Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Poltava State Medical University

Department of Infectious Diseases with Epidemiology

«AGREED»
Guarantor of educational and professional program "Dentistry"
_____ O. Sheshukova
“_____”_____20___

"APPROVED"
Chairman of the Academic Council of the International faculty
_____L.V.Burya
Minutes as of “____”_____20___No_

INTERNAL MEDICINE (INCLUDING INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND EPIDEMIOLOGY, CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY)

Compulsory discipline

SYLLABUS

level of higher education	second (master) level of higher education
Subject area	22 "Healthcare"
Specialty	221 "Dentistry"
educational qualification	Master of Dentistry
professional qualifications	Dentist
educational and professional program	Dentistry
form of study	Full time
discipline course and semester	4 year, 8 semester

Module 3. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology

«**RESOLVED»**
at the meeting of the Department of
Infectious diseases with epidemiology

Head of the Department_____T. Koval
(Signature)

Minutes as of _____ 20__ No.__

Poltava
2024

INFORMATION ABOUT LECTURERS WHO DELIVER THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

Surname, name, patronymic of the lecturer (lecturers), scientific degree, academic title	Prof. Koval Tetiana (Habilitation degree in Medicine), Ph.D., Assoc. prof. Bodnar Vadym Ph.D., Assoc. prof. Poltorapavlov Vololdymyr Ph.D., Assoc. prof. Syzova Liudmyla asst. Zdor Oleg
Profile of the lecturer (lecturers)	https://www.umsa.edu.ua/fakultets/foreign-students/kafedry/infek-hv/workers
Contact phone	+38 0532 50 27 01
E-mail:	bodnar.vadym@gmail.com
Department page at the website of PSMU	https://www.umsa.edu.ua/fakultets/foreign-students/kafedry/infek-hv

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

The scope of the academic discipline (module)

The number of credits / hours -1.5 credits / 45 hours, of which:

Lectures (hours) –6

Practical (seminars) (hours) - 20

Independent work (hours) - 19

Type of control - FMC

The policy of the academic discipline

The policy of the academic discipline is regulated by a system of requirements that a lecturer imposes on a student in the study of the discipline and is based on the principles of academic integrity. When studying the discipline, special attention is paid to attending classes (absenteeism and lateness are unacceptable at the department), the form of conducting classes (teachers encourage the active participation of the student during the class, work in focus groups, "brainstorming"; active discussion; during the class, it is desirable to disconnect phones, calls of which can distract the participants of the educational process).

It is recommended to develop the policy of academic discipline taking into account the norms of the legislation of Ukraine on academic integrity, the Statute, the Regulations of PSMU and other normative documents.

When organizing the educational process at PSMU, lecturers and students act in accordance with:

Regulation on the organization of the educational process at Poltava State Medical University (https://www.umsa.edu.ua/n-process/departmentnpr/normativni-dokumenti)

Regulation on the academic integrity of recipients of higher education and employees of Poltava State Medical University (https://www.umsa.edu.ua/n-process/departmentnpr/normativni-dokumenti)

Internal code of conduct for students of Poltava State Medical University (https://www.umsa.edu.ua/n-process/departmentnpr/normativni-dokumenti)

Description of the academic discipline (summary)

Module 3 “Infectious diseases and epidemiology” is a clinical discipline, during the study of which students acquire basic theoretical knowledge on the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious diseases, the diagnosis of complications of infectious diseases requiring emergency care, the organization of medical care for patients with infectious diseases, including including the maxillofacial region and oral cavity, as well as the assimilation of basic epidemiological concepts, principles of

immunization, work in the focus of an infectious disease and prevention of the spread of nosocomial infections.

The assimilation of theoretical material is accompanied by the acquisition of appropriate integral, general and professional competencies.

The work program of the discipline consists of 1 module "Infectious diseases and epidemiology", which includes 6 substantive modules:

Content module 1. Infectious diseases

Content module 2. Epidemiology

The educational process is organized according to the requirements of the European credit transfer system.

The subject of the study of module 3 “Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology” is the theoretical foundations and practical approaches to the detection, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious diseases and the principles of combating their spread.

Pre-requisites and post-requisites of the academic discipline (interdisciplinary links)

Prerequisites:

- microbiology, virology and immunology - to know the structure and properties of microorganisms, the rules for taking material for specific diagnostics and be able to apply and interpret research data;
- physiology - to know the parameters of the physiological norm of human organs and systems, the indicators of laboratory and instrumental examinations are normal (general blood test, etc.) and be able to evaluate these data;
- clinical pharmacology - to know the classification and pharmacological action of drugs of various pharmacological groups, their side effects and be able to prescribe standard treatment with etiotropic and pathogenetic agents;
- internal medicine - to know the main stages and methods of clinical examination and be able to collect anamnesis, conduct a clinical examination of the patient by organs and systems, identify clinical signs of pathology, analyze the data;
- pathomorphology, pathophysiology - to know the basic pathomorphological and pathophysiological parameters of the main pathological processes of the organism

Post-requisites:

- obstetrics
- general medical training (ophthalmology, neurology, including neurostomatology; dermatology, venereology; psychiatry, narcology; medical psychology; physical rehabilitation, sports medicine, endocrinology
- pediatric therapeutic dentistry

The aim and tasks of the academic discipline:

The aim of studying of Module 3 “Infectious diseases and epidemiology” is to study the main clinical and laboratory signs of infectious diseases, approaches to their treatment, the causes and mechanisms of occurrence and spread, methods of their prevention and the organization of preventive measures.

The main tasks of studying Module 3 “Infectious diseases and epidemiology” is to form the ability to identify the main clinical symptoms inherent in various infectious diseases; to make a preliminary diagnosis of infectious diseases, diagnose and provide emergency care for emergency conditions caused by infectious diseases, to form the ability to interpret the causes and patterns of development of the epidemic process.

