Annex 1 to the Order No.
186 of the Rector of NCU of 27 October 2025

PRACTICAL TRAINING PROGRAMME

Programme of the Practical Training referred to in Article 15p, paragraph 1, point 2 of the Act of December 1996 on the professions of physician and dentist (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1287 as amended)

LEKARZ (PHYSICIAN)	
Practical Training programme comprises of partial trainings in the following areas:	
INTERNAL DISEASES	5 weeks, including 4 weeks – internal diseases and 1 week – blood donation and blood medicine
PAEDIATRICS	4 weeks, including paediatrics – 3 weeks and neonatology – 1 week
GENERAL SURGERY	4 weeks, including general surgery – 3 weeks and trauma surgery – 1 week
OBSTETRICS AND GYNEACOLOGY	3 weeks
ANAESTHESIOLOGY AND INTENSIVE CARE	2 weeks, including 1 week – anaesthesiology and 1 week - intensive care
RESCUE MEDICINE	2 weeks
PSYCHIATRY	2 weeks
FAMILY MEDICINE	4 weeks

PARTIAL PRACTICAL TRAINING IN INTERNAL DISEASES

Duration of training: 5 weeks, including 4 weeks – internal diseases and 1 week blood donation and blood medicine.

Aim of training: To broaden theoretical knowledge, facilitate and learn practical skills in the area of diagnosis and treatment, and also prevention and rehabilitation of internal diseases that occur most frequently or pose the greatest threat to life as in- and out-patient care, and in the area of transfusion medicine.

Practical Training programme:

- **in the area of internal medicine:**

1. Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of internal diseases occurring most frequently:
   1) cardiovascular diseases:

a) ischemic heart disease, myocardial infarction,
b) arterial atherosclerosis, cerebral strokes,
c) hypertension,
d) chronic circulatory failure,
e) basic heart rhythm and conduction disturbances,
f) pulmonary heart,
g) heart failures,
h) myocarditis,
i) venous thromboembolism;

   2) respiratory system:

a) acute and chronic bronchitis,
b) pneumonia,
c) chronic respiratory failure,
d) bronchial asthma,
e) lung cancer,
f) tuberculosis;

3) urinary system:

a) renal failure – acute and chronic,
b) acute and chronic pyelonephritis,
c) acute and chronic glomerulonephritis,
d) kidney stones,
e) nephrotic syndrome,
f) kidney cancer,
g) inflammation of the bladder and urinary tract;

4) digestive system:

a) gastric and duodenal ulcers,
b) stomach cancer,
c) malabsorption syndrome,
d) specific and inflammatory bowel disease,
e) irritable bowel syndrome,
f) colorectal cancer,
g) urolithiasis and biliary tract,
h) hepatitis,
i) cirrhosis of the liver,
j) acute and chronic pancreatitis,
k) pancreatic cancer,
l) gastrointestinal parasitic diseases;

5) the hematopoietic system:

a) anaemia,
b) haemorrhagic diathesis,
c) leukemia,
d) Hodgkin's disease and non-Hodgkin lymphoma;

6) endocrine glands:

a) diabetes,
b) pituitary and hypothalmus diseases,
c) hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism,
d) hyperparathyroidism and hypoparathyroidism,
e) overactive and underactive adrenal glands,
f) adrenal medulla tumours,
g) hormonal and metabolic disorders in men and women during menopause;

7) metabolic disorders:

a) obesity and overweight,
b) hyperlipidemia,
c) osteoporosis;

8) locomotor system.

2. Understanding general medical problems in the area of internal diseases:
    1) epidemiology of internal diseases with particular emphasis placed on those associated with high mortality, causing chronic disability and are the reason of high sickness absence;
    2) prevention in some cardiovascular and respiratory diseases;
    3) indications and contraindications for endoscopic procedures;
    4) principles of antibiotic therapy in the most frequently occurring internal diseases which require the use of antibiotics;
    5) principles of making diagnostic and therapeutic decisions concerning most frequently occurring internal diseases.
3. Learning the following skills and activities:
    6) intravenous and intra-arterial puncture to administer the drug or collect blood for tests, cannulation of veins;
    7) intravenous transfusion of blood and other fluids;
    8) ECG;
    9) punctures of the pleura and peritoneum;
    10) bladder catheterization;
    11) collecting material for microbiological tests;
    12) gastric lavage;
    13) measuring and interpreting blood pressure results, including blood pressure measurement at the ankle ;
    14) blood glucose measurement.

