the nervous system and higher nervous functions, physiology of striated and smooth muscles. Function and regulatory mechanisms of all organs and systems of the human body and the relationships between them. Processes occurring during the ageing of the body and changes in organ function associated with ageing. Basic quantitative parameters describing the efficiency of individual systems and organs, including normal ranges. Principles of conducting scientific research for the development of medicine. Performing simple functional tests to assess the functioning of the human body as a stable regulatory system (stress and exercise tests) and interpreting numerical data on basic physiological variables. Use of basic laboratory and molecular techniques. Performing a standard resting electrocardiogram and interpreting the results. Performing medical procedures and treatments,	B.W6. B.W19. B.W20. B.W21. B.W22. B.W26. B.U7. B.U8. B.U12. H.U3. H.U14. G.U3. K.S5. K.S7. K.S8.

			e.g. measurement and assessment of basic vital functions (temperature, heart rate, blood pressure) and monitoring them using a cardiac monitor and pulse oximeter, various forms of inhalation therapy, peak expiratory flow measurement, non-instrumental and instrumental airway clearance, defibrillation, electrical cardioversion and external electrostimulation, strip tests, including measurement of including measuring glucose levels with a glucometer. Interpretation of positive and negative health indicators. Searching for and interpreting information contained in medical databases. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, self-assessing deficits and educational needs, using objective sources of information. Formulating conclusions from one's own measurements or observations. Implementing the principles of professional camaraderie and teamwork, including with representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment. Formulating opinions on various aspects of professional activity.Basics of general human physiology including basic aspects of cell physiology. General concepts and principles of functioning of all systems and organs of the human body. Oxidative potential of the body and oxidative stress. Enzymes involved in digestion, the mechanism of hydrochloric acid production in the stomach, the role of bile, the course of absorption of digestive products and related disorders. The consequences of improper nutrition. Cell cycle, proliferation, cell differentiation and ageing, apoptosis and necrosis and their role in functioning. Stem cells issues and their use in medicine. The mechanism of ageing of the human body. Quantitative parameters describing the efficiency of individual systems and organs. The relationship between factors disturbing the balance of biological processes and physiological and pathophysiological changes. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
6.	First aid with elements of nursing	6	Basics of first aid and safety of rescue operations, legal and organisational aspects of first aid, and cooperation with the State Medical Rescue System. Initial assessment of the patient's condition according to emergency procedures (ABCDE), assessment of consciousness, breathing and vital	F.W9. F.W10. F.W12. E.U14.

			signs, recognition of life-threatening conditions. Current guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation of newborns, children and adults, basic resuscitation procedures, airway clearance, choking management, recovery position, use of an automated external defibrillator (AED), other basic rescue procedures. Management of non-traumatic emergencies, including loss of consciousness, convulsions, respiratory disorders, acute cardiovascular conditions, metabolic disorders, anaphylactic reactions, symptoms of increased intracranial pressure. Management of traumatic conditions: treatment of external bleeding, wound dressing, temporary immobilisation of limbs, basic principles of management of head injuries and suspected spinal injuries, burns and poisoning, preparation of the patient for transport. Performing basic medical procedures and activities and elements of nursing activities, measuring vital signs, observing the patient's condition, basics of asepsis. Establishing a therapeutic relationship with the patient and their family, communication and teamwork, compliance with ethical principles o the ethical principles of the medical profession, responsibility for patient safety, and motivation to deepen knowledge and skills.	F.U1. F.U6. F.U7. F.U8. F.U9. F.U11. F.U12. K.S5. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
7.	Methodology of scientific research with elements of biostatistics in medicine	3	Basics of evidence-based medicine. The principles of clinical practice strategy based on scientific evidence and the use of research results in medical practice. Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic treatment in the most common diseases and specific problems in a family doctor's practice. Principles of conducting scientific, observational and experimental research as well as in vitro studies for the development of medicine. Basic computer and biostatistical methods used in medicine, including medical databases, spreadsheets and basics of computer graphics. Basic statistical analysis methods used in population and diagnostic studies. Possibilities of modern telemedicine as a tool to support the work of a doctor. Searching for information in medical databases, using selected statistical methods using a program supporting statistical calculations and the ability to cooperate in a group in the implementation of a project. Shaping awareness of the importance of research and scientific reports in clinical decision making and medical	B.W23. B.W24. B.W25. B.W26. D.W19. B.U8. B.U9. B.U10. B.U11. D.U4. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8.

			professionalism. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	
	C. Preclinical sciences	**40**		
1.	Genetics	4	Basic concepts in genetics. The normal human karyotype and various types of sex determination. Genetic causes of hereditary predisposition to cancer. Principles of inheritance of different numbers of traits, inheritance of quantitative traits, independent inheritance of traits, and inheritance of extra-nuclear genetic information. Genetic determinants of human blood groups and serological conflict in the Rh system. Genetic determinants of the most common single-gene, multi-gene and multifactorial diseases, basic chromosome aberration syndromes, syndromes caused by genomic rearrangements, polymorphisms, epigenetic and post-transcriptional changes. Factors influencing the primary and secondary genetic equilibrium of populations. Genetic determinants of congenital malformations and selected rare diseases, and the possibility of their prevention. Methods of genetic diagnosis and basic indications for their use. Basic IT and biostatistical tools used in medicine. Basic methods of statistical analysis used in population and diagnostic studies. Use of medical databases and interpretation of the information they contain. Preparation and analysis of pedigrees and identification of clinical and pedigree features suggesting a genetic basis for diseases. Basics of dysmorphology. Determination of genetic risk based on pedigree and genetic test results in cases of chromosomal aberrations, genomic rearrangements, single-gene and multifactorial diseases. Principles and guidelines for performing cytogenetic and molecular tests. Interpretation of basic genetic test results, including karyotypes. Planning and conducting a scientific study and interpreting the obtained results. Performing basic molecular techniques used in clinical genetics. Fundamentals of genetic counselling as well as ethics in genetic testing. Demonstrating motivation to deepen knowledge. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, self-assessing educational deficits and needs. Promoting healthy behaviours. Using objective sources of information. Formulating conclusions from one's own	B.W23. B.W24. C.W1. C.W2. C.W3. C.W4. C.W5. C.W6. C.W7. C.W8. C.W26. B.U8 B.U11. B.U12. C.U1. C.U2. C.U3. C.U4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8.

			measurements or observations.	
2.	Microbiology with parasitology	9	Classification of microorganisms, including pathogenic microorganisms, microorganisms constituting the human microbiome, and invasive forms or developmental stages of selected parasites. Mechanisms of drug resistance acquisition by microorganisms, including multidrug resistance, and principles of rational antibiotic therapy depending on the patient's clinical condition. Epidemiology of infections caused by viruses, bacteria, fungi and prions, as well as parasitic infections, taking into account their geographical distribution. Pathogenesis and pathophysiology of infections and infestations, and the impact of pathogenic factors such as viruses, bacteria, fungi, prions and parasites on the human body and population, including their modes of action, consequences of exposure and principles of prevention. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathophysiology, transmission routes, forms and prevention of iatrogenic infections. Methods used in microbiological and parasitological diagnostics (indications, rules of performance, interpretation of results). Principles of infectious disease diagnosis, principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic procedures. Principles of conduct in the event of suspected or detected infectious disease. Environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic and preventive treatment of the most common infectious diseases and their complications: 1) bacterial diseases, including streptococcal, staphylococcal, pneumococcal and meningococcal infections, whooping cough, 2) tuberculosis, Lyme disease and infections 3) viral diseases, including respiratory and gastrointestinal infections, viral hepatitis, infections with Herpesviridae viruses, human immunodeficiency virus and neurotropic viruses; 4) parasitic diseases, including giardiasis, amoebiasis, toxoplasmosis, malaria, toxocariasis, trichinosis, ascariasis, taeniasis and enterobiasis; 5) fungal infections, including candidiasis, aspergillosis and pneumocystosis; 6) hospital-acquired infections. 7) Rules of conduct in case of exposure to potentially infectious material.	C.W9. C.W10. C.W11. C.W12. C.W14. C.W15. C.W16. C.W17. C.W32. E.W32. E.W33. E.W34. E.W35. E.W39. E.W40. A.U1. A.U2. B.U12. C.U5. C.U6. C.U7. E.U22. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8.

			Environmental and epidemiological conditions, causes, symptoms, rules of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common sexually transmitted diseases. Types of biological materials used in laboratory diagnostics and rules for collecting material for testing. Possibilities and limitations of laboratory testing. Use of an optical microscope, preparation and observation of immersion slides. Recognition of bacterial cells and parasites and their structures in microscopic images. Use of basic techniques in a microbiological laboratory and interpretation of microbiological test results in relation to sample clinical cases and disease symptoms. Designing a rational chemotherapy regimen for infections – empirical and targeted. Demonstrating motivation to deepen knowledge. Demonstrating motivation to deepen knowledge. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, self-assessing educational deficits and needs. Promoting healthy behaviours. Using objective sources of information. Formulating conclusions from one's own measurements or observations. Classification of microorganisms including pathogenic and microbial flora. Epidemiology of virus, bacterial and fungal and parasite infections, taking into account geographical range of their occurrence. The influence of abiotic and biotic environmental factors on the human body and the human population, and the ways of their penetration into the human body. Consequences of exposure of the human body to various chemical and biological agents, and the principles of prevention. Symptoms of iatrogenic infections, heir pathways and pathogens causing changes in individual organs. Basics of microbiological and parasitological diagnostics. Basics of disinfection, sterilization and aseptic treatment. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge. Basic concepts in parasitology and epidemiology of parasitic infections, taking into account geographical range of their occurrence. Anatomical and morphological structure of selected parasites and the role and the importance of parasites for animals and humans. Invasive forms of parasites for humans, including their morphology and systematics. The	

			principle of functioning of the parasite - host system and the basic disease symptoms caused by parasites. Basics of microbiological and parasitological diagnostics. Principles for taking and storing material for parasite testing. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge	
3.	Immunology	3	Structure and functions of the immune system. Basics of development and mechanisms of the immune system functioning, including specific and non-specific mechanisms of humoral and cellular immunity. Types of immune response. The structure and role of the major HLA histocompatibility system. Major histocompatibility system. Types of hypersensitivity reactions, types of immunodeficiencies and basics of immunomodulation. Immunology of neonatal and paediatric period. Anti-infectious immunity. Active and passive immunoprophylaxis. Primary and secondary immunodeficiencies. Issues in the field of cancer immunology. Patient eligibility for preventive vaccinations. Compliance with ethical principles arising from the practice of medicine. Demonstrates motivation to deepen knowledge. Recognises and acknowledges own limitations, self-assessment of deficits and educational needs. Promotes healthy behaviours. Use of objective sources of information. Formulation of conclusions from own measurements or observations	C.W4. C.W16. C.W18. C.W19. C.W20. C.W21. C.W22. C.W42. C.W43. C.U2. E.U13. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8.
4.	Pathology	8	Basic mechanisms of cell and tissue damage. Clinical course of specific and non-specific inflammation and regeneration processes of tissues and organs. Pathophysiology of shock, with particular emphasis on the differentiation of the causes of shock and multisystem organ failure. Aetiology of haemodynamic disorders, regressive and progressive changes. Issues in the field of detailed organ pathology, macro- and microscopic images and the clinical course of pathomorphological changes in individual organs. Consequences of developing pathological changes for topographically adjacent organs. External and internal pathogens, modifiable and non-modifiable. Clinical forms of the most common diseases of individual systems and organs, metabolic diseases and disorders of water-electrolyte and acid-base balance. The relationship between the patient, clinician and pathologist. Compliance with ethical principles arising	C.W23. C.W24. C.W25. C.W26. A.U1. A.U2. C.U7. K.S5. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.

			from practising medical profession. Demonstrates motivation to deepen knowledge. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, self-assessing deficits and educational needs. Promoting healthy behaviours. Using objective sources of information. Formulating conclusions from one's own measurements or observations.	
5.	Pharmacology with toxicology	8	Basic principles of pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, pharmacoeconomics, pharmacogenetics. Genetic mechanisms of drug resistance acquisition by microorganisms and cancer cells as well as the problem of drug resistance, including multi-drug resistance. Mechanisms of drugs effect and their changes in the body depending on age. Impact of disease processes on metabolism and elimination of drugs. Adverse drug reactions, including those resulting from their interactions. Groups of drugs, the abuse of which can lead to intoxication and the basic principles of diagnostic procedure in poisoning. Interpretation of toxicological test results. Verification of drug information sources and evaluation of medical publications. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	C.W9. C.W28. C.W29. C.W30. C.W31. C.W32. C.W33. C.W34. C.W35. C.W36. C.W37. C.W38. C.U8. C.U9. C.U10. C.U11. C.U12. C.U13. K.S5. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
6.	Hospital-acquired infections	2	Epidemiology of infections caused by bacteria, viruses and fungi, which are the most common aetiological factors of hospital infections. Pathogenesis and pathophysiology of infections and risk factors for their occurrence. Ways of spreading infections, including iatrogenic infections, and principles	C.W10. C.W11. C.W12. C.W13.

			of prevention and management in an epidemic outbreak. Species of microorganisms responsible for hospital infections, with particular emphasis on multidrug-resistant strains and mechanisms of drug resistance. Principles of disinfection, sterilisation and aseptic procedures. Possibilities for the surveillance and control of hospital infections. Principles of ordering, performing and interpreting the results of microbiological diagnostic and screening tests. Developing the ability to interpret microbiological test results and plan empirical and targeted chemotherapy for infections in clinical practice. The course develops responsibility for patient safety, the ability to work in a therapeutic team and compliance with the ethical principles of the medical profession.	C.W14. C.W15. C.W16. C.W17. C.W32. C.U6. C.U10 K.S5. K.S9. K.S10.
7.	Pathophysiology	6	Basic terms used in pathophysiology Functional changes in the body during disease. Mechanisms of disease development and systemic consequences resulting from disease. Basics of the aetiopathogenesis of diseases of individual systems and the pathomechanism of the consequences of impaired function of organs and systems of the human body. Characteristics of the processes occurring during the ageing of the body and changes in organ function associated with ageing. Consequences of exposure of the human body to chemical and physical factors and principles of prevention. Clinical course of specific and non-specific inflammations and processes of tissue and organ regeneration. Etiology, mechanisms and consequences of haemodynamic disorders. Organ pathology and clinical consequences. Pathogenesis and pathomechanisms of the most common diseases of individual systems and organs, metabolic diseases, and water-electrolyte, hormonal, and acid-base balance disorders. The impact of oxidative stress on cells and its significance in the pathogenesis of diseases and in the processes occurring during the ageing of the body. Consequences of vitamin and mineral deficiencies and excesses, causes and consequences of poor nutrition, including long-term insufficient and excessive food consumption and unbalanced diets, as well as digestive and absorption disorders. Analysis of the relationship between tissue and organ damage and clinical symptoms of disease, medical history and laboratory test results in order to establish a diagnosis in the most common diseases in	B.W21. C.W13. C.W23. C.W24. C.W25 C.W26. C.W27. C.W38 C.W39. C.W40. C.U7. E.U9. F.U4. K.S5. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.

