

**PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION  
"INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF ECOLOGY AND MEDICINE"  
Department of internal medicine with a course in psychiatry and narcology**

**WORKING PROGRAM  
EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE**

**"Infectious diseases"**

**LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION** Second (master's) level  
**DEGREE OF HIGHER EDUCATION** Master  
**FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE** 22 Health care  
**SPECIALTY** 222 Medicine

Reviewed and approved  
at the meeting of the Academic Council  
Protocol No. 1, dated August 01, 2017

**Kiev 2017**

Work program in the discipline " **Infectious diseases** " for the training of students of the second (master's) higher education level of higher education in specialty 222 Medicine.

**Description of the academic discipline**

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, direction of training, educational qualification level	Characteristic academic discipline
		Full-time teaching
Number of credits 6.0	Branch of knowledge <b>22 "Health care"</b>	Full course
	Specialty: <b>222 "Medicine"</b>	
<b>Modules 5</b>	<b>Qualifications of the educational "Master of Medicine"</b>	<b>A year of training</b>
ECTS credits - 6.0		<b>IV</b>
		<b>Semester</b>
		<b>VII, VIII</b>
		<b>Lectures</b>
the total number of180 hours	<b>Form of education:</b> daytime  <b>Type of discipline:</b> mandatory	<b>20 hours</b>
		<b>Practical</b>
		<b>90 hours</b>
		<b>Laboratory</b>
		<b>-</b>
		<b>Individual work</b>
		<b>70 hours</b>
		<b>Type of control:</b>
		<b>Diff. settlement</b>

*Content sections:*

1. Introduction to the course of infectiology. Infectious fecal-oral diseases mechanism gears
2. Infectious airborne diseases gear mechanism
3. Viral hepatitis. HIV infection
4. Infectious diseases with wound and multiple mechanisms gears
5. Infectious transmissible diseases. mechanism gears

Types of educational activity students according to the curriculum there are:

a) lectures, b) practical classes, c) independent work of students (SRS).

## **THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE "INFECTIOUS DISEASES"**

### **Specialty "Medicine" (222)**

1. Purpose ( final goals ) study educational Disciplines " Infectious diseases " established on the basis educational and professional programs (OPP) of training master's degree Final objectives study disciplines formulated from the point of view logic preparation master's degree as general in relation to specific ones goals. Final objectives educational disciplines defined in block i content OPP sections.

2. Competencies and results training, formation whose helps discipline ( interrelationship with normative content preparation acquirers higher education, formulated in terms results studying in the Standard ).

Integral competence - ability to solve complex tasks and problems in the industry protection health in the specialty "Medicine" in professional activity or in process learning that. provides carrying out research and/ or implementation innovations and characterized uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

#### **2.1. general competence**

ZK1	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis
ZK2	Knowledge and understanding objective areas and understanding profession
ZK3	Ability communicate in the national language
ZK5	Ability to adapt and accept justified solution in the new situations
ZK6	Ability work in a team
ZK8	Ability evaluate and provide quality performed works
ZK9	With date act on the basis of ethical considerations, socially responsibly and consciously.

#### **2.2. Professional competences of the specialty:**

SK1	Skills communication and clinical examination the patient
SK2	Ability determine list necessary clinical laboratory and instrumental research and evaluate their the results
SK3	Ability establish preliminary and clinical diagnosis disease
SK4	Ability determine principles treatment diseases, the necessary regime of work and rest, and the nature of nutrition
SK5	Ability diagnose urgent state

SK6	Ability determine tactics and provide emergency medical help
SK8	Ability perform medical manipulation
SK10	Ability to plan and conduct sanitary and hygienic and preventive measures
SK11	Ability to plan and conduct preventive and anti-epidemic measures regarding infectious diseases.
SK12	Ability determine management tactics persons that. are subject to dispensary supervision
SK13	Ability conduct examination working capacity.
SK14	Ability to conduct medical documentation.

### 2.3 Program learning outcomes for the discipline:

PRN 1	Possess the skills of communication and clinical examination of the patient. Collect data on the patient's complaints, medical history, life history
PRN 2	Evaluate information about the diagnosis using a standard procedure, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies. Determine the list of necessary clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results (according to list 4)
PRN 3	Select the leading clinical symptom or syndrome (according to list 1). Establish a preliminary diagnosis, carry out differential diagnosis and determine the clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2)
PRN 4	Determine the principles of treatment of diseases, the necessary regime of work and rest, the nature of nutrition (according to list 2)
PRN 5	Diagnose emergency conditions (according to list 3)
PRN 6	Determine tactics and provide emergency medical assistance (according to list 3)
PRN 8	Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5)
PRN 10	Plan and carry out sanitary and hygienic and preventive measures
PRN 11	Plan and carry out preventive and anti-epidemic measures for infectious diseases (according to list 2)
PRN 12	Determine the management tactics of persons subject to dispensary supervision (children, pregnant women, workers whose professions require a mandatory dispensary examination)
PRN 13	To conduct an examination of working capacity
PRN 14	Keep medical records
PRN 17	Plan, carry out and analyze activities related to the organization and integration of providing medical care to the population