- **in the area of clinical transfusion medicine:** (5 hours of practical training)

1. Understanding the principles of modern transfusion medicine:

1) collecting and storing blood, and obtaining blood derivative products;
2) basics of transfusion immunology;
3) prevention of post-transfusion viral infections;
4) basic principles of rational treatment with blood and its preparations;
5) post-transfusion complications.

2. Practical understanding of the following skills:

1) registering and qualifying blood donors, and keeping records related to this subject;
    a) blood and plasma collection methods – conventional and using separators, understanding the principles of producing blood derivative products;
    b) conducting immunological and serological tests – red blood cell antigens and antibodies, cross-match testing;
2) detecting viral markers (HBV, HCV, HIV);
3) principles of quality control, storage and distribution of blood and its products.

PARTIAL TRAINING IN THE AREA OF PAEDIATRICS

Duration of training: 4 weeks, including paediatrics – 3 weeks and neonatology – 1 week.

Aim of training: to broaden theoretical knowledge and learn about, facilitate and consolidate practical skills in the area of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of childhood diseases as well as disorders in development in children as part of in- and out-patient treatment.

Training programme:

1. Diagnosis and treatment in infants cases of developmental defects, respiratory and circulatory disorders, congenital and acquired neonatal infections and sepsis, acute metabolic and neurological disorders, serological conflict, neonatal haemorrhagic disease, diseases requiring immediate surgical intervention, dysplasia and hip dislocation, hypothyroidism and alcohol syndrome.
2. Diagnosis and treatment in infants cases caused by bacterial and viral infections, including hepatitis and AIDS, acute diarrhoea and their complications, chronic diarrhoea and deficiency states, respiratory system diseases, hypothyroidism, dysplasia and hip dislocation, emergency diseases of the abdominal cavity (intussusception), seizure disorders and other seizure conditions.
3. Diagnostic treatment and rehabilitation in children with cerebral palsy.
4. Diagnosis and treatment in children over 1 year of age: developmental abnormalities, effects of injuries and poisoning, disturbances of consciousness, gastrointestinal bleeding, recurring stomach aches, recurring headaches, diseases caused by infectious agents – including infectious childhood diseases and also nephritis, rheumatic disease, hypertension, cancers, protein, energy and vitamin deficiencies as well as macro- and micro- nutrient deficiencies, atopic diseases and anaphylactic reactions, addiction diseases.
5. Learning the vaccination calendar, the principles of administering vaccines and serum, learning the adverse post- vaccination reactions and contraindications to vaccinations.
6. Learning to perform the following skills and activities:
   1) handling an infant immediately after delivery:

a) assessing the infant on the basis of the Apgar scale,
b) screening tests for the infant (phenylketonuria);

   2) infant resuscitation;
   3) infant's maturity assessment;
   4) recognising birth defects in an infant and procedures to follow in such cases;
   5) the principles of transporting an ill infant;
   6) care and feeding of an infant;
   7) assessing the general condition of an infant and an older child, including otoscopy and blood pressure measurement, and tests for birth defects;
   8) conducting an interview from the child's family;
   9) conducting resuscitation and giving first-aid to children in life threatening situations;
   10) recognising cerebral palsy;
   11) intravenous puncture and blood collection for tests in infants and older children;
   12) collecting cerebrospinal fluids from children;
   13) collecting material for microbiological tests from children;
   14) inserting a gastric or rectal tube and a bladder catheter in children;
   15) learning to care for infants and small children;
   16) collecting blood in order to perform a test for hypothyroidism and phenylketonuria.

PARTIAL TRAINING IN THE AREA OF GENERAL SURGERY

Duration of training: 4 weeks, including general surgery – 3 weeks and trauma surgery – 1 week.