			adults and children. Diagnosis of the most common symptoms of disease in adults using appropriate diagnostic tests, interpretation of test results and differential diagnosis, particularly in the case of symptoms such as: fever, weakness, loss of appetite, weight loss, shock, cardiac arrest, impaired consciousness, including fainting, swelling, coughing and expectoration; shortness of breath, chest pain, palpitations, bloating and abdominal resistance, anaemia, headache, dizziness, paresis, convulsions. Recognising the most common life-threatening conditions, including the use of various imaging techniques. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, self-assessing deficits and educational needs. Using objective sources of information and drawing conclusions from one's own measurements or observations. Implementing the principles of professional camaraderie and teamwork, including with representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment. Formulating opinions on various aspects of professional activity.	
	D. Behavioral and social sciences with elements of professionalism and communication, including the idea of humanism in medicine	**22**		
1.	Medical sociology	2	The psychophysical development of humans from birth to death, taking into account the specifics of physical, emotional, cognitive and social development. The current state of knowledge about the social dimension of health and disease, the impact of the social environment. Theoretical basics in the field of general sociology and sociology of medicine in health behaviours, social approach to the analysis of the causes and consequences of a disease, disability, social pathologies and death in the context of the functioning of family, local environment and society. The concept of empathy and behaviours that express it. The specificity and role of verbal communication (conscious construction of messages) and non-verbal communication (e.g. facial expressions, gestures, managing silence and space). Psychophysical development of a human being from birth to death, taking into account the specificity of physical, emotional, cognitive and social development. The concepts of health and illness, the influence of the social environment (family, work, social relations) and socio-cultural	D.W1. D.W2. D.W5. D.W6. D.W7. D.W8. D.W9. D.W10. D.W11. D.W13. E.U27. E.U28. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4.

			conditions (origin, social status, religion, nationality and ethnic group) on the patient's health. Social attitudes towards illness, disability and old age, and the specific impact of stereotypes, prejudices and discrimination. Forms of violence, models explaining domestic and institutional violence, social conditions of various forms of violence, and the role of a doctor in recognizing it. Psychosocial consequences of acute and chronic illness in children, including adolescents, and adults. Psychosocial consequences of hospitalisation of children, including adolescents and adults, in emergency situations and chronic illnesses. Psychosocial consequences of illness for the patient's family (family with a sick child, including adolescents, adults and the elderly). The role of the patient's family in the process of illness (diagnosis, adaptation to illness, recovery) and ways of coping in difficult situations (progression of illness, dying process, mourning). Knowledge of the sociology of medical institutions and professions, in particular the creation of social relations between a doctor and a therapeutic team, a patient and his family. Shaping the sense of responsibility and commitment in shaping bonds and social behaviour favourable to health strengthening. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge. Communicating with patients from groups at risk of economic or social exclusion while respecting their dignity. Identifying social determinants of health, indicators of unhealthy and self-destructive behaviours, and discussing them with the patient. Adhering to the ethical principles of the medical profession. Motivation to deepen knowledge. Acting in the best interests of the patient. Observing medical confidentiality and patient rights. Taking action towards the patient based on ethical principles, with an awareness of the social conditions and limitations resulting from the illness. Promoting healthy behaviours. Using objective sources of information.	K.S6. K.S7.
2.	Medical psychology	2	Psychophysical development of humans from birth to death, taking into account the specifics of physical, emotional, cognitive and social development. Human behaviours conducive to maintaining health and	D.W1. D.W3. D.W4.

			principles of motivating patients to adopt pro-health behaviours (Prochaska and DiClemente's model of change, motivational interviewing). The concept of stress, including eustress and distress, and the impact of stress on the aetiopathogenesis and course of somatic diseases and mental disorders, as well as mechanisms for coping with stress. Psychosocial consequences of acute and chronic illness in children, including adolescents and adults. Psychosocial consequences of hospitalisation of children, including adolescents and adults, in emergency situations and chronic diseases. Psychosocial consequences of illness for the patient's family (family with a sick child, including adolescents, adults and the elderly). The role of the patient's family in the process of illness (diagnosis, adaptation to illness, recovery) and ways of coping in difficult situations (progression of illness, dying, mourning). The concept of empathy and phrases and behaviours used to express it. The importance of verbal and non-verbal communication in the process of communication with patients and the concept of trust in interaction with the patient. The issue of abused and sexually exploited children and the principles of intervention in such cases. The issue of mental retardation, behavioural disorders, psychoses, addictions, autism spectrum disorders, eating and excretion disorders in children. General symptomatology of mental disorders and the principles of their classification according to the main classification systems. Environmental and epidemiological determinants, causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic management of the most common psychiatric disorders and their complications: schizophrenia; affective disorders; neurotic and adjustment disorders; eating disorders; disorders related to the use of psychoactive substances; sleep disorders; dementia. The issue of suicidal behaviour. The specificity of mental disorders and their treatment in children, including adolescents, and the elderly. Symptoms of mental disorders in the course of somatic diseases, their impact on the course of the underlying disease and prognosis, and principles of their treatment. The issue of human sexuality and basic disorders related to it. Legal regulations concerning mental health protection, with particular emphasis on the rules for admission to a psychiatric hospital. Patient rights	D.W6. D.W8. D.W9. D.W10. D.W11. D.W12. D.W13. D.W14. D.W16. E.W4. E.W5. E.W17. E.W18. E.W19. E.W20. E.W21. E.W22. E.W23. D.U3. D.U7. D.U8. D.U9. E.U7. E.U11. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U27. E.U29. E.U30. E.U33. K.S2. K.S3.

			and the concept of patient welfare.Psychosocial consequences of hospitalization and a chronic disease. Basic psychological mechanisms of human functioning in health and disease. The issue of adaptation to the disease as a difficult situation, stages of adaptation to threatening events and the needs of the patients, dying and the process of mourning of the family. Rules for motivating patients to promote healthy behaviours and to inform about unfavourable prognosis. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge. Respecting patient rights. Developing and improving self-awareness, the ability to self-reflect and take care of oneself, and discussing one's own communication and behaviour with others. Recognising and managing one's own emotions in relationships with others in order to perform effectively despite one's own emotional reactions. Describing and critically evaluating one's own behaviour and communication style, considering alternative behaviours. Using open-ended and closed-ended questions, paraphrasing, clarification, internal and final summaries as appropriate to the situation. Signalling, active listening (e.g. picking up and recognising signals sent by the interlocutor, verbal and non-verbal techniques) and facilitation (encouraging the interlocutor to speak). Methods of verbal communication depending on the patient's needs. Recognising and analysing difficult situations and challenges related to communication. Methods of establishing contact with the patient and their environment. Assessing the patient's mental state. Conducting a conversation with the patient, taking into account the conversation pattern and the appropriate model. Interviewing a patient with emotional and mental disorders. Conveying information to the patient in a manner appropriate to their clinical condition. Identifying indicators of anti-health behaviours and violence. Principles of providing feedback. Discussing the patient's situation with respect for their dignity.	K.S4. K.S6. K.S7.
3.	Elements of professionalism with ethics	2	Issues of professionalism in medicine. Developing skills related to professional behaviour in which the good of the patient is a priority of individual doctor, professional group and medical institutions. Psychosocial consequences of hospitalization and a chronic disease. The role of stress in	D.W7. D.W10. D.W13. D.W15.

			the etiopathogenesis and course of diseases as well as mechanisms of coping with stress. The rules for motivating patients to promote healthy behaviours and to inform about unfavourable prognosis. Doctor-patient cooperation models; duties and privileges of doctors and patients, social contract. Regulatory mechanisms: European Charter of Patients' Rights. Macro and micro skills in conducting medical record; verbal and non-verbal aspects of behaviour, skills leading to "opening up" of the patient. Basics of evidence-based medicine. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge. Current knowledge of ethics, deontology, bioethics and familiarization with contemporary moral problems in medicine. Preparation for medical practice based on skillful and justified application of values, principles and legal norms. Ethical knowledge that serves to shape the correct relationship between the doctor and the patient, one's own professional group and representatives of other medical professions. Principles of altruism and clinical responsibility and awareness of the principles of functioning of the therapeutic team. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his family. Adherence to ethical principles resulting from the practice of the medical profession. Respect for patient rights. Demonstrates motivation to deepen knowledge. Demonstrates responsibility for improving one's qualifications and passing on knowledge to others. Critical analysis of medical literature. Develops and improves self-awareness, the ability to self-reflect and take care of oneself, and to discuss one's own communication and behaviour with others. Recognises and manages their own emotions in relationships with others in order to perform their work effectively despite their own emotional reactions. Describes and critically evaluates their own behaviour and communication style, considering alternative behaviours. Acting in the best interests of the patient. Complying with medical confidentiality and patient rights. Taking action towards the patient based on ethical principles, with an awareness of the social conditions and limitations resulting from	D.W17. D.W16. D.W19. D.W20. D.U1. D.U2. D.U3. D.U4. D.U5. D.U7. D.U8. D.U9. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S6. K.S7.

			the illness. Promoting healthy behaviours. Using objective sources of information.	
4.	History of medicine	2	Presentation of the history of medical sciences in the socio-cultural aspect. Identification of conditions promoting or inhibiting the development of medicine Ethical attitudes of prominent representatives of medicine. The role of tradition in transferring medical knowledge and skills, among others in the aspect of intergenerational master-student relations. The role of multicultural and international university centres in the development of medicine. Analysis of medical literature, including in English, and drawing conclusions based on available literature. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge. Acting in the best interests of the patient. Respecting medical confidentiality and patient rights. Taking action towards the patient based on ethical principles, with an awareness of social conditions and limitations resulting from the illness. Promoting healthy behaviours. Using objective sources of information.	D.W18. D.W19. D.U5. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S6. K.S7.
5.	Basic Polish	4	Using the skills of Polish language basics of grammar and communication in everyday life.	D.W7. D.U5. D.U6. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S6. K.S7.
6.	Polish for medicine	4	Improving and developing knowledge of lexical and grammatical structures in the field of medical sciences. Developing language competences for professional needs, in particular the ability to use medical literature and communication in a professional environment, including communication with the patient. Developing competence to critically assess knowledge. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from	D.W7. D.U5. D.U6. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S6. K.S7.

			practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	
7.	Polish communication skills for medicine	2	Improving the ability to communicate with the patient and the therapeutic team at the B2+ level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.	D.W7. D.U5. D.U6. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S6. K.S7.
8.	Communication with the patient and his family	2	Principles of motivating patients to adopt healthy behaviours. Effective communication skills, improving self-presentation skills and building positive relationships. The importance of verbal and non-verbal communication in the process of communication with patients and the concept of trust in interaction with the patient. Assessing one's own behaviour and communication methods in relation to the situation. Developing and improving methods of communicating with patients and the environment. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Assessing one's own behaviour and communication methods in relation to the situation. Developing and improving methods of communicating with patients and the environment. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.Using open-ended and closed questions appropriate to the situation, paraphrasing, clarifying, internal and final summarising, signalling, active listening (e.g. picking up and recognising signals sent by the interlocutor, verbal and non-verbal techniques) and facilitation (encouraging the interlocutor to speak). Adapting verbal communication to the patient's needs, expressing oneself in an understandable way and avoiding medical jargon. Recognising and analysing difficult situations and challenges related to communication, including crying, strong emotions, anxiety, interruptions, awkward and sensitive issues, silence, withdrawal, aggressive and demanding behaviour, and dealing with them in a	D.W3. D.W7 D.U6. D.U7. D.U9. D.U10. D.U11. D.U12. D.U13. D.U14. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U27. E.U30. H.U25. K.S6. K.S7. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.

			constructive manner. Establishing contact with the patient and the person accompanying the patient in order to build a proper relationship, e.g. the 4 Habits Model. Looking at the situation from the patient's perspective, building the appropriate context for the conversation and using the elicitation method, and then incorporating it into the construction of verbal messages. Taking a history from an adult, including an elderly person, using skills related to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical perspective and the patient's perspective. Taking a medical history from a child and their carers, using skills related to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical perspective and the patient's perspective. Collecting information in situations threatening health and life using the SAMPLE scheme. Conducting a conversation with a patient using a conversation scheme (starting the conversation, gathering information, explaining and planning, ending the conversation), taking into account the structure of such a conversation and shaping the relationship with the patient using a selected model, including electronic means of communication. Interviewing the patient for suicidal thoughts, where justified. Providing information to the patient, adapting its amount and content to the patient's needs and capabilities, and supplementing verbal information with models and written information, including charts and instructions. Communicating with patients from groups at risk of economic or social exclusion, while respecting their dignity. Applying the principle of feedback (constructive, non-judgmental, descriptive) as part of teamwork. Interviewing adults, including older people, using skills related to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical perspective and the patient's perspective. Interviewing a child and their carers, using skills related to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical perspective and the patient's perspective. Interviewing in a situation of health and life threat using the SAMPLE scheme. Kierowanie się dobrem pacjenta Przestrzeganie tajemnicy lekarskiej i praw pacjenta. Podejmowanie działań wobec	

			pacjenta w oparciu o zasady etyczne, ze świadomością społecznych uwarunkowań i ograniczeń wynikających z choroby. Propagowanie zachowań prozdrowotnych. Korzystanie z obiektywnych źródeł informacji. Wdrażanie zasad koleżeństwa zawodowego i współpracy w zespole, w tym z przedstawicielami innych zawodów medycznych, także w środowisku wielokulturowym i wielonarodowościowym. Formułowanie opinii dotyczących różnych aspektów działalności zawodowej. Przyjęcie odpowiedzialności związanej z decyzjami podejmowanymi w ramach działalności zawodowej, w tym w kategoriach bezpieczeństwa własnego i innych osób.	
9.	Medical communication in clinical practice	2	Development of soft skills with particular emphasis on communication skills in clinical situations. Learning and improving verbal and non-verbal communication techniques. Learning the rules and acquiring the skills of proper communication in the doctor-patient relationship, as well as shaping and strengthening a patient-centered attitude. Interviewing adults, including elderly people, using skills related to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical perspective and the patient's perspective. Interviewing children and their carers, using skills related to the content, process and perception of communication, taking into account the biomedical perspective and the patient's perspective. Interview in a life-threatening situation using the SAMPLE scheme. Delivering bad news using a selected protocol (e.g. SPIKES, EMPATIA, ABCDE), including supporting the family in the process of the patient's dignified death and informing the family about the patient's death. Obtaining information from team members while respecting their diverse opinions and specialist competences. Establishing and maintaining deep and respectful contact with the patient, as well as showing understanding for differences in worldview and culture. Acting in the best interests of the patient. Respecting medical confidentiality and patient rights. Taking action towards the patient based on ethical principles, with an awareness of the social conditions and limitations resulting from the illness. Promoting healthy behaviours. Using objective sources of information. Implementing the principles of professional camaraderie and	D.W7. D.U1. D.U2. D.U3. D.U4. D.U7. D.U8. D.U9. D.U10. D.U11. D.U12. D.U13. D.U14. E.U1. E.U2. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U29. E.U30.

			teamwork, including with representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment. Formułowanie opinii dotyczących różnych aspektów działalności zawodowej. Przyjęcie odpowiedzialności związanej z decyzjami podejmowanymi w ramach działalności zawodowej, w tym w kategoriach bezpieczeństwa własnego i innych osób.	E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U21. F.U22. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S6. K.S7. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
	E. Clinical Sciences - Non-surgical treatment	**72**		
1.	Pediatrics	16	Nutrition rules for healthy and sick children, preventive vaccinations and routine medical check-ups. Medical history and physical examination of a child. Qualifying the patient for home and hospital treatment. Basics of conditioning in the diagnosis and therapy of the most common children's diseases and secondary symptoms. Abused and sexually abused child. Mental disorders and their treatment in children and adolescents. Mental retardation in children. Behavioural disorders: psychosis, addictions, eating and excretion disorders in children. The most common life-threatening conditions in children and rules of conduct in these conditions. Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic procedure in the most common hereditary diseases. Analysis of the adverse reactions of individual drugs and their interactions in the treatment of the most common children's diseases. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	E.W1. E.W2. E.W3. E.W4. E.W5. E.W20. E.W36. E.W37. F.W10. C.U4. E.U2. E.U3. E.U6. E.U7. E.U8. E.U10. E.U11.

