**ODESA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

Department of **Surgery № 3 with course of neurosurgery**

**GUIDELINES**

for lecturers from seminars

              Educational discipline « **\_\_Surgery** \_\_»

              Theme № \_ 16 \_ \_ \_ **Gouting wounds.** **Medicinal treatment** **.** »

              Course \_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Faculty - dental

      Approved at the methodical meeting of the department

" 30 " \_\_\_ 08 \_\_\_\_201 6 g. Minutes №\_\_ 1 \_\_.

Head Department, professor A.S. Sleep

Odessa - 2016

Theme № \_ 16 \_ \_ \_ Gouting wounds. Medicinal treatment **.** "- 2 years.

**1. Relevance of the topic.**

      The problem of a gunshot wound remains one of the most urgent in military surgery.

Despite the accumulated considerable experience of large and small wars, the beginnings of combat conflicts have always been accompanied by typical mistakes in the provision of surgical care, in particular, in the technology of wound healing. This is due to the lack of knowledge of the majority of surgeons, including the characteristics of gunshot wounds, the theory of wound ballistics, the structure of gunshot wounds, as well as an individual approach to their general and local treatment. All this leads to adverse treatment outcomes for victims.

Over the past ten years, considerable experience has been gained in wounding modern firearms. New experimental data were obtained taking into account its improvement, features of anatomical and morphological changes in firearms and tactics of surgical treatment were revealed.

**2. Specific objectives of the class.**

**Know:**

* Modern look at the treatment of a gunshot wound
* Clinical and instrumental examinations of victims.
* Differential diagnostics.
* Indications and methods for the medical treatment of a gunshot wound .
* Possible postoperative complications.
* Expertise of working capacity of victims.

**Be able:**

* Skills, technique of execution: palpation, percussion, auscultation.
* Master the skills of conservative treatment of a gunshot wound .

1. Technological card of the seminar.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| №№  pp | Stages of classes | Time  (in min ­is it ­ uh) | Tutorials | | Venue |
| Means of training | Equipment |
| 1 | Check it out ­Comrade ­ things st ­ den ­ to for ­noticed ­ tha | 10 | Graph logic ­structures ­ riTest tasks.Frontal survey of foundations ­they are dead ­ logia |  | Educational  room of the department |
| 2 | Coverage of theoretical issues.Discussion of reports, re ­pheromones, reviews, etc. (in repr ­ from ­ Types of things ­ and work programs) | 60 | Graph of logical structure, codgrams, tables | slides | - "- |
| 3 | Current control ­role (in ref ­ from ­Types of things ­and workprograms) | 15 | Tests |  | - "- |
| 4 | Submission to ­bag workshop ­school lessons. | 5 |  |  | - "- |

**4. Questions for the seminar session to be discussed.**

* Wound process, its phases and factors that influence its flow.
* Complications of wounds. Description and evaluation of the condition of the wound.
* Antibiotic therapy of gunshot wounds.
* Antiseptic drugs in the treatment of gunshot wounds.
* Prevention of tetanus
* Prevention of anaerobic infection

**5. Topics of reports, abstracts, analytical reviews of literature.**

1. Modern medical treatment of a gunshot wound .

2. Drug treatment of a large scalped wound .

3. Treatment of wound illness.

**6. New terms.**

Does not have

**7. Questions or tests, diagnostic tests, role-playing games, etc., to determine the quality of the students' learning of the subject.**

1. What promotes the development of infection in the wounds?

A. High virulence of the pathogen;

B. The presence of a hematoma in a wound;

C. The presence of crushed tissues, m. Muscles

D. Presence of extraneous bodies

E. Everything is right

2. What drugs should be used to treat wounds with blue-purulent infection?

A. Roach furatsilin 1: 5000

B. Boric acid solution

C. Penicillin solution

D. Chymotrypsin

E. Rosin rivanol

3. What amount of help is performed in the primary surgical treatment of the wound?

A. Wound treatment with antiseptic (iodopyrone, 3% peroxide

hydrogen, furatsilin 1: 5000), full-bodied

B. Toilet skin around the wound, wound treatment with antiseptic,

Stand ′yazka antibiotic penicillin   
        C. Correction of damaged edges of the wound, loose

