

**PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
"INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF ECOLOGY AND MEDICINE"
Department of Surgery**

WORKING PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

"Child infectious diseases"

LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION Second (master's) level

DEGREE OF HIGHER EDUCATION Master's degree

BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE 22 Healthcare

SPECIALTY 222 Medicine

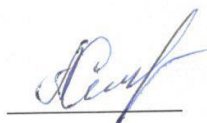
Reviewed and approved
at the meeting of the department of surgery
Protocol No. 1, dated August 31 , 2022

Kyiv 2022

Working program of educational discipline **Child infectious diseases** for the preparation of students of higher education of the second (master's) level of higher education in specialty 222 Medicine.

Agreed

The first vice-rector

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'OS', is written over a horizontal line.

(signature)

Oleksandra SOROKA

(initials and surname)

1. Abstract of the course

The subject of the discipline is children's infectious diseases. The educational discipline "Children's Infectious Diseases" is a mandatory component of the educational-professional program of professional training, studied by students of specialty 222 "Medicine" of the educational qualification "Master of Medicine", professional qualification "Doctor" during the 5th year of study.

Prerequisites :

- - Medical biology
- - Biological and bioorganic chemistry
- - Human anatomy
- - Histology, cytology and embryology
- - Physiology
- - Microbiology, virology and immunology
- - Pathomorphology
- - Pharmacology
- - Pediatric propaedeutics
- - Pediatrics
- Obstetrics and gynecology
- Neurology
- Dermatology, venereology

Current training components:

- - Pediatrics
- - Infectious diseases
- - Epidemiology and principles of evidence-based medicine
- - Emergency and urgent medical care

Post-requisites:

- - Pediatrics
- - Internal medicine
- - Infectious diseases
- - General practice (family medicine)

Purpose : The student acquires knowledge and mastery of professional competences and skills in children's infectious diseases on the basis of competences obtained during the study of previous disciplines.

2. Competencies and program learning outcomes

general competence (ZK)	
ZK-1	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
ZK-2	Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.
ZK-3	Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
ZK-4	Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
ZK-5	Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
ZK-6	Ability to make informed decisions.
ZK-7	Ability to work in a team.
ZK-8	Ability to interpersonal interaction.
ZK-10	Ability to use information and communication technologies.

ZK-11	Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.
ZK-12	Determination and persistence in relation to assigned tasks and assumed responsibilities.
Professionals competence (FC)	
FC-1	Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.
FC-2	Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.
FC-3	Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.
FC-4	The ability to determine the necessary regime of work and rest in the treatment and prevention of diseases.
FC-5	The ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment and prevention of diseases.
FC-6	Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment and prevention of diseases.
FC-7	Ability to diagnose emergency conditions.
FC-8	Ability to determine tactics and provide emergency medical care.
FC-10	Ability to perform medical manipulations.
FC-11	Ability to solve medical problems in new or unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information, taking into account aspects of social and ethical responsibility.
FC-13	Ability to carry out sanitary and hygienic and preventive measures.
FC-14	Ability to plan and carry out preventive and anti-epidemic measures for infectious diseases.
FC-16	Ability to maintain medical documentation, including electronic forms.
FC-17	The ability to assess the impact of the environment, socio-economic and biological determinants on the state of health of an individual, family, population.
FC-21	It is clear and unambiguous to convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to people who are studying.
FC-24	Adherence to ethical principles when working with patients and laboratory animals.
FC-25	Adherence to professional and academic integrity, to be responsible for the reliability of the obtained scientific results.
Software the results teaching (PRN)	
PRN-1	Have thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. To be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge. To be responsible for professional development, the ability for further professional training with a high level of autonomy.
PRN-3	Specialized conceptual knowledge, which includes scientific achievements in the field of health care and is the basis for conducting research, critical understanding of problems in the field of medicine and related interdisciplinary problems.
PRN-4	Identify and identify leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1); according to standard methods, using preliminary data of the patient's history, data of the patient's examination, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2).
PRN-5	Collect complaints, history of life and diseases, evaluate psychomotor and physical development of the patient, state of organs and systems of the body, based on the