				E.U12. E.U13. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U18. E.U21. E.U22. E.U24. E.U25. E.U27. E.U28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U34. F.U9. F.U10. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
2.	Nuclear medicine	1	Radioisotope imaging techniques (dynamic scintigraphy, static scintigraphy, planar technique, SPECT, SPECT/CT, PET, PET/CT), elements of radiation protection (shielding, ALARA principle). Interdisciplinarity of nuclear	E.W7. E.U9. E.U15.

			medicine. Scintigraphic studies: skeletal system, kidney and urinary tract, respiratory system, gastrointestinal system, endocrine system, in cardiology, in the course of rheumatic diseases. Radioisotope studies used in the diagnosis of neoplastic lesions. Indications and contraindications for examinations, radiopharmaceuticals used, techniques of performing examinations. Principles of treatment of pain by radioisotopic methods, including cancer pain and chronic pain. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his family. Can draw conclusions from measurements and observations. Can cooperate in an intedisciplinary team.	E.U19. K.S1. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9.
3.	Internal Medicine-propaedeutics in internal medicine with elements of cardiology	3	The content includes the symptomatology of internal system diseases and selected cardiology cases. Each case includes definition, pathophysiology, clinical picture, and diagnostic tests (ECG, echocardiography, stress tests, Holter ECG, ABPM, coronary angiography, electrophysiological examination, MRI, SPECT, MUGA, CT, PET, laboratory tests) and non-invasive and invasive treatment (including electrical heart stimulation, ICD, CRT, ablation). Medical history, physical examination of an adult patient, assessment of general condition, patient's state of consciousness and awareness. Physical examination of the patient. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	E.W7. E.W9. E.W36. F.W10. E.U1. E.U3. E.U5. E.U9. E.U16. E.U18. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
4.	Internal Medicine	10	The specificity of work in a hospital and a specialist outpatient clinic, principles of cooperation with other doctors and staff. The doctor-patient	E.W8. E.U1.

			relationship taking into account the specifics of internal diseases, the role of support and family, special situations (e.g. incapacitated patient). Environmental and epidemiological conditions of the most common internal diseases. Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic procedure in relation to the most common internal diseases occurring in adults and their complications. Taking medical history from an adult patient; full and targeted physical examination of an adult patient; assessment of the general condition and the state of consciousness and awareness of the patient. Differential diagnosis of the most common adult diseases. Assessment and description of the patient's somatic and mental state. Immediate life-threatening conditions and the state after consumption of alcohol, drugs and other drugs. Planning diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive procedures. Analysis of possible adverse reactions of individual drugs and interactions between them. Patient's qualification for home and hospital treatment. Interpretation of laboratory tests and identification of the causes of deviations. Application of nutritional treatment. Qualification of the patient for vaccination. Taking material for tests used in laboratory diagnostics. Performing basic medical procedures and medical treatments. Assisting in carrying out some medical procedures and medical treatments. Planning specialist consultations. Monitoring the condition of the patient poisoned by chemical substances or drugs. Assessment of pressure sores and the use of appropriate dressings as well as insertion of peripheral intravenous line. Identifying the patient's agony and certifying his death. Shaping attitudes in relations: doctor-patient, doctor-therapeutic team and ethical attitudes in accordance with the principles of ethics. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	E.U3. E.U4. E.U5. E.U9. E.U12. E.U13. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U17. E.U18. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5 K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10.

				K.S11.
5.	Geriatrics	4	Causes and basic distinctions in the most common diseases occurring in the elderly and the rules of conduct in basic geriatric syndromes. Knowledge of the different course of disease processes in old age on the example of frailty syndrome, diseases of cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive, locomotor and endocrine systems. The course and symptoms of the ageing process, as well as the principles of holistic geriatric assessment and interdisciplinary care for an elderly patient. Basic principles of pharmacotherapy of elderly people's diseases. Risks associated with the hospitalization of elderly people. Basic rules for the organization of care for the elderly and the carer's burden. Specificity of mental disorders and their treatment in old age. The current state of the organization of care for the elderly in Poland. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	E.W7. E.W9. E.W10. E.W11. E.W12. E.W13. E.W20. E.W25. E.W26. E.U1. E.U3. E.U5. E.U9. E.U12. E.U13. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U17. E.U18. E.U20. E.U21. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32.

				E.U33. E.U34. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
6.	Neurology	4	Treatment of the most common neurological diseases; familiarizing with the principles medical history and physical examination of patients with nervous system diseases. Basic syndromes of neurological symptoms. Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic procedure in the most common diseases of the nervous system. Skills to observe and recognize the patient's neurological condition and interpret tests used in neurology: lumbar puncture, Doppler, CT, NMR, EEG and EMG. The specificity of work in neurological wards and shaping the right attitude towards people with neurological dysfunctions. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	E.W15. E.W16. E.W27. F.W10. F.W20. E.U2. E.U3. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10. E.U12. E.U15. E.U16. E.U17. E.U18. E.U20. E.U21. E.U23. E.U24.

				E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
6.	Psychiatry	5	Basic concepts of the pathogenesis of mental disorders. General symptomatology of mental disorders and classification of mental disorders, considering environmental and epidemiological factors and their impact on the most common mental illnesses and their complications, according to the main classification systems. Symptoms, principles of diagnosis, and therapeutic management of the most common mental illnesses in various age groups, including children, adolescents, and the elderly, taking into account the impact of mental disorders on somatic illnesses. Principles of diagnostics and management of psychiatric emergencies. Conducting comprehensive and focused assessments of adult patients and psychiatric examinations. Regulations regarding mental health care, with particular emphasis on the principles of admission to psychiatric hospitals. Analysis of	C.W.40. D.W1. D.W2. D.W3. D.W4. D.W5. D.W6. D.W7. D.W8. D.W9. D.W10. D.W11.

			issues related to suicidal behavior, sexuality, and basic sexual disorders, and a review of applicable legal regulations related to mental health care. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and their family. Adherence to ethical principles inherent in the medical profession. Demonstrated motivation to deepen their knowledge.	D.W12. D.W13. D.W14. D.W15. D.W16. E.W4. E.W5. E.W17. E.W18. E.W19. E.W20. E.W21. E.W22. E.W23. F.W10. D.U1. D.U2. D.U3. D.U4. D.U5. D.U7. D.U8. D.U9. D.U10. D.U11. D.U12. D.U13. D.U14. E.U1. E.U2. E.U3. E.U5. E.U6.

				E.U7. E.U11. E.U12. E.U15. E.U16. E.U18. E.U20. E.U21. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. G.U6. G.U7. G.U8. H.U1. H.U5. H.U24. H.U25. H.U26. H.U27. H.U28. H.U30. H.U31. H.U32.

				H.U33. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
7.	Oncology	4	Environmental and epidemiological conditions of the most common human diseases and cancers. Comprehensive knowledge of the epidemiology, etiology, pathology, symptomatology, diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of the most important malignancies. Basics of early cancer detection and principles of screening in oncology. Possibilities of modern cancer therapy, prospects for cell and gene therapies, and their adverse effects, which are crucial for proper management of side effects. Principles of combination therapies in oncology, algorithms for diagnostic and therapeutic procedures for the most common human cancers. Principles of pain management, including an understanding of the principles of cancer and chronic pain management. Interpretation of laboratory tests and identification of the causes of abnormalities. The specifics of working with cancer patients. The program will teach future physicians how to develop oncological vigilance and develop the essential personal and ethical qualities required to achieve high professional standards in medicine. Students are able to establish a therapeutic relationship with patients and their families. They demonstrate motivation to deepen their knowledge.	B.W16. C.W2. C.W21. C.W33. C.W41. C.W42. E.W3. E.W7. E.W9. E.W14. E.W16. E.W24. E.W25. E.W26. E.W27. E.W41. F.W10. G.W1. G.W7. G.W21. G.W22.

				C.U2. C.U3. C.U4. C.U9. D.U1. D.U2. D.U3. D.U4. D.U5. D.U6. D.U7. D.U8. D.U9. D.U10. D.U11. D.U12. D.U13. D.U14. E.U1. E.U3. E.U4. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10. E.U12. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U17. E.U18. E.U19. E.U20.

				E.U21. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. H.U25. H.U26. H.U27. H.U28. H.U29. H.U30. H.U31. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
8.	Family medicine	4	The program content focuses on a holistic approach to the patient, understanding environmental and epidemiological conditions, and	B.W23. B.W25.

			diagnosing and treating the most common diseases occurring in family doctor practice. The most common paediatric, adulthood, surgical, geriatric, as well as family and environmental issues in primary care. Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic treatment in the most common diseases and specific problems in a family doctor's practice. Ability to communicate properly with the patient and his family as well as creating and managing family doctor’s practice. Work in the conditions of primary care centres and shaping the correct attitude of the doctor towards the patients under care. Students will learn to recognize the causes and symptoms typical of lifestyle diseases, with an emphasis on their complex context, including the impact of lifestyle and genetic factors. The program places a strong emphasis on patient education in health-promoting behaviors and preventive care, including the importance of regular screening tests for early disease detection. The course also includes teaching methods and strategies for early intervention in lifestyle diseases, which is crucial for improving long-term health outcomes in the population. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	C.W7. C.W8. C.W12. C.W13. C.W14. C.W15. C.W16. C.W28. C.W30. C.W32. C.W36. C.W37. D.W3. D.W6. D.W7. D.W13. D.W16. D.W19. E.W2. E.W3. E.W7. E.W10. E.W11. E.W23. E.W37. E.W38. G.W1. G.W2. G.W3. G.W4. G.W7. G.W10. G.W11.

				C.U9. C.U11. C.U12. C.U13. D.U1. D.U2. D.U3. D.U4. D.U5. E.U1. E.U2. E.U3. E.U5. E.U6. E.U8. E.U9. E.U10. E.U11. E.U12. E.U13. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U17. E.U18. E.U20. E.U21. E.U22. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27.

				E.U28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1. F.U9. F.U10. F.U11. F.U12. F.U21. H.U25. H.U26. H.U27. H.U28. H.U29. H.U30. H.U31. H.U33. H.U34. H.U35. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5 K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10.

				K.S11.
9.	Dermatology and venereology	4	Symptomatology of the most common dermatological diseases and proper dermatological terminology. Medical history and physical examination for dermatological diseases and conclusions in the form of diagnosis, differentiation, additional tests and treatment. Etiopathogenesis, epidemiology, clinical picture, diagnostics and dermatological therapy of the most common infectious and non-infectious diseases of the skin, hair, nails and mucous membranes, benign and malignant neoplasm of skin, sexually transmitted diseases. Skin changes associated with diseases of internal organs and systemic diseases. Analysis of possible adverse reactions of individual drugs and interactions between them. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge	C.W10. C.W16. E.W14. E.W24. E.W32. E.W3. E.W7. E.W35. E.W39. E.U1. E.U2. E.U9. E.U10. E.U12. E.U14. E.U15. E.U18. E.U19. E.U20. E.U21. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U26. E.U28. E.U34. F.U1. F.U18. F.U21. G.U2. K.S1. K.S2.

				K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
10.	Infectious diseases	3	Epidemiology, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious and parasitic diseases, with particular emphasis on hepatotropic virus infections, HIV infections and related opportunistic infections, as well as neuroinfections, tropical diseases, zoonoses, fever of unknown cause and vaccines and serums. Diagnosis of a disease of infectious etiology, knowledge on their etiopathogenesis and symptoms to the extent that allows differential diagnosis, establishing the final diagnosis and proposing initial empirical therapy, and after diagnosis - targeted therapy (including chemotherapy). Conducting a full and targeted physical examination of an adult patient and assessment of the general condition, state of consciousness and awareness of the patient. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	B.W25. C.W11. C.W16. C.W17. E.W32. E.W33. E.W34. G.W3. G.W9. C.U6. C.U10. D.U9. E.U1. E.U2. E.U3. E.U9. E.U10. E.U12. E.U13. E.U15. E.U16. E.U18. E.U20. E.U22.

				E.U23. E.U25. E.U26. E.U30. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U21. F.U22. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
11.	Rehabilitation	4	Issues of medical rehabilitation, learning its definitions, goals, methods and means as well as development history. Clinical examinations for the needs of rehabilitation, familiarization with the basic principles of comprehensive rehabilitation treatment programming. The issue of comprehensive rehabilitation of patients with locomotor dysfunctions, rehabilitation treatment of patients after acute trauma of the spine with neurological complications, rehabilitation treatment of patients after injuries of the locomotor system, comprehensive treatment improving the degenerative changes of the locomotor system and determination of its place in interdisciplinary proceedings (including surgical), conservative treatment of people with spinal diseases, rehabilitation in respiratory and cardiovascular diseases. The concept of disability. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance	A.W3. E.W3. E.W7. E.W28. E.W29. E.W30. D.U12. E.U1. E.U2. E.U3. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9.

			with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	E.U10. E.U15. E.U18. E.U20. E.U21. E.U23. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. K.S4. K.S11.
12.	Laboratory diagnostics	3	Basic methods used in laboratory diagnostics, including protein electrophoresis. The importance of water and electrolyte balance in the human body and acid-base balance in systemic homeostasis. The application and role of laboratory diagnostics in the diagnosis and monitoring of the most common diseases in children and the most common internal diseases in adults and their complications: 1) cardiovascular diseases, including ischaemic heart disease, heart failure (acute and chronic) 2) respiratory diseases, including respiratory tract diseases, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, respiratory tract cancers; 3) diseases of the digestive system, stomach and duodenum, intestines, gastrointestinal bleeding, diseases of the pancreas, liver, bile ducts, digestive system cancers; 4) endocrine system diseases, including diseases of the hypothalamus and	B.W1. B.W2. B.W14. C.W16. C.W37. E.W3. E.W7 E.W39. E.W40. C.U7. E.U15. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32.