Competences and learning outcomes in accordance with the academic and professional program, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline (integral, general, special)

Integral Competency	
	The ability to solve typical and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in professional activities in the field of healthcare or in the learning process, which involves research and / or innovation and is characterized by the complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements.
General competencies	
	Ability for abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
	The ability to learn and master modern knowledge.
	The ability to apply knowledge in practical situations
	Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activities
	Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
	Ability to make informed decisions
	Able to work in a team environment
	Interpersonal communication skills
	The ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing.
	Ability to communicate in a foreign language
	Skills to exploit information and communication technology
.	Certainty and perseverance regarding tasks and responsibilities
.	The ability to act responsibly and consciously in the social dimension
.	The pursuit of environmental conservation.
.	Ability to plan and manage time
.	Ability to act ethically
Special (professional) competencies	
	Skills of interrogation and clinical examination of the patient
	Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results
	Ability to conduct differential diagnosis
	Ability to establish a diagnosis of the disease
	Ability to prescribe treatment
	Ability to diagnose of emergency conditions
	Skills of emergency medical care
	Skills of medical manipulation
	Ability to keep medical records
	Ability to conduct sanitary-hygienic and preventive measures

Program learning outcomes, the formation of which contributes to module 3 "Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology":

1. Identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1): anemia, heart pain, abdominal pain, loss of consciousness, hemorrhagic syndrome, headache, jaundice, shortness of breath and asphyxia, dizziness, discoloration of the skin, mucous membranes oral cavity, elements of lesions on the skin and mucous membrane of the oral cavity, xerostomia, fever, lymphadenopathy, macroglossia, macrocheilia, edema syndrome, heartburn, taste disturbance according to standard methods, using preliminary data of the patient's history, knowledge of the patient's examination , its organs and systems, to establish a probable nosological or syndromic preliminary clinical diagnosis of a dental disease (according to list 2) of the oral mucosa: autoinfectious diseases of oral mucosa (ulcerative-necrotic, candidal lesions of oral mucosa), diseases of oral mucosa in dermatoses with

autoimmune component of pathogenesis (vesicles, lupus erythematosus), changes in oral mucosa in allergic lesions, changes in oral mucosa in intoxication with symptoms of severe metastases tract (peptic ulcer, gastritis, enteritis, colitis, chronic hepatitis), symptomatic manifestations of oral mucosa diseases of the cardiovascular system (circulatory failure, essential hypertension), symptomatic manifestations of oral mucosa diseases of the endocrine system (acromegaly, diabetes mellitus, Ichetsenka syndrome , hyper- and hypothyroidism), symptomatic manifestations of oral mucosa of blood diseases (anemia, thrombocytopenic purpura, leukemia), symptomatic manifestations of oral mucosa of hypo- and avitaminosis.

2. Collect information about the general condition of the patient, assess the psychomotor and physical development of the patient, the condition of the maxillofacial organs, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies to assess information about the diagnosis (list 5): analysis of blood glucose, study of function (respiration, swallowing, speech, chewing), general blood test, general urine test, biochemical blood test, immunological test for dental diseases, coagulogram analysis.

3. Assign and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) methods of examination (laboratory, radiological, functional and / or instrumental) (according to list 5): analysis of blood glucose, study of function (breathing, swallowing, speech, chewing), general blood test, general urine test, biochemical blood test, immunological test for dental diseases, coagulation test, patients with diseases of organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial region for differential diagnosis of diseases (list 2) of the mucous membrane oral cavity: autoinfectious diseases of oral mucosa (ulcerative-necrotic, candidal lesions of oral mucosa), oral mucosa diseases in dermatoses with autoimmune component of pathogenesis (vesicles, lupus erythematosus), changes in oral mucosa in allergic lesions, changes in oral mucosa in symptoms of intoxication gastrointestinal tract (peptic ulcer, gastritis, enteritis, colitis, chronic hepatitis), symptomatic manifestations of oral mucosa diseases of the cardiovascular system (circulatory failure, essential arterial hypertension), symptomatic manifestations of oral mucosa diseases of the endocrine system (acromegaly, Itsenko-Cushing's syndrome, diabetes mellitus, hyper- and hypothyroidism) blood diseases (anemia, thrombocytopenic purpura, leukemia), symptomatic manifestations of hypo- and avitaminosis.

4. To diagnose emergencies under any circumstances (at home, on the street, in a medical institution), in an emergency, martial law, lack of information and limited time (according to list 4): asphyxia, hypertensive crisis, acute respiratory failure, acute heart failure, acute poisoning, fainting, collapse, coma, laryngeal edema, Quincke's edema, convulsions, drowning, shock.

5. To determine the tactics of the dental patient with somatic pathology (according to list 3): a) diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs: anemia, hemophilia, leukemia, thrombocytopenic purpura; b) cardiovascular diseases: arterial hypertension, infectious endocarditis, heart defects, heart failure, cardiac arrhythmia, the presence of a pacemaker c) diseases of the respiratory system and mediastinum: bronchial asthma; d) diseases of the endocrine system: diabetes, thyroid disease; e) pathologies of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue: systemic vasculitis (hemorrhagic vasculitis), rheumatoid arthritis by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes

6. Determine the tactics of emergency medical care, using the recommended algorithms, under any circumstances on the basis of a diagnosis of emergency in a limited time (according to list 4): asphyxia, hypertensive crisis, acute respiratory failure, acute heart failure, acute poisoning, electric shock , fainting, collapse, coma, laryngeal edema, Quincke's edema, convulsions, drowning, shock.

7. Analyze and evaluate government, social and medical information using standard approaches and computer information technology.

8. Assess the impact of the environment on the health of the population in a medical institution by standard methods.

9. Form goals and determine the structure of personal activities based on the results of the analysis of certain social and personal needs.

10. To be aware of and guided in their activities by civil rights, freedoms and responsibilities, to raise the general cultural level.

11. Adhere to the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in their professional activities.

12. Organize the necessary level of individual safety (own and those cared for) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.