PRN 18	To comply with the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in their professional activities
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Detailing of competences in accordance with the NRK descriptors  
in the form of " Matrix competence »  
" Matrix of competences"

No	Competence	Knowledge	Skill	Communication	Autonomy and responsibility
1	Ability apply knowledge in practical situations	Have specialized conceptual knowledge acquired from. process teaching	Be able to solve complex tasks and problems which arise in professional activity	It is clear and clear reporting own conclusions, knowledge and explanations that. their justify. to specialists and non-specialists	To be responsible for adoption decisions in complex conditions
2	Ability to assessment results laboratory t a instrumental of research	Have specialized knowledge about a person, her organs and systems, to know standard methods carrying out laboratory and instrumental of research	Be able analyze the results laboratory and instrumental of research and on them based on to evaluate information of diagnosis the patient (for list 4)	Justified appoint and evaluate the results laboratory and instrumental of research (according to list 4)	Carry responsibility for accepting decision of assessment results laboratory and instrumental of research
3	Ability to choose strategies communication ; ability work in a team ; skills interpersonal interaction	Know tactics and strategies communication, laws and methods communicative behavior	Be able choose methods and strategies communication to provide effective team work	Use strategies communication and skills interpersonal interaction	To be responsible for choice and tactics method of communication
4	Ability apply knowledge in practical situations	Know the methods application of knowledge in solving practical questions	Be able use knowledge in various practical situations	Establish connections vertical and horizontal depending. from practical situations	Be responsible for timeliness accepted solutions in the data situations

5	Ability to installation previous clinical diagnosis disease	Mothers are specialized knowledge about a person, her organs and systems ; knowledge standard methods examination ; algorithms diagnostics diseases algorithms selection leading symptoms of syndromes (according to list 1); preliminary and clinical diagnoses (according to list 2); knowledge methods laboratory and instrumental examination (according to list 3 ) knowledge of condition assessment a person	Be able conduct physical examination the patient; be able accept justified decision of selection leading clinical symptom and syndrome; be able put previous diagnosis disease (for list 2); appoint laboratory and instrumental examination patient (according to list 3) by application standard methods	Based on regulatory documents to conduct medical documentation of the patient (map outpatient/ stationary patient, etc. )	Adhering to ethical and legal norms, bear responsibility for accepting substantiated solutions and actions of correctness installed previous clinical diagnosis disease
6	Skills collection information about the patient	Mothers are specialized knowledge about a person, her organs and systems, to know methods and standard schemes survey and physical examination the patient	Be able to hold a conversation with by the patient on the basis algorithms and standards, using standard methods conduct a physical examination the patient Be able to evaluate state of health a person	To enter status information health human, to the corresponding medical documentation	To be responsible for quality gathering received information, on based on interviews, surveys, examinations, palpations, percussion bodies and systems and timely appreciation state: health human, and acceptance. relevant measures

7	Ability to definition principles and nature of treatment diseases	Have specialized knowledge of algorithms and standard schemes and treatment diseases (for list 2)	Be able determine principles and character treatment disease (according to list 2)	Form and convey to patient and specialists own conclusions of principles and nature of treatment (for list 2)	To be responsible for accepting decision of principles and nature of treatment disease (for list 2)
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## CONTENTS OF THE PROGRAM INFECTIOUS DISEASES Specialty "medicine" (222)

During training students should conduct curation patients with the following diseases and conditions:

- Infectious fecal- oral diseases mechanism transfers \*
- Infectious airborne diseases. mechanism transfers \*
- Viral hepatitis \*
- Infectious diseases with wound and multiple mechanism transfers \*
- Infectious transmissible diseases. mechanism transfers \*

Note: \* - list nosological units see relevant topics of the lesson.

Organization educational process has to ensure the participation of students in management of at least 2/3 of inpatients patients. If there is no opportunities to provide curation patients with diagnoses according to the topic of the class, students fill up study history diseases from diseases relevant topic. Necessity writing such stories is defined assistant / associate professor (responsible for educational and methodical work) on the basis weekly data review of availability relevant patients in departments.

Daily protocols examination of patients by students provided to the associate professor/ assistant for control. Docents / assistants make sure that every student received necessary competence in the following areas: questioning the patient, physical examination, oral report, acceptance diagnostic solutions and definitions treatment tactics ( critical thinking ), filling documentation.