			pituitary gland, thyroid gland, parathyroid glands, adrenal cortex and medulla, ovaries and testicles, as well as neuroendocrine tumours, various types of diabetes, metabolic syndrome, obesity, dyslipidaemia and hypoglycaemia, ovarian, testicular and thyroid cancers 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 interstitial kidney diseases, kidney stones, urinary tract infections (upper and lower tract), kidney diseases during pregnancy, urinary tract cancers – kidney, bladder and prostate cancers; 6) haematopoietic system diseases, including aplastic anaemia, anaemia, granulocytopenia and agranulocytosis, thrombocytopenia, acute and chronic leukaemia, myeloma, myeloproliferative and lymphoproliferative 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, systemic sclerosis, idiopathic inflammatory myopathies), infectious arthritis, vasculitis and non-inflammatory joint and bone diseases (osteoarthritis, osteoporosis) 8) allergic diseases, 9) water-electrolyte and acid-base disorders (dehydration, hyperhydration, electrolyte imbalance, acidosis and alkalosis); Principles of diagnosis of infectious, allergic, autoimmune and neoplastic diseases as well as blood diseases based on antigen-antibody reactions. Principles of diagnostic management in cases of poisoning. Principles of collecting and securing material for laboratory testing. Theoretical and practical foundations of laboratory diagnostics and microbiological and parasitological diagnostics. Principles of diagnostic management in cases of poisoning. Types of biological materials used in laboratory diagnostics. Possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests. Analysis of laboratory test results in relation to the patient's clinical picture, tissue and organ damage, and medical history in order to establish a diagnosis in the most common	E.U33. K.S3. K.S9

			diseases in adults and children. Methods of collecting and securing material for laboratory testing. Types of biological materials. Use of personal protective equipment appropriate to the clinical situation. Application of the principles of feedback on test results as part of teamwork. Cooperation between the physician and the laboratory in the diagnostic and therapeutic process. Implementation of the principles of professional collegiality and teamwork, including with representatives of other medical professions. Compliance with personal data protection rules. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, self-assessment of deficits and educational needs. Promoting healthy behaviours. Using objective sources of information. Formulating conclusions based on one's own measurements or observations.	
13.	Clinical pharmacology	5	Basic principles of pharmacotherapy of elderly people's diseases. Possibilities of modern cancer therapy (including multimodal therapy), cell and gene therapy perspectives and their side effects. Principles of combination therapies in oncology, diagnostic and therapeutic algorithms in the most common human cancers. Indications for the implementation of monitored therapy. Individualisation of existing therapeutic guidelines and other methods of treatment against ineffectiveness or contraindications to standard therapy. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge. COVID-19 pharmacotherapy. SARS-Cov2 vaccines.	C.W9. C.W28. C.W29. C.W30. E.W8. E.W27. E.W41. E.W42. E.U18. E.U22. E.U26. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5

				K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
	Basics of medical simulation	1	Introduction to medical simulation – definition and significance of medical simulation in technical terms. Classification of simulators according to their technological advancement – low, medium and high fidelity. Types of simulators used depending on the subject specialisation. Simulation using simulated/standardised patients, hybrid and virtual (VR) simulation – general overview. Operation of medical simulators – configuration of physiological parameters (heart rate, respiration, blood pressure, oxygen saturation). Software and audiovisual system in simulation – audio-video equipment, archiving of simulation progress. Structure of a simulation scenario – what to pay attention to. Pre-briefing – scenario – debriefing. Organisation and preparation of medical simulation – rules for the use of medical equipment in simulation conditions, safety at work in a simulation environment. Introduction to the preOSCE exam – structure of the preOSCE exam and rules for its organisation, types of exam stations.	B.W20. B.W21. B.W25. C.W17. D.W20. B.W4. E.W31. H.U1. H.U14. H.U15. H.U28. H.U29. G.U6. G.U8. G.U10. D.U4. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10. E.U14. K.S5. K.S7. K.S11.
	Advanced simulation techniques	1	Classification of simulators according to technological advancement – low, medium and high fidelity. Types of simulators used depending on the subject specialisation. Simulation using simulated/standardised patients,	B.W20. B.W21. B.W25.

			hybrid and virtual (VR) simulation – general overview. Operation of medical simulators – technical design of high-fidelity simulators, configuration of physiological parameters (heart rate, respiration, blood pressure, oxygen saturation). Software and audiovisual system in simulation – audio-video equipment, archiving of simulation progress. Organisation and preparation of medical simulation – rules for the use of medical equipment in simulation conditions, safety at work in a simulation environment. Introduction to the OSCE diploma examination – structure of the OSCE diploma examination and rules for its organisation, types of examination stations, checklist.	C.W17. D.W20. B.W4. E.W31. H.U1. H.U14. H.U15. H.U28. H.U29. G.U6. G.U8. G.U10. D.U4. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10. E.U14. K.S5. K.S7. K.S11.
	F. Clinical Sciences - Surgical treatment	**55**		
1.	Anesthesiology and intensive care	5	The most common life-threatening conditions in children and principles of conduct in these conditions. Principles of pain treatment, including cancer and chronic pain. Possibilities and limitations of laboratory tests in emergency. Perioperative safety principles, patient preparation for surgery, general and local anaesthesia, and controlled sedation. The student knows postoperative treatment with analgesic therapy and postoperative monitoring. Indications and rules for the use of intensive care; The student knows the current guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation of newborns, children and adults. Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic procedure in the case of the most common central nervous system diseases. The basic issues of transplantology, indications for	E.W27. F.W6. F.W7. F.W8. F.W9. F.W10. F.W13. F.W14. F.W.20. F.W.21. F.W.22.

			transplantation of irreversibly damaged organs and tissues, and related procedures. Rules for suspicion and recognition of brain death. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	F.W23. E.U9. E.U10. E.U11. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U18. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1. F.U2. F.U3. F.U4. F.U8. F.U9. F.U10. F.U11. F.U12. F.U21. F.U22. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6.

				K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
2.	General surgery	16	Characteristics of the surgical ward and learning the principles of the doctor's work in the surgical ward as well as cooperation with the diagnostic laboratory, radiology laboratory, microbiology and endoscopic laboratory. Principles of preparing the patient for urgent and planned surgery. Knowledge about wound healing. Effect of injury on the body and treatment of shock. Basics of nutritional treatment in surgery. The most common injuries of head, neck, chest, abdominal cavity, limbs and their consequences. Basic knowledge about burns and frostbites and the principles of dressing such wounds and knowledge about acute surgical abdominal diseases: acute appendicitis, acute cholecystitis, gastrointestinal obstruction, perforation of gastric and duodenal ulcer, peritonitis, and gastrointestinal bleeding. Knowledge about the most common cancers: lung cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, stomach cancer; hernias, pancreatic diseases, cholelithiasis, portal hypertension and its complications; endocrine diseases - diseases of the thyroid gland, adrenal glands, multiple endocrine neoplasms; most common peripheral circulatory system diseases: acute and chronic lower limb ischemia, abdominal aortic aneurysm, chronic venous insufficiency of lower extremities. Principles of surgical treatment of coronary artery disease and valvular heart disease. The most common complications of surgical treatment and the principles of their prevention. Principles of organ transplantation. Mastering the knowledge on metabolic surgery. Treatment of surgical infections. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	F.W1. F.W3. F.W4. F.W10. F.W13. F.W17. F.W21. F.W22. F.W23. E.U1. E.U9. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U18. E.U23. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1. F.U2. F.U3. F.U4.

				F.U8. F.U9. F.U21. F.U22. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
3.	Paediatric Surgery	3	The specificity and distinctiveness of surgical diseases in children and adolescents. Preparation for the conditions of the paediatric surgery ward, the ability to recognize surgical diseases in children. Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures in the case of the most common diseases in children requiring surgical interventions. Life threatening conditions in children and rules of conduct in these conditions. Perioperative safety rules. Principles of post-operative treatment with analgesic therapy and post-operative monitoring. Indications and principles of the use of intensive care in children Guidelines on cardiopulmonary resuscitation in newborns and children.Problems of transplantology in paediatrics. Taking medical history with the child and his family. Conducting: physical examination in a child of all ages; overall assessment, patient's state of consciousness and awareness. Assessment of newborns' condition (the Apgar scoring system) and their maturity and neonatal reflexes. Shaping the correct attitude of the doctor towards surgically ill children. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from	E.W3. E.W4. E.W5. E.W6. F.W2. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6. F.W7. F.W8. F.W9. F.W10. F.W21. F.W22. E.U2. E.U10. E.U14. E.U15.

			practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	E.U16. E.U18. E.U23. E.U25. E.U27. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1. F.U2. F.U3. F.U4. F.U8. F.U21. F.U22. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
4.	Orthopedics and traumatology	3	The specificity and distinctiveness of orthopaedic diseases. Preparation for the conditions of the orthopaedics and traumatology ward, the ability to recognize orthopaedic diseases. Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures in relation to the most common diseases requiring surgical intervention, taking into account age differences.	F.W1. F.W2. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6.

			Selected issues in the field of paediatric surgery, including traumatology and otorhinolaryngology, defects and acquired diseases as an indication for surgical treatment in children. The principles of qualification and performance, and the most common complications of basic operations and invasive diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Postoperative treatment with analgesic therapy and postoperative monitoring. Evaluation of radiological tests results in the most common types of fractures, especially long bone fractures. Limb immobilization, the type of immobilization necessary for use in typical clinical situations, and control of the right blood flow after applying the immobilizing dressing. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	F.W7. F.W21. F.W23. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U.18. E.U.23 E.U25. E.U27. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U4. F.U5. F.U6. F.U7. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
5.	Oncological surgery	2	The role of surgery in the combination treatment of cancer (principles of oncological surgery). Principles of the surgeon's cooperation with a radiotherapist, chemotherapist and cooperation with a diagnostic	E.W7. E.W16. E.W24.

			laboratory, radiology laboratory, microbiological and endoscopic laboratory and pathomorphology laboratory. Principles of preparing the patient for a surgery due to benign and malignant neoplasm. The most common complications of basic surgical procedures and invasive diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Principles of perioperative safety, patient preparation for surgery, general and local anaesthesia, and controlled sedation. Problems of imaging examinations used today. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	F.W1. F.W5. F.W10. F.W13. F.W17. F.W.20. F.W22. F.U1. F.U2. F.U3. F.U4. F.U8. F.U21. F.U22. E.U9. E.U15. E.U16. E.U.18. E.U19. E.U23. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5

				K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
6.	Urology	3	Knowledge of basic urological diseases and conditions (lithiasis, cancer, infections of both upper and lower male urinary and genital tracts), their symptomatology and diagnostic and therapeutic methods. Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic procedures in relation to the most common diseases requiring surgical intervention, taking into account the differences in the childhood urinary system. The principles of qualification and performance, and the most common complications of basic operations and invasive diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Postoperative treatment with analgesic therapy and postoperative monitoring. Assisting in typical urological procedures. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	E.W3. E.W7. F.W1. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6. F.W7. F.W10. F.W16. F.W17. F.W21. F.W22. E.U9. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U.18. E.U19. E.U23. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34.

				F.U1. F.U2. F.U3. F.U4. F.U21. F.U22. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
7.	Otolaryngology	3	The most common diseases of ears, nose, throat and larynx with the basics of their diagnosis and treatment. Selected issues in otorhinolaryngology, birth defects and diseases being the indication for otorhinolaryngological treatment. The principles of qualification and performance, and the most common complications of basic surgical procedures and invasive diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in otolaryngology. Principles of postoperative care with analgesic therapy and postoperative monitoring. Problems of imaging examinations used today. Issues in the field of laryngology, phoniatrics and audiology. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	E.W7. F.W1. F.W2. F.W.3. F.W4. F.W6. F.W7. F.W10. F.W17. F.W19. F.U1. F.U4. F.U21. F.U22. E.U5. E.U6.

				E.U9. E.U10. E.U14. E.U15. E.U18. E.U21. E.U23 E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
8.	Emergency medicine and disaster medicine	3	Life-threatening conditions resulting from disease entities and injuries to individual human systems and organs. Principles of planning and organizing medical security in industrial, communication, chemical and ecological disasters, natural disasters and military threats. The most common life-threatening conditions in children and rules of conduct in these conditions. Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic procedure in	E.W16. F.W1. F.W9. F.W10. F.W11. F.W12.

			relation to the most common diseases requiring surgical intervention, taking into account the distinctness of childhood. Principles of functioning of the integrated state emergency medical system. Problems of transplantology, indications for transplantation of irreversibly damaged organs and tissues, and related procedures. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	F.W20. G.W13. E.U3. E.U9. E.U12. E.U.14 E.U15. E.U16. E.U24. E.U27. E.U29. E.U30. E.U.31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U2. F.U3. F.U4. F.U7. F.U8. F.U9. F.U10. F.U11. F.U12. F.U20. F.U21. F.U22. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5

				K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
9.	Gynecology and obstetrics	7	Skills to provide qualified care for a woman in all periods of her life by using available modern diagnostic and therapeutic methods in the prevention and treatment of genitourinary diseases. Knowledge of female reproductive function, related disorders, and diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Assessment and description of the patient's somatic and mental health, as well as life-threatening conditions. Learning gynecological and obstetric examination techniques, and the use of additional tests, including imaging—modern diagnostic methods necessary to identify and treat reproductive system diseases, including ectopic pregnancy and various cancers.Postoperative treatment with analgesic therapy and postoperative monitoring. The study of the physiology and pathology of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Interpretation of the results of the physical examination of the pregnant woman (blood pressure, heart function of the mother and fetus) and the results of laboratory tests indicating pathologies of pregnancy and cardiotocography (CTG) recordings. Identification of indications for prenatal examinations. Basic methods of fetal diagnosis and therapy. Identification of signs and symptoms that indicate an abnormal pregnancy. Recognition of the beginning of labour and its incorrect duration. Signs and symptoms during childbirth. Establishing ecommendations, indications and contraindications for the use of contraceptive methods. Knowledge of sexual differentiation and development, fertility and sexual disorders, the diagnosis of these disorders, and current therapeutic controversies and clinical problems related to the treatment of infertility and sexual disorders, including the use of assisted reproductive techniques. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance	A.W1. A.W4. B.W11. B.W12. C.W1. C.W3. C.W4. C.W5. C.W6. C.W7. C.W8. D.W7. D.W14. E.W1. E.W6. E.W7. F.W2. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6. F.W7. F.W9. F.W10. F.W11. F.W15. F.W16. F.W17.

			with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	C.U3. C.U4. C.U13. D.U1. D.U2. D.U3. D.U5. D.U10. D.U11. D.U12. D.U13. D.U14. E.U1. E.U3. E.U4. E.U5. E.U12. E.U13. E.U.18. E.U20. E.U21. E.U22. E.U23. E.U25. E.U26. E.U.28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1.

				F.U3. F.U4. F.U.10. F.U11. F.U12. F.U13. F.U14. F.U15. F.U16. F.U17. F.U18. F.U19. F.U21. F.U22. G.U6. G.U9. H.U16. H.U17. H.U18. H.U19. H.U25. H.U28. H.U30. H.U31. H.U3. H.U35. H.U39. H.U40. H.U41. H.U43. H.U44. K.S1. K.S2.

				K.S3. K.S4. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
10.	Ophthalmology	2	Anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology of the visual system. Recognition, diagnosis and treatment of the most common eye diseases, including refractive disorders, retinal diseases, cataracts and glaucoma. TPrinciples of qualification and performance, as well as the most common complications of basic surgical procedures and invasive diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.. Problems of contemporary imaging examinations in ophthalmology. Topics in neuro-ophthalmology. Practical aspects of conducting an ophthalmological examination, using diagnostic equipment, and performing basic ophthalmological procedures. Diagnosis of ophthalmic conditions requiring immediate specialist assistance and providing initial, qualified assistance in cases of physical and chemical eye injuries. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	B.W6. D.W19. F.W1. F.W2. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6. F.W7. F.W10. F.W18. E.U1. E.U2. E.U3. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10. E.U12. E.U18. E.U20. E.U21. E.U23. E.U25. E.U26. E.U28.