13. Perform medical manipulations on the basis of preliminary and / or final clinical diagnosis (according to lists 2, 2.1) of the oral mucosa: autoinfectious diseases of oral mucosa (ulcerative-necrotic, candidal lesions of oral mucosa), oral mucosa in dermatoses with autoimmune component pathogenesis lupus erythematosus), changes in SOPR in allergic lesions, changes in oral mucosa in intoxications with salts of heavy metals, symptomatic manifestations of oral mucosa diseases of the gastrointestinal tract (peptic ulcer, gastritis, enteritis, colitis, chronic hepatitis), symptomatic manifestations of heart disease oral mucosa (circulatory failure, essential arterial hypertension), symptomatic manifestations of oral mucosa diseases of the endocrine system (acromegaly, Itsenko-Cushing syndrome, diabetes mellitus, hyper- and hypothyroidism), symptomatic manifestations of oral mucosa of blood diseases (anemia, thrombocytopenia) on oral mucosa hypo- and avitaminosis for different segments of the population and in different conditions (according to list 6) to perform artificial respiration, perform indirect heart massage, fix the tongue, wash the stomach, intestines, inject drugs (intramuscular, subcutaneous, intravenous jet and drip), measure blood pressure .
14. Manipulate emergency medical care, using standard schemes, under any circumstances on the basis of an emergency diagnosis (list 4): asphyxia, hypertensive crisis, acute respiratory failure, acute heart failure, acute poisoning, electric shock, fainting, collapse , coma, laryngeal edema, Quincke's edema, convulsions, drowning, shock for a limited time (according to lists 6, 7): perform artificial respiration, perform indirect heart massage, fix the tongue, wash the stomach, intestines, inject drugs (intramuscular, subcutaneous, intravenous jet and drip), measure blood pressure.

Learning outcomes of the academic discipline:

upon completing their study in the module, students must

know :

- features of the development and spread of infectious diseases;
- the main clinical symptoms and syndromes inherent in the most common infectious disease;
- basic approaches to laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious diseases;
- rules for organizing and conducting anti-epidemic measures in the foci of infectious diseases;
- priority problems for the prevention of infectious diseases by groups and nosological forms;
- the epidemiological, social and economic significance of individual nosological forms.

be able to:

- identify leading symptoms and syndromes in the most common infectious diseases;
- determine the tactics of managing patients with the most common infectious diseases;
- to interpret the patterns and characteristics of the pathological and epidemic process in infectious diseases requiring special tactics of patient management;
- demonstrate mastery of the moral and ethical principles of professional subordination in the provision of medical care to infectious patients;
- demonstrate awareness of infectious diseases as weapons of mass destruction;
- diagnose and provide emergency care in emergency conditions that complicate the course of infectious diseases at the prehospital stage

Thematic plan of lectures (by modules), specifying the basic issues, which are considered at the lecture

No.	Topic	Hours
1.	Damage to the oral mucosa in infectious diseases (tonsillitis, diphtheria, herpes virus infections). ARVI. Clinical features and prevention of influenza. 1. Etiology of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), acute respiratory viral infections and influenza 2. Epidemiology of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), acute respiratory viral infections and influenza 3. Pathogenesis of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), acute respiratory viral infections and influenza 4. Clinic of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), acute respiratory	2

	viral infections and influenza 5. Diagnosis of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), acute respiratory viral infections and influenza 6. Treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), acute respiratory viral infections and influenza 7. Prevention of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), acute respiratory viral infections and influenza	
2.	Chronic viral hepatitis with a parenteral transmission mechanism. HIV infection. HIV-associated infections and infestations. 1. Etiology of HIV infection and viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission mechanism. 2. Epidemiology of HIV infection and viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission mechanism .. 3. Pathogenesis of HIV infection and viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission mechanism. 4. Clinic of HIV infection and viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission mechanism. 5. Diagnosis of HIV infection and viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission mechanism. 6. Treatment of HIV infection and viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission mechanism. 7. Prevention of HIV infection and viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission mechanism.	2
3.	Organization of the anti-epidemic regime in dental clinics. 1. The concept of anti-epidemic regime in dental clinics. 2. Disinfection and sterilization. 3. Monitoring compliance with the anti-epidemic regime in dental clinics.	2
	Total	6

Thematic plan of seminar classes by modules and content modules, specifying the basic issues, which are considered at the seminar class is not provided

Thematic plan of practical classes by modules and content modules, specifying the basic issues, which are considered at the practical class

No.	**Module 3 “Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology” Topic**	Hour
	Content module 1. "Infectious diseases"	
1.	The concept of the infectious process and infectious disease. Principles of diagnosis, prophylaxis and immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases. Influenza, ARVI (parainfluenza, adenovirus, rhinovirus, respiratory syncytic infection). Immunoprophylaxis of influenza. 1. Definitions: infection, infectious process, infectious disease. 2. Definitions: exacerbation, remission, recurrence of infectious disease. 3. Definitions: coinfection, superinfection, reinfection, autoinfection. 4. Definitions: nosocomial, ubiquitous, natural focal infection. 5. Features of infectious diseases. 6. Appointment of an infectious hospital, components of an infectious hospital. 7. Distribution of patients at the sanitary pass. 8. Prevention of nosocomial infections. 9. The main factors (properties of the pathogen, macroorganism, environmental factors) that affect the course of the infectious process. 10. Classification of infectious diseases. 11. Definitions: mechanism, ways, factors of infection transmission. 12. Principles of diagnosis of infectious diseases. 13. Describe the main types of temperature curves. 14. Methods of specific diagnosis of infectious diseases. 15. Principles of treatment of infectious diseases. 16. Principles of prevention of infectious diseases. 17. Indications for hospitalization of patients with infectious diseases. 18. Rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. 19. Which group of infectious diseases according to the source of infection include influenza and ARVI. 20. Characteristics of the causative agent of influenza, aggression factors, different serotypes of the virus and antigenic variants, the date of determination of antigenic drift and shift. 21. The mechanism of transmission of influenza and ARVI. 22. Pathogenesis of influenza and ARVI and the main clinical symptoms. 23. Classification of influenza and ARVI.	2