Aim of training: to broaden theoretical knowledge and learn about, facilitate and consolidate practical skills in the area of diagnosis, treatment, prevention and rehabilitation of the most frequently occurring surgical diseases as part of in- and out- patient treatment.

Training programme:

1. Diagnosis and treatment in cases of:
    1. traumatic and hypovolemic shock;
    2. traumatic injuries:

a) central and peripheral nervous system:
- the brain, skull and facial bones, including the Glasgow scale;
- cranial and peripheral nerves,

b) chest, including the following in particular:
- in injuries to the chest, heart, lungs and large vessels,
- in post-traumatic and spontaneous pneumothorax,
- in injuries to the chest, ribs and sternum,

c) the abdominal cavity, the following in particular:
- the abdomen wounds,
- blunt abdominal injuries,
- genitourinary system,

d) the spine, in particular the diagnosis and treatment of patients with a spine fracture,

e) limbs, the following in particular:
- closed and open fractures of the limbs, including the most commonly occurring fractures, i.e. fracture of the distal epiphysis of the radius, ankles and femoral neck,
- dislocation of large joints(shoulder, elbow, hip),
- subluxations, sprains and contusions of joints, particularly the knee and ankle joint,

f) burns and frostbite:
- in burns and frostbite of walls,
- in burns of the respiratory and gastrointestinal tract;

3. infections in surgery:

a) in septic shock,

b) in purulent inflammation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (abscess, furuncle, stump, paronychia),

c) in wound infections (tetanus, gas gangrene, erysipelas);

4. the most common surgical diseases of the abdominal cavity concerning the following :

a) "acute stomach":
- gastrointestinal perforation,
- acute appendicitis,
- acute cholecystitis,
- acute pancreatitis,
- intestinal obstruction, with particular emphasis of trapped external hernias,

b) gastrointestinal bleeding,

c) other gastrointestinal diseases:
- gastric and duodenal ulcers,
- gallstone disease,
- the most common anus and rectum diseases (abscess, fistula, haemorrhoids);

5. urological diseases:

a) kidney stones,

b) urinary retention,

c) testicular hydrocele,

d) prostate hypertrophy,

e) prostate cancer;

6. vascular diseases:

a) in vascular injuries,
b) in acute, non-traumatic limb ischemia (embolism, blood clots),
c) in chronic lower limb ischemia,
d) in an aortic aneurysm,
e) in venous thromboembolism, particularly in lower limbs,
f) in chronic insufficiency of the venous system of the lower limbs.

2. Understanding the principles of early diagnosis and surgical treatment in neoplasms of the breast, gastrointestinal tract, thyroid gland and the skin.
3. Learning the indications for use and the grounds for the interpretation of some diagnostic methods and treatment in surgery:
    1) radiological and ultrasound diagnostics;
    2) CT and magnetic resonance imaging;
    3) endoscopy, with particular emphasis on gastroscopy, ERPC, rectoscopy, colonoscopy and cystoscopy;
    4) general principles and possibilities offered by laparoscopic surgery.
4. Learning the general surgical issues concerning:
    1) principles of asepsis and antisepsis of prophylaxis of perioperative infections;
    2) tetanus prophylaxis;
    3) heparotropic viruses and HIV prophylaxis;
    4) principles of modern antibiotic therapy in surgical diseases;
    5) principles of preparing a patient for surgery in general anaesthesia;
    6) principles of modern peri- and postoperative rehabilitation.
5. Learning to perform the following activities and skills:
    1) surgical hand and operating area washing;
    2) surgical preparation and sewing of small wounds;
    3) local anaesthesia;
    4) incisions and drainage of the abscess;
    5) putting on basic plaster and immobilizing dressing;
    6) putting on a pleural drain;
    7) procedures in external haemorrhage;
    8) putting in a nasogastric tube;
    9) intravenous transfusion of blood and infusion fluids;
    10) procedures in burns;
    11) per rectum examination and assessment of the prostate gland
    12) performing anoscopy.