### Introduction to the course of infectiology Infectious fecal- oral diseases mechanism transfers

ACCORDING TO WITH REQUIREMENTS EDUCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL PROGRAMS STUDENTS SHOULD:	
knows and understands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• symptoms and course of diseases;</li> <li>• methods of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures appropriate for specific disease states;</li> <li>• environmental and epidemiological determinants of the most frequent disease;</li> <li>• rules of conduct in the event of the detection of an infectious disease;</li> <li>• basis rules of prevention, rules of conduct in the case of occupational exposure on dangerous and harmful factors;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• causes, symptoms, principles of diagnosis, therapeutic and prophylactic management in the most common bacterial, viral, parasitic and fungal diseases, including pneumococcal infections, viral hepatitis, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), sepsis and hospital infections;</li> <li>• epidemiological problems of infectious diseases in the world and in Poland;</li> <li>• causes and symptoms a) HIV infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome b) hepatotropic virus infections with HAV, HBV, HCV, HCV c) tick-borne diseases d) zoonoses e) anaerobic infections f) organ mycoses g) infectious diseases of childhood h) fever of unknown origin i) sepsis and septic shock j) infectious diseases of the central nervous system k) tetanus and botulism l) selected tropical diseases m) acute gastrointestinal infections n) influenza and SARS;</li> <li>• symptoms and rules for managing infectious diseases that are life-threatening;</li> <li>• principles of immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases;</li> <li>• principles of diagnostics of infectious diseases and can interpret the results;</li> <li>• basics of therapy of selected infectious diseases a) antibiotic therapy of selected bacterial infections b) use of antiretroviral drugs in HIV c) treatment of chronic hepatitis B and C d) the use of antiviral drugs in selected clinical situations;</li> <li>• indications and rules for performing lumbar puncture and assisting in the performance of the procedure;</li> <li>• the indications and rules for performing liver biopsy and assists in performing procedure;</li> </ul>
Can:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interpret the concept of "infectious". diseases ". Determine place infectious diseases in the system medical knowledge, basic stages development infectiology as a science;</li> <li>• learn principles classification infectious diseases;</li> <li>• interpret epidemiological and pathogenetic regularities, features clinical course, diagnosis and prevention infectious diseases;</li> <li>• determine indications for hospitalization, rules of examination and discharge patients with infectious diseases inpatient ;</li> <li>• be able to issue medical documentation for an infectious patient;</li> <li>• analyze epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features infectious diseases with fecal- oral mechanism transmission ;</li> <li>• demonstrate skills clinical and laboratory diagnostics most common infectious diseases with fecal- oral mechanism transmission and theirs complications ;</li> <li>• conduct differential diagnosis most common infectious diseases with fecal- oral mechanism transmission ;</li> <li>• identify medical problems and prioritize medical management;</li> <li>• plan the diagnostic procedure and interpret its results;</li> <li>• implement appropriate and safe therapeutic treatment and predict its effects;</li> <li>• communicate with the patient and his family in an atmosphere of trust,</li> </ul>



taking into account the needs of the patient;

- communicate and share knowledge with colleagues in a team;
- critically evaluate the results of scientific research and adequately justify the position;
- carry out a medical history with an adult patient;
- conduct a full and targeted physical examination of an adult patient;
- assess the general condition, state of consciousness and awareness of the patient;
- recognize immediate life-threatening conditions;
- evaluate and describe the somatic and mental state of the patient;
- perform differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of adults and children;
- plan diagnostic, therapeutic and prophylactic procedures;
- qualify the patient for home and hospital treatment;
- interpret the results of laboratory tests and identify the causes of abnormalities;
- plan the management of exposure to blood-borne infections;
- qualify the patient for vaccination;
- make smear tests for malaria;
- assist in the performance of the following procedures and medical procedures: 1) transfusion of blood and blood-derived products, 2) drainage of the pleural cavity, 3) puncture of the pericardial sac, 4) puncture of the peritoneal cavity, 5) lumbar puncture, 6) fine-needle biopsy, 7) epidermal tests, 8) intradermal and scarification tests and interpret their results
- appoint rational treatment patients with the most common infectious fecal- oral diseases mechanism transfer to different stages medical assistance ;
- determine the tactics of hospitalization and isolation patients with the most common intestinal infectious diseases ;
- determine treatment tactics in the case complications or urgent states in infectious diseases with fecal- oral mechanism transmission at the pre-hospital stage ;
- plan the main ones preventive measures regarding intestinal infectious diseases;
- to predict consequences fecal- oral infectious diseases mechanism transfer to health a person;
- analyze epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features infectious diseases from air-drop mechanism transmission ;
- demonstrate skills clinical and laboratory diagnostics infectious diseases from air-drop mechanism transmission and theirs complications ;
- conduct differential diagnosis most common infectious diseases from air-drop mechanism transmission ;
- diagnose urgent states with infectious respiratory diseases ways ;
- appoint rational treatment patients with infectious diseases airborne diseases. mechanism transfer to different stages medical assistance ;
- determine the tactics of hospitalization and isolation patients with

- infectious diseases airborne diseases. mechanism transmission ;
- determine treatment tactics in the case complications or urgent states in infectious respiratory diseases ways in pre-hospital stage ;
- plan the main ones preventive measures regarding airborne infectious diseases mechanism transmission ;
- to predict consequences respiratory infectious diseases ways to health a person.
- interpret patterns and features pathological and epidemiological process in acute and chronic conditions viral hepatitis;
- demonstrate skills clinical and laboratory diagnostics acute and chronic viral hepatitis ;
- interpret the results specific methods examination in acute and chronic conditions viral hepatitis;
- conduct differential diagnosis jaundice, acute and chronic viral hepatitis, viral hepatitis from infectious and non-infectious diseases;
- determine the tactics of hospitalization patients with viral hepatitis ;
- determine therapeutic management tactics acute and chronic patients. viral hepatitis ;
- diagnose sharp liver encephalopathy, provide pre