	24. The main clinical symptoms and name the severity of influenza and ARVI. 25. Complications of influenza and ARVI and their diagnostic criteria. 26. Consequences of influenza and ARVI. 27. Plan of examination of a patient with influenza and ARVI. 28. Methods of specific diagnosis of influenza and ARVI. 29. Etiotropic therapy of influenza and ARVI and principles of basic therapy. 30. Term and indications for the appointment of antibacterial therapy for influenza and ARVI. 31. Non-specific and specific prevention of influenza and ARVI. 32. Categories of persons to whom vaccination is recommended in the first place.	
2.	Clinical characteristics of bacterial pharyngitis. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis. Diphtheria. Tonsillitis. Herpesvirus infections. Clinical characteristics of herpes simplex. Infectious mononucleosis. 1. Characteristics of the causative agent of diphtheria. 2. Source, mechanism, routes of transmission in diphtheria. 3. The nature of immunity in diphtheria. 4. Classification of diphtheria. 5. Features of films at diphtheria of a larynx. 6. In which infectious diseases, in addition to diphtheria and sore throat there is an impression of tonsils. 7. The main factors of diphtheria bacillus aggression. 8. The main links in the pathogenesis of diphtheria. 9. Clinic of general intoxication syndrome in diphtheria. 10. Clinic of localized membranous diphtheria of the tonsils. Changes in the oropharynx in islet diphtheria of the tonsils. 11. Characteristic changes in the oropharynx in patients with localized tonsillitis and lacunar tonsillitis. Specify changes. 12. Features of the course of diphtheria of the larynx. 13. Specific laboratory diagnosis of diphtheria. Nonspecific laboratory tests for diphtheria. 14. Complications that can occur with diphtheria. Specific complications of diphtheria. 15. Causes of death from diphtheria. 16. Principles of diphtheria treatment. Etiotropic therapy of diphtheria. Rules for the introduction of diphtheria serum. 17. Prevention of diphtheria. 18. Ways of transmission of herpesvirus infections. 19. Stages of pathogenesis of various manifestations of herpesvirus infections. 20. Clinical classification of herpesvirus infections. 21. The main symptoms of various nosological forms of herpesvirus infections. 22. Features of the course of various manifestations of herpesvirus infections in AIDS patients. 23. Complications of various manifestations of herpesvirus infections. 24. The main causes of death of various nosological forms of herpesvirus infections. 25. Examination plan of a patient with various forms of herpesvirus infections. 26. Changes in the cerebrospinal fluid in lesions of the nervous system caused by herpesviruses. 27. Methods of specific diagnosis of herpesvirus infections. 28. Interpretation of results depending on the duration of the disease and the material of the study. 29. Etiotropic therapy of herpesvirus infections: doses, route of administration, duration of treatment. 30. Principles of pathogenetic therapy of herpesvirus infections 31. Rules for discharge of convalescents from the hospital. 32. Etiological structure of infectious mononucleosis. 33. Classification of infectious mononucleosis. 34. Clinical variants of infectious mononucleosis. 35. Complications and consequences of infectious mononucleosis. 36. Features of lesions of the oropharynx in infectious mononucleosis. 37. Features of liver damage in infectious mononucleosis. 38. The main clinical manifestations of infectious mononucleosis. 39. The nature of changes in the hemogram in infectious mononucleosis. 40. Criteria for the severity of infectious mononucleosis. 41. Ultrasound diagnosis of infectious mononucleosis. 42. The main stages of pathogenesis in infectious mononucleosis. 43. Principles of treatment of infectious mononucleosis. 44. Rules of discharge of patients with infectious mononucleosis.	2
3.	The concept of enterotoxigenic and enteroinvasive diarrhea. Salmonellosis, shigellosis, cholera. Foodborne infections, botulism.	2