				E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1. F.U2. F.U3. F.U20. H.U17. H.U18. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
11.	Neurosurgery	2	The specificity and distinctness of neurosurgical diseases in children and adolescents. Obtaining information on contemporary issues of clinical neurosurgery - information on adult clinics and pediatric neurosurgery. Conditions of the neurosurgery ward, preparing for the examination and clinical assessment of neurosurgical patients, recognizing life-threatening conditions. Planning diagnostic procedures. Shaping the decision-making process. Conservative treatment and principles of patient monitoring prior to surgical intervention. Assisting in carrying out procedures and medical procedures related to neurosurgery. Shaping the correct attitude of the doctor towards patients after severe head trauma, patients with brain tumours and spinal cord diseases. Shaping the right attitude towards	B.W6. B.W7. B.W19. E.W15. E.W16. E.W27. F.W1. F.W2. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6.

			interdisciplinary cooperation. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	F.W7. F.W10. F.W13. F.W17. F.W20. F.W22. F.W23. G.W7. C.U7. D.U1. D.U2. D.U3. D.U4. D.U5 E.U1. E.U2. E.U3. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10. E.U12. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U17. E.U18. E.U20. E.U21. E.U22. E.U23. E.U25. E.U26.

				E.U27. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1. F.U2. F.U3. F.U4. F.U7. F.U8. F.U12. F.U21. F.U22. G.U5. G.U6. H.U1. H.U16. H.U17. H.U18. H.U19. H.U21. H.U24. H.U25. H.U27. H.U30. H.U31. H.U33. H.U39. H.U40. H.U41.

				K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
12.	Transplantology	1	The course content covers basic issues in the field of clinical transplantology. Indications and principles of organ transplantation according to the current state of knowledge. Legal, ethical and moral aspects of organ transplantation from the living and deceased donor and transplant organization (POLTRANSPLANT). Information on quality of life, immunosuppressive treatment, occurrence and control of complications after organ transplantation. The basic issues of transplantology, indications for transplantation of irreversibly damaged organs and tissues, and related procedures. Transplantation of vascularized organs as a treatment for end-stage kidney disease: lung, heart, liver, pancreas, and renal. Indications for such procedures. Immunological aspects of donor-recipient matching. Transplantation of solid organs (kidney, pancreas, heart, lung, liver) – differences in the qualification and organ selection process. Transplantation of organs from living donors. Care for the patient in the early and late stages after kidney transplantation. Basic principles of treating complications and problems that may be encountered by family physicians/other specialists treating patients after organ transplantation. Rules for suspicion and recognition of brain death. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practicing medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	A.W1. A.W3. B.W20. B.W21. C.W17. C.W18. C.W19. C.W20. C.W22. D.W6. D.W15. D.W16. D.W19. F.W1. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6. F.W7. F.W17. F.W21. F.W22. F.W23.

				G.W1. G.W7. G.W9. G.W13. G.W20. D.U1. D.U2. D.U3. E.U16. E.U32. E.U33. F.U1. H.U30. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
13.	Diagnostic imaging	3	Contemporary methods of imaging diagnostics and the possibilities of their use in the diagnostic algorithm. Principles of patient management and preparation for individual imaging tests. Indications and contraindications for individual diagnostic imaging methods and the principles of using contrast agents. Principles for evaluation and interpretation of obtained images and test results. Basic issues in the field of interventional radiology as well as radiobiology and radiological protection. Causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis and therapeutic procedure in the case of the most common central nervous system diseases. The relationship between	B.W7. F.W17. E.U14. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. A.U4. B.U2.

			anatomical structures based on in vivo diagnostic tests, in particular in the field of radiology (review pictures, tests with contrast agents, computed tomography and nuclear magnetic resonance imaging). Harmfulness assessment of ionizing radiation dose. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	F.U4. F.U5. H.U23. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
14.	Head and Neck Surgery	2	Acquiring knowledge about the pathogenesis of diseases of the head and neck organs.Acquiring the ability to diagnose and treat basic diseases of the head and neck organs. Knowledge of the principles of surgical operations in the field of head and neck organs.The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his family. Compliance with ethical principles resulting from practicing the medical profession. Demonstrates motivation to deepen knowledge.	F.W1. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6. F.W7. F.W10. F.W17. F.W19. E.U5. E.U15. E.U25. E.U26. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. F.U1. F.U3. F.U4. F.U7. F.U21. F.U22. H.U16.

				K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
	G. Legal and organizational aspects of medicine	**6**		
1.	Hygiene	1	Fundamentals of hygiene and public health, with particular emphasis on the impact of environmental, social and lifestyle factors on human health and population health. Environmental and social determinants of health, identification of health risks resulting from air, water and food quality, living conditions and the working environment. Monitoring the health status of the population and supervising health risks. Principles of health promotion and disease prevention at the individual and population level. Methods of identifying population health problems, analysis of epidemiological and environmental data, and planning of basic health promotion and prevention measures. Developing the ability to assess the impact of the environment on health, responsibility for patient safety and preventive measures, cooperation in an interdisciplinary team, and compliance with the ethical principles of the medical profession.	C.W13. G.W1. G.W2. G.W3. G.W4. G.U1. G.U2. G.U3. K.S1. K.S4. K.S5. K.S9. K.S10.
2.	Epidemiology	1	Basic data on health phenomena in society and forecasting their impact on the functioning of health care, assessment of the state of health of the population based on epidemiological and demographic data. Determinants of health and disease, selected measures of population health and the possibilities of their use. Methods for identifying and examining risk factors, types of epidemiological studies to assess the health situation. Measure the	B.W22. B.W23. B.W24. B.W26. C.W11. D.W19.

			incidence of diseases and disabilities and assess the epidemiological situation of selected diseases. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge. Respecting medical confidentiality and patient rights. Recognising and acknowledging one's own limitations, self-assessing deficits and educational needs. Promoting healthy behaviours. Using objective sources of information. Formulating conclusions based on one's own measurements or observations.	E.W3. E.W7. E.W16. E.W18. E.W24. E.W33. E.W35. E.W37. G.W1. G.W2. G.W3. G.W21. G.W22. G.U1. G.U2. G.U4. K.S3. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S10.
3.	Public health	1	Current state of knowledge about the social dimension of health and illness, the impact of the social environment (family, social networks) and social inequalities on health, as well as socio-cultural differences and the role of social stress in health and self-destructive behaviour. The importance of health, illness, disability and old age in relation to social attitudes, social consequences of illness and disability, and socio-cultural barriers. Principles of health promotion, its tasks and main directions of action, with particular emphasis on knowledge of the role of elements of a healthy lifestyle. Basic regulations regarding the organization and financing of health care, universal health insurance and the principles of the organization of healthcare institutions. Interpretation of measures of the incidence of	G.W1. G.W2. G.W3. G.W4. G.U1. G.U2. G.U5. G.U6. G.U8. K.S1. K.S2.

			diseases and disability. Assessment of the epidemiological situation of diseases commonly occurring in the country. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
4.	Medical law	1	Knowledge about legal regulations for the provision of health services, patient rights, as well as exercising medical profession and the functioning of medical self-government. The principles of physician-patient privilege, legal requirements for keeping medical records and the scope of criminal, civil and professional liability of a physician. Legal regulations regarding the provision of health services, patient rights, the basics of practising medical profession and the functioning of medical self-government as well as basic regulations regarding the organization and financing of the health service, universal health insurance and the principles of organization of healthcare institutions. Legal obligations of a physician regarding a declaration of death. Regulations regarding medical experiment and conducting other medical research and regarding transplants, artificial procreation, abortion, aesthetic procedures, palliative treatment, and mental illnesses. Principles of pharmaceutical law and physician-patient privilege, keeping medical records, criminal, civil and professional liability of a physician. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	D.W16. D.W17. G.W5. G.W6. G.W7. G.W8. G.W9. G.W10. G.W11. G.W12. G.W18. G.W20. C.U11. G.U5. G.U6. G.U8. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S10.
5.	Forensic medicine	2	Basic issues in the field of forensic medical thanatology and forensic medical traumatology. Autopsy and forensic medical techniques. Types of forensic medical examinations of living persons and principles of preparing	G.W13. G.W14. G.W15.

			documentation of such examinations. Basic concepts and issues in the field of forensic medical toxicology with particular emphasis on narcotic drugs and stimulants, and forensic genetics issues. Medical and judicial decisions in criminal and civil lawsuits. Principles of forensic medical diagnostics and opinions on cases of infanticide and reconstruction of circumstances of a traffic accident. Taking material for toxicological and hemogenetic tests. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	G.W16. G.W17. G.W18. G.W19. E.U16. G.U9. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
	H. Practical clinical teaching the 6th year of studies	**60**		
1.	Practical clinical teaching - Internal medicine	16	Preparing the student for: independent planning of diagnostic procedures and interpretation of its results; conducting differential diagnosis; planning therapeutic procedures and predicting the consequences of planned activities in hospital and outpatient clinic. Developing practical skills in the field of medical history, physical examination, symptomatology of internal diseases, performing basic diagnostic tests. Shaping attitudes: social in doctor-patient, doctor-therapeutic team relations; ethical in accordance with the principles of ethics; in accordance with legal regulations. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	H.U1. H.U3. H.U4. H.U5. H.U6. H.U7. H.U8. H.U9. H.U11. H.U14. H.U15. H.U16. H.U24. H.U25. H.U28. H.U30. H.U31.

				H.U33. H.U36. H.U39. H.U40. H.U41. H.U42. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
2.	Practical clinical teaching - Pediatrics	8	Developing practical skills related to the specificity and distinctiveness of pathophysiology and the clinic of the course of diseases in children and adolescents. Mastering the theoretical foundations and practical skills in the diagnosis and therapy of paediatric diseases and secondary symptoms. Mastering the skill of taking medical history, physical examination of a child. Mastering the basics of interpretation of additional tests in children. Shaping attitudes: social in doctor-patient, doctor-therapeutic team relations; ethical in accordance with the principles of ethics; in accordance with legal regulations. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	H.U1. H.U3. H.U4. H.U5. H.U6. H.U7. H.U8. H.U9. H.U11. H.U14. H.U16. H.U24. H.U26. H.U29. H.U30. H.U31.

				H.U33. H.U34. H.U35. H.U37. H.U38. H.U41. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
3.	Practical clinical teaching - Surgery	8	Getting to know the characteristics of a surgical ward. Understanding the principles of doctor's work in the surgical ward. Getting to know the principles of cooperation with the diagnostic laboratory, radiology laboratory, microbiology and endoscopic laboratory. Learning the principles of perioperative care, including: preparing the patient for urgent and planned surgery as well as prevention and procedures of postoperative complications. Developing skills in the management of acute and chronic wounds. Acquiring the ability to manage acute conditions in surgery, including abdominal diseases: acute appendicitis, acute cholecystitis, gastrointestinal obstruction, perforation of gastric and duodenal ulcer, peritonitis, gastrointestinal bleeding. Developing skills in dealing with trauma patients, its impact on the body and treating shock, and in particular with the most common injuries of head, neck, chest and abdomen, limbs and their consequences. Acquiring the ability to assess the patient's nutritional state and conduct nutritional treatment in surgery. Acquiring the skills to assess, rules of dressing and treatment of	H.U1. H.U5. H.U11. H.U12. H.U13. H.U16. H.U17. H.U18. H.U19. H.U24. H.U28. H.U30. H.U31. H.U33. H.U41. K.S1.

			burns and frostbites. Obtaining practical competence in the field of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in the case of the most common cancers requiring surgical procedures, in particular: lung cancer, breast cancer, colorectal cancer, stomach cancer. Developing skills necessary in case of: hernia, pancreatic diseases, cholelithiasis, portal hypertension and its complications. Obtaining practical competences related to surgical procedures in relation to the most common endocrine system diseases – thyroid, adrenal gland diseases, multiple endocrine gland cancers. Obtaining practical competences related to surgical procedures in relation to the most common diseases of the peripheral circulatory system: acute and chronic ischemia of the lower limbs, abdominal aortic aneurysm, chronic venous insufficiency of the lower limbs. Developing practical competence in the field of surgical treatment of coronary artery disease and valvular heart disease. Obtaining practical skills on the principles of organ transplantation. Developing practical competence in the field of metabolic surgery. Obtaining practical competence in the field of prevention and treatment of surgical infections. Developing practical skills in taking medical history, physical examination, symptomatology of internal diseases, carrying out basic diagnostic tests. Shaping attitudes: social in doctor-patient, doctor-therapeutic team relations, ethical in accordance with the principles of ethics; in accordance with legal regulations. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
4.	Practical clinical teaching - Gynecology and obstetrics	4	Obtaining by the student the necessary skills to provide qualified care for a woman in all periods of her life by using available modern diagnostic and therapeutic methods in the prevention and treatment of genitourinary diseases. Preparing the student to understand and interpret: basics of gynaecology and obstetrics; rules for the organization and exercise of obstetric care for a woman during pregnancy and childbirth; principles of organization and conducting programs for the prevention and treatment of cancer of the female urogenital organs; results of diagnostic tests used	H.U1. H.U5. H.U8. H.U9. H.U10. H.U16. H.U17. H.U24.

			in obstetrics and gynaecology; methods for promoting health and family planning in women. Preparing students to use the acquired knowledge in obstetrics and gynaecology in professional practice. Education in the use of medical vocabulary in communication with the patient: interview and transfer of basic information to the patient in relation to tests, procedures and medical procedures regarding treatment and care in obstetrics and gynaecology. Shaping attitudes: social in doctor-patient, doctor-therapeutic team relations; ethical in accordance with the principles of ethics; in accordance with legal regulations. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	H.U28. H.U30. H.U31. H.U33. H.U41. H.U43. H.U44. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
5.	Practical clinical teaching - Psychiatry	4	Obtaining knowledge about the specifics of work of a psychiatrist. Obtaining knowledge about the most common mental illnesses of adults and children. Gaining the ability to properly recognize, treat mental illnesses and communicate with the patient and his family. Knowledge of the detailed psychopathology of the mental disorders discussed, the principles of pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy, and the assumptions of rehabilitation for mental disorders. Knowledge of the practical assumptions of the Mental Health Protection Act and the Sobriety Education Act, as well as the organizational and legal foundations of psychiatric and addiction treatment in Poland. Preparation for work in an outpatient clinic and a psychiatric ward. The ability to formulate a psychiatric diagnosis and psychiatric coding based on the main diagnostic systems (ICD/DSM). The ability to plan and justify therapeutic treatment for a specific mental disorder. The ability to direct the rehabilitation process and community support for individuals with mental disorders.	D.U1. D.U2. D.U3. D.U4. D.U5. D.U6. D.U7. D.U8. D.U9. D.U10. D.U11. D.U12. D.U13. D.U14. E.U1.

			Shaping attitudes: social in doctor-patient, doctor-therapeutic team relations; ethical in accordance with the principles of ethics; in accordance with legal regulations. Readiness to conduct substantive discussions on mental health care and addiction issues in an interdisciplinary and social context. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. Readiness to actively promote mental health, including knowledge of basic health risks and available preventive and treatment methods. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	E.U2. E.U3. E.U5. E.U6. E.U7. E.U11 E.U12. E.U14. E.U15.. E.U16. E.U18. E.U19. E.U20. E.U21. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. G.U6. G.U7. G.U8. H.U1. H.U5. H.U24. H.U25.