PARTIAL TRAINING IN THE AREA OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY

Duration of training: 3 weeks

Aim of training: to broaden theoretical knowledge and learn about, facilitate and consolidate practical skills in the area of medical care in a properly running pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium, and diseases of genital organs in women in in- and out-patient treatment.

Training programme:

1. Diagnosis and medical care during pregnancy and the principles of conduct during childbirth and puerperium:
   1) the principles of conducting pre-contraceptive medical care;
   2) recognising pregnancy and the principles of a properly run pregnancy;
   3) recognising and handling pregnancy complications, the following in particular:

a) with a risk of miscarriage,
b) hypertension,
c) premature placenta detachment and in cases of placenta previa,
d) serological conflict,
e) infections;

   4) the principles of treating diseases coexisting with pregnancy, the following in particular:
      a) diabetes,
      b) heart and vascular diseases,
      c) urogenital infections,
      d) thromboembolic complications;
   5) understanding the principles of interpretation of ultrasound examinations performed during pregnancy;
   6) the principles of conduct during a normal delivery in and outside the hospital, including learning the indications and methods of alleviating labour pain;
   7) recognizing perinatal complications, the manner of conduct during an abnormal delivery, including establishing the indications for the surgical labour completion, the following in particular:

a) premature delivery,
b) obstertic hemorrhages;

   8) learning the principles of recognising and conduct in puerperium complications;
   9) learning the principles of breastfeeding;
   10) introduction to recognising postpartum depression.

2. The principles of health promotion and prevention in obstetrics, including the following in particular:
   1) premature delivery;
   2) infections, including viral ones (HIV);
   3) serological conflict;
   4) fetal development disorders, prenatal testing.
3. Learning the principles of preventing, diagnosing and treating cases of genital diseases in women, the following in particular:
   1) ectopic pregnancy;
   2) infections, including sexually transmitted diseases;
   3) menstrual cycle disorders and fertility disorders;
   4) tumours of the genital organs and the nipple;
   5) health problems in women in menopause.
4. Learning the methods and principles of family planning.
5. Learning the indications for applying and learning the basics of interpretation of selected diagnostic methods in surgical treatment in obstetrics and gynaecology:
   1) radiological and ultrasound diagnostic;
   2) CT;
   3) endoscopy, including laparoscopy, hysteroscopy and colposcopy in particular;
6. Learning the principles of asepsis and antisepsis in obstetrics and gynaecology.

7. Learning to perform the following skills and activities:
   1) external and internal obstetric examination;
   2) assessment of the heart function of the foetus, including cardiotocographic examination;
   3) interpreting a blood gas tests from the blood collected from the foetal scalp or umbilical cord;
   4) delivering 3 physiological labours – learning the principles of conduct;
   5) cuts and sutures of the perineum ;
   6) gynaecological examination;
   7) examination of the nipples;
   8) performing a pap smear test and interpreting the results;
   9) the principles and methods of family planning;
   10) the principles of diagnosing and treating ailments of the menopausal period.

PARTIAL TRAINING IN THE AREA OF ANESTHESIOLOGY AND INTENSIVE CARE AND IN THE AREA OF RESCUE MEDICINE

Programme of partial training in the area of anaesthesiology and intensive care

Duration of training: 2 weeks, including 1 week – anaesthesiology and 1 week – intensive care.

Aim of training in the area of anaesthesiology: to broaden and practically learn and consolidate knowledge related to the application, selection and the principles of the organisation of the perioperative period, anaesthesia and life-threatening conditions related to its use, as well as understanding the techniques of monitoring and perceiving basic life functions together with intraoperative intensive care conduct.

Aim of training in the area of intensive care:

To understand the doctrine of intensive care based on the criteria of admitting and discharging from the ward, learning the system of organisation and medical procedures applied in intensive care ward and understanding the assessment of the severity of the patient's condition based on predictive scales and scales directly assessing the patient's general condition, as well as the condition of the selected systems and organs. Learning the tactics of conduct in intensive care that is related to implementing invasive techniques of monitoring basic and detailed life parametres.

Training may be carried out at clinics, clinical wards, units and wards authorised and entered on the list of voivodship marshal.