4.	Acute viral hepatitis A, E, B, C, D. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Chronic viral hepatitis B and C. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. HIV infection and HIV-associated infections and infestations, accompanied by damage to the oral mucosa. 1. Source of infection and ways of infection in acute viral hepatitis. 2. Classification of viral hepatitis. 3. Risk groups for acute viral hepatitis. 4. The main clinical forms of acute viral hepatitis. 5. Variants of the pre-jaundice period of acute viral hepatitis. 6. The main clinical manifestations of the jaundice period of acute viral hepatitis. 7. Complications and consequences of acute viral hepatitis. 8. Criteria for the severity of acute viral hepatitis. 9. Ultrasound diagnosis in acute and chronic viral hepatitis. 10. The nature of laboratory changes in acute and chronic viral hepatitis. 11. Specific diagnosis of acute and chronic viral hepatitis. 12. The main stages of pathogenesis of acute hepatic encephalopathy. 13. The main clinical manifestations of acute hepatic encephalopathy. 14. The nature of laboratory changes in acute hepatic encephalopathy. 15. Principles of treatment of acute and chronic viral hepatitis. 16. Principles of dietary nutrition in acute viral hepatitis. 17. Principles of treatment of acute hepatic encephalopathy. 18. Nonspecific and specific prevention of acute viral hepatitis. 19. Rules of discharge from the hospital of patients with viral hepatitis. 20. The epidemic situation of HIV infection in Ukraine and the world. Regulatory documents on HIV prevention and social protection. Social consequences of the spread of HIV infection. 21. Etiology and pathogenesis of HIV infection, classification of stages of the disease. Extended AIDS case definition in adults and adolescents. Classification of clinical stages, diagnosis criteria are large and small. 22. The role of HIV infection in the formation of lymphadenopathy syndrome, differential diagnosis of this syndrome. 23. HIV infection: laboratory diagnosis, features of its implementation, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment. Psychological bases of communication with such patients. Principles and approaches to the treatment of HIV patients. General characteristics of groups of drugs used in the treatment of HIV infection. 24. General and specific prevention of HIV infection. Safety measures and organization of the doctor's work in order to prevent HIV infection of medical workers. Safety precautions for invasive manipulations. Measures in case of contamination with infectious material in the workplace. Forecast. The order of hospitalization, examination, medical examination. 25. HIV-associated infections and diseases: features of the clinical course, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.	2
5.	Tetanus, erysipelas. Infections are regulated by the International Health Regulations (plague, hemorrhagic fever Lassa, Ebola, yellow fever) 1. The etiology of erysipelas. 2. Ways of penetration of the pathogen into the skin. 3. Pathogenesis of the inflammatory process in the dermis with erysipelas. 4. Classification of clinical forms of erysipelas. 5. The incubation period and the initial manifestations of erysipelas. 6. Characteristic symptoms of erythematous form of erysipelas. 7. Characteristic symptoms of hemorrhagic form of erysipelas. 8. Characteristic symptoms of erythematous-bullous form of erysipelas. 9. Characteristic symptoms of bullous-hemorrhagic form of erysipelas. 10. Complications of erysipelas. 11. Differential signs of erysipelas and phlegmon. 12. Hemogram in patients with erysipelas. 13. Etiotropic therapy of erysipelas: drugs, doses, course duration. 14. Recurrence prevention. Dispensary observation of convalescents and patients with recurrent erysipelas. 15. The etiology of tetanus. 15. Epidemiology and pathogenesis of tetanus. 16. Clinical picture of tetanus. 17. Diagnosis of tetanus. 18. Differential diagnosis of tetanus. 19. Treatment and prevention of tetanus. 20. Complications of tetanus 21. Etiology of plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fever Lassa, Marburg, Ebola 22. Source of infection with plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola.	2

	23. Ways of transmission of plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola. 24. Factors of pathogenicity of causative agents of plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola 25. Antigenic structure of the causative agent of plague. 26. Plague vectors. 27. Stages of plague pathogenesis. 28. Local changes in the bubonic form of plague. 29. Clinical forms of plague and their features. 30. Features of the pathogenesis of plague depending on the place of penetration of the pathogen. 31. Clinical manifestations of respiratory lesions in the pulmonary form of plague. 32. Clinical manifestations of the cutaneous form of plague. 33. Complications of hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola 34. Causes of death from plague. 35. Hemogram of plague. 36. Methods of specific diagnosis. 37. Etiotropic therapy of plague. Drugs, their doses, routes of administration. 38. Pathogenetic therapy of plague. Drugs, routes of administration. 39. Specific prevention of plague. 40. Clinical and epidemiological features of plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola 41. Emergency prevention of plague. 41. Rules of discharge from the hospital of a plague patient. 43. Organizational tactics of the doctor on suspicion of plague. 44. The concept of infectious diseases regulated by international sanitary regulations.	
Content module 2. Epidemiology		
6.	Basic epidemiological concepts. Reservoirs and sources of pathogens of infectious diseases. Mechanisms, factors and transmission paths. Disinfection and sterilization. Ensuring the sanitary-anti-epidemic regime in the dental clinic. 1. The epidemic process, its links and driving forces. 2. Characteristics of the main sources of infection. 3. Mechanisms of transmission of infectious diseases. 4. Classification of infectious diseases. 5. The concept of susceptibility. 6. Quantitative and qualitative manifestations of the epidemic process. 7. Measures aimed at neutralizing sources of infection. 8. Indications for hospitalization of infectious patients. 9. Categories of carriers, measures for carriers. 10. Definition of the epidemic center. Boundaries of the epidemic center. 11. Algorithm of anti-epidemic measures in the epidemic center. 12. Measures aimed at breaking the transmission mechanism. 13. Measures aimed at increasing the insensitivity of the population. 14. Disinfection: types and methods. 15. Basic disinfectants approved for use in medical institutions of dental profile. 16. Pre-sterilization treatment: types and methods. Requirements for storage of sterile material. 17. Basics of sterilization: types and methods of sterilization. Operating modes of sterilizers. 18. Quality control of pre-sterilization treatment. Methods of sampling for detergent residues and occult blood. 19. Quality control of sterilization.	2
7.	Organization and implementation of immunization. Preparations for creating active and passive immunity. Routine vaccinations. 1. Definition of vaccine prophylaxis. Mechanisms of formation of postvaccination immunity. 2. Characteristics of vaccines, their classification. 3. Calendar of preventive vaccinations. Scheduled vaccinations by age. 4. Vaccination against tuberculosis. 5. Vaccination against hepatitis B. 6. Vaccination against polio. 7. Vaccination against diphtheria. 8. Vaccination against measles. 9. Vaccination against pertussis. 10. Vaccination against rubella. 11. Vaccination against mumps. 12. Vaccination against hemophilic infection.	2
8.	The foci of an infectious disease. The principles of anti-epidemic work in the foci of	2

	infectious diseases. 1. Epidemiological characteristics of intestinal infections. 2. Features of the mechanism, factors and ways of transmission of pathogens of intestinal infections. 3. Epidemiological characteristics of abdominal intestinal infections. 4. Anti-epidemic measures in the center of intestinal infections (shigellosis, salmonellosis). 5. Epidemiological characteristics of respiratory infections (diphtheria, meningococcal infection, pediatric drip infections). 6. Anti-epidemic measures in the center of respiratory infections.	
9.	Epidemiology and prevention of viral hepatitis B and C and HIV infection. Nosocomial infections and their prevention. 1. Epidemiological characteristics of HIV infection. 2. Features of the mechanism, factors and ways of transmission of hepatitis B, C and HIV infection. 3. Epidemiological characteristics of viral hepatitis B and C. 4. The main risk groups 5. Approaches to prevention of infections with parenteral transmission mechanism. Post-exposure prophylaxis of parenteral infections. 6. Characteristics of nosocomial infections. 7. Prevention of nosocomial infections.	2
10.	Final modular control	2
	Total	20