				H.U26. H.U27. H.U30. H.U31. H.U32. H.U33. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
6.	Practical clinical teaching - Emergency medicine	4	Familiarizing students with extended information on life-threatening conditions arising from disease entities and injuries to individual human systems and organs. The curriculum will focus on the principles of first aid. Students will be familiarized with the legal and ethical foundations of advanced life support (ALS), including the psychological and psychopathological reactions of accident victims and how to manage crowd reactions and panic. Knowledge and skills in advanced life support (ALS) for adults, children, and newborns, including pharmacotherapy and electrotherapy for sudden cardiac arrest, will be acquired. The course will also cover the basics of triage, the principles of using the START rapid triage system, and the ability to assess the condition of casualties using scales such as the AVPU and Glasgow Coma Scale. Familiarizing student with the principles of planning and organization of medical security in industrial, communication, chemical and ecological disasters, natural disasters and military threats. Preparing students to implement adequate patterns of rescue procedures in certain life- threatening conditions.	C.U7. C.U9. D.U1. D.U2. D.U3. D.U4. D.U5. D.U6. D.U7. D.U8. D.U9. D.U10. D.U11. D.U12. D.U13. D.U14.

			Developing the skills of managing a rescue operation in a rescue team. Preparing students to conduct medical, rescue and evacuation activities at the place of disaster and outside the area of operations and to cooperate with other rescue services. Shaping attitudes: social in doctor-patient, doctor-therapeutic team relations; ethical in accordance with the principles of ethics; in accordance with legal regulations. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	E.U1. E.U2. E.U3. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10. E.U12. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U18. E.U23. E.U25. E.U26. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1. F.U2. f.U3. F.U4. F.U5. F.U6. F.U7. F.U8. F.U9. F.U10. F.U11. F.U12. F.U20.

				F.U21. F.U22. G.U8. G.U10. H.U1. H.U2. H.U5. H.U6. H.U8. H.U9. H.U10. H.U11. H.U12. H.U13. H.U14. H.U15. H.U16. H.U17. H.U18. H.U19. H.U20. H.U21. H.U22. H.U23. H.U24. H.U25. H.U26. H.U27. H.U28. H.U29. H.U30. H.U31. H.U33.

				H.U36. H.U37. H.U38. H.U39. H.U40. H.U41. H.U42. H.U44. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
7.	Practical clinical teaching - Family medicine	4	Obtaining knowledge about the specifics of the doctor's work. Obtaining knowledge about the most common problems of paediatrics, adulthood, surgical and geriatric problems as well as family and environmental problems in primary health care. Developing skills to properly communicate with the patient and his family. Developing skills to create and manage family doctor practice. Preparation for work in the primary care outpatient clinic. Shaping attitudes: social in doctor-patient, doctor-therapeutic team relations; ethical in accordance with the principles of ethics; in accordance with legal regulations. The student is able to establish a therapeutic relationship with the patient and his/her family. Compliance with ethical principles arising from practising medical profession. The student shows motivation to broaden his/her knowledge.	E.W37. E.W38. E.U1. E.U2. E.U9. E.U10. E.U13. E.U18. E.U25. E.U26. G.U6. H.U1. H.U5. H.U8.

				H.U9. H.U16. H.U24. H.U25. H.U26. H.U27. H.U28. H.U29. H.U30. H.U31. H.U33. H.U34. H.U35. K.S1. K.S4. K.S6.
8.	Optional specialization choosen by the student	12	Student chooses seminars/tutorials which present various cases / clinical cases from each specialty in accordance with the applicable educational standards for medical studies.	
9.	Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE)	0		

PRZEDMIOTY (ZAJĘCIA) DO WYBORU: (28 pkt ECTS)

	Names of groups of courses should be given without listing their names. Names of courses can be given in the „Course content”. **Group of elective, directional courses.** **During the course of study, student chooses 21 courses with 28 ECTS points in total, including those in the form of lectures adn classes or lectures. There are 78 elective courses in total to choose from.**		**List of elective courses:**	
1.		1	Homeostatic imbalance of epithelial tissue	A.W1. A.W2.

				A.W3. A.W4. A.U1. A.U2. K.S5. K.S7.
2.		1	Tissue structure abnormalities	A.W1. A.W2. A.W3. A.W4. A.U1. A.U2. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
3.		1	Structures of the human body in imaging studies	A.W1. A.W3. A.U3. A.U4. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
4.		1	Structural Basis of Cardiovascular Interventions	A.W1. A.W3. A.U3. A.U4. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
5.		2	The importance of areobiological research in medicine	A.W2.

				A.W3. A.U1. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
6.		1	Scientific medical information	B.W23. B.W26. B.U8. B.U10. C.U12. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
7.		2	Preclinical and clinical trials in the drug development process	B.W26. G.W8 B.U10. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
8.		2	The basics of cell culture techniques	A.W2. A.U1. A.U2. B.U12. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
9.		2	The basics of cancer cell biology	B.W16. B.W17. C.W9.

				C.W33. C.W38. E.W24. B.U8. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
10.		2	The human microbiome in health and disease	C.W10. C.W32. E.U21. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
11.		2	Dressing wounds	F.W3. F.W4. E.U15. F.U2. F.U3. F.U8. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10.
12.		2	Evidence-Based Medical Practice (EBM)	B.W26. D.W19. B.U11. D.U4. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
13.		1	Genetically modified organisms	B.W14.

				B.W26. C.W6. B.U10. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
14.		1	Active ingredients of living matter	B.W15. C.W38. C.W39. B.U6. B.U7. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
15.		1	Molecular basis of sensory organ function	B.W6. B.U1. B.U6. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
16.		2	Electrophysiology	B.W19. B.W20. F.W10. B.U7. F.U9. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
17.		1	Medical equipment	B.W6.

				B.W8. B.W9. B.U1. B.U2. B.U10. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
18.		1	Ionizing radiation in medicine	B.W5. B.U1. B.U2. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
19.		1	NGS in medical diagnostics	B.W14. B.W23. B.W24. C.W2. C.W8. B.U8. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
20.		1	Antibiotics and probiotics in the human digestive system	C.W9. C.W30. C.W32. C.W40. C.U6. E.U21 K.S5.

				K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
21.		2	Modern microscopic techniques in medicine	A.W2. A.W3. B.W14. B.W17. A.U1. A.U2. B.U12. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
22.		2	Palpatory anatomy	A.W1. A.W3. A.U3. A.U4. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
23.		2	The basics of allergology	C.W13. C.W18. C.W20. C.U5. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
24.		2	Planning and operational management in healthcare organizations	G.W4. D.U4. G.U10.

				K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
25.		2	Foreign language	D.W7. D.U7. D.U9. D.U14. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
26.		1	Genetic engineering	B.W14. C.W5. C.W6. C.W8. C.U2. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
27.		1	Oncological immunology	C.W21. C.W22. C.W42. C.W43. E.W24. C.U7. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
28.		1	Haemostasis and thrombosis	B.W19. B.W20.

				B.U7. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
29.		1	Propedeutics in dentistry	E.W2. E.W7. C.U7. E.U1. E.U2. E.U21. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11
30.		2	Crisis intervention	D.W1. D.W2. D.W4. D.W5. D.W11. D.W13. D.U1. D.U3. D.U7. D.U9. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
31.		2	Sign language	D.W6. D.W7. D.U7. D.U10.

				K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
32.		2	Laboratory and clinical cases	E.W7. E.W39. E.U9. E.U19. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
33.		2	Diet therapy	C.W39. C.W40. E.W1. E.U21. K.S5. K.S7.
34.		1	Lasers in medicine	B.W5. B.W26. D.W18. F.W3. B.U1. B.U9. B.U11. K.S2. K.S7. K.S8.
35.		1	Proteomics, metabolomics and transcriptomics in medicine	B.W12 B.W13. B.W15. B.W24. B.U11.

				B.U12. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
36.		1	Echocardiography	E.W7. E.U9. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
37.		1	Nutritional prophylaxis	C.W39. C.W40. E.W1. E.U21. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
38.		1	Nutrition in obesity and metabolic diseases	C.W40. E.W1. E.W5. E.W9. E.U25. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
39.		1	Pathophysiology of kidney	C.W27. E.W3. E.W7. E.W8. C.U7.

				C.U13. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
40.		1	Electrophysiology in cardiology	B.W19. B.W20. B.U7. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
41.		1	Pathophysiology of the Endocrine System	C.W27. E.W7. C.U7. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
42.		1	Clinical diagnostics	E.W7. E.W11. E.U9. E.U19. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
43.		1	Rational antibiotic therapy	C.W9. C.W32. E.U22. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10.

				K.S11.
44.		1	Nutrigenetics and nutrigenomics	C.W39. C.U2. C.U12. E.U21. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
45.		1	Pediatric Dermatology	E.W3. E.W35. E.U10. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
46.		1	Pharmacoeconomics	G.W4, G.W6, G.W11, D.W19, D.U5, C.U12 K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
47.		1	Bloodborne viral infections	C.W12. E.W33. E.W34. G.W3. E.U9. E.U12. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
48.		1	Pain therapy	C.W28.

				C.W29. C.W30. C.W31. D.W19. E.W25. E.W26. E.W27. F.W7. F.W8. F.W13. C.U9. C.U11. C.U12. C.U13. D.U1. D.U3. E.U9. E.U10. E.U12. H.U1. H.U5. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
49.		1	The importance of genetic profiles in oncological treatment	C.W2. C.W7. C.W8. C.W43. E.W24.

				C.U2. C.U3. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
50.		1	Endoscopic and laparoscopic surgery	F.W1. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6. F.W7. F.W9. F.W13. F.U1. F.U4. F.U22. G.U10. G.U11. H.U16. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S7. K.S8. K.S10. K.S11.
51.		1	Pediatrics- Child Cardiology	E.W3. F.W2. F.W9. F.W10. E.U12. E.U10.

				F.U4. F.U9. F.U10. G.U11. H.U14. H.U26. H.U29. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
52.		1	Lung diseases	E.W3. E.W7. F.W17. E.U1. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10. E.U14. H.U1. H.U2. H.U3. H.U6. H.U13. H.U36.

				K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
53.		1	Vascular surgery	A.W1. B.W4. B.W7. B.W8. F.W1. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6. F.W7. F.W10. F.W17. E.U1. E.U9. F.U1. F.U2. F.U4. F.U22. G.U9. H.U16. H.U28. K.S1. K.S2.

				K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
54.		1	Emergency conditions in anesthesiology	F.W6. F.W7. F.W8. F.W9. F.W10. F.W13. F.W23. G.W7. G.W13. E.U3. E.U16. F.U4. F.U9. F.U10. F.U11. F.U12. F.U21. F.U22. H.U1. H.U2. H.U14. H.U15. H.U16. H.U23.

				H.U27. H.U28. H.U29. H.U30. H.U31. H.U36. H.U39. H.U40. H.U41. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
55.		1	Hypertensiology	E.W3. E.W7. E.W38. E.W41. E.U1. E.U2. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10. E.U12. E.U14. E.U21. E.U23.

				E.U25. E.U26. H.U1. H.U28. H.U29. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
56.		1	Allergology	C.W16. C.W18. C.W19. C.W20. C.W23. E.W3. E.W7. E.U3. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10. E.U12. E.U14. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3.

				K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
57.		1	Intervention cardiology	A.W1. A.W2. A.W3. B.W1. B.W2. B.W3. B.W4. B.W7. C.W17. E.W3. E.W7. F.W2. F.W3. F.W4. F.W7. F.W13. F.W17. E.U1. E.U2. E.U3. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10. E.U12.

				E.U14. F.U1. F.U2. F.U4. F.U9. F.U10. F.U11. F.U12. F.U22. H.U1. H.U14. H.U15. H.U16. H.U23. H.U25. H.U26. H.U27. H.U28. H.U29. H.U37. H.U38. H.U39. H.U40. H.U41. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9.

				K.S10. K.S11.
58.		1	Radiotherapy	B.W8. C.W41. E.W24. E.W27. B.U1. B.U2. E.U15. E.U19. F.U22. G.U11. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
59.		1	Bariatric surgery	A.W1. E.W1. F.W1. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6. F.W7. F.W17. F.U1. F.U2.

				F.U22. H.U16. H.U17. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
60.		1	Mental disorders after the COVID-19 pandemic.	E.W5. E.W7. E.W17. E.W18. E.W19. E.W20. E.W21. E.W23. D.U10. D.U11. D.U13. D.U14. E.U1. E.U2. E.U7. E.U9. E.U11. E.U24. E.U28.

				F.U22. H.U32. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. F.U22. H.U32. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
61.		1	Patient Safety	B.W25. D.W16. D.W20. G.W5. G.W6. G.W8. G.W9. G.W10. G.W11. G.W12. G.W17. G.W18. G.W20. D.U3.

				E.U30. E.U31. E.U33. E.U34. F.U22. G.U5. G.U6. G.U8. G.U10.
62.		1	Methodology of writing scientific papers	B.W23. B.W24. B.W26. B.U8. B.U9. B.U10. B.U11. D.U5. K.S7. K.S8.
63.		1	Anesthesiology and Intensive Pediatric Therapy	E.W3. E.W27. F.W2. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6. F.W7. F.W8. F.W9. F.W10. F.W10. F.W13. G.W7. F.W22.

				F.W23. E.U10. D.U11. D.U12. D.U13. E.U2. E.U3. E.U6. E.U10. E.U14. E.U16. E.U17. F.U1. F.U2. F.U4. F.U9. F.U10. F.U22. H.U1. H.U2. H.U14. H.U15. H.U16. H.U23. H.U26. H.U27. H.U29. H.U30. H.U31. H.U37. H.U38. H.U41. K.S1.

				K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
64.		1	Combination Therapy	C.W28. C.W29. C.W30. C.W31. C.W32. C.W42. D.W19. E.W3. E.W7. E.W8. E.W16. E.W24. E.U19. G.U11. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9.

				K.S10. K.S11.
65.		1	Pharmacogenetics	C.W2. C.W5 C.W7. C.W8. C.W9. C.W30. C.W31. C.W33. C.U2. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
66.		1	Child and Adolescent Psychiatry	D.W1. D.W4. E.U2. E.U7. E.U11. E.U24. F.W10. E.W5. E.W17. E.W18. E.W19. E.W20. E.W21. E.W23. K.S1. K.S2. K.S4. K.S11.

67.		1	Fundamentals of coding and settling benefits under contracts with a public payer	B.W25. G.W5. G.W6. G.W11. G.W12. G.U5. G.U6 K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
68.		1	Traumatology of the musculoskeletal system	A.W1. F.W1. F.W4. F.U3. F.U5. F.U6. F.U7. F.U8. F.U22. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
69.		3	Elective course-preparation for the Final Medical Examination: Internal Medicine Peadiatrics Surgery Gynecology and Obstetrics Emergency Medicine and Intensive Care Family Medicine Psychiatry Bioethics and Medical Law Certification Public health	Learning outcomes codes are the same as those listed in the basic/directional courses.
70.		2	Surgical suturing	F.W3. F.W4.

				E.U15. F.U1 F.U3. K.S2. K.S5. K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
71.		2	Electrocardiography	B.W19. B.W20. E.U14. E.U9. E.U10. B.W25. E.W3. E.W7. F.U22. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S8. K.S11.
72.		2	Diagnostic imaging in emergency	A.U4. B.W7. B.W25. F.W17. F.U4. F.U5. E.U14. F.U22. K.S1. K.S2.