	results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information regarding the diagnosis (according to list 4), taking into account the age of the patient.
PRN-6	Establish the final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the control of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution (according to list 2) .
PRN-7	Assign and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) examination methods (laboratory, functional and/or instrumental) (according to list 4) of patients with diseases of organs and body systems for differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2).
PRN-8	Determine the main clinical syndrome or what determines the severity of the condition of the victim/injured (according to list 3) by making a reasoned decision and assessing the person's condition under any circumstances (in the conditions of a health care institution, outside its borders), including in conditions of emergency and hostilities, in field conditions, in conditions of lack of information and limited time.
PRN-9	Determine the nature and principles of treatment (conservative, operative) of patients with diseases (according to list 2), taking into account the patient's age, in the conditions of a health care institution, outside its borders and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in field conditions, on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes, in case of the need to expand the standard scheme, be able to justify personalized recommendations under the control of the head physician in the conditions of a medical institution.
PRN-10	Determine the necessary mode of work, rest and nutrition on the basis of the final clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.
PRN-14	Determine tactics and provide emergency medical care in emergency situations (according to list 3) in limited time in accordance with existing clinical protocols and treatment standards.
PRN-17	Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5) in the conditions of a medical institution, at home or at work based on a previous clinical diagnosis and/or indicators of the patient's condition by making a reasoned decision, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms.
PRN-18	To determine the state of functioning and limitations of a person's vital activities and the duration of incapacity for work with the preparation of relevant documents, in the conditions of a health care institution, based on data about the disease and its course, peculiarities of the person's professional activity, etc. Maintain medical documentation regarding the patient and the contingent of the population on the basis of regulatory documents.
PRN-19	Plan and implement a system of anti-epidemic and preventive measures regarding the occurrence and spread of diseases among the population.
PRN-20	Analyze the epidemiological situation and carry out measures for mass and individual, general and local prevention of infectious diseases.
PRN-21	Search for the necessary information in the professional literature and databases of other sources, analyze, evaluate and apply this information.
PRN-22	Apply modern digital technologies, specialized software, and statistical methods of data analysis to solve complex healthcare problems.

PRN-23	Assess the impact of the environment on human health in order to assess the morbidity of the population.
PRN-24	To organize the necessary level of individual safety (own and the persons he cares for) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.
PRN-25	It is clear and unambiguous to convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists.
PRN-27	Communicate freely in the national and English languages, both orally and in writing to discuss professional activities, research and projects.
PRN-29	Plan, organize and carry out measures for the specific prevention of infectious diseases, including in accordance with the National calendar of preventive vaccinations, both mandatory and recommended. Manage vaccine residues, organize additional vaccination campaigns, including immunoprophylaxis measures.

The discipline program is structured on the ECTS module , which includes 4 subdivisions.

CURRICULUM

The structure of the academic discipline	Number of hours, of them			Year of study	type of control
	In total	Auditory			
		Lecture	Practice Classes		
ECTS loans	2.0			4,5	
Credit: Module 1 (4 subdivisions)	60 hours - 3.0 cr.	4	36	20	Diff. test
Hours in general	60	4	36	20	

Program content

Subsection 1. Children's droplet infections

Topic 1. Cyrus. Rubella. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic of typical forms, complications. Congenital rubella. Principles of treatment. Specific prevention. Anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection.

Topic 2. Chickenpox. Scarlet fever. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic of typical forms, complications. Principles of treatment. Anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection.

Topic 3. Mumps infection. Whooping cough. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic of typical forms, complications. Principles of treatment. Anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection.

Topic 4. Diphtheria. Infectious mononucleosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathomorphological features of various forms. Classification, clinic of typical forms, complications. Diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Specific prevention. Anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection.