Self-directed work

No.	Topic	Hour
1.	**Preparation for practical exercises,** theoretical preparation and development of practical skills.	15
2.	Preparation for final module control	4
	Total	19

Individual tasks

1. Implementation of research work on a report on the scientific plan of the department.
2. Participation in experimental studies with the preparation of demonstration materials (on proposed topics).
3. Creation of illustration materials (tables, graphs, figures, slides, stands, etc.).
4. Conducting a bibliographic search for special literature.
5. Filling out an epidemiological survey card for a foci of an infectious disease

The list of theoretical issues for preparing students for final module control and semester final certification

Infectious diseases

1. The concept of "infection", "infectious process", "infectious disease." Features of infectious diseases.
2. Classification of infectious diseases.
3. Principles for the diagnosis of infectious diseases.
4. Methods for the specific diagnosis of infectious diseases.
5. The principles of the prevention of infectious diseases.
6. The principles of treatment of infectious diseases.

7. General characteristics of the group of infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism.

8. Typhoid fever, paratyphoid A and B: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The procedure for hospitalization, the rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

9. Cholera: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The procedure for hospitalization, the rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

10. Salmonellosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The procedure for hospitalization, the rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

11. Foodborne toxicoinfections: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

12. Shigellosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The procedure for hospitalization, the rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

13. Botulism: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The procedure for hospitalization, the rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

14. General characteristics of respiratory infections.

15. Influenza: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

16. Classification of human herpes viruses. General characteristics of herpes virus diseases.

17. Herpes virus diseases: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

18. Chicken Pox Disease. Herpes zoster. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

19. Infectious mononucleosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

20. Features of the course of herpes virus infections in HIV / AIDS patients.

21. Measles: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical features of the course in adults, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

22. Rubella: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical features of the course in adults, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

23. Mumps disease: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, course of the course in adults, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

24. Diphtheria: Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The procedure for hospitalization, the rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

25. Meningococcal infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment of various clinical forms, emergency care at the prehospital stage, prevention. The procedure for hospitalization, the rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

26. General characteristics of blood infectious diseases.

27. HAV: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment principles, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

28. HEV: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment principles, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

29. HBV: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment principles, prevention, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

30. HCV: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment principles, prevention, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

31. HDV: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment principles, prevention, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

32. Chronic viral hepatitis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, treatment principles, prognosis.

33. HIV infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment principles, prevention, prognosis. The procedure of hospitalization and examination, follow-up period.

34. AIDS-associated protozoal infestations: cryptosporidiosis, isosporosis, cerebral toxoplasmosis. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. The principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

35. AIDS-associated mycoses: candidiasis, pneumocystis pneumonia, cryptococcosis. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. The principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

36. Rabies: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment and prevention principles. The procedure of hospitalization.

37. Tetanus: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment and prevention principles. The procedure of hospitalization.

38. Erisipelas: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment and prevention principles. Indications for hospitalization.

39. Plague: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The procedure for hospitalization, the rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital. Preventive measures in the focus.

40. Anthrax: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The procedure for hospitalization, the rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital. Preventive measures in the focus.

41. Tularemia: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The procedure for hospitalization, the rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital. Preventive measures in the focus.

42. Marburg, Ebola, Lassa Fever : etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The procedure for hospitalization, the rules for discharge of patients from an infectious diseases hospital.

Epidemiology

1. The main stages in the development of epidemiology.
2. The epidemic process and its components.
3. Features of the epidemic process in anthroponoses and zoonoses. The concept of sapronoses.
4. Quantitative and qualitative manifestations of the epidemic process.
5. The epidemiological method of research, its structure.
6. Design of epidemiological studies.
7. Levels of evidence in medicine.
8. Analysis of the territorial distribution of morbidity.

9. Manifestations of the epidemic process in the annual dynamics of morbidity and the causes that determine.
10. Manifestations of the epidemic process in the long-term dynamics of morbidity and the causes that determine.
11. The structure and level of morbidity of the population by collectives, groups and nosological forms.
12. The concept of territory, groups, time and risk factors.
13. The importance of the social factor in the development of the epidemic process.
14. The importance of the natural factor in the development of the epidemic process.
15. The purpose and features of the organization of screening surveys of the population.
16. Identification and registration of infectious diseases.
17. Source and reservoir of pathogens of infectious diseases.
18. Sick person and carrier, their epidemiological significance.
19. Categories of carriers of pathogens of infectious diseases.
20. Measures for the disinfection of patients and carriers as sources of pathogens of infectious diseases.
21. The epidemiological significance of animals (rodents, domestic animals, etc.).
22. Determination of the transmission mechanism, its link. Factors and transmission pathogens of infectious diseases.
23. Types of transmission mechanisms of human infectious disease pathogens.
24. The focus of an infectious disease.
25. Anti-epidemic measures in the foci of infectious diseases.
26. Definition of disinfection, its types and methods. Disinfection quality control.
27. Sterilization and its stages, quality control.
28. Calendar of preventive vaccinations in Ukraine. Legal aspects of vaccine prevention.
29. Planning of anti-epidemic and preventive measures.
30. Epidemiological classification of infectious diseases.
31. Epidemiological features of the group of intestinal infections.
32. Epidemiological features of the group of respiratory tract infections.
33. Epidemiological features of the group of blood infections.
34. Epidemiological features of the outer cover group.
35. Epidemiology and prevention of infections associated with the provision of medical care.
36. Preventive and anti-epidemic measures for the most common diseases.
37. Infection control

List of practical skills for final module control and semester final certification

Infectious diseases

1. To be able to substantiate a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the most common infectious diseases with airborne droplets and fecal-oral transmission mechanism.
2. To be able to recognize complications and emergency conditions in patients, the most common infectious diseases with airborne droplets and fecal-oral transmission mechanism.
3. To be able to assign a plan for the examination of patients with the most common infectious diseases with airborne droplets and fecal-oral transmission mechanism.
4. To carry out clinical and laboratory differential diagnosis of infectious diseases with airborne droplets and fecal-oral transmission mechanism.
5. To assign rational treatment to patients with infectious diseases with airborne droplets and fecal-oral transmission mechanisms at different stages of medical care.
6. To be able to provide emergency care to patients with infectious diseases with an airborne droplet and fecal-oral transmission mechanism.
7. To plan the main preventive measures for infectious diseases with airborne droplets and fecal-oral transmission mechanism.
8. To be able to substantiate the preliminary clinical diagnosis of acute viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.