Training programme:

- **in the area of anaesthesiology:**

1. Dealing with the patient in perioperative period:
   1) assessing the patient's condition in perioperative period, depending on the type of indications for surgery or diagnostic procedures;
   2) tasks of an anaesthesiologist performer at the anaesthesiology clinic; goals of an anaesthesiology clinic;
   3) aims of general, regional and combined anaesthesia;
   4) physiopathology of anaesthesia;
   5) pharmacotherapy of anaesthesia, including pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics and tasks of anaesthesiology in outpatient treatment;
   6) monitoring anaesthesia;
   7) monitoring basic life functions, indications for invasive monitoring;
   8) the renal system and role of the liver in anaesthesia (elimination and degradation of anaesthetics);
   9) advantages and disadvantages of regional anaesthesia;
   10) anaesthesia-related mortality and morbidity;
   11) recovery room as a legal duty and a safety guard in the immediate post-operative and post-anaesthetic period;
   12) post-operative pain relief and acute pain treatment team;
   13) standards in anaesthesiology and anaesthesia station – legal aspects.

- **in the area of intensive care:**

1. Handling a patient in the ward and in intensive care unit – general aspects:
   1) specificity of intensive care unit;
   2) specificity of perception and general condition assessment in intensive care;
   3) specificity of differential diagnosis in intensive care;
   4) morbidity and mortality related to intensive care;
   5) subjectivity of the patient in intensive care;
   6) social and economic outcomes of intensive care;
   7) place of intensive care in organisational structure of the hospital;
   8) admission criteria in ICU.
2. Detailed aspects:
   1) blood flow;
   2) oxygen transport;
   3) methods of preventing complications in a critically ill patient;

4) vascular access;
5) monitoring the dynamics of the circulatory system;
6) monitoring breathing;
7) monitoring metabolism;
8) monitoring CNS;
9) sedation and analgosedation in ICU;
10) acute respiratory failure;
11) mechanical ventilation;
12) acute circulatory failure;
13) types and divisions of shock;
14) patient with multi-organ trauma;
15) condition after sudden cardiac arrest, physiopathology and medical treatment (therapeutic hypothermia);
16) infections in ICU (sepsis, severe sepsis, septic shock), (Surviving Sepsis Campaign – resuscitation packages and therapeutic packages);
17) fluid therapy;
18) treatment with blood and blood products;
19) nutrition in intensive care;
20) extracorporeal techniques of treating acute renal, hepatic, circulatory and respiratory failure;
21) assessment systems of the patient's clinical condition;
22) medical jurisprudence in intensive care, including adjudication on the irreversible cessation of the brain activity.

3. The training ends with a test covering both theoretical knowledge and practical skills. The test is conducted by the head of the ward or their deputy.

Programme of partial training in the area of rescue medicine

Duration of training: 2 weeks.

Aim of training: to broaden theoretical knowledge and to learn and consolidate practical skills of conduct in the area of medical rescue and clinical procedures in medical rescue.

Place of training: medical rescue clinics, medical rescue wards at clinics, hospital medical rescue units.

Training programme:

