Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Poltava State Medical University

Department of Infectious Diseases with Epidemiology

«AGREED»
Guarantor of the academic program
"Medicine"

_____I.M. Skrypnyk
“_____”_____20___

"APPROVED"
Chairman of the Academic Council of the
International faculty

_____L.V.Burya
Minutes as of_____ 20__ No.__

INFECTIOUS, TROPICAL AND PARASITIC DISEASES

(compulsory discipline)

SYLLABUS

level of higher education	second (master) level of higher education
Subject area	22 “Healthcare”
Specialty	221 “Medicine”
educational qualification	Master of Medicine
professional qualifications	Physician
educational and professional program	“Medicine”
form of study	Full time
discipline course and semester	5 year, 9-10 semesters 6 year, 11-12 semesters

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

Head of the Department _____ T.I. Koval

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 T.I.(Habilitation degree in Medicine), Ph.D., Assoc. prof. Bodnar V.A., Ph.D., Assoc. prof. Poltorapavlov V.A., Ph.D., Assoc. prof. Syzova L.M., asst. Zdor O.I.
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 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)

Number of credits / hours - 7.5 credits / 225 hours, of which:
Lectures (hours) - 20
Practical (seminars) (hours) - 116
Self-directed work (h). - 89
Type of control - FMC

of which:

105 hours are allocated for the study of module 1 "Actual infectious diseases and clinical epidemiology" (studied in the 5th year) (3.5 ECTS credits), including:
lectures (hours) - 20
practical classes (hours) - 60
self-directed work (h). - 25

120 hours (studied in the 6th year) are allocated 120 hours (4 ECTS credits) for the study of module 2 "Syndromic and differential diagnosis of infectious diseases. Tropical and parasitic diseases", including:
practical classes (hours) - 56
self-directed work (h). - 64

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)

"**Infectious, tropical and parasitic diseases**" is a clinical discipline, during the study of which students acquire basic theoretical knowledge on diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious diseases, diagnosis of complications of infectious diseases requiring emergency care, organization of medical care for patients with infectious diseases, and also mastering the basic epidemiological concepts, principles of immunoprophylaxis, work in the center of infectious disease and prevention of the occurrence and spread of nosocomial infections

Assimilation of theoretical material is accompanied by the acquisition of appropriate integrated, general and professional competencies.

The working program of the discipline consists of 2 modules:

Module 1. Actual infectious diseases and clinical epidemiology, which includes 6 content modules:

Content module 1. Introduction to infectology. Infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism
Content module 2. Infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism
Content module 3. Viral hepatitis. HIV infection.

Content module 4. Infectious diseases with a transmissible transmission mechanism. Fever syndrome. Sepsis.

Content module 5. Infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms

Content module 6. Clinical epidemiology and vaccine prophylaxis

Module 2. "Syndromic and differential diagnosis of infectious diseases. **Tropical and parasitic diseases "** consists of one meaningful module with the same name.

The subject study of the discipline "**Infectious, tropical and parasitic diseases**" are 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)

The study of the discipline "**Infectious, tropical and parasitic diseases**" is based on the knowledge gained by students after studying the following disciplines:

- human anatomy - to know the structural organization of the human body, the structural organization of systems that implement, provide and regulate the vital functions of the organism
- microbiology, virology and immunology - to know the structure and properties of microorganisms, the rules of sampling 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, indicators of laboratory and instrumental examinations in the norm (general blood test, etc.) and be able to evaluate these data;
- pharmacology - to know the classification and pharmacological action of drugs of different pharmacological groups, their side effects and to be able to prescribe standard treatment with etiotropic and pathogenetic agents;
- internal medicine - to know the basic stages and methods of clinical examination and to be able to collect the anamnesis, to carry out clinical examination of the patient on bodies and systems, to reveal clinical signs of pathology, to analyze the received data;
- pathomorphology, pathophysiology - to know the basic pathomorphological and pathophysiological parameters of the main pathological processes of the organism

Knowledge acquired by students after studying the discipline "Infectious Diseases" will be needed to study the following disciplines:

- obstetrics and gynecology
- oncology and radiation medicine
- pediatrics with children's infectious diseases
- Internal Medicine
- hygiene and ecology
- social medicine, public health

The aim and tasks of the academic discipline:

The aim of studying the academic discipline is the study of the main clinical and laboratory signs of infectious diseases, approaches to their treatment, causes and mechanisms of occurrence and spread, methods of their prevention and organization of preventive measures.

The main tasks of studying the discipline are to form the ability to identify the main clinical symptoms inherent in various infectious diseases; make a preliminary diagnosis of infectious diseases, diagnose and provide emergency care in emergencies caused by infectious diseases,to form the ability to interpret the causes and patterns 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 competence

Ability to solve typical and complex specialized problems and practical problems in professional activities in the field of health care, or in the learning process, which involves research and / or innovation and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

General Competences (GC)

1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and master modern knowledge.
2. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
3. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
4. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
5. Ability to make informed decisions; work in a team; interpersonal skills.
6. Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing; ability to communicate in a foreign language.
7. Definiteness and persistence in relation to the set tasks and responsibilities.
8. Ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.

Special (professional, subject) competencies

1. Patient interviewing skills.
2. Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.
3. Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.

4. Ability to determine the required mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases
5. Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases.
6. Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment of diseases.
7. Ability to diagnose emergencies.
8. Ability to determine the tactics of emergency medical care.
9. Skills in providing emergency medical care
10. Ability to carry out medical and evacuation measures
11. Skills to perform medical manipulations.
12. Ability to carry out sanitary and hygienic and preventive measures.
13. Ability to plan and carry out preventive and anti-epidemic measures against infectious diseases.
14. Ability to determine the tactics of management of persons subject to dispensary supervision.
15. Ability to conduct a performance examination.
16. Ability to keep medical records.
17. Ability to conduct epidemiological and medical-statistical studies of public health; processing of state, social, economic and medical information;
18. Ability to assess the impact of the environment, socio-economic and biological determinants on the health of the individual, family, population.
19. Ability to analyze the activities of a doctor, department, health care institution, take measures to ensure the quality of medical care and improve the efficiency of medical resources.

Program learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the study of the discipline "Infectious, tropical and parasitic diseases":

1. To know the structure and functions of individual organs and systems and the human body as a whole in the norm, with the development of pathological processes, diseases; be able to use the acquired knowledge in further training and in the practice of the doctor.
2. Collect data on patient complaints, life history (professional history in particular) in a health care facility and / or at the patient's home, according to the standard survey scheme.
3. Assign and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) examination methods (laboratory, radiological, functional and / or instrumental). Evaluate information for the purpose of differential diagnosis of diseases, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental research.
4. Establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease on the basis of leading clinical symptoms or syndromes by making an informed decision and logical analysis, using the most probable or syndrome diagnosis, laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, conclusions of differential diagnosis, knowledge of man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
5. To determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.
6. Prescribe the necessary medical nutrition in the treatment of the disease, in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.
7. To determine the nature of treatment of the disease (conservative, operative) and its principles in the conditions of the health care institution, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.
8. Carry out diagnostics of emergencies and establish the diagnosis by making an informed decision and assessing the human condition under any circumstances (at home, on the street, in a health care facility), including in emergency situations, in field conditions, in conditions of lack of information and limited time, using standard methods of physical examination and possible anamnesis, knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
9. Determine the tactics of emergency medical care, under any circumstances, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, based on the diagnosis in a limited time using standard schemes.
10. Provide emergency medical care under any circumstances, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, based on the diagnosis of emergency in a limited time according to certain tactics, using standard schemes.
11. Organize and conduct medical and evacuation measures among the population and servicemen in emergency situations, including in the field, during the detailed stages of medical evacuation, taking into account the existing system of medical evacuation support.
12. Perform medical manipulations in a health care facility, at home or at work on the basis of a previous clinical diagnosis and / or indicators of the patient's condition, using knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision and using standard techniques.
13. Implement a system of anti-epidemic and preventive measures, including primary prevention measures in the health care facility and beyond, on the basis of data on the health of the population served, the presence of environmental impact, the determinant of health using existing methods, within the framework of primary health care. Organize secondary

and tertiary prevention measures among the assigned contingent of the population, using a generalized procedure for assessing human health (screening, preventive medical examination, seeking medical care).

14. Plan and carry out preventive and anti-epidemic measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases in a health care facility based on the results of epidemiological surveys of infectious diseases, epidemiological analysis, using existing preventive and anti-epidemic methods. Identify in the conditions of the health care institution, using statistical and laboratory methods of risk group, risk areas, time of risk, risk factors and carry out epidemiological analysis of infectious diseases of the population. Diagnose infectious diseases in the early stages, carry out primary anti-epidemic measures in the center of infectious disease.

15. To determine the tactics of management of persons subject to dispensary supervision in a health care institution or at the patient's home on the basis of the obtained data on the patient's state of health, using standard schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, and legal norms, by making an informed decision.

16. Carry out examination of working capacity by determining the presence and degree of disability, type, degree and duration of incapacity with the relevant documents in a health care facility on the basis of data on the disease and its course, features of professional activity.

17. Maintain medical records of the patient and the population on the basis of regulations, using standard technology. Prepare reports on personal production activities, using official accounting documents in the standard form.

18. Conduct epidemiological and medical-statistical studies of public health; processing of state, social, economic and medical information under any circumstances using standard procedures, modern computer information technologies in particular.

19. Assess the impact of the environment, socio-economic and biological determinants on the health of the individual, family, population. Carry out an analysis of the morbidity of the population, identifying risk groups, risk areas, time and risk factors in the health care institution, using statistical and laboratory methods.

20. To carry out the analysis of activity of the doctor, division, health care institution, to reveal defects of activity and the reasons of their formation. Take measures to ensure the quality of medical care and improve the efficiency of medical resources.