				K.S3. K.S4. K.S8. K.S9. K.S11.
73.		1	Doctor's Legal Liability	G.W5. G.W6. G.W7. G.W9. G.W10 G.W18 G.U5. G.U6. G.U7. G.U8. E.U18. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S.11
74.		1	Obesity Treatment	E.W1. E.W3. E.W7 F.W3. F.W4. E.U21. F.U1. F.U3. F.U22. K.S1. K.S2. K.S6. K.S8.

				K.S9. K.S11
75.		1	Emergency Conditions in Orthopedics	F.W1. F.W3. F.W4. E.U9. E.U10. E.U15. F.U4. F.U5. F.U6. F.U8. F.U22. K.S2. K.S3. K.S.11.
76.		1	Emergency Conditions in Surgery	F.W1. F.W3. F.W4. F.W6 F.W8. F.W10. E.U3. E.U15. F.U1. F.U3. F.U4. F.U9. F.U10. F.U11. F.U12. F.U22. K.S2.

				K.S4. K.S9. K.S11.
77.		1	Clinical nutrition	B.W13. B.W15. C.W39. C.W40. E.W1. E.W7. E.W9 E.W24 B.U3. B.U4. E.U14. K.S5 K.S7. K.S10. K.S11.
78.		1	Strategic planning in healthcare organizations	G.W4. G.W6. G.U1. G.U3. G.U4. G.U10. K.S7. K.S8. K.S10. K.S11.

HOLIDAY WORK PLACEMENT: (20 pkt ECTS)

	First aid and nursing – 120 hours after 2nd semester	4	Acquiring knowledge about the organization of the hospital ward. Familiarization with the principles of keeping medical records, in particular regarding admission to the ward, discharge and transfer. Understanding the scope and nature of nursing care in relation to a patient. Developing the skills to perform basic care procedures: measuring basic parameters: temperature, pulse, blood pressure, breathing; techniques of hygiene procedures performed on the patient, feeding the patients; drawing blood for biochemical tests, peripheral puncture, carrying out test strips, measurement of blood glucose level using a glucometer, oral administration of drugs, subcutaneous and intramuscular injections, intravenous drip infusion, collection of nasal and throat swab. Developing the ability to establish communication and maintain proper behaviour and relationship with the patient and medical staff.	D.U3. D.U13. E.U14. E.U15. E.U17. E.U23. E.U25 E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U30 E.U32. E.U33. F.U1. F.U2. F.U11. F.U12. G.U7. G.U8. G.U9. G.U10. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S.11

	Out-patient health care – 90 hours after 4th semester	3	Acquiring knowledge about the specifics of the work of a primary care physician. Acquiring knowledge about the most common problems of paediatrics, adulthood, surgical and geriatric problems as well as family and environmental problems in primary health care. Developing skills to properly communicate with the patient and his family. Developing skills to create and manage family doctor practice. Preparation for work in the primary care outpatient clinic. Developing the ability to establish communication and maintain proper behaviour and relationship with the patient and medical staff. The student takes medical history from a child and his family; carries out full and targeted physical examination of an adult patient; assesses the general condition, the state of consciousness and awareness of the patient; compares anthropometric and blood pressure measurements with data on centile grids; carries out routine health checks. Developing skills to perform basic procedures; the student performs basic procedures and medical treatments, including: body temperature measurement, heart rate measurement, non-invasive blood pressure measurement; intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous injections, peripheral vein cannulation, peripheral venous blood collection, blood culture collection, arterial blood collection, arterialized capillary blood collection; taking swabs from the nose, throat and skin, pleural puncture, standard resting electrocardiogram with interpretation; simple test strips and blood glucose measurement; the student collects material for tests used in laboratory diagnostics.	D.U3. D.U13. E.U1. E.U2. E.U3 E.U8. E.U9 E.U10. E.U11. E.U12. E.U13. E.U14. E.U15. E.U18 E.U20. E.U21. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25 E.U26. E.U27. E.U28 E.U29 E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1. F.U2. F.U11. F.U12. F.U22.

				G.U6. G.U8. G.U9. G.U10. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
	Ambulatory care – 30 hours after 4th semester	1	Acquiring knowledge about the specifics of the work of an emergency physician. Acquiring knowledge about the most common paediatric, adulthood, surgical and geriatric problems occurring in emergency care. Developing skills to properly communicate with the patient and his family. Developing skills to create and manage a medical emergency team. Preparation for work in emergency conditions. Developing skills to establish communication and maintain proper behaviour and relationship with the patient and medical staff. The talks medical history from a child and his family; carries out a full and targeted physical examination of an adult patient; assesses the general condition, the state of consciousness and awareness of the patient; assesses and describes the patient's somatic and mental state; recognizes life-threatening states; recognizes the state after consumption of alcohol, drugs and other drugs; plans diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive measures; qualifies the patient for home and hospital treatment; interprets laboratory tests and identifies the causes of deviations; plans how to deal with exposure to a blood-borne infection. Developing skills to perform basic procedures. The student performs basic procedures and medical treatments, including: body temperature	D.U3. D.U13. E.U1. E.U2. E.U5. E.U6. E.U7. E.U9. E.U10. E.U11. E.U12. E.U14. E.U15. E.U18. E.U20. E.U21. E.U23. E.U24.

			measurement, pulse measurement, non-invasive measurement of blood pressure; intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous injections, peripheral vein cannulation, peripheral venous blood collection, blood culture collection, arterial blood collection, arterialized capillary blood collection; taking swabs from the nose, throat and skin, puncture of the pleural cavity; standard resting electrocardiogram with interpretation; simple test strips and blood glucose measurement; collects material for tests used in laboratory diagnostics.	E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1. F.U2. F.U3. F.U4. F.U6. F.U8. F.U9. F.U10. F.U11. F.U20. F.U12. F.U22. G.U5. G.U6. G.U7. G.U8. G.U9. G.U10. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5.

				K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
	Internal medicine – 120 hours after 6th semester	4	The student takes medical history form an adult patient; carries out full and targeted physical examination of an adult patient. The student assesses general condition, state of consciousness and awareness of the patient. The student conducts differential diagnosis of the most common diseases in adults and children. The student assesses and describes the patient's somatic and mental state. The student recognizes states of immediate threat to life; recognizes the state of consumption of alcohol, drugs and other drugs. The student plans diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive procedures; analyses the possible adverse reactions of individual drugs and their interactions; proposes individualization of current therapeutic guidelines and other methods of treatment against ineffectiveness or contraindications to standard therapy; recognizes the symptoms of drug dependence and proposes therapeutic treatment; qualifies the patient for home and hospital treatment. The student defines states in which the duration of life, functional state or preferences of the patient limit the conduct in accordance with the guidelines specified for the disease. The student interprets laboratory tests and identifies the causes of deviations. The student uses nutritional therapy (including enteral and parenteral nutrition); plans how to deal with exposure to a blood-borne infection. Takes samples for tests used in laboratory diagnostics; performs basic medical procedures and procedures, including: body temperature measurement, pulse measurement, non-invasive measurement of blood pressure; monitors vital signs using a cardiac monitor, pulse oximetry; spirometry, oxygen treatment, assisted and replacement ventilation; oropharyngeal tube insertion; intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous injections, peripheral vein cannulation, peripheral venous blood collection, blood culture collection, arterial blood	D.U3. D.U13. E.U1. E.U3. E.U5. E.U9. E.U12. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U18. E.U21. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U4. F.U11. F.U12.

			collection, arterialized capillary blood collection, taking swabs from the nose, throat and skin, puncture of the pleural cavity; bladder catheterization in both men and women, nasogastric intubation, gastric lavage, enema; standard resting electrocardiogram with interpretation, electrical cardioversion and cardiac defibrillation; simple test strips and blood glucose measurement. The student implements basic treatment in acute intoxication; monitors the condition of the patient who is poisoned by chemical substances or drugs; recognizes the patient's agony and declares his death; keeps patient's medical records; adheres to the principles of asepsis and antisepsis. The student inserts peripheral puncture; examines the nipples, lymph nodes, thyroid gland and abdominal cavity in terms of acute abdomen, and also carries out rectal examination; performs basic resuscitation procedures with the use of an automatic external defibrillator and other rescue operations as well as provides first aid; tries to avoid malpractice in his/her own actions; takes blood according to the rules for toxicological tests and protects the material for hemogenetic tests.	F.U20. F.U21. F.U22. G.U5. G.U6. G.U7. G.U8. G.U9. G.U10. G.U11. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
	Intensive care – 60 hours after 8th semester	2	The student takes medical history from a child and his family; carries out full and targeted physical examination of an adult patient; assesses the general condition, the state of consciousness and awareness of the patient; evaluates and describes the patient's somatic and mental state; recognizes states of immediate threat to life; plans diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive measures; defines states in which the duration of life, functional state or preferences of the patient limit the conduct in accordance with the guidelines set out for the disease; interprets laboratory tests and identifies the causes of deviations; plans to deal with exposure to a blood-borne infection; takes samples for tests used in laboratory diagnostics; performs basic medical treatments and procedures, including: body temperature measurement, pulse	F.W8. F.W22. D.U3. D.U13. E.U1. E.U2. E.U3. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10. E.U14.

			measurement, non-invasive measurement of blood pressure; monitoring of vital signs using a cardiac monitor, pulse oximetry; spirometry, oxygen treatment, assisted and replacement ventilation; oropharyngeal tube insertion; intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous injections, peripheral vein cannulation, peripheral venous blood collection, blood culture collection, arterial blood collection, arterialized capillary blood collection; taking swabs from the nose, throat and skin, puncture of the pleural cavity; bladder catheterization in both men and women, nasogastric intubation, gastric lavage, enema; standard resting electrocardiogram with interpretation, electrical cardioversion and cardiac defibrillation; simple test strips and blood glucose measurement. The student assists in carrying out the following medical procedures: transfusion of blood and blood-borne products, pleural cavity drainage, pericardial sac puncture, peritoneal cavity puncture, lumbar puncture, thin-needle biopsy, epidermal tests, intradermal and scarification tests and interprets the results. The student plans specialist consultations; implements basic treatment in acute poisoning; monitors the condition of the patient who is poisoned by chemical substances or drugs; keeps patient's medical records; adheres to the principles of asepsis and antisepsis; inserts peripheral puncture; examines the nipples, lymph nodes, thyroid gland and abdominal cavity in terms of acute abdomen, and carries out rectal examination; performs basic resuscitation procedures using an automated external defibrillator and other emergency services, and provides first aid; acts in accordance with the current algorithm of advanced resuscitation. The student monitors the postoperative period based on basic life parameters; assesses the condition of the unconscious patient in accordance with applicable international point scales; recognizes the symptoms of increasing intracranial pressure; evaluates indications for suprapubic puncture and participates in its implementation. Draws blood for toxicological tests according to the rules and protects the material for hemogenetic tests.	E.U15. E.U16. E.U18. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1. F.U4. F.U9. F.U10. F.U11. F.U12. F.U21. F.U22. G.U6. G.U8. G.U9. G.U10. G.U11. K.S2. K.S8. K.S11.
	Pediatrics – 60 hours after 8th semester	2	The student takes medical history form a child and his family; conducts physical examination of a child of all ages; assesses the general condition,	E.W1. E.W2.

			the state of consciousness and awareness of the patient; assesses the condition of the newborn with the Apgar score and assesses its maturity, tests newborn reflexes; collates anthropometric and blood pressure measurements with the data on the centile grids; evaluates the stage of puberty; carries out routine health checks; conducts differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of adults and children; assesses and describes the patient's somatic and mental state, recognizes states of immediate threat to life; recognizes the state after consumption of alcohol, drugs and other drugs; plans diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive procedures; analyses the possible side effects of individual drugs and their interactions; proposes the individualization of current therapeutic guidelines and other methods of treatment against ineffectiveness or contraindications to standard therapy; recognizes the symptoms of drug dependence and proposes therapeutic treatment; qualifies the patient for home and hospital treatment; defines states in which the duration of life, functional state or preferences of the patient limit the conduct in accordance with the guidelines set out for the disease, interprets laboratory tests and identifies the causes of deviations; uses nutritional therapy (including enteral and parenteral nutrition); plans how to deal with exposure to a blood-borne infection, qualifies the patient for vaccination, takes samples for tests used in laboratory diagnostics; performs basic medical procedures, including: body temperature measurement, pulse measurement, non-invasive measurement of blood pressure; monitoring of vital signs using a cardiac monitor, pulse oximetry; spirometry, oxygen treatment, assisted and replacement ventilation; oropharyngeal tube insertion; intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous injections, peripheral vein cannulation, peripheral venous blood collection, blood culture collection, arterial blood collection, arterialized capillary blood collection; taking swabs from the nose, throat and skin, puncture of the pleural cavity; bladder catheterization in both men and women, nasogastric intubation, gastric lavage, enema; standard resting electrocardiogram with interpretation, electrical cardioversion and cardiac defibrillation; simple test strips and blood glucose	E.W3. E.W4. E.W5. E.W6. F.W2. D.U3. D.U13. D.U14. E.U2. E.U6. E.U8. E.U10. E.U12. E.U13. E.U14. E.U15. E.U18. E.U20. E.U21. E.U22. E.U24. E.U29. E.U34. F.U1. F.U4. F.U9. F.U10. F.U21. F.U22. G.U6. G.U7. G.U8. G.U9.

			measurement. The student assists in carrying out the following medical treatments and procedures: transfusions of blood and blood-borne products; drainage of the pleural cavity; pericardial sac puncture; peritoneal cavity puncture; lumbar puncture; thin needle biopsy; epidermal tests; intradermal and scarification tests and interprets their results; interprets pharmaceutical characteristics of medicinal products and critically assesses advertising materials about medicines; plans specialist consultations; implements basic treatment in acute intoxication; monitors the condition of the patient poisoned by chemical substances or drugs; recognizes the agony of the patient and declares his death; keeps patient's medical records; adheres to the principles of asepsis and antisepsis; inserts peripheral puncture; examines the nipples, lymph nodes, thyroid gland and abdominal cavity in terms of acute abdomen, and also carries out rectal examination; performs basic resuscitation procedures using an automated external defibrillator and other emergency services, and provides first aid. During the examination of the child, the student recognizes behaviours and symptoms indicating the possibility of violence against the child. He tries to avoid malpractice in his own actions; draws blood for toxicological tests according to the rules and protect the material for hemogenetic tests.	G.U10. G.U11. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
	Surgery – 60 hours after 10th semester	2	The student takes medical history from an adult patient; carries out full and targeted physica examination of an adult patient; assesses the general condition, the state of consciousness and awareness of the patient; conducts differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of adults and children; evaluates and describes the patient's somatic and mental state; recognizes states of immediate threat to life; recognizes the state after consumption of alcohol, drugs and other drugs; plans diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive procedures; analyses the possible side effects of individual drugs and their interactions; proposes the individualization of current therapeutic guidelines and other methods of treatment against ineffectiveness or contraindications to standard therapy; recognizes the symptoms of drug dependence and proposes therapeutic treatment; qualifies the patient for home	A.U4. C.U7. D.U1. D.U3. D.U13. E.U1. E.U2. E.U3. E.U4. E.U5. E.U6. E.U9. E.U10.