D. Cutting edges, walls and bottom of the wound, treatment

antiseptic, sutures, overalls

E. Treating the wound and around the wound with 3% hydrogen peroxide,

furatsillin 1: 5000, sutures, overalls

4. In what terms is primary surgical treatment of the wound?

A. Up to 12 hours

B. Up to 24 hours

C. Up to 36 hours

D. Up to 48 hours

E. Upon appearance of signs of infection

5. Name the local signs of fresh wounds.

A. Bleeding

B. Climbing wounds

C. Pain

D. Violation of the functions of the body (organism)

E. All listed above

6. What processes in the wound are characteristic in the first phase of inflammation?

A. Alteration, phagocytosis, acidosis, leukocyte migration and

macrophages, active proteolysis, catabolic processes, escuding

B. Acidosis, phagocytosis, alteration

C. Alteration, escuding

D. Alteration, phagocytosis, escuding

E. Escuding, necrolysis, cell infiltration

7. What processes in the wound are characteristic in the second phase of inflammation?

A. Proliferation of vascular endothelium, vascular tumors,

fibroblasts, histiocytes, lymphocytes

B. Alteration, phagocytosis, escuding

C. Exudation, necrolysis, phagocytosis

D. Acidosis, escuding, leukocyte migration

E. Necrolysis, cell infiltration, escuding

       8. What determines the degree of wound healing?

A. Damage to the muscles and tendons

B. Damage to fascists

C. Nerve damage

D. Deep damage

E. Damage to elastic skin fibers

9. What wound heals faster?

A. Risana

B. Ruban

C. Bit

D. Rvana

E. Slaughtered

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**8. Methodological instructions for conducting a seminar session by a teacher:**

- a method of checking the level of readiness of students to study; knowledge of terminology;

- discussion of theoretical issues, conclusions;

- method of work with diagnostic tests;

- the methodology and stage of the role games, etc. (if they are used);

- Conducting a test of current control, a list of tests, answers to them;

- summing up the classes, placing marks (points).

**9. A graph of the logical structure of the class.**

**10. Literature:**

*- basic* :

1. Military Surgery. Ed. White V.Ya. Ternopil, 2004.

1. Operations in wounds and injuries. Dolinin VA, Bisenkov N.P. SPb: "Publishing FOLIANT" Ltd., 2005 - 192 p.
2. Raneva Ballistics. History and current state of firearms and personal protective equipment. Ozeretskovsky LB, Yu.K. Humanenko, V.V. Boyarintsev St. Petersburg: Magazine Kalashnikov, 2006 - 374 p.

-           Additional:

1. Military Field Surgery: A Manual. - 2nd type, change and add under ed. E.K. Humanenko M.: GEOTAR-MEDIA, 2008 - 768 pp.

2. Military Field Surgery: National Leadership. The team of authors under the ed. I.Yu. Bykova, N.A. Efimenko, Ye.K. Humanenko - M.: GEOTAR-MEDIA, 2009 - 816 pp.

3. Terminology, concept and classification of combat and unarmed surgical trauma: A manual. Madai D.Yu., Samokhvalov I.M. - Veliky Novgorod: Publishing House "Prospect Nauki", 2010 - 40 p.

1. Military Field Surgery of Local Wars and Armed Conflict: Guide for Physicians. M.: GEOTAR-MEDIA, 2011 - 672 pp.

**11. The theme of the next seminar session** . - *Traumatic shock* *.* *Fundamentals intensively* *infusion* *nd* *nd* *nd* *therapy.* **.**

*Methodical recommendations made* as. Moskovchenko IV

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