1. Consolidating the principles of advanced cardiopulmonary resuscitation and post-resuscitation therapy.
2. Consolidating the principles of conduct in medical rescue in multi-organ injuries, including the following:
   1) preliminary assessment of the patient with multiple injuries;
   2) supporting life functions of the patient with multiple injuries;
   3) learning the rules of transporting the patient with multiple injuries in practice;
   4) performing a secondary assessment of the patient with multiple injuries;
   5) learning advanced techniques of trauma diagnostics and the principles of diagnostic differentiation in injuries;
   6) clinical conduct in traumatic shock.
3. Expanding skills related to performing hospital triage in immediate health or life risk.
4. Expanding skills related to conduct in immediate life or health risk of internal origin such as:
   1) sudden cardiac arrest;
   2) acute circulatory failure of various origin;
   3) acute respiratory failure of various origin;
   4) shock of various origin;
   5) sudden losses of consciousness;
   6) acute abdominal disorders;
   7) acute disorders in pregnant women;
   8) acute convulsive conditions.
5. Conduct in sudden life or health risk in children.
6. Medical rescue conduct in sudden life or health risk of environmental origin:
   1) acute poisoning;
   2) chemical contamination;
   3) thermal trauma (burn, heatstroke, hypothermia);
   4) drowning, diving injuries;
   5) electric shocks and lightning;
   6) bites and stings.
7. Learning to perform the following skills in medical rescue:
   1) in the area of cardiopulmonary resuscitation:
      a) unblocking the airways by non-device methods ,
      b) endotracheal intubation,
      c) unblocking the airways by alternative methods (e.g. laryngeal masks, gel masks, laryngeal tubes, etc.),
      d) unblocking the airways by surgical methods, including cricothyotomy and tracheotomy,
      e) respiratory support and artificial replacement ventilation,
      f) electrical defibrillation and cardioversion,
      g) indirect heart massage,
      h) performing central intravenous access,
      i) fluid resuscitation,
      j) decompression of the pneumothorax, a tension pneumothorax in particular;
   2) in the area of medical rescue activities in pre-hospital conditions (medical rescue activities):
      a) securing the injured patient while removing them from a damaged vehicle,
      b) supporting life functions at the scene of the incident or accident, and during transport,

c) immobilizing the cervical and thoracolumbar spine,
d) immobilizing the fractures at the scene of an incident or accident,
e) stopping haemorrhages;

3) monitoring basic life functions during transport and in hospital emergency ward;
4) dressing superficial wounds;
5) the principles of regional anaesthesia and analgosedation in hospital rescue procedures;
6) the principles of conduct in emergency childbirth.

8. Consolidation of the principles of medical rescue organisation and organisational principles of hospital rescue wards functioning, keeping medical record appropriate for the hospital rescue ward and implementation of the hospital disaster recovery plan.

9. Expanding skills of conduct in life or health risk situations in pre-hospital conditions.

10. Expanding skills of conduct in mass events and catastrophes, including conducting pre-hospital segregation and conducting a rescue operation in particular.

PARTIAL TRAINING IN THE AREA OF PSYCHIATRY

Duration of training: 2 weeks.

Aim of training: to learn, consolidate and acquire practical skills of diagnose and treatment mental disorders in in- and out-patient treatment.

Training programme:

1. Diagnosing (assessment of causes, risk), choosing a procedure and treatment in emergency cases related to mental disorders such as:
   1) suicidal behaviour;
   2) aggressive behaviour and other types of threatening behaviour;
   3) acute psychotic disorders;
   4) anxiety panic syndrome;
   5) emergency psycho-pharmacotherapy complications.
2. Diagnosing and treating psychotic disorders that are more frequent in basic health care, learning the possibilities of preventing them:
   1) alcohol- and other addictive substances-related mental and somatic disorders;
   2) depressive syndromes;
   3) neurotic syndromes;
   4) reactions to stress and adaptive reactions;
   5) sleep disorders;
   6) eating disorders;
   7) sexual disfunctions.
3. Diagnosing and the principles of rehabilitation of fixed mental disorders, and the ability to organise it in family and local environment:
   1) mental retardation;
   2) dementia syndromes.
4. The principles of co-operation in specialised treatment and rehabilitation of chronic or recurrent mental disorders:
   1) schizophrenic and delusional psychoses;
   2) affective diseases;
   3) addiction to alcohol and other psychoactive substances;
   4) fixed neurotic syndromes;
   5) fixed eating and sleep disorders, and sexual disfunctions.
5. Learning the principles and the practical possibilities of applying the available forms of treatment, rehabilitation and social care as well as social support for people with mental disorders.
6. Learning and performing the following skills:
   1) assessing the mental state, including specificity of developmental and advanced age;
   2) assessing the influence of somatic factors on the mental condition of the patient;
   3) assessing the influence of psychological and environmental factors on the somatic condition of the patient;
   4) assessing the pathogenic factors occurring in the family of the patient;
   5) assessing the pathogenic importance of crises and experiences related to the disease (acute, chronic, terminal), and suggesting the treatment;
   6) establishing proper contact with a person suffering from mental disorders and mobilising the attitude of co-operation in treatment, avoiding iatrogenic interactions;
   7) conducting crisis interventions;
   8) conducting supportive psychotherapy;
   9) choosing medical treatment in compliance with law in a situation requiring undertaking actions without the patient's consent;
   10) administering the main group of psychotropic drugs, including drug addiction prevention.