Subsection 2. Infectious diseases of the nervous system and SARS in children

Topic 5. Meningococcal infection. Enterovirus infection. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic of various forms. Complication. Diagnostics. Consequences. Principles of treatment. Specific prevention and anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection.

Topic 6. Acute respiratory viral infections (influenza, parainfluenza, adenovirus, respiratory syncytial, rhinovirus infection) Etiology, epidemiological features, pathogenesis. Clinical forms. Complication. Diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention. Features of the clinical course, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of influenza A/ H1N1.

Subsection 3. Acute intestinal infections and viral hepatitis.

Topic 7. Shigellosis. Salmonellosis. Escherichia. Staphylococcal enterocolitis. Viral diarrhea. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic of typical forms in children of different ages. Complication. Laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Topic 8. Viral hepatitis A, B, C, D and others Etiology, epidemiological features, pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic of various forms. Laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Subsection 4. HIV/AIDS, AIDS-opportunistic infections, TORCH-infections

Topic 9. HIV/AIDS in children. AIDS-opportunistic infections (pneumocystis, candidiasis, cryptococcal infection and others) Epidemiological features in children. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of AIDS-opportunistic infections. Principles of treatment. Prevention of congenital HIV infection. Peculiarities of managing pediatric patients in the terminal stage of the disease, counseling, care, psychological, spiritual and social support of the patient and his relatives.

Topic 10. TORCH infections (toxoplasmosis, cytomegalovirus infection, herpes infection) Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Clinic of acquired and congenital forms. Laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention.

a. Structure educational disciplines

Name	That's all	Lectures	Practical	Individual work
1	2	3	4	6
Topic 1. Cyrus. Rubella.	7	1	4	2
Topic 2. Chickenpox. Scarlet fever.	7	1	4	2
Topic 3. Mumps infection. Whooping cough.	7		3	4
Topic 4. Diphtheria. Infectious mononucleosis.	7		3	4
Topic 5. Meningococcal infection. Enterovirus infection.	9	2	3	4
Topic 6. Acute respiratory viral infections (influenza, parainfluenza, adenovirus, respiratory syncytial, rhinovirus infection)	9	2	3	4
Topic 7. Shigellosis. Salmonellosis. Escherichia. Staphylococcal enterocolitis. Viral diarrhea.	8		4	4
Topic 8. Viral hepatitis A, B, C, D and others	10	2	4	4
Topic 9. HIV/AIDS in children. AIDS-opportunistic infections (pneumocystis, candidiasis, cryptococcal infection and others)	10	2	4	4
Topic 10. TORCH infections (toxoplasmosis, cytomegalovirus infection, herpes infection)	8		4	4
Differential calculation	8		4	4
That's all hours	90	10	40	40

b. Topics of lectures

No	Topic	How many hours
1	Children's droplet infections: measles, rubella, chicken pox, scarlet fever	2
2	Meningococcal infection	2
3	Acute respiratory viral infections	2
4	Viral herpes	2
5	HIV/AIDS in children	2
	Together	10

c. Topics practical classes

No. z/p	Topic	K-t hours
1	Measles. Rubella.	4
2	Varicella. Scarlet fever.	4
3	Mumps infection. Whooping cough	3
4	Diphtheria. Infectious mononucleosis.	3
5	Meningococcal infection. Enterovirus infection.	3
6	Acute respiratory viral infections (influenza, parainfluenza, adenovirus, respiratory syncytial, rhinovirus infection)	3
7	Shigellosis. Salmonellosis. Escherichia. Staphylococcal enterocolitis. Viral diarrhea.	4
8	Viral hepatitis A, B, C, D and others	4
9	HIV/AIDS in children. AIDS-opportunistic infections (pneumocystis, candidiasis, cryptococcal infection and others)	4
10	TORCH infections (toxoplasmosis, cytomegalovirus infection, herpes infection)	4
	Differential calculation	4
	That's all hours	40

d. Independent work

No. z/p	Topic	K-t hours
1	Preparation for practical classes	21
2	Treatment of the patient, writing of medical history	15
3	Preparation to the differential calculation	4
	That's all hours	40

e. Individual tasks.