			and hospital treatment; defines states in which the duration of life, functional state or preferences of the patient limit the conduct in accordance with the guidelines set out for the disease; interprets laboratory tests and identifies the causes of deviations; uses nutritional therapy (including enteral and parenteral nutrition); plans how to deal with exposure to a blood-borne infection; takes samples for tests used in laboratory diagnostics; performs basic medical procedures, including: body temperature measurement, pulse measurement, non-invasive measurement of blood pressure; monitoring of vital signs using a cardiac monitor, pulse oximetry; spirometry, oxygen treatment, assisted and replacement ventilation; oropharyngeal tube insertion; intravenous, intramuscular and subcutaneous injections, peripheral vein cannulation, peripheral venous blood collection, blood culture collection, arterial blood collection, arterialized capillary blood collection; taking swabs from the nose, throat and skin, puncture of the pleural cavity; bladder catheterization in both men and women, nasogastric intubation, gastric lavage, enema; standard resting electrocardiogram with interpretation, electrical cardioversion and cardiac defibrillation; simple test strips and blood glucose measurement. The student assists in carrying out the following medical treatments and procedures: transfusion of blood and blood products, pleural drainage, pericardial sac puncture, peritoneal cavity puncture, lumbar puncture, thin needle biopsy, epidermal tests, intradermal and scarification tests, and interprets their results. The student interprets pharmaceutical characteristics of medicinal products and critically assesses advertising materials about medicines; plans specialist consultations; evaluates pressure sores and applies appropriate dressings; does the right thing in the case of injuries (he puts on a dressing or immobilization, treats and sutures the wound); recognizes the agony of the patient and declares his death; keeps patient's medical records; assists in typical surgery, prepares the surgical field and administers local anaesthesia; uses basic surgical tools; adheres to the principles of asepsis and antisepsis; dresses simple wounds, puts on and changes a sterile surgical dressing; inserts peripheral puncture;	E.U11. E.U12. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U17. E.U18. E.U19. E.U20. E.U21. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1. F.U2. F.U3. F.U4. F.U5. F.U6. F.U7. F.U8. F.U9. F.U10. F.U11.

			examines the nipples, lymph nodes, thyroid gland and abdominal cavity in terms of acute abdomen, and also carries out rectal examination, evaluates the result of a radiological examination in terms of the most common fracture types, especially long bone fractures; performs temporary limb immobilization, selects the type of immobilization necessary in typical clinical situations and controls the correct blood supply to the limb after applying the immobilizing dressing; stops external bleeding. The student performs basic resuscitation procedures using an automatic external defibrillator and other rescue operations and provides first aid; assesses the condition of the unconscious patient in accordance with applicable international point scales; recognizes the symptoms of increasing intracranial pressure, evaluates indications for suprapubic puncture and participates in its implementation; tries to avoid malpractice in his/her own actions; draws blood for toxicological tests according to the rules and protects the material for hemogenetic tests.	F.U12. F.U21. F.U22. G.U6. G.U7. G.U8. G.U9. G.U10. G.U11. H.U1. H.U2. H.U4. H.U5. H.U7. H.U8. H.U9. H.U10. H.U11. H.U12. H.U13. H.U14. H.U15. H.U16. H.U17. H.U18. H.U19. H.U20. H.U21. H.U22. H.U23. H.U24. H.U25. H.U26.

				H.U27. H.U28. H.U30. H.U31. H.U33. H.U36. H.U39. H.U40. H.U41. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.
	Gynecology and obstetrics – 60 hours after 10th semester	2	The student takes medical history from an adult patient; carries out full and targeted physical examination of an adult patient; assesses the general condition, the state of consciousness and awareness of the patient; assesses the condition of the newborn with the Apgar score and assesses its maturity, tests newborn reflexes; performs differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of adults and children; assesses and describes the patient's somatic and mental state, recognizes life-threatening states; plans diagnostic, therapeutic and preventive procedures; proposes the individualization of existing therapeutic guidelines and other methods of treatment against ineffectiveness or contraindications to standard therapy; qualifies the patient for home and hospital treatment; defines states in which the duration of life, functional state or preferences of the patient limit the conduct	A.U4. B.U8. C.U2. C.U3. C.U4. C.U6. C.U10. D.U1. D.U2. D.U3. D.U10. D.U11. D.U12.

			in accordance with the guidelines set out for the disease, interprets laboratory tests and identifies the causes of deviations; plans how to deal with exposure to a blood-borne infection; takes samples for tests used in laboratory diagnostics; performs basic medical procedures, including: body temperature measurement, pulse measurement, non-invasive measurement of blood pressure; monitoring of vital signs using a cardiac monitor, pulse oximetry; bladder catheterization in women, nasogastric intubation, , enema. The student assists in carrying out the following medical treatments and procedures: transfusion of blood and blood-borne products, peritoneal cavity puncture, thin needle biopsy, epidermal tests, intradermal and scarification tests, and interprets their results. The student plans specialist consultations; recognizes the agony of the patient and declares his death; keeps patient's medical records, assists in typical surgery, prepares the surgical field and administers local anaesthesia; uses basic surgical tools; adheres to the principles of asepsis and antisepsis; inserts peripheral puncture; performs basic resuscitation procedures using an automated external defibrillator and other emergency services, and provides first aid; Knows women's reproductive functions, disorders related to them, and diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. recognizes signs and symptoms that indicate an abnormal pregnancy (abnormal bleeding, uterine contractions); interprets the results of physical examination of a pregnant woman (arterial pressure, heart function) and the results of laboratory tests indicating pregnancy pathologies. The student interprets cardiotocography (CTG) results; recognizes the beginning of labour and its incorrect duration; interprets signs and symptoms during the childbirth; Can use diagnostic imaging to diagnose reproductive system diseases – particularly ectopic pregnancy, first-trimester pregnancy pathologies, and manage selected gynecological conditions, including emergencies. establishes recommendations, indications and contraindications for the use of contraceptive methods, tries to avoid malpractice in his/her own actions. Able to establish and maintain a deep and respectful rapport with patients. Driven by the patient's well-being, they prioritize it. Respects medical confidentiality	D.U13. E.U1. E.U3. E.U4. E.U5. E.U8. E.U9. E.U10. E.U12. E.U14. E.U15. E.U16. E.U18. E.U19. E.U20. E.U21. E.U22. E.U23. E.U24. E.U25. E.U26. E.U27. E.U28. E.U29. E.U30. E.U31. E.U32. E.U33. E.U34. F.U1. F.U2. F.U3. F.U4.

			and patient rights. Is aware of their own limitations and capable of continuous professional development.	F.U8. F.U9. F.U10. F.U11. F.U12. F.U13. F.U14. F.U15. F.U16. F.U17. F.U18. F.U19. F.U21. F.U22. G.U5. G.U6. G.U7. G.U8. G.U9. G.U10. G.U11. H.U1. H.U4. H.U5. H.U9. H.U10. H.U11. H.U12. H.U14. H.U15. H.U16. H.U17. H.U18.

				H.U19. H.U23. H.U25. H.U26. H.U27. H.U28. H.U30. H.U31. H.U33. H.U34. H.U35. H.U39. H.U40. H.U41. H.U43. H.U44. K.S1. K.S2. K.S3. K.S4. K.S5. K.S6. K.S7. K.S8. K.S9. K.S10. K.S11.

SAFETY IN HEALTHCARE FACILITIES: (0 pkt ECTS)

1.	Elements of Health and Safety in Healtcare Facilities	0	Analysis of dangerous, harmful and arduous factors at healthcare work places. The specificity of accidents at work, occupational diseases among people working in healthcare facilities.	C.W13. E.W31. G.W2.

			The use of ergonomics in healthcare facilities with referrence to patients' and staff's safety. Possibilities to reduce occupational risk at work places - analysis based on selected examples. Prevention of musculoskeletal dysfunction.	G.W5. G.U8. G.U10. K.S11.
2.	Epidemiological Safety	0	Preparation for work: outfit, hair, hands, personal protective equipment. Hand hygiene. Procedures after exposure to blood and other potentially infectious material (IPIM) that may transmit HBV, HCV, HIV infection. Selection and use of disinfectants. Procedure in case of surface contamination with organic matter. Handling of used material and medical equipment. Isolation procedure. Documentation on the prevention of hospital infections and infectious diseases.	B.W25. C.W11. C.W12. C.W14. E.W31. E.W34. G.W2. G.W5. G.U2. G.U8. K.S11.
3.	Fire Safety	0	Fire safety rules in healthcare facilities. Fire protection conditions. Groups and sources of fires and their causes. Fire roads and fire safety of buildings. Fire safety instruction. Escape routes and passages. Evacuation regulations. Fire prevention at the workplace. Rules of behavior in the event of fire in the healthcare facility. Fire protection equipment.	G.W5. G.U8. G.U10. K.S11.

razem	**370**

Studentów studiów stacjonarnych (dotyczy programu studiów pierwszego stopnia i jednolitych studiów magisterskich) **obowiązują zajęcia z wychowania fizycznego w wymiarze nie mniejszym niż 60 godzin.**

Studentów obowiązuje szkolenie dotyczące bezpiecznych i higienicznych warunków kształcenia, w wymiarze nie mniejszym niż 4 godziny, w zakresie uwzględniającym specyfikę kształcenia w uczelni i rodzaj wyposażenia technicznego wykorzystywanego w procesie kształcenia.

Studentów obowiązują zajęcia z pierwszej pomocy przedmedycznej w wymiarze: 5 godzin (na kierunkach studiów nauczycielskich) lub 4 godzin (na pozostałych kierunkach studiów).

Studentów obowiązuje szkolenie biblioteczne w wymiarze 2 godzin.

Zajęciom tym nie przypisuje się punktów ECTS.

Dodatkowo studentów obcokrajowców na studiach stacjonarnych: pierwszego stopnia oraz jednolitych magisterskich (oprócz English Division) obowiązuje język polski – lektorat w wymiarze 4 ECTS.

13. Sposoby weryfikacji i oceny efektów uczenia się osiągniętych przez studenta w trakcie całego cyklu kształcenia:

Methods of verification and assessment of learning outcomes are coherent with the recommendations given in the education standards for medicine in the Ordinance of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 29th September 2023 concerning standards of education preparing for the profession of a doctor, dentist, pharmacist, nurse, midwife, laboratory diagnostician, physiotherapist and paramedic as amended.

1. Verification of achieved learning outcomes requires the use of various forms of testing which should be adequate for the scope of knowledge, skills and social competences to which outcomes refer.
2. Achieved learning outcomes whithin the scope of knowledge can be verified with written or oral exams.
3. Written exams could take the form of essays, repports, short structured questions, multiple choice questions (MCQ), multiple response questions (MRQ), choice tests Yes/No or answers matching.
4. Exams should be standardized and are targeted at verifying knowledge at the level higher than knowing particular issues only (the level of understanding issues, analitical skills and information processing as well as problem solving).
5. Verification of achieved learning outcomes within the scope of skills in professional communication with patients in class of groups D, E and F is carried out in the form of a practical examination conducted in simulated conditions, including the participation of a simulated patient, or in clinical conditions, using observation cards or checklists.
6. Verification of the achieved learning outcomes in the skill categories in groups E, F and H requires direct observation of a student demonstrating the skill during a traditional clinical exam and a standardized exam (Objective Structured Clinical Examination, OSCE). The OSCE exam is required as a form of verification of learning outcomes in the skill category achieved during the entire period of study and takes place in the 6th year of studies.

Procedures providing the quality of education at the University are based on the guidelines described in legal acts regarding the Internal System for the Quality of Education. The main (directional) learning outcomes, included in the standard for the medical faculty, are implemented during individual courses. Compliance and implementation of outcomes is constantly verified by the Directional Team of Teaching Programmes for the field of medicine.

Verification of effectiveness of achieving the assumed learning outcomes is done by:

1) Assessment of the course descroption and verification of the assumed detailed learning outcomes within the scope of knowledge, skills and social competences during individual courses;
2) Student internships – learning outcomes achieved during student internships are a complement to the education concept. The verification of outcomes takes place in accordance with the regulations of internships of individual faculties and the procedures of completing and documenting student internships. Student internships help to verify outcomes achieved during other courses and improve students' skills. The outcomes are verified according to the criteria included in the course description;
3) International student exchange – obtaining information from students about their knowledge, skills and social competences with referrence to staying at a partner university;
4) Achievements of scientific organizations – feedback through external reviews (scientific publications, speeches at conferences, scholarship granted by the Rector and the Minister);
5) Graduate surveys – getting feedback concerning acquired knowledge, skills and social competences and their usefulness on the labor market and cooperation with the Academic Career Office in monitoring graduates' careers;
6) Employer opinion surveys – employers' opinions concerning training programmes, including assumed learning outcomes and methods of verifying them, especially regarding practical training;
7) Verification of classes preparing students to acquire in-depth knowledge and skills of conducting scientific research and using scientific achievements in practical activities.

The scope and level of assumed learning outcomes are verified systematically throughout the entire course of study through:

1) Constituent work – done by the student during whole studies: tests, final papers, reports, presentations, project – according to the tutor's instructions. All forms of credit are carried out on the basis of established principles;
2) Ceredit and credit with grade – tutor determines grades criteria, gives their components and explains the grade obtained by the student. The grading criteria and their components are specified in the course description;
3) Exams – questions prepared are consistent with the content of individual courses and are based on the standars determined for the field of medicine. Exam forms used in medicine: written, oral, practical. Exams are standardized and are aimed at checking knowledge, the ability to understand and analyze issues and solve clinical problems. The exam is carried out in the didactic room, in which it is possible for students to take seats in such a way as to work independently and in comfort. The person conducting the exam has the right to interrupt or annul the exam if the student's work is not independent (the student uses unauthorized materials, devices and other people's help);
4) Practical medical examination in the 6th year of studies carried out using the OSCE method – taking place in the rooms of the Medical Simulation

Center, is a form of verification of learning outcomes in the scope of skills achieved during the entire period of studies. Details regarding the organization and conducting of the practical examination are specified in the Regulations of the Objective Structured Clinical Examination for medical studies;

5) Evaluation of examination session results. Student results from each examination session are analyzed in quantitative and qualitative terms and are used to improve teaching process;
6) Students' periodic assessment of classes. The results obtained from surveys are discussed in general terms at the meetings of the Institute's employees. Individual assessments of the Institute's research and teaching staff are presented directly to the people concerned in accordance with data security rules, and are then discussed and analyzed in terms of improving the quality of education;
7) Classes observations made by the Head of the Institute or heads of units;
8) Close cooperation of employees who conduct various forms of classes within a given course or group of courses;
9) Systematic control of learning outcomes in the form of papers, tests, students' projects. The results are available to students and discussed in detail during classes and consultations.

Formy i metody prowadzenia zajęć oraz kryteria oceny i jej składowe określa karta przedmiotu (zajęć).
Wszystkie formy weryfikacji osiągnięć studenta uzyskanych w ramach zajęć w danym semestrze odnotowuje się w kartach okresowych osiągnięć studenta.

* niepotrzebne skreślić
** po uzupełnieniu poszczególnych punktów w ostatecznej wersji dokumentu należy usunąć zbędne zapisy/objaśnienia (jeśli nie są potrzebne – patrz punkt 7,8,11,12)