PARTIAL TRAINING IN THE AREA OF FAMILY MEDICINE

Duration of training: 4 weeks.

Aim of training: to learn and consolidate the organisation and methods of work in long-term out-patient care conditions and in the patient's home, also learning practical skills related to diagnosing, treating, preventing and rehabilitation in diseases that are most frequent reason for patients' reporting at health centres and requiring long-term treatment at home (caring for the chronically ill patient).

Training programme:

1. Preventing, diagnosing and treating diseases that are the most frequent reason for patients' reporting at health centres:
   1) acute infectious respiratory tract diseases (sinusitis, pharyngitis, tonsilitis, laryngitis, tracheitis and bronchitis);
   2) inflammation of the middle ear and hearing impairment;
   3) infectious diseases, including zoonoses;
   4) digestive system diseases (peptic ulcer, gallstone disease, in particular);
   5) urinary tract diseases;
   6) skin diseases (including the following in particular: purulent infections of the skin, subcutaneous tissue burns and frostbite of the integuments);
   7) surgical diseases (including the following in particular: injuries to the soft tissue of the head, trunk and limbs, sprains and contusions of the joints, varicose veins, haemorrhoids, chronic leg ulcers);
   8) women's diseases ((including the following in particular some pregnancy complications, complications during the puerperium period, menstrual cycle disorders, menopause disorders, genital infections in women);
   9) eye diseases (visual impairment in particular, inflammation of the protective apparatus of the eye, glaucoma, cataracts, diseases manifested in blindness);
   10) nervous system diseases (dizziness in particular, epilepsy, Parkinson's syndrome, back pain syndromes, peripheral neuropathies).
2. Treating, rehabilitation and caring for the chronically ill in out-patient conditions and at home, including the following diseases in particular:
   1) coronary heart disease;
   2) hypertension;
   3) atherosclerosis;
   4) tuberculosis;
   5) bronchial asthma;
   6) prostate;
   7) kidney failure;
   8) diabetes;
   9) rheumatoid disease, rheumatic disease and degenerative changes in osteoarticular system;
   10) cancer, including palliative care;
   11) cerebral palsy;
   12) epilepsy;
   13) mental disorders;
   14) addictions (alcoholism, drug addiction);
   15) cirrhosis of the liver;
   16) AIDS.
3. In the area of organization and methods of work at health centres and individual medical

practice:

1) work organisation at the GP's clinic (registering patients, documentation, the principles of recording costs, medical certification, reporting, writing prescriptions, issuing referrals for diagnostic tests and to other specialists, issuing referrals for sanatorium/spa treatment);

2) co-operating with the health visitor/family nurse and social worker, co-operating with personnel at the training centre;

3) the principles of co-operation with emergency care facilities, hospitals, care and treatment facilities, diagnostic laboratories, other medical specialists, sanitary and epidemiological stations;

4) the principles of co-operation with local government units which deal with social care, schools and education institutions.

4. Learning the following skills and activities:

1) assessment of physical and psychomotor development of children, with particular emphasis placed on infants;
2) carrying out preventive vaccinations, in accordance with the vaccination schedule;
3) determination of glycaemia, glycosuria and ketonuria using dry tests;
4) performing skin tests;
5) putting on dressings;
6) treating wounds;
7) tetanus prevention;
8) external obstetric examination;
9) confirming foetal heart functions;
10) foetal mobility assessment;
11) taking a pap smear test;
12) collecting material for microbiological tests in out-patient conditions;
13) performing an anterior tamponade;
14) earwax removal;
15) removing foreign bodies from the conjunctival sac;
16) visual acuity tests;
17) colour vision tests;
18) binocular vision tests;
19) fundus examinations.