Individual tasks are one of the forms of organization of training, which aims to deepen, generalize and consolidate the knowledge that students receive in the learning process, as well as the application of this knowledge in practice. Individual tasks are performed by students independently under the guidance of the teacher.

Individual tasks include: writing abstracts and creating multimedia presentations with reports at meetings of the scientific student circle of the department, participation in the production of macro- and micropreparations, participation in the scientific and research work of the department, participation in writing theses and articles for reports at student scientific conferences.

List of tasks for individual student work: Defense of an individual research project, participation in the work of a student scientific circle and speeches at scientific forums; participation in the student Olympiad in discipline; selection of video and audio materials from sections of the academic discipline; selection of materials and creation of a presentation on a relevant topic or section of the discipline.

f. Teaching methods

According to the sources of knowledge, teaching methods are used: verbal - story, explanation, lecture, instruction; visual - demonstration, illustration; practical - practical work, problem solving. According to the nature of the logic of knowledge, methods are used: analytical, synthetic, analytical-synthetic, inductive, deductive. According to the level of independent mental activity, the following methods are used: problem-based, searching, research.

1. Verbal methods: lecture, conversation;
2. Visual methods: illustration, demonstration , demonstration at the patient's bedside.
3. Practical methods: performing practical work and solving situational tasks to develop skills and abilities; simulation training.
4. Students' independent work on understanding and assimilation of new material
5. Use of control and educational computer programs
6. Innovative teaching methods: Case-based learning (Learning through the analysis of a clinical case, situations); brain storm; educational discussion; educational debate; role play; team-based learning; think-pair-share .

The types of training according to the curriculum are: lectures; practical training; independent work for education seekers .

8. Control methods

Current control is carried out on the basis of control theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities.

Forms of current control are: *in the* dream survey (frontal, individual, combined), interview; **practical verification of professional skills** (carried out based on the results of solving clinical cases, working with medical documentation, performing practical skills, working at the patient 's bedside); **test control** ("open" and "closed" test tasks).

Current control is mandatory. During the evaluation of mastering of each topic from all disciplines of the curriculum for the current educational activity, the student is given grades on a 4-point (traditional scale) taking into account the approved evaluation criteria for the discipline. All types of work provided by the curriculum are taken into account. The applicant must receive a grade in each subject. The teacher conducts a survey of each student in the group at each lesson and assigns a grade in the journal of attendance and student performance according to the traditional scale ("5", "4", "3", "2").

When evaluating the applicant's current educational activity, 20% of the evaluation is independent work, which takes into account knowledge of the subject of independent study and performance of work in the notebook.

The final (summary) control is carried out :

- in the form of a written test, which includes test tasks, theoretical questions
- control of practical skills (solving clinical cases, protection of medical history, assessment of the correctness of the performance of practical skills - a practical-oriented exam.

According to the specifics of professional training, preference is given to test and practically oriented control.

9. Form of final control of study success .

The final control of the discipline is carried out on the basis of theoretical control knowledge, practical skills and abilities.

Differential assessment is a form of final control of the student's assimilation of theoretical and practical material from the academic discipline.

10. Scheme of accrual and distribution of points received by students of education

The maximum number of points for a discipline is 200 points. The ratio between the results of the evaluation of the current educational activity and the final control of knowledge is 60% and 40%.

The study of the discipline ends with a final control in the form of a differential assessment.

Only those students who do not have academic debt (all missed classes have been completed) and whose average score for the current educational activity in the academic discipline is at least "3" are admitted to the differential credit.

The maximum number of points that a student can score for the current educational activity for admission to the exam is 120 points and is defined as the sum of the arithmetic average of all grades received in the semester.

The minimum number of points that a student must score for the current educational activity for admission to the exam is 72 points. Recalculation of the average grade for the current academic performance (on a 120-point scale) in the table. 1.