9. To be able to recognize complications and emergency conditions in patients with acute viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.

10. To be able to prescribe an examination plan for patients with acute viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.

11. To carry out clinical and laboratory differential diagnosis of acute and chronic viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.

12. To prescribe rational treatment for patients with acute viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.

13. To be able to provide emergency care to patients with acute viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.

14. To plan basic preventive measures for viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.

Epidemiology

1. Determination of the forecast for the incidence rate for the next year, taking into account the long-term dynamics of the incidence.

2. Determining the level of infection of the population according to sample laboratory studies and its epidemiological assessment.

3. Filling the "Report on selected infectious and parasitic diseases" (form No. 2).

4. Filling the register of infectious diseases (form No. 60).

5. Filling the emergency message about a newly detected infectious or parasitic disease (form No. 58).

6. Filling in the preventive vaccination card (form No. 63) and an individual child development card (form 112).

7. Determination of the coefficient of epidemiological effectiveness of vaccinations and its assessment.

8. Justification of the list of anti-epidemic measures in the foci of infectious diseases.

9. Creating bar charts to visually express epidemiological data and identify groups and risk factors for morbidity.

10. The collection of material for bacteriological examination for diphtheria infection.

11. Determination of the seasonality coefficient of the annual dynamics of the incidence on the chart of the distribution of incidence by months of the year and its assessment.

12. Assessment of the quality of disinfection and sterilization for viral hepatitis A and B.

13. Conducting anti-epidemic measures in the foci of intestinal, respiratory and blood infections.

The form of final control of academic performance - final modular control

The system of continuous and final control

Evaluation Criteria for Current Learning Activities

Practical classes are structured and provide a comprehensive assessment in points of all types of educational activities (training tasks) performed by students during a practical lesson:

1. At the **initial stage** of the practical lesson, test control is carried out: tests contain at least 10 test items of a selective type with one correct answer. Its results are evaluated positively if the student gave **at least 60%** of the correct answers; the student does not receive points if the number of correct answers is less than 60%.

In the overall assessment of current educational activities, this stage is 20%.

2. At the **main stage** of the practical lesson, the implementation of practical work (**examination of a patient with an infectious disease**) is evaluated:

- collection of complaints, medical history and life, epidemiological history; examination and physical examination of the patient (identification of pathological changes from the investigated organs);
- the ability to analyze and interpret the results of a patient examination, data of x-ray, laboratory and functional research methods;

- the ability to correctly substantiate conclusions regarding the patient's diagnosis, prescribe a standard treatment regimen and determine the prognosis for the patient's life and recovery.

In the general assessment of the current educational activity of the module, this stage is 50% provided that the skills for diagnosing an infectious disease are confidently demonstrated.

3. At the **final stage** of the practical lesson, control of theoretical and practical training is carried out using situational tasks (at least 5), which allows us to assess the degree to which the educational goal has been achieved. It is evaluated **positively** , provided that the student correctly solved **60% of the situational tasks (3 tasks).**A student does not receive points if the number of correct answers is less than 60%.

At the final stage of the lesson , the teacher puts a traditional mark in the gradebook.

Conversion of the assessment of the traditional 4-point scale to multi-point (maximum 120 points) - the conversion of the total assessment of current performance for the module - is carried out only after the current lesson, preceding the final module control. Conversion is performed according to the following algorithm:

- the average student's grade is calculated according to the traditional 4-point scale obtained during the current classes;
- to obtain a convertible multi-point total grade for current performance for the module, the average grade obtained on a traditional 4-point scale must be multiplied by a factor of 24. An exception is the case when the average rating on a traditional 4-point scale is 2 points. In this case, the student gets 0 points on a multi-point scale;
- the average score of current performance is calculated on the total number of classes in the module, and not on the student actually attended.

The minimum number of points that students receive for their current performance is 72.

The score is determined according to the table

Table

Unified table of correspondence of scores for current performance, scores for FMK, exam, and traditional four-point score.

Average score for current performance (A)	Points for current success in the module (A * 24)	Points for FMK in the module (A*16)	Points for the module and / or exam (A*24 + A*16)	Category ECTS	On a 4-point scale
2	48	32	80	**F FX**	**2 unsatisfactory**
2,1	50	34	84		
2,15	52	34	86		
2,2	53	35	88		
2,25	54	36	90		
2,3	55	37	92		
2,35	56	38	94		
2,4	58	38	96		
2,45	59	39	98		
2,5	60	40	100		
2,55	61	41	102		
2,6	62	42	104		
2,65	64	42	106		
2,7	65	43	108		
2,75	66	44	110		
2,8	67	45	112		
2,85	68	46	114		
2,9	70	46	116		
2,95	71	47	118		
3	72	50	122	**E**	**3**

