

## Structure of Medicine Course in Russia

Standard curriculum is based on the government standard of education for higher professional education for General Medicine Specialty for qualification of Physician (Doctor of Medicine) Moscow, Ministry of the

There are following basic teaching methods at the University

- Lecture based
- Small-group discussions and seminars
- Practical and laboratory works
- Tutorials
- Independent studies
- Assessments
- Clinical training - Clinical rotation (Bedside teaching, Ward rounds)

### The First, Second and Third Years

The first three years lay the foundation for an understanding of human biology, its progression towards disease and subsequent medical treatment. The basic medical science curriculum ushers the student through the study of anatomy, physiology, histology, biochemistry, cell biology, microbiology, general pathology, genetics and principles of clinical medicine. Students extend their initial studies of normal human biology and function into abnormal processes and ultimate disease states. This is accomplished mainly through the studies of pathology and clinical diagnosis. Pathology and Path physiology of each organ system is studied preparing the student for the upcoming clinical clerkship training. Pharmacology is also taken during the third year. In Pharmacology, students study the metabolism, fate and effect of chemical substances of clinical significance in biologic systems. They also describe the action of drugs and define a framework for their use in correcting disordered function.

In this year, the student acquires a fundamental clinical background applicable to any branch of medicine and begins crossing the bridge between pre-clinical medical science and the practice of medicine.

#### Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Year Curriculum

In the last three years, the student begins to apply the knowledge acquired in the first two years of the biomedical sciences and to sharpen clinical skill with a series of clinical clerkships in Primary Care medicine, Surgery, Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Emergency medicine, Internal medicine, Neurology and Psychiatry. In these, the student learns to take responsibility for patient care under supervision and interacts with attending Physicians, residents, nurses and other medical students. There is additional time devoted to surgery and primary care. Also in the fourth, fifth and sixth years, students take classes in other clinical electives consisting of programs in cardiovascular disease, hematology, infectious disease, renal disorders, respiratory disorders, neurology and chronic diseases. There are also a limited amount of carefully directed independent studies. Learning experiences during the years of clinical training are diverse and include seminars, lectures, demonstrations, ward rounds, and grand rounds. However the essence of training is the interaction with patients. Students engage with the faculty in clinical pathological correlation discussions and analysis of the mechanisms that express themselves as the signs and symptoms in the history and physical examination. The student is also free to take electives in any area of medicine. These may include ambulatory care, primary care, orthopedics or physical medicine. Students may also elect to participate in research projects at the Academy's departments and affiliated hospitals.