21. Carry out measures for the organization, integration of medical care and marketing of medical services.

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

23. Adhere to a healthy lifestyle, use the techniques of self-regulation and self-control.

24. To be aware of and guided in their activities by civil rights, freedoms and responsibilities, to constantly improve their professional and cultural levels.

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

26. Ensure the necessary level of individual safety (own and those cared for) in the event of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.

Learning outcomes for the discipline:

upon completion of the discipline "**Infectious, tropical and parasitic diseases**" students must

Know:

- Features of development and spread of infectious diseases;
- The main clinical symptoms and syndromes inherent in the most common infectious diseases;
- Basic approaches to laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious diseases.
- Rules for organizing and conducting anti-epidemic measures in foci of infectious diseases;
- Priority problems of prevention of infectious diseases by groups and nosological forms.
- Epidemiological, social and economic significance of certain nosological forms.

Be able:

- identify the leading symptoms and syndromes in the most common infectious diseases;
- to determine the tactics of dental patients with the most common infectious diseases;
- interpret the patterns and features of the pathological and epidemic process in infectious diseases that require special tactics of patients;
- demonstrate mastery of moral and deontological 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 emergencies that complicate the course of infectious diseases, at the pre-hospital stage.

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

Seq. No.	Title of the topic	Year.
Module 1. Actual infectious diseases and clinical epidemiology		
1	The concept of infectious process and infectious diseases. Diarrheal syndrome in infectology. 1. Definitions: infection, infectious process, infectious disease.	2

	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. The concept of diarrheal syndrome. Infectious diseases with diarrheal syndrome	
2	General characteristics of the group of infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism. Flu. COVID 19. 1. Which group of infectious diseases according to the source of infection includes influenza and SARS. 2. Characteristics of influenza pathogen, aggression factors, different virus serotypes and antigenic variants, date of definition of antigenic drift and shift. 3. Mechanism of influenza and SARS transmission. 4. Pathogenesis of influenza and SARS and the main clinical symptoms. 5. Classification of influenza and SARS. 6. The main clinical symptoms and name the severity of influenza and SARS. 7. Complications of influenza and SARS and their diagnostic criteria. 8. Consequences of influenza and SARS. 9. Examination plan for a patient with influenza and SARS. 10 .. Methods of specific diagnosis of influenza and SARS. 11. Etiotropic therapy of influenza and SARS and principles of basic therapy. 12. Term and indications for the appointment of antibacterial therapy for influenza and SARS. thirteen. Nonspecific and specific prevention of influenza and SARS. 14 Categories of people to whom vaccination is indicated in the first place.	2
3	Diphtheria. Meningococcal disease. 1. Diphtheria: etiology, epidemiology. 2. Classification of diphtheria, 3. The main clinical manifestations of diphtheria. 4. Methods of diagnosing diphtheria. 5. Specific and nonspecific treatment of diphtheria. 6. Disease prevention measures. 7. Providing emergency medical care for hypertension and stenosis coryneospasm. 8. The mechanism of meningococcal infection. 9. Localized and generalized forms of the disease, their clinical manifestations. 10. Methods of laboratory diagnostics. 11. Emergencies in meningococcal infection, principles and methods of treatment. 12. Intensive care of emergencies. 13. Anti-epidemic measures in the center of meningococcal infection. 14. Rehabilitation of meningocarriers and preventive measures. 15. Possible complications after meningococcal meningitis. 16. Prevention measures. 17. Lumbar puncture	2
4	Viral hepatitis with predominantly fecal-oral transmission mechanism (A and E) 1. Viral hepatitis A: basics of etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture. 2. Types of prodromal period of viral hepatitis A and E 3. The main clinical syndromes characteristic of the period of exacerbation of viral hepatitis A and E. 4. What complications occur in hepatitis A and E 5. What laboratory methods of diagnosis confirm the diagnosis of viral hepatitis. 6. Diet therapy for patients with viral hepatitis. 7. Treatment of patients with viral hepatitis. 8. Prevention of hepatitis A and E.	2
5	Viral hepatitis with predominantly parenteral transmission mechanism (B and C) 1. Viral hepatitis B and C: basics of etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture. 2. Types of the prodromal period of viral hepatitis B, C. 3. Describe the main clinical syndromes characteristic of the period of exacerbation of viral hepatitis. 4. What complications occur with hepatitis 5. What laboratory methods of diagnosis confirm the diagnosis of viral hepatitis. 6. Diet therapy for patients with viral hepatitis. 7. Treatment of patients with viral hepatitis. 8. Prevention of hepatitis B, C.	2
6	HIV infection. AIDS-associated infections and invasions 1. 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. 2. Etiology and pathogenesis of HIV infection, classification of disease stages. Advanced AIDS case	2

	definition in adults and adolescents. Classification of clinical stages, diagnosis criteria are large and small. 3. The role of HIV infection in the formation of lymphadenopathy syndrome, differential diagnosis of this syndrome. 4. 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. 5. 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. 6. HIV-associated infections and diseases: features of the clinical course, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.	
7	Differential diagnosis of fever syndrome in infectology 1. Definition of the concept of fever of unknown origin (GNG). 2. The mechanism of fever in infectious and non-infectious diseases. 3. The main characteristics of fever: height, types of temperature curves, duration, timing and nature of organ lesions, epidemiological features, the impact of drugs on its course. 4. Definition of long subfebrile, causes of development. 5. Classification and causes of GNG. 6. Tactics and algorithm of examination of patients with GNG. 7. Therapeutic tactics for fever. 8. Analysis of the type of temperature curve. 9. Evaluation of fever. 10. The timing of organ lesions and their nature. 11. The effect of drugs on the course of fever.	2
8	Infectious diseases regulated by the International Health Regulations 1. Etiology of plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fever Lassa, Marburg, Ebola 2. Source of infection with plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola. 3. Ways of transmission of plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola. 4. Factors of pathogenicity of causative agents of plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola 5. Antigenic structure of the causative agent of plague. 6. Plague vectors. 7. Stages of pathogenesis of plague. 8. Local changes in the bubonic form of plague. 9. Clinical forms of plague and their features. 10. Features of the pathogenesis of plague depending on the place of penetration of the pathogen. 11. Clinical manifestations of respiratory lesions in the pulmonary form of plague. 12. Clinical manifestations of the cutaneous form of plague. 13. Complications of hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola 14. Causes of death from plague. 15. Hemogram of plague. 16. Methods of specific diagnostics. 17. Etiotropic therapy of plague. Drugs, their doses, routes of administration. 18. Pathogenetic therapy of plague. Drugs, routes of administration. 19. Specific prevention of plague. 20. Clinical and epidemiological features of plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola 21. Emergency prevention of plague. 22. Rules of discharge from the hospital of a patient with plague. 23. Organizational tactics of the doctor on suspicion of plague. 24. The concept of infectious diseases regulated by international sanitary regulations.	2
9	Vaccine prophylaxis 1. Determination of vaccine prophylaxis. Mechanisms of post-vaccination formationimmunity. 2. Characteristics of vaccines, their classification. 3. Calendar of preventive vaccinations. Scheduled vaccinations by age. 4. Vaccination against tuberculosis. 5. Hepatitis B vaccination 6. Polio vaccination. 7. Diphtheria vaccination. 8. Measles vaccination. 9. Vaccination against pertussis. 10. Vaccination against rubella. 11. Vaccination against mumps.	2

	12. Vaccination against hemophilic infection.	
10	Infections associated with medical care. Infection control system. 1. The concept of nosocomial infections. 2. Disinfection. Methods and means of disinfection in infectious hospitals. 3. Prevention of nosocomial infections. 4. Approaches to prevention of infections with parenteral transmission mechanism. 5. Post-exposure prevention of parenteral infections. 6. Development of a plan of preventive measures for the transmission of viral hepatitis B and C. 7. Development of the plan of PKP at contact of the medical worker with biological material of the patient. 8. Disinfection: types and methods. 9. The main disinfectants approved for use in medical institutions of dental profile. 10. Methods and means of disinfection for especially dangerous infections. 11. Principles of using PPE for medical workers 12. Pre-sterilization treatment: types and methods. Requirements for storage of sterile material. 13. Basics of sterilization: types and methods of sterilization. Operating modes of sterilizers. 14. Quality control of pre-sterilization treatment. Methods of testing for detergent residues and occult blood. 15. Quality control of sterilization.	2
	Total	**20**

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

№	Topic	Year
	Module 1. "Actual infectious diseases and clinical epidemiology"	
	Content module 1. Introduction to infectology. Infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism	
1.	Introduction to the course of infectology. General characteristics of the group of infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Typhoid. 1. Ways of transmission of typhoid fever, paratyphoid A, paratyphoid B. 2. Pathogenicity factors of S. typhi. 3. Stages of pathogenesis of typhoid fever. 4. Morphological changes in the wall of the small intestine depending on the duration of the disease. 5. Stages of cyclic clinical course of typhoid fever. 6. The main symptoms of typhoid fever in the initial period of the disease. 7. Basic symptoms of typhoid fever in the midst of the disease. 8. Characteristics, duration and dynamics of the rash in a patient with abdominal typhus. 9. Types of fever in typhoid fever. 10. Features of the course of paratyphoid A and paratyphoid B. 11. Specific complications of typhoid fever. 12. Pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of small bowel perforation in typhoid fever, term occurrence 13. Pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of intestinal bleeding in typhoid fever, term occurrence. 14. Hemogram of a patient with typhoid fever in the midst of the disease. 15. Plan of examination of a patient with typhoid fever. 16. Methods of specific diagnosis of typhoid fever. Interpretation of results in depending on the duration of the disease and the material for the study. 17. Etiotropic therapy of typhoid fever: doses, route of administration, duration of treatment. 18. Principles of pathogenetic therapy of typhoid fever. 19. Treatment of complications of typhoid fever. 20. Rules for discharge of convalescents from the hospital.	2
2.	Cholera. Salmonellosis. Shigellosis. 1. To which group of infectious diseases according to the source of infection is cholera? 2. The mechanism of infection, ways and factors of transmission of cholera. 3. Etiology of cholera, factors of pathogenicity of the pathogen. 4. Stages of pathogenesis of cholera. 5. Pathomorphological changes in organs and tissues in cholera. 6. Features of the action of exotoxin-cholerogen. 7. Degrees of dehydration in cholera. 8. Basic clinical symptoms of cholera. 9. Atypical forms of cholera.	2

	10. Clinical characteristics of mild and erased forms of cholera. 11. Clinical characteristics of moderate cholera. 12. Clinical characteristics of severe cholera. 13. Clinic of cholera algid. 14. Features of cholera in children, the elderly and people with severe 15. concomitant pathology (cardiovascular diseases). 16. Complications of cholera. 17. Causes of death from cholera. 18. Prognosis for cholera. 19. Algorithm for examination of a patient with suspected cholera. 20. Methods of specific diagnosis of cholera. 21. The main stages of treatment of cholera. 22. Principles of pathogenetic therapy for cholera, methods of rehydration. 23. Solutions used for oral and parenteral rehydration. 24. Methods of calculating the volume of rehydration therapy. 25. Rules for rehydration at different degrees of dehydration. 26. Antibacterial therapy for cholera, doses, routes of administration, duration treatment. 27. Complications that occur in the treatment of cholera. 28. Rules for discharge of convalescents from the hospital. 29. Dispensary observation of those who fell ill with cholera. 30. The main directions of cholera prevention. 31. To which group of infectious diseases according to the source of infection belong salmonellosis, shigellosis 32. The current incidence of shigellosis, salmonellosis in Ukraine, the world. 33. The main serogroups of Shigella, describe their morphological properties. 34. Source of infection with salmonellosis, shigellosis 35. Ways and main factors of transmission of salmonellosis, shigellosis 36. Factors of pathogenicity of Salmonella, Shigella 37. Stages of pathogenesis of salmonellosis, shigellosis. 38. Pathogenesis of the main clinical symptoms of salmonellosis, shigellosis 39. In what department of a gastrointestinal tract pathological is localized process in a patient with localized forms of salmonellosis 40. Duration of the incubation period of salmonellosis, shigellosis 41. Basic symptoms of localized form of salmonellosis, shigellosis 42. The main symptoms of generalized forms of salmonellosis, shigellosis 43. Supporting symptoms of food poisoning caused by Staphyloccus aureus. 44. Characteristics of bowel movements in salmonellosis, shigellosis 45. Pathogenesis of seizures in salmonellosis 45. Pathogenesis of hypotension in salmonellosis. 47. Degrees of dehydration according to Pokrovsky. 48. Clinical manifestations of kidney damage in salmonellosis. 49. Typical clinical manifestations of disorders of the digestive system of salmonellosis. 50. The concept of "salmonella triangle". 51. Clinical classification of salmonellosis. 52. Consequences of salmonellosis. 53. The main causes of mortality in salmonellosis. 54. Specific complications of salmonellosis, shigellosis 55.Rules of discharge from the hospital of a patient with salmonellosis, cholera, shigellosis	
3.	Botulism. Food poisoning. 1. Characteristics of the causative agent of botulism. 2. Characteristics of botulinum toxin. 3. What is the main point of application of botulinum toxin in the human body? 4. Source of infection, mechanism and factors of transmission. 5. What determines the course of the disease, its severity? 6. Is there a relationship between the duration of the incubation period and the severity of the course? 7. Pathogenesis and related clinical clinical syndromes of botulism. 8. Classification of botulism. 9. The main clinical syndromes of botulism, the onset of the disease, characteristics temperature. 10. Basic clinical symptoms depending on the severity of the course. 11. List the neurological syndromes of botulism. 12. Name the symptoms of pharyngoplegic syndrome.	2

	13. Name the symptoms of ophthalmoplegic syndrome. 14. Name the symptoms of myoplegic syndrome. 15. Name the symptoms of damage to the digestive system. 16. Clinical features of wound botulism. 17. Complications of botulism. 18. Methods of specific diagnosis of botulism. 19. Differential diagnosis of botulism. 20. Rules of examination of a patient with botulism. 21. Interpretation of laboratory test results. 22. Specific therapy of botulism: dose calculation, route of administration, duration treatment. 23. Rules of administration of anti-botulinum serum. 24. The expediency of antibiotic therapy in botulism. 25. The sequence of emergency care for a patient with botulism. 26. Providing emergency care in case of emergencies when botulism. 27. Rules for discharge of convalescents from the hospital. 28. Principles of prevention and measures in the cell. 29. Causes of death in botulism. 30. Does the transferred disease form immunity? Justify.	
4.	Helminthiasis (nematodes, cestodes) 1. General characteristics of nematodes. 2. Enterobiosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 3. Ascariasis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 4. Trichocephaly. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 5. Strongyloidiasis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 6. Hookworm. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 7. Trichinosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 8. Diphylariosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 9. Filariasis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. Mansonellosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 10. General characteristics of cestodes. 11. Teniarinhoz. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 12. Teniidosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 13. Hymenolepidosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 14. Diphyllobotriasis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 15. Echinococcosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 16. Disgusting echinococcosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 17. Alveolar echinococcosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 18. Cysticercosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment.	2
5	Helminthiasis (trematodes) 1. General characteristics of trematodes. 2. Opisthorchiasis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. Opisthorchiasis as an endemic disease. 3. Schistosomiasis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 4. Fasciolosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 5. Clonorchosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment.	

	6. Paragonimosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment.	
6	Emergencies in patients with infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. 1. Etiology, classification, main clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of dehydration syndrome. 2. Methods of laboratory diagnosis of dehydration syndrome. 3. The concept of water-electrolyte balance. Types of water-electrolyte balance disorders. Pathogenesis of dehydration shock. Criteria for diagnosing dehydration shock. 4. Therapeutic tactics at the pre-hospital and hospital stage in dehydration syndrome and dehydration shock. 5. Modern solutions for oral and parenteral rehydration. Requirements for rehydration solutions. 6. Criteria for the effectiveness of rehydration therapy. 7. Gastrointestinal bleeding. Etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations, diagnostic program, treatment and prevention. 8. Etiology, classification, main clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious-toxic shock. 9. Methods of laboratory diagnosis of infectious-toxic shock. 10. Therapeutic tactics at the pre-hospital and hospital stage in infectious-tousic shock.	2
Content module 2. Infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism		
7	General characteristics of the group of infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism. Influenza and other SARS (COVID 19). 1. Etiology of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), SARS and influenza 2. Epidemiology of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), SARS and influenza 3. Pathogenesis of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), SARS and influenza SARS and influenza 4. Clinic of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), SARS and influenza SARS and influenza 5. Diagnosis of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), SARS and influenza. 6. Treatment of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), SARS and influenza 7. Prevention of lesions of the oral mucosa (angina, diphtheria, herpesvirus infections), SARS and influenza.	2
8	Herpesvirus infections 1-5 types (herpes simplex, chickenpox and shingles, WEB and cytomegalovirus infections (infectious mononucleosis)). 1. To which group of infectious diseases according to the source of infection belong herpesvirus infections? 2. Ways of transmission of herpesvirus infections. 3. Stages of pathogenesis of various manifestations of herpesvirus infections. 4. Clinical classification of herpesvirus infections. 5. The main symptoms of various nosological forms of herpesvirus infections. 6. Features of the course of various manifestations of herpesvirus infections in patients with AIDS. 7. Complications of various manifestations of herpesvirus infections. 8. The main causes of death of various nosological forms of herpesvirus infections .. 9. Examination plan for a patient with various forms of herpesvirus infections. 10. Changes in the cerebrospinal fluid in lesions of the nervous system caused by herpesviruses. 11. Methods of specific diagnosis of herpesvirus infections. 12. Interpretation of results depending on the duration of the disease and the material research. 13. Etiotropic therapy of herpesvirus infections: doses, route of administration, duration treatment. 14. Principles of pathogenetic therapy of herpesvirus infections 15. Rules for discharge of convalescents from the hospital. 16. Etiological structure of infectious mononucleosis. 17. Classification of infectious mononucleosis. 18. Clinical variants of infectious mononucleosis. 19. Complications and consequences of infectious mononucleosis. 20. Features of oropharyngeal lesions in infectious mononucleosis. 21. Features of liver damage in infectious mononucleosis. 22. The main clinical manifestations of infectious mononucleosis. 23 The nature of changes in the hemogram in infectious mononucleosis. 24. Criteria for the severity of infectious mononucleosis. 25. Ultrasound diagnosis of infectious mononucleosis. 26. The main stages of pathogenesis in infectious mononucleosis. 27. Principles of treatment of infectious mononucleosis. 28. Rules of discharge of patients with infectious mononucleosis.	2
9	"Children's" drip infections in adults (measles, rubella, mumps).	2

	1. To which group of infectious diseases by the source of infection are measles, rubella and mumps, routes of transmission 2. Tropicity of measles, rubella, mumps viruses 3. Stages of pathogenesis of measles, rubella, mumps. 4. Stages of cyclic clinical course of measles 5. The main symptoms of measles. 6. Characteristics, time of occurrence and dynamics of rash in a patient with measles. 7. Features of the course of mitigated measles 8. Basic symptoms of rubella 9. Symptoms of salivary glands in mumps. 124 10. Lesions of the nervous system in mumps infection. 11. Clinical manifestations of pancreatic lesions in mumps infection and bark 12. Influence of rubella virus on the fetus, the consequences of congenital rubella. 13. Complications of measles, rubella. 14. Plan of examination of a patient with measles. 15. Plan of examination of a patient with rubella 16. Examination plan for a patient with mumps infection 17. Methods of specific diagnosis of measles, rubella, mumps infection 18. Indications for etiotropic treatment of "childhood infections" in adults. 19. Principles of pathogenetic therapy of measles, rubella, mumps. 20. Rules for discharge of convalescents of "children's infections" from the hospital.	
10	Diphtheria. Differential diagnosis with bacterial pharyngitis. 1. Characteristics of the causative agent of diphtheria. 2. Source, mechanism, routes of transmission in diphtheria. 3. The nature of immunity in diphtheria. 4. What organs are affected by diphtheria? 5. Classification of diphtheria. 6. What is combined diphtheria, give an example. 7. Classification of diphtheria. 8. Features of films in laryngeal diphtheria. 9. In which infectious diseases, in addition to diphtheria and sore throat there is an impression tonsils. 10. Name the main factors of diphtheria aggression. 11. The main links in the pathogenesis of diphtheria. 12. Clinic of general intoxication syndrome in diphtheria. 13. Clinic of localized membranous diphtheria of the tonsils. Changes in the oropharynx when islet diphtheria of the tonsils. 14. Characteristic changes in the oropharynx in patients with localized diphtheria of the tonsils and lacunar sore throat. Specify changes. 15. Features of the course of diphtheria of the larynx. 16. Specific laboratory diagnosis of diphtheria. Non-specific laboratory research at diphtheria. 17. List the complications that can occur with diphtheria. Specific complications of diphtheria. 18. Causes of death from diphtheria. 19. Principles of diphtheria treatment. Etiotropic therapy of diphtheria. Rules introduction of diphtheria serum. 20. Prevention of diphtheria. What anti-epidemic measures are carried out in the center diphtheria?	2
11	Meningococcal infection. Differential diagnosis of serous (including tuberculous) and purulent meningitis. 1. Which of the scientists made a detailed description of the disease clinic? 2. When and by whom was the pathogen MI discovered? 3. The incidence of meningococcal infection now in Ukraine, in the world? 4. Name the pathogen MI, describe its morphological properties, pathogenicity factors. 5. Indicate the resistance of the pathogen to environmental factors. 157 6. Describe the source of infection, name the mechanism of infection. 7. Pathogenesis of MI. 8. Classification of clinical forms of MI. 9. The main clinical manifestations of meningococcal nasopharyngitis. 10. The main manifestations and clinical forms of meningococcemia. 11. Complications of meningococcemia.	2

	12. The main clinical manifestations of meningococcal meningitis and meningoencephalitis. 13. Complications of meningitis and meningoencephalitis. 14. The main causes of mortality in generalized forms of MI. 15. Plan of examination of a patient with meningococcal infection. 16. Methods of specific diagnosis of MI. Interpretation of research results. 17. Etiotropic therapy of various forms of MI, drugs: doses, routes of administration, duration of treatment. 18. Rehabilitation of meningococcal bacteria. 19. Principles of pathogenetic therapy of generalized forms of MI. 20. Rules for discharge of convalescents from the hospital. 21. Dispensary observation of convalescents. 22. Activities in the MI cell	
12	Emergencies in patients with infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism. 1. Etiology, classification, main clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious-toxic shock. 2. Methods of laboratory diagnosis of infectious-toxic shock. 3. Therapeutic tactics at the pre-hospital and hospital stage in infectious-tousic shock. 4. Acute respiratory failure. 5. Pulmonary edema. 6. Disorders of tracheobronchial patency. 7. Acute respiratory distress is a syndrome in adults. 8. Etiology, classification, main clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of acute respiratory failure. 9. Pathogenesis and pathomorphology of acute respiratory failure. Types of hypoxia. 10. Etiology, main clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of acute respiratory distress syndrome in adults 11. Etiology, classification, main clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of pulmonary edema. 12. Etiology, main clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis, emergency care, treatment and prevention of tracheobronchial patency. 13. Etiology, classification, main clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of edema and swelling of the brain. 14. Pathogenesis and pathomorphology of edema and swelling of the brain. 15. Etiology, main clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of convulsive syndrome. 16. Therapeutic tactics at the pre-hospital and hospital stage in edema and swelling of the brain and convulsive syndrome. 17. Special methods of intensive care of edema and swelling of the brain. 18. Quality criteria for the treatment of edema and swelling of the brain.	2
Content module 3. Viral hepatitis. HIV infection.		
thirteen	HIV infection. Bioethical and legal issues of examination of a patient for HIV infection. 1. 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. 2. Etiology and pathogenesis of HIV infection, classification of disease stages. Extended AIDS case definition in adults and adolescents. Classification of clinical stages, diagnosis criteria are large and small. 3. The role of HIV infection in the formation of lymphadenopathy syndrome, differential diagnosis of this syndrome. 4. 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. 5. 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.	2
14	The concept of ART. HIV-associated infections and invasions. Tuberculosis as an AIDS indicator disease. 1. Give the basic principles of HIV therapy. 2. Name the main tasks of antiretroviral therapy. 3 Describe the main groups of antiretroviral drugs. 4. AIDS-indicating diseases. 5. Stages and clinical manifestations. 6. AIDS-associated infections and invasions 7. Prevention of HIV infection. 8. HIV infection in pregnant women.	
15	Viral hepatitis with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. 1. Viral hepatitis A: basics of etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture. 2. Types of prodromal period of viral hepatitis A and E	2

	3. The main clinical syndromes characteristic of the period of exacerbation of viral hepatitis A and E. 4. What complications occur in hepatitis A and E 5. What laboratory methods of diagnosis confirm the diagnosis of viral hepatitis. 6. Diet therapy for patients with viral hepatitis. 7. Treatment of patients with viral hepatitis. 8. Prevention of hepatitis A and E.	
16	Acute viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission. 1. Viral hepatitis B and C: basics of etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture. 2. Types of the prodromal period of viral hepatitis B, C. 3. Describe the main clinical syndromes characteristic of the period of exacerbation of viral hepatitis. 4. What complications occur with hepatitis 5. What laboratory methods of diagnosis confirm the diagnosis of viral hepatitis. 6. Diet therapy for patients with viral hepatitis. 7. Treatment of patients with viral hepatitis. 8. Prevention of hepatitis B, C.	2
17	Chronic viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission mechanism. Complications of chronic hepatitis 1. Clinical features of chronic viral hepatitis. 2. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of viral hepatitis. 3. Consequences of viral hepatitis. 4. Principles of treatment of chronic viral hepatitis. Etiotropic therapy. Pathogenetic therapy. 5. Symptomatic drugs and other methods of treatment of chronic viral hepatitis. 6. Rehabilitation and medical examination. 7. Etiology, classification, stages of development, main clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of infectious-toxic encephalopathy and acute liver failure. 8. Pathogenesis and pathomorphology of infectious-toxic encephalopathy and acute liver failure. 9. Methods of laboratory diagnosis of infectious-toxic encephalopathy and acute liver failure. 10 Treatment tactics at the pre-hospital and hospital stage in infectious-toxic encephalopathy and acute liver failure. 11. Special methods of intensive care of infectious-toxic encephalopathy and acute liver failure. 12. Quality criteria for the treatment of infectious-toxic encephalopathy and acute liver failure.	2
Content module 4. Infectious diseases with transmissible transmission mechanism. Fever syndrome. Sepsis		
18	General characteristics of infectious diseases with transmissible transmission mechanism. The concept of travel medicine. Tropical medicine. Malaria. Fever pappatachi. 21. Source of malaria infection and ways of malaria transmission. 22. Factors of pathogenicity of malarial plasmodia. 23. Pathogenesis of malaria. 24. Stages of development of Plasmodium falciparum in the tissue phase and erythrocyte phase. 25. Stages of cyclic clinical course of malaria. 26. Basic symptoms of malaria in the midst of the disease. 27. Clinical manifestations of disorders of the nervous system in malaria. 28. Type of temperature curve in malaria. 29. Consequences of malaria. 30. The main causes of death from malaria 31. Specific complications of malaria. 32. The concept of early and late relapses in malaria. 33. Hemogram of a patient with malaria in the midst of the disease. 34. Plan of examination of a patient with suspected malaria. 35. Methods of specific diagnosis of malaria. 36. Etiotropic therapy of malaria. Doses, route of administration, duration of administration .. 37. Rules of discharge from the hospital of a patient with malaria. 38. Drugs for the treatment of malaria. 230 39. Emergency care for malaria coma. 40. Clinic of hemoglobinuria fever, possible causes of its occurrence.	2
19	Syndrome of prolonged fever of unknown genesis. Diagnostic algorithm. Brucellosis. 1. Definition of the concept of "syndrome of prolonged fever of unknown origin". 2. Characteristics of the source, routes of transmission in brucellosis. 3. Factors of pathogenicity of brucellosis. 4. Stages of pathogenesis of brucellosis. 5. Clinical classification of brucellosis. 6. Clinical characteristics of acute, chronic, residual brucellosis. 7. Methods of specific diagnosis of brucellosis, their interpretation. 8. Etiotropic and pathogenetic therapy of brucellosis. 9. Prevention of brucellosis.	2

20	Sepsis. 1. Pathophysiological definition of "sepsis". 2. Etiological structure of sepsis. 3. Transmission routes and entrance gates in sepsis. 4. Characteristics of pathogenicity factors in gram - positive and gram-negative sepsis. 5. Stages of pathogenesis of sepsis. 6. Clinical classification of sepsis. 7. Characteristics of the main clinical syndromes of sepsis, which determine multiorgan lesions. 8. Clinical and laboratory signs that characterize the concept of "sepsis". 9. Examination plan for a patient with sepsis. 10. Principles of treatment of a patient with sepsis. 11. Prevention of sepsis.	2
21	Tick-borne encephalitis, Lyme disease, hemorrhagic fever Crimea-Congo. Leishmaniasis. 1. What is a "transmissible infection"? 2. To which group of infectious diseases according to the source of infection belong Lyme disease, tick-borne encephalitis? 3. Source of infection in Lyme disease and tick-borne encephalitis. 4. Ways of transmission of Lyme disease, tick-borne encephalitis. 5. Pathogenic factors of Borelia burgdoferi. 6. Carriers of Lyme disease, tick-borne encephalitis. 7. Stages of pathogenesis of borreliosis. 8. The main symptoms in the initial period of Lyme disease. 9. Local changes in tick-borne encephalitis. 10. What stage of pathogenesis corresponds to the initial period of Lyme disease? 11. Characteristics, term of occurrence of local changes at Lyme disease. 12. Pathogenesis of fever in Lyme disease. 13. Clinical manifestations of disorders of the nervous system in tick-borne encephalitis. 14. Basic symptoms of systemic tick-borne encephalitis during the period of the disease. 15. Changes in the cardiovascular system in tick-borne encephalitis. 16. Complications of borreliosis. 17. Hemogram in Lyme disease, tick-borne encephalitis. 18. Methods of specific diagnosis of Lyme disease, tick-borne encephalitis. 19. Changes in cerebrospinal fluid in tick-borne encephalitis. 20..Etiotropic therapy of Lyme disease. Drugs, their doses, routes of administration. 21. Prevention of Lyme disease, tick-borne encephalitis. 22. Emergency prevention of tick-borne encephalitis. 23. Features of therapy for tick-borne encephalitis. Drugs, doses, routes of administration. 24. Rules of discharge from the hospital of a patient with tick-borne borreliosis. 25. Emergency prevention of Lyme disease. 26. Pathogenesis of meningeal syndrome in tick-borne encephalitis. 27. Emergency care in case of edema and swelling of the brain. 28. Tactics of the doctor at suspicion of tick-borne encephalitis. 29. Ways of transmission of leishmaniasis (skin, visceral and New World). 30. Stages of pathogenesis of visceral and cutaneous leishmaniasis. 31. Morphological changes in cutaneous leishmaniasis. 32. Stages of the clinical course of visceral leishmaniasis. 33. The main symptoms of cutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis in the initial period diseases. 34. The main symptoms of cutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis in full swing disease. 35. Characteristics, timing of ulcers in cutaneous forms leishmaniasis. 36. Features of skin leishmaniasis of the Old and New World. 37. Specific complications of visceral leishmaniasis. 38. Hemogram of a patient with visceral leishmaniasis. 39. Examination plan for patients with visceral and cutaneous leishmaniasis. 40. Methods of specific diagnosis of leishmaniasis. Interpretation of results depending on the timing of the disease and examination materials. 41. Etiotropic therapy of cutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis: doses, ways management, duration of treatment. 42. Principles of pathogenetic therapy of visceral leishmaniasis. 43. Treatment of complications of cutaneous and visceral leishmaniasis. 44. Rules for discharge of convalescents from the hospital.	

Content module 5. Infectious diseases with wound dark tissue transmission mechanisms		
22	Infectious diseases with predominant kidney damage: leptospirosis, hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome. Toxoplasmosis. 1. The main factors of pathogenicity of leptospira. 2. The source of infection in leptospirosis. 3. When and why at leptospirosis jaundice appears? 4. What clinical syndromes develop in severe leptospirosis? 5. Describe the symptoms of kidney damage in leptospirosis. 6. In what terms can recurrence of the disease with leptospirosis be observed? 7. To characterize the thrombohemorrhagic syndrome in leptospirosis. 8. Name specific methods for diagnosing leptospirosis. 9. What antibacterial drugs are used to treat leptospirosis? 10. Name the complications of leptospirosis. 11. Source of infection and mechanism of infection in GGNS. 12. Classification of GGNS. 13. The main links in the pathogenesis of GGNS. 14. The main clinical syndromes of GGNS. 15. The nature of the temperature curve in GGNS. 16. Complications of GGNS. 17. Criteria for the diagnosis of GGNS. 18. Characteristics of groups of drugs for the treatment of patients with GGNS. 19. Rules for discharge of convalescents of GGNS. 20. Toxoplasmosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.	2
23	Infectious diseases with a predominant lesion of the nervous system: rabies, tetanus. 1. Wild and domestic animals that are reservoirs of the rabies virus. 2. Morphological and functional changes of the CNS in rabies. 3. Clinic of rabies in animals (dogs). 4. Symptoms of human rabies, the main forms of rabies: paralytic, bulbar, meningoencephalitis, cerebellar. 5. Differential diagnosis of rabies with tetanus, botulism, lethargic encephalitis, polio, infectious polyneuritis, white fever, atropine poisoning and strychnine. 6. Research materials for postmortem diagnosis of rabies; fluorescent methods antibodies, histological, virus neutralization reaction, bioassay. 7. Care of a patient with rabies in the hospital, the role of sedatives, parenteral nutrition. 8. The principle of Pasteur anti-rabies vaccinations. 9. Immunization of bitten persons - passive (immunoglobulin) and active (vaccine). 10. Organization of antirabies service in medical and preventive institutions. 11. Post-vaccination complications: meningoencephalitis, myelitis, polyneuritis, allergic and hyperergic reactions. 12. Measures to prevent rabies among animals, the role of sanitary propaganda. 13. Characteristics of the causative agent of tetanus. 14. Features of the spread of tetanus in nature, ways of getting into organism. 15. Susceptibility (age) to tetanus. 16. Injuries that contribute to tetanus. 17. Toxic, bacterial factors of tetanus pathogenesis. 18. Tetanus toxin and toxoid. 19. Ways of penetration of tetanus toxin into the CNS, its effect on neurons and synapses. 20. Classification of clinical forms of work: generalized, local, lightning, acute, subacute, chronic, recurrent, "bulbar" tetanus. 21. Criteria for clinical diagnosis of tetanus. 22. Significance of symptoms in the wound area and "chewing reflex" for the early diagnosis of tetanus. 23. Facial expression and body position when editing. 24. Reflex convulsions during editing. 25. Clinic of tetanus complications. 26. Clinic of tetanus in newborns 27. The prognosis of tetanus depending on the age of the patient, the duration of the incubation period, wound localization. 28. Differential diagnosis of tetanus with epilepsy, eclampsia, hysteria, tetany, strychnine poisoning, hysterical convulsions, fracture of the skull base, acute	2

	encephalitis, meningitis, rabies, paratonsillitis, hemorrhage into the brain, peritonitis. 29. Specific diagnosis of tetanus. 30. Principles of treatment of tetanus. 31. Therapeutic doses of tetanus serum and toxoid, tetanus human immunoglobulin. 32. Measures to combat convulsions. 33. Emergency care for patients with tetanus. 34. Specific and nonspecific prevention of tetanus. 35. Scheme of active immunization against tetanus. 36. Indications for passive immunization against tetanus and the technique of its implementation. 37. Prevention of tetanus in newborns.	
24	Infectious diseases regulated by the International Health Regulations (plague, yellow fever, fever Marburg, Ebola, Lassa). 1. Etiology of plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fever Lassa, Marburg, Ebola 2. Source of infection with plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola. 3. Ways of transmission of plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola. 4. Factors of pathogenicity of causative agents of plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola 5. Antigenic structure of the causative agent of plague. 6. Plague vectors. 7. Stages of plague pathogenesis. 8. Local changes in the bubonic form of plague. 9. Clinical forms of plague and their features. 10. Features of the pathogenesis of plague depending on the place of penetration of the pathogen. 11. Clinical manifestations of respiratory lesions in the pulmonary form of plague. 12. Clinical manifestations of the cutaneous form of plague. 13. Complications of hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola 14. Causes of death from plague. 15. Hemogram of plague. 16. Methods of specific diagnostics. 17. Etiotropic therapy of plague. Drugs, their doses, routes of administration. 18. Pathogenetic therapy of plague. Drugs, routes of administration. 19. Specific prevention of plague. 20. Clinical and epidemiological features of plague, yellow fever, hemorrhagic fevers Lassa, Marburg, Ebola 21. Emergency prevention of plague. 22. Rules of discharge from the hospital of a patient with plague. 23. Organizational tactics of the doctor on suspicion of plague. 24. The concept of infectious diseases regulated by international sanitary regulations.	2
25	Anthrax. Tularemia. The concept of biological hazard and levels of biosafety. Infectious diseases with the predominant contact mechanism of transmission: erysipelas 1. To which group of infectious diseases belong anthrax, tularemia? 2. The source of infection in anthrax, tularemia. 3. Ways of transmission of anthrax, tularemia. 4. Factors of pathogenicity of anthrax pathogens, tularemia. 5. Features of the pathogenesis of anthrax depending on the place of penetration of the pathogen. 6. Features of the pathogenesis of tularemia depending on the site of penetration pathogen. 7. Local changes in the skin form of anthrax. 8. Pathogenesis of fever in tularemia. 9. Clinical manifestations of disorders of the nervous system in tularemia. 10. Clinical manifestations of disorders of the nervous system in anthrax. 11. Changes in the cardiovascular system in anthrax. 12. Complications of anthrax. 13. Etiotropic therapy of anthrax. Drugs and doses. 14. Clinical and epidemiological features of tularemia, differential diagnosis tularemia. 15. Emergency prevention of anthrax. 16. Organizational tactics of the doctor at suspicion of anthrax. 17. Ways of penetration of pathogens into the skin. 18. Pathogenesis of the inflammatory process in the dermis with erysipelas. 19. Classification of clinical forms of erysipelas. 20. Incubation period and initial manifestations of erysipelas. 21. Characteristic symptoms of erythematous form of erysipelas.	2

	22 .. Characteristic symptoms of hemorrhagic erythema. 23. Characteristic symptoms of erythematous-bullous form of erysipelas. 24. Characteristic symptoms of bullous-hemorrhagic form of erysipelas. 25. Complications of erysipelas. 26. Pathogenesis of recurrent erysipelas. 27. Pathogenesis of lymphostasis-elephantiasis formation in recurrent erysipelas. 28. Differential signs of erysipelas and phlegmon. 29. Hemogram in patients with erysipelas. 30. Etiotropic therapy of erysipelas: drugs, doses, course duration. 31. Recurrence prevention. Dispensary observation of convalescents and patients with recurrent erysipelas	
	Content module 6. Clinical epidemiology and vaccine prophylaxis	2
26	Immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases. Calendar of preventive vaccinations. Legal aspects of vaccine prophylaxis. 1. Determination of vaccine prophylaxis. Mechanisms of formation of post-vaccination immunity. 2. Characteristics of vaccines, their classification. 3. Calendar of preventive vaccinations. Scheduled vaccinations by age. 4. Vaccination against tuberculosis. 5. Hepatitis B vaccination 6. Polio vaccination. 7. Diphtheria vaccination. 8. Measles vaccination. 9. Vaccination against pertussis. 10. Vaccination against rubella. 11. Vaccination against mumps. 12. Vaccination against hemophilic infection.	2
27	Organization and conduct of vaccinations. Post-exposure immunoprophylaxis 1. Mechanisms of formation of postvaccination immunity. 2. Characteristics of vaccines, their classification. 3. Work with regulations governing immunoprophylaxis. 4. Vaccination of HIV-infected people; vaccination for health reasons (influenza, pneumococcal infection, Hib infection, meningococcal infection, hepatitis B, hepatitis A); recommendations for vaccination of patients after allo / auto-TSGK (hematopoietic stem cell transplantation). 5. Recommended vaccinations. 6. Vaccinations carried out in endemic and enzootic areas and for epidemic indications. 7. Emergency immunization against rabies and tetanus.	2
28	Disinfection and sterilization. 1. Disinfection: types and methods. 2. The main disinfectants approved for use in medical institutions of dental profile. 3. Pre-sterilization treatment: types and methods. Requirements for storage of sterile material. 4. Basics of sterilization: types and methods of sterilization. Operating modes of sterilizers. 5. Quality control of pre-sterilization treatment. Methods of testing for detergent residues and occult blood. 6 Sterilization quality control 7. Statement of azopyramine and phenolphthalein samples 8. Determination of indication of contamination of medical instruments.	2
29	Protection of medical history	2
30	Final modular control	2
	Total for module 1	**60**
	Module 2 " **Syndromic and differential diagnosis of infectious diseases**. **Tropical and parasitic diseases** "	
1	Rights and responsibilities of a general practitioner in the detection, examination, treatment, hospitalization of infectious patients. Principles of diagnosis and treatment of infectious patients. 1. Forms of reporting documentation in the detection of infectious patients. 2. Clinical and epidemiological indications for hospitalization of infectious patients. 3. Rules for keeping medical records in the infectious department. 4. Basic principles of examination of patients with infectious pathology. 5. The main ways and factors of transmission of infectious diseases. 6. Additional methods of examination in insectology. 7. Technique of endoscopic diagnostic methods (duodenal and gastric sounding, gastroduodenoscopy, rectoromanoscopy, colonoscopy), lumbar and pleural punctures. 8. General principles of rational chemotherapy. 9. Features of antiviral drugs. 10. Principles of pathogenetic and symptomatic treatment in insectology. 11. Complications arising in the treatment of infectious patients.	**4**

2	Principles of prevention of infectious diseases. Modern approaches to vaccine prevention. Vaccination calendar. 1. Determination of vaccine prophylaxis. 2. Organization and implementation of preventive vaccinations in Ukraine. 3. Types of immunity. 4. Mechanisms of formation of post-vaccination immunity. 5. Characteristics of vaccines, their classification. 6. Calendar of preventive vaccinations, scheduled vaccinations by age. 7. Drugs for routine prevention of infectious diseases. 8. Means of application and methods of administration of immune drugs. 9. Rules for transportation, storage and use of vaccines. 10. Immunological efficacy of vaccination. 11. List of medical contraindications to preventive vaccinations. 12. Post-vaccination reactions and complications.	**4**
3	HIV infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment. Bioethical, legal aspects of HIV / AIDS. 1. Features of the pathogen, the role of reverse transcriptase in virus replication. 2. Mechanisms, ways and factors of pathogen transmission. 3. Risk groups. 4. Stages of HIV / AIDS development. 5. Clinical and epidemiological diagnosis of HIV infection. 6. Specific diagnosis of HIV. 7. Principles of treatment of HIV infection and opportunistic infections. 8. Bylegislative base in providing medical care to HIV / AIDS patients. 9. Procedure for voluntary HIV testing and rules for completing informed consent.	**4**
4	Classification and clinical manifestations of HIV infection. Prevention of occupational infections of medical workers. 1. Clinical classification of HIV infection. 2. Staged development of HIV infection and criteria for determining the stages. 3. Laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection. 4. Definition of AIDS-associated opportunistic infections. 5. Groups of infectious agents that are most common in AIDS. 6. Know the features of the clinical course of AIDS-associated infections and invasions. 7. Know the main clinical manifestations of lesions of the oral cavity and mucous membranes in HIV / AIDS. 8. The composition of the complete first aid kit. 9. Basic requirements for compliance with safety and health rules when working with biological material. 10. HIV / AIDS prevention measures.	**4**
5	Differential diagnosis and treatment of acute diarrhea syndrome. Salmonellosis, food poisoning, botulism, Escherichia coli, campylobacteriosis, cholera, yersiniosis, viral diarrhea. Differential diagnosis of infectious and non-infectious diarrhea. Early diagnosis. Therapeutic and prophylactic drugs at the prehospital stage and in the treatment of patients in the clinic and at home. 1.Classification and causes of diarrhea. 2.Syndromic diagnosis and pathogenetic types of diarrhea. 3.Differential diagnosis of infectious and non-infectious diarrhea. 4.General approaches to the examination of patients with diarrhea syndrome. 5.Early clinical and epidemiological and laboratory criteria for infectious diarrhea. 6.Clinical and epidemiological features of food poisoning, salmonellosis, shigellosis,Escherichia coli, campylobacteriosis, cholera, yersiniosis, viral diarrhea. 7.Specific laboratory diagnosis of intestinal infections. 8.Principles of treatment of patients with infectious diarrhea. 9.Tactics of the doctor concerning the patient at a prehospital stage: necessity and a place of hospitalization, possibility, duration and volume of inspection and treatment in out-patient conditions 10. The order of hospitalization, the rules of discharge of patients with diarrheal syndrome.	**4**
6	Differential diagnosis of infectious diseases with jaundice syndrome, differential diagnosis of infectious and non-infectious jaundice. Viral hepatitis, their early diagnosis. Diagnosis and approaches to the treatment of chronic viral hepatitis. Acute hepatic encephalopathy, diagnosis, emergency care. 1. Classification and causes of jaundice. 2. General characteristics of suprahepatic, hepatic and cholestatic jaundice. 3. General approaches to the examination of patients with jaundice. 4. Early clinical and epidemiological and laboratory criteria for viral hepatitis. 5. Clinical and epidemiological features of viral hepatitis A, B, C, D, E. 6. Specific laboratory diagnosis of viral hepatitis. 7. Principles of treatment of acute and chronic viral hepatitis. 8. Modern antiviral drugs for the treatment of parenteral viral hepatitis.	**4**

	9. Clinical and laboratory criteria for acute hepatic encephalopathy. 10. The main approaches to the management of patients with acute liver failure. 11. Prevention of viral hepatitis.	
7	Differential diagnosis of infectious diseases with airway lesions. Influenza and other SARS, herpes infection, enterovirus diseases, meningococcal infection, chlamydia, mycoplasmosis. Early diagnosis, treatment, complications. Differential diagnosis of tonsillitis. Diphtheria. 1.General characteristics of diseases that occur with the defeat of the respiratory tract. 2.Syndromic diagnosis and pathogenetic mechanisms of airway lesions. 3.General approaches to the examination of patients with acute respiratory syndrome. 4.Early clinical and epidemiological and laboratory criteria for viral respiratory diseases. 5.Early clinical and epidemiological and laboratory criteria for bacterial diseases of the respiratory tract. 6.Differential diagnosis of sore throat (catarrhal, follicular, lacunar, Simanovsky-Vincent) and diphtheria. 7.Specific laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases with airway lesions. 8.Principles of treatment of infectious diseases by respiratory tract lesions. 9.Tactics of the doctor concerning the patient at a prehospital stage: necessity and a place of hospitalization, possibility, duration and volume of inspection and treatment in out-patient conditions	**4**
8	Differential diagnosis of diseases, the course of which is characterized by meningeal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases. 1. Characteristics of meningeal syndrome. 2. Causes of meningeal syndrome. 3. Types of meningitis depending on the etiological factor. 4. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of purulent and serous meningoencephalitis. 5. Diagnosis of bacterial (purulent) meningoencephalitis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prevention. 6. Diagnosis of serous meningoencephalitis (caused by enteroviruses, herpes simplex viruses, Epstein-Barr virus, zoster virus, cytomegalovirus, arboviruses, etc.): etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis. 7. Emergency care at the prehospital stage for patients with meningeal syndrome. 8. The order of hospitalization, the rules of discharge of patients with meningeal syndrome from an infectious hospital.	**4**
9	Shocks. Diagnosis and therapy of infectious-toxic and hypovolemic shocks in the clinic of infectious diseases. Diagnosis and treatment of cerebral edema, pulmonary edema, acute renal failure, acute encephalopathy, acute respiratory failure. 1. Infectious and toxic shock in the clinic of infectious diseases: causes, mechanism of development, diagnosis, treatment tactics, emergency care. 2. Hypovolemic shock in the clinic of infectious diseases: causes, mechanism of development, diagnosis, treatment tactics, emergency care. 3. Edema of the brain and lungs in the clinic of infectious diseases: causes, mechanism of development, diagnosis, treatment tactics, emergency care. 4. Acute renal failure in the clinic of infectious diseases: causes, mechanism of development, diagnosis, treatment tactics, emergency care. 5. Acute encephalopathy in the clinic of infectious diseases: causes, mechanism of development, diagnosis, treatment tactics, emergency care. 6. Acute respiratory failure in the clinic of infectious diseases: causes, mechanism of development, diagnosis, treatment tactics, emergency care. 7. Principles of treatment, emergency care for patients with shock in the prehospital stage. 8. Protocols for providing emergency care in the development of complications of infectious diseases.	
10	Features of the course of infectious diseases in countries with a tropical climate. Traveler's disease. Amoebiasis. Giardiasis. Balantidiasis, Leishmaniasis. 1. Features of the course of infectious diseases in subtropical and tropical regions. 2. Components, features of the course, assistance and prevention of travelers' diarrhea. 3. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of amebiasis. 4. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of giardiasis. 5. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of balantidiasis. 6. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of leishmaniasis.	**4**
11	Features of the course of malaria in countries with a tropical climate. Clinical symptoms of malaria. Mixed and complicated forms of malaria. Treatment of malaria caused by resistant strains of pathogens. Modern prevention of malaria.	**4**

	1. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis of malaria. 2. Differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of malaria. 3. Mixed and complicated forms of malaria.	
12	Worm infestations of tropical and subtropical regions: hookworm, clonorchiasis, fascioliasis, paragonimiasis, strongyloidiasis, dracunculiasis. General characteristics of filariasis. Onchocerciasis, loaosis, wuchereriosis, brugiasis. Schistosomiasis (genitourinary and intestinal). 1. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics of helminthiases (hookworm, clonorchiasis, fascioliasis, paragonimiasis, strongyloidiasis, dracunculiasis). 2. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of filariasis. 3. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of schistosomiasis.	**4**
13	Arbovirus infections. Arbovirus encephalitis (California encephalitis, Venezuelan encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis, tick-borne encephalitis). Arbovirus systemic fevers: dengue fever, chikungunya, yellow fever, phlebotomus fever, Rift Valley fever. Extremely dangerous hemorrhagic fevers: Lassa, Ebola, Marburg. 1. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Lassa, Marburg, dengue, chikungunya, American hemorrhagic fevers). 2. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of phlebotomus fever. 3. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of arbovirus encephalitis.	**4**
14	Final modular control	**4**
	Total for module 2	**56**
	Total for discipline	**116**

Self-directed work

№	Title of the topic	Hour
	5 course	
1.	Preparation for practical classes	10
2.	Writing an educational case history	10
3.	Preparation for the final module control	5
	6 course	
1.	Preparation for practical classes	28
2.	Influenza-associated pneumonia	6
3	Especially dangerous (conventional) infections	6
4	Sepsis	6
5.	Rabies	6
6.	Modern approaches to antiretroviral therapy of HIV infection	6
7.	Preparation for the final module control	6
	Разом	**89**

Individual tasks

1. Execution of research work with registration of the report according to the plan of scientific work of department.
2. Participation in experimental research with the preparation of demonstration materials (on the proposed topics).
3. Creation of illustrative materials (tables, graphs, drawings, slides, stands, etc.).
4. Conducting a bibliographic search of special literature.
5. Filling in the map of epidemiological examination of the center of infectious disease.

The list of theoretical issues for preparing students for final module control and semester final certification
Module 1. «Actual infectious diseases and clinical epidemiology»

1. The concept of "infection", "infectious process", "infectious disease". Features of infectious diseases.
2. Classification of infectious diseases.

3. Principles of diagnosis of infectious diseases.
4. Methods of specific diagnosis of infectious diseases.
5. Principles of prevention of infectious diseases.
6. Principles of treatment of infectious diseases.
7. General characteristics of infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism.
8. Typhoid fever, paratyphoid A and B: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
9. Cholera: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
10. Salmonellosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
11. Food toxicoinfections: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
12. Shigellosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
13. Botulism: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital.
14. General characteristics of infectious diseases of the respiratory tract.
15. Influenza. COVID 19 etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
16. Classification of human herpes viruses. General characteristics of herpesvirus diseases.
17. Herpes infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
18. Varicella. Shingles. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from the hospital.
19. Infectious mononucleosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
20. Features of the course of herpesvirus infections in patients with HIV / AIDS.
21. Measles: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, features of the course in adults, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
22. Rubella: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, features of the course in adults, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
23. Viral mumps: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, features of the course in adults, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
24. Diphtheria: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, the rules of discharge from an infectious hospital.
25. Meningococcal infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment of various clinical forms, emergency care at the prehospital stage, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
26. General characteristics of blood infectious diseases.
27. CAA: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
28. VGE: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
29. HBV: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
30. HCV: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
31. IOP: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

32. Chronic viral hepatitis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, prognosis.

33. HIV infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. The order of hospitalization, examination, medical examination.

34. AIDS-associated protozoan invasions: cryptosporidiosis, isosporosis, cerebral toxoplasmosis. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

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

36. Sentence: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles of treatment and prevention. The order of hospitalization.

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

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

39. Plague: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Preventive measures in the cell.

40. Anthrax: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Preventive measures in the cell.

41. Tularemia: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Preventive measures in the cell.

42. Fever Marburg, Ebola, Lassa: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

43. Definition of disinfection, its types and methods. Disinfection quality control.

44. Sterilization and its stages, quality control.

45. Calendar of preventive vaccinations of Ukraine. Legal aspects of vaccine prophylaxis.

46. Infection control in the hospital.

Module 2. "Syndromic and differential diagnosis of infectious diseases. **Tropical and parasitic diseases "**

1. Rights and responsibilities of a general practitioner in the detection, examination, treatment, hospitalization of infectious patients.
2. Principles of diagnosis and treatment of infectious patients.
3. Principles of prevention of infectious diseases.
4. Modern approaches to vaccine prevention. Vaccination calendar.
5. HIV infection: etiology and pathogenesis. Epidemiological aspects of HIV infection: mechanisms, ways and factors of pathogen transmission, risk groups.
6. Classification and clinical manifestations of HIV infection, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. The order of hospitalization, examination, medical examination.
7. AIDS-associated infections: bacterial, viral and parasitic. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
8. Bioethical, legal aspects of HIV / AIDS. Legislation in the provision of medical care to HIV / AIDS patients. Procedure for voluntary HIV testing and rules for completing informed consent.
9. Prevention of occupational HIV infection of healthcare workers.
10. Differential diagnosis of infectious and non-infectious diarrhea. Early diagnosis of infectious diarrhea.
11. Salmonellosis, food poisoning, botulism, Escherichia coli, campylobacteriosis, cholera, yersiniosis, viral diarrhea: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
12. Therapeutic and prophylactic drugs at the prehospital stage and in the treatment of patients with infectious diarrhea in the clinic and at home.
13. Differential diagnosis of infectious diseases, the course of which is characterized by jaundice syndrome, differential diagnosis of infectious and non-infectious jaundice.
14. Classification and causes of jaundice. General characteristics of suprahepatic, hepatic and cholestatic jaundice.
15. General approaches to the examination of patients with jaundice. Early clinical and epidemiological and laboratory criteria for viral hepatitis.
16. Clinical and epidemiological features of viral hepatitis A, B, C, D. C. Specific laboratory diagnosis of viral hepatitis.
17. Principles of treatment of acute and chronic viral hepatitis. Modern antiviral drugs for the treatment of parenteral viral hepatitis.
18. Acute hepatic encephalopathy, diagnosis, emergency care.
19. Prevention of viral hepatitis.

20. Differential diagnosis of infectious diseases with airway lesions.
21. Clinical and epidemiological and laboratory criteria of viral diseases with respiratory tract lesions: influenza, SARS, COVID-19, herpes infection, enterovirus diseases. Differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
22. Clinical and epidemiological and laboratory criteria for bacterial and fungal diseases with damage to the respiratory tract: meningococcal infection, chlamydia, mycoplasmosis. Differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
23. Tactics of a doctor for a patient with respiratory infections at the prehospital stage: the need and place of hospitalization, the possibility, duration and scope of examination and treatment in an outpatient setting.
24. Differential diagnosis of tonsillitis. Diphtheria: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
25. Differential diagnosis of diseases, the course of which is characterized by meningeal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases. Characteristics of meningeal syndrome. Diagnosis of bacterial (purulent) meningoencephalitis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, emergency care at the prehospital stage, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
26. Diagnosis of serous meningoencephalitis (caused by enteroviruses, herpes simplex viruses, Epstein-Barr virus, zoster virus, cytomegalovirus, arboviruses, etc.): etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, differential diagnosis, laboratory stage, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
27. Infectious and toxic shock in the clinic of infectious diseases: causes, mechanism of development, diagnosis, treatment tactics, emergency care.
28. Hypovolemic shock in the clinic of infectious diseases: causes, mechanism of development, diagnosis, treatment tactics, emergency care.
29. Edema of the brain and lungs in the clinic of infectious diseases: causes, mechanism of development, diagnosis, treatment tactics, emergency care.
30. Acute renal failure in the clinic of infectious diseases: causes, mechanism of development, diagnosis, treatment tactics, emergency care.
31. Acute encephalopathy in the clinic of infectious diseases: causes, mechanism of development, diagnosis, treatment tactics, emergency care.
32. Acute respiratory failure in the clinic of infectious diseases: causes, mechanism of development, diagnosis, treatment tactics, emergency care.
33. Principles of treatment, emergency care for patients with shock in the prehospital stage.
34. Protocols for providing emergency care in the development of complications of infectious diseases.
35. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis of malaria. Differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of malaria.
36. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics of helminthiases (hookworm, clonorchiasis, fascioliasis, paragonimiasis, strongyloidiasis, dracunculiasis).
37. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of filariasis.
38. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of schistosomiasis
39. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Lassa, Marburg, dengue, chikungunya, American hemorrhagic fevers).
40. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of phlebotomus fever.
41. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of arbovirus encephalitis

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

Module 1. «Actual infectious diseases and clinical epidemiology»

1. Be able to substantiate the preliminary clinical diagnosis of the most common infectious diseases with airborne and fecal-oral transmission mechanisms.
2. Be able to recognize complications and emergencies in patients with the most common infectious diseases with airborne and fecal-oral transmission mechanisms.
3. Be able to prescribe a plan of examination of patients with the most common infectious diseases with airborne and fecal-oral transmission mechanisms.
4. Carry out clinical and laboratory differential diagnosis of infectious diseases with airborne and fecal-oral transmission mechanisms.
5. Prescribe rational treatment to patients with infectious diseases with airborne and fecal-oral transmission mechanisms at different stages of medical care.
6. Be able to provide emergency care to patients with infectious diseases with airborne and fecal-oral transmission mechanisms.

7. Plan basic preventive measures for infectious diseases with airborne and fecal-oral transmission mechanisms.
8. Be able to substantiate the preliminary clinical diagnosis of acute viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.
9. Be able to recognize complications and emergencies in patients with acute viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.
10. Be able to prescribe a plan of examination for patients with acute viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.
11. Carry out clinical and laboratory differential diagnosis of acute and chronic viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.
12. Prescribe rational treatment to patients with acute viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.
13. Be able to provide emergency care to patients with acute viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.
14. Plan basic preventive measures for viral hepatitis, blood infections, infectious diseases with wound and multiple transmission mechanisms.
15. Evaluation of the quality of disinfection and sterilization.
16. Vaccination

Module 2. " Syndromic and differential diagnosis of infectious diseases. **Tropical and parasitic diseases "**

1. Interpret epidemiological and pathogenetic patterns, features of the clinical course, diagnosis and prevention of infectious diseases.
2. Determine indications for hospitalization, examination rules and discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
3. Be able to draw up medical records for an infectious patient.
4. Prescribe rational treatment to patients with the most common infectious diseases.
5. Plan basic preventive measures against infectious diseases.
6. Master the basic provisions of vaccination, sections of the Vaccination Calendar.
7. Determine indications and contraindications for preventive vaccinations.
8. Be able to organize vaccination at the medical site, draw up medical records for vaccinations.
9. Determine the tactics of emergency immunoprophylaxis against rabies and tetanus.
10. Interpret the results of general clinical, biochemical, immunological, specific laboratory and instrumental methods of examination in patients with HIV.
11. Interpret the normative documents of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, which regulate the procedure of voluntary testing, hospitalization, treatment, preventive measures, legal aspects of HIV infection.
12. Demonstrate skills of clinical and laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection.
13. Carry out differential diagnosis of HIV infection with the most common infectious diseases.
14. Prescribe rational treatment to patients with HIV / AIDS.
15. Plan basic HIV prevention measures.
16. Predict the effects of HIV on human health.
17. Demonstrate skills to prevent occupational HIV / AIDS of healthcare professionals
18. Demonstrate skills of differential diagnosis of infectious diseases associated with jaundice, sore throats, respiratory tract lesions, diarrhea and meningeal syndromes.
19. Demonstrate skills of differential diagnosis of infectious diseases with non-infectious ones.
20. To determine the tactics of hospitalization and isolation of patients with infectious diseases.
21. Demonstrate skills of clinical and laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases.
22. Interpret the results of specific methods of examination in infectious diseases.
23. Prescribe rational treatment to patients with infectious diseases at different stages of medical care.
24. Diagnose emergencies in infectious diseases with diarrheal, meningeal syndromes, sore throats, airway lesions, jaundice.
25. Determine treatment tactics in case of complications or emergencies in infectious diseases (acute respiratory failure, acute hepatic encephalopathy, infectious-toxic, hypovolemic, anaphylactic shocks, etc.) at the prehospital stage.

Form of final control of learning success - Final modular control

Current and final control system

Criteria for assessing current learning activities

The current assessment of students on relevant topics is carried out according to the traditional 4-point system ("excellent", "good", "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory") (Table 1)

Table 1.

Standardized generalized criteria for assessing the knowledge of higher education students in PSMU

For 4-point scale	Assessment in ECTS	Evaluation criteria

5 (excellent)	A	The student shows special creative abilities, is able to acquire knowledge independently, without the help of the teacher finds and processes the necessary information, is able to use the acquired knowledge and skills for decision-making in unusual situations, convincingly argues answers, independently reveals own talents and inclinations, possesses not less than 90 % of knowledge on the topic both during the survey and all types of control.
4 (good)	B	The student is fluent in the studied amount of material, applies it in practice, freely solves exercises and problems in standardized situations, independently corrects errors, the number of which is insignificant, has at least 85% knowledge of the topic as during the survey, and all types of control .
	C	The student is able to compare, summarize, systematize information under the guidance of a scientific and pedagogical worker, in general, independently apply it in practice, control their own activities; to correct mistakes, among which there are significant ones, to choose arguments to confirm opinions, has at least 75% of knowledge on the topic both during the survey and all types of control.
3 (satisfactory)	D	The student reproduces a significant part of the theoretical material, shows knowledge and understanding of the basic provisions with the help of research and teaching staff can analyze educational material, correct errors, among which there is a significant number of significant, has at least 65% knowledge of the topic, and all types of control.
	E	The student has the educational material at a level higher than the initial, a significant part of it reproduces at the reproductive level. has at least 60% knowledge of the topic both during the survey and all types of control.
2 (unsatisfactory)	FX	The student has the material at the level of individual fragments that make up a small part of the material, has less than 60% knowledge of the topic both during the survey and all types of control.
	F	The student has the material at the level of elementary recognition and reproduction of individual facts, elements, has less than 60% knowledge of the topic as during the survey, and all types of control.

Upon completion of the study of the last topic of the module, the teacher converts the average score for current performance (A) on the traditional four-point scale to the score for current performance from the module (A * 24) according to Table 2.

Table 2

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

Average score for current performance (A)	Points for current success in the module (A * 24)	Points for FMC from the module (A * 16)	Points for the module and / or exam (A * 24 + A * 16)	Category ECTS	By 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 satisfactory**
3.05	73	50	123		
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	**C**	**4 good**
3.55	85	57	142		
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 module control

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

Scores, which can be typed by the student based on the results of the final module control: maximum - 80, minimum - 50.

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

1. Carrying out of test control (within 30 minutes - performance of 30 test tasks of selective type with one correct answer).
2. Solving five situational problems with two questions in each problem for 20 minutes
3. Answer to one question from the list of questions for preparation for the final module control (for one student for 1 minute).

Tasks should be standardized and aimed at monitoring the achievement of ultimate goals by the student during the study of the module.

Checking the implementation of training sessions is carried out by the teacher in the control session as they are performed.

Assessment Criteria

The complex number of points that a student scores based on the results of the final module control has the following components:

1. By by the results of 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 questions of the situational task the student receives 2 points, ie 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 the questions from the list of questions to prepare for the final module control.

The final module control is considered credited if the student scored at least 50 points.

Applicants for higher education who during the study of the module had an average score of current grades from 4.50 to 5.0 are exempt from the FMC and automatically (by agreement) receive a final grade in accordance with the formula "Scores for the module and / or exam = (A * 24 + A * 16) »where A is the average score on a four-point scale, rounded to the nearest hundredth; in this case, the presence of the applicant at the FMC is mandatory.

The student can retake the FMC two times.

The grade for the discipline is set on the basis of the average number of points for the two modules, which are provided for by the discipline program.

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 laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods).
- work in focus groups, "brainstorming"; active discussion; method of modeling specific situations, role-playing games

Control methods

Oral interview: face-to-face, individual, combined, interview.
Written control: written test is carried out in the form of test (control) work, writing notes.
Test control: closed-form tests are used, which involve the choice of the answer from a certain number of options.
Programmable control is carried out by means of individual automated means.
Practical test: a test of practical professional skills and abilities during practical classes.

Methodical support

1. Working curriculum of the discipline;
2. Syllabus on discipline;
3. Plans of practical classes and self-directed work of students;
4. Methodical recommendations for the teacher;
5. Methodical instructions for self-directed work of students during preparation for a practical lesson and in class;

6. Test and control tasks for practical classes;
7. Questions and tasks to control the mastering of the module, a list of practical skills;
8. Medical histories, examination results, examination algorithms
9. Multimedia presentations of the lecture course of the department.

Recommended Books

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

www.moz.gov.ua
www.who.int
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: http://www.cdc.gov/

Developer (developers)

The syllabus was prepared by:
prof. Koval T.I., assoc.prof. Bodnar V.A.. ass.prof. Marchenko O.G.