Table 1.

Recalculation of the average grade for the current academic performance in a multi-point scale for disciplines ending with an exam

4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale
5	120	4.29	103	3.58	86
4.96	119	4.25	102	3.54	85
4.92	118	4.21	101	3.50	84
4.87	117	4.17	100	3.46	83
4.83	116	4.12	99	3.42	82
4.79	115	4.08	98	3.37	81
4.75	114	4.04	97	3.33	80
4.71	113	4.00	96	3.29	79
4.67	112	3.96	95	3.25	78
4.62	111	3.92	94	3.21	77
4.58	110	3.87	93	3.17	76
4.54	109	3.83	92	3.12	75
4.50	108	3.79	91	3.08	74
4.46	107	3.75	90	3.04	73
4.42	106	3.71	89	3	72
4.37	105	3.67	88	Less than 3	Not enough
4.33	104	3.62	87		

The maximum number of points that a student can score when taking the exam is 80 (the minimum number is at least 50).

Discipline assessment is defined comprehensively as the sum of points for the current educational activity and points for the exam.

From the allocated 120 points for the current educational activity, 4 to 12 additional points are allocated for the assessment of individual independent work of higher education applicants, according to the work curriculum. Encouragement points are added to the final grade for the discipline at the end of its study.

Points with disciplines for students, which successfully completed the program are converted into the national scale and ECTS system (Table 2).

Table 2

Scale assessment: national and ECTS

Total points for all types educational activity	Evaluation of ECTS	Rating by national scale	
		for exam, diploma	for offset
180-200	A	perfectly	counted
160-179	B	okay	
150-159	C	satisfactorily	
130-149	D		
120-129	E	unsatisfactorily with the possibility of refolding	not counted with possibility rearrangement
50-119	FX		unsatisfactorily with mandatory repeated studying the discipline
0-49	F		

11. Methodological support

1. Working curriculum of the discipline;
2. Plans of lectures, practical classes and independent work of students;
3. Abstracts of lectures on the discipline;
4. Methodical instructions for practical classes for students;
5. Methodical materials that ensure independent work of students;
6. Test and control tasks for practical classes;
7. List of exam questions

12. List of exam questions.

Introduction to infectious disease. Infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism

1. Concepts of "infection", "infectious process", "infectious disease". Features of infectious diseases.
2. The main stages of the development of infectious diseases. Scientific contribution of domestic and foreign scientists to the study of infectious diseases.
3. Classification of infectious diseases.
4. Principles of diagnosis of infectious diseases.
5. Methods of specific diagnosis of infectious diseases.
6. Preventive measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases.
7. Principles of treatment of infectious diseases.
8. The structure and mode of operation of the infectious disease hospital. Indications for hospitalization, rules for examination and discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Peculiarities of maintaining medical documentation.
9. General characteristics of infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism.
10. General characteristics of infectious diseases of the respiratory tract.
11. Influenza: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis. Indications for hospitalization.
12. Parainfluenza: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
13. Adenovirus disease: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
14. MS infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
15. Rhinovirus infection: 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. Herpetic infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

18. Varicella. Herpes zoster. 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. Peculiarities 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, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis. 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, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis. 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, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis. 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, principles of immunoprophylaxis. The procedure for hospitalization, the rules for 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. Procedure for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

26. ITSH: definition, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles of treatment, emergency care at the pre-hospital stage.

27. Edema-swelling of the brain (NNGM) : definition, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles of treatment, emergency care at the pre-hospital stage.

28. Respiratory mycoplasmosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment of various clinical forms, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

29. Ornithosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment of various clinical forms, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

30. Legionellosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment of various clinical forms, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

31. Acute respiratory failure: definition, classification, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles of treatment, emergency care at the prehospital stage.

32. General characteristics of blood infectious diseases.

33. VHA: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, immunoprophylaxis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from the hospital.

34. 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.