3,05	73	50	123		**satisfactory**
3,1	74	50	124		
3,15	76	50	126		
3,2	77	51	128		
3,25	78	52	130	**D**	
3,3	79	53	132		
3,35	80	54	134		
3,4	82	54	136		
3,45	83	55	138		
3,5	84	56	140		
3,55	85	57	142	**C**	**4 good**
3,6	86	58	144		
3,65	88	58	146		
3,7	89	59	148		
3,75	90	60	150		
3,8	91	61	152		
3,85	92	62	154		
3,9	94	62	156		
3,95	95	63	158		
4	96	64	160	**B**	
4,05	97	65	162		
4,1	98	66	164		
4,15	100	66	166		
4,2	101	67	168		
4,25	102	68	170		
4,3	103	69	172		
4,35	104	70	174		
4,4	106	70	176		
4,45	107	71	178		
4,5	108	72	180	**A**	**5 excellent**
4,55	109	73	182		
4,6	110	74	184		
4,65	112	74	186		
4,7	113	75	188		
4,75	114	76	190		
4,8	115	77	192		
4,85	116	78	194		
4,9	118	78	196		
4,95	119	79	198		
5	120	80	200		

Final modular control

The final modular control is carried out upon completion of the study of all modules in the control lesson. Students who completed all types of training tasks provided for by the curriculum are allowed to the final module control and, when studying the module, scored for the current educational activity the number of points, not less than the minimum (72 points).

The number of points thata student can score according to the results of the final modular control: **maximum - 80, minimum - 50.**

The control of theoretical and practical training of the student **during the final modular control is carried out according to** the following regulations**:**

1. Carrying out **test control** (within 30 minutes - performing 30 **test tasks** of a selective type with one correct answer).

2. The solution of **five situational tasks with two questions in each task** for 20 minutes.

3. **The answer to one question** from the list of questions for preparing for the final module control (for 1 student for 1 minute).

Tasks should be standardized and aimed at monitoring the achievement of the student's final goals while studying the module.

Verification of the completion of training is carried out by the teacher in the control lesson as they are completed.

Assessment Criteria

The complex number of points, the student scores according to the results of the final modular control, has the following components:

1. According to the results of the test control, the student receives:

100% - 30 correct answers - 50 points
- 29 correct answers - 50 points
- 28 correct answers - 48 points
- 27 correct answers - 46 points
- 26 correct answers - 44 points
- 25 correct answers - 42 points

80% - 24 correct answers, 40 points
- 23 correct answers - 38 points
- 22 correct answers - 36 points
- 21 correct answers - 34 points
- 20 correct answers - 32 points
- 19 correct answers - 30 points

60% - 18 correct answers - 30 points

2. For the correct answer to the question of a situational problem , the student receives 2 points, that is, the maximum for the correct answers to all questions of the situational tasks, the student receives 20 points (10 questions x 2 points = **20 points**).

3. 10 points - for the correct answer to a question from the list of questions to prepare for the final module control.

The final modular control is considered passed if the student scored at least 50 points.

Teaching methods

- **verbal** (lecture, explanation, story, conversation);
- **visual** (data of laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnosis, medical history, thematic patients)
- **practical** (curation of patients, description of radiographs, interpretation of data from laboratory-instrumental diagnostic methods).
- work in focus groups, "brainstorming"; active discussion; method of modeling specific situations, role-playing games

Control Methods

- oral control
- written control
- test control
- programmable control
- self-control and self-esteem

In addition, types of control may be:

- in connection with the learning process: included and delayed;

- by implementation time: **preliminary (initial)** - is carried out immediately before training and allows you to correctly assess the initial level of student knowledge and plan training; **current** - is carried out at each lesson and allows you to identify the level of assimilation of individual elements of educational material; **thematic (stage)** - is carried out after completion of a certain stage of training; one of the most common forms of midterm control is the **final** one - it serves to test and evaluate knowledge, skills in a particular academic discipline;
- by student coverage: frontal, individual, doubles, group;
- by the method of implementation: oral, written;
- by the method of organization: teacher supervision, mutual control, self-control;
- by the use of teaching aids: control using print media, volumetric media (dummies, simulators, apparatuses), hardware, computer systems.
- by standardization level: standardized, non-standardized.

Each form of control has its own characteristics and is determined by the purpose, content, methods and nature of training.

Methodological support

Guidelines for independent work of students, guidelines for teachers tests to check the incoming and outgoing level of knowledge, situational tasks, a block of questions for computer control.

Recommended Reading

Basic (available at the library of PSMU)

1. Mandell, Douglas, and Bennett's Principles and Practice of Infectious Diseases E-Book: 2-Volume Set/ by John E. Bennett (Author), Raphael Dolin (Author), Martin J. Blaser (Author). – Elsevier; 9 edition, 2019. – 4176 p.
2. Comprehensive Review of Infectious Diseases/ by Andrej Spec (Author), Gerome V. Escota (Author), Courtney Chrisler (Author), Bethany Davies (Author). - Elsevier; 1 edition, 2019. – 776 p.
3. Harrison's Infectious Diseases, Third Edition (Harrison's Specialty)/ by Dennis L. Kasper (Author), Anthony S. Fauci (Author). - McGraw-Hill Education / Medical; 3 edition, 2016. – 1328 p.
4. Infectious Diseases: textbook / O.A. Holubovska, M.A. Andreichyn, A.V. Shkurba et al.; edited by O.A. Holubovska. — Kyiv: AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. — 664 p. + 12 p. colour insert.

Supplementary

1. Infectious Diseases in Context Set / by Brenda Wilmoth Lerner (Editor), Adrienne Wilmoth Lerner (Editor). – Gale Research Inc; 1 edition, 2007 – 1078 p.
2. Human Emerging and Re-emerging Infections / by Sunit K. Singh (Editor). - Wiley-Blackwell; 1 edition, 2015. – 1008 p.
3. Essentials of Clinical Infectious Diseases/ by MPH Wright, William F., DO (Editor). - Demos Medical; 2 edition, 2018 – 485 p.

Information resources

1. Сайт МОЗ України: www.moz.gov.ua
2. Сайт ВООЗ: www.who.int
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (Центр з контролю та профілактики захворювань, США): http://www.cdc.gov/

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