35. HBV: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. Differential diagnosis of jaundice.

39. Fulminant viral hepatitis: pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles of treatment.

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

41. HIV infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. The procedure of hospitalization, examination, dispensation.

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

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

13. List of educational and methodical literature.

The main one literature:

1. Atlas children's infectious diseases Red Book = Ed Book Atlas of Pediatric Infectious Diseases / Carol J. Baker; translation of the 3rd Eng. edition (edited by Prof. S.O. Kramarev). - Two languages. - Kyiv. - Medicine. - 2019. - 744 p.

2. Immunoprophylaxis infectious diseases: educational and methodical manual / L.I. Chernyshova, F.I. Lapii, A.P. Volokha and others. — 2nd edition. - Kyiv. - Medicine. - 2019. - 320 p.

3. Infectious diseases in children: a textbook / S.O. Kramarev, O.B. Nadraga, L.V. Pipa and others. ;under the editorship S.O. Kramaryova, O.B. Nadragi — 2nd ed., ed. — K.: VSV "Medicine". — 2016. — 392 p. + 14 p. color incl.

4. Infectious diseases in children: textbook (university IV p. and.) / L.I. Chernyshova, A.P. Volokha, A.V. Bondarenko etc.; under the editorship L.I. Chernyshova. — 2nd ed., Ex. — Kyiv. - Medicine. - 2017. - 1022 p.

5. Order Ministry of Health of Ukraine from 23.04.2019 No 958 "About introduction changes to Calendarpreventive vaccinations in Ukraine"

6. Emergency infectious disease: a study guide (University III-IV years) / V.M. Kozko, A.V. Bondarenko, H.O. Straw man and others; by ed. V.M. goat — 2nd kind. — Kyiv. — Medicine. - 2018. — 120 p.

7. Protocol treatment meningococemia in children: order Ministry of Health of Ukraine No 737 from 12 October2009 r. / Ministry of Defense health of Ukraine. - K.: Ministry of Health of Ukraine, 2009. — 17 p.

8. Feigin and Cherry's Textbook of Pediatric Infectious Diseases 7th Edition. SAUNDERS. -2013. - 3904 p.

9. Nelson textbook 21st Edition by Robert M. Kliegman, MD, Richard E. Behrman, MD, Hal B.Jensen, MD and Bonita F. Stanton, MD. Publisher: SAUNDERS. 2019. — 4264

Auxiliary:

1. Atlas of infectious diseases. Second edition. Andreychyn M.A., Kopcha V.S., Kramarev

S.O.and others / for ed. Andreychyna MA. Ternopil: TDMU, 2017. - 248 p.

2. Bogadelnikov I.V. Differential diagnosis of infectious diseases in children. - Donetsk. – 2013. - 712 p.
3. Duda O.K. Herpetic and herpesvirus infection. Training manual for doctors.// Duda O.K., Krasnov M.I., Kozko V.M. – Kyiv: NMAPO, 2015. - 96 with.
4. Clinical attitude "Medical help children, sick on HIV infection" (accepted meeting children's infectious disease doctors / pediatricians regional centers prevention and struggle with AIDS March 19, 2013).
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6. OK. Duda Immunocorrection of patients with coronavirus infection and its effectiveness / O.K. Duda, V.O. Boyko, L.P. Kotsyubailo // Health society, no 1-2, 2017 r., 75-79 p.
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14. Informational resource:

1. Medscape Pediatrics: <https://www.medscape.com/pediatrics> _
2. Pubmed portal: <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>
3. UpToDate: <https://www.uptodate.com/home> _
4. *British Medical Journal Learning*: <https://new-learning.bmj.com/>
5. Center control diseases: <https://www.cdc.gov/> _
6. The European Academy of Paediatrics: <https://www.eapaediatrics.eu/>
7. The American Academy of Pediatrics: <https://www.aappublications.org/> _
8. European Pediatric Association/Union of National European Pediatric Societies and Associations: <http://www.epa-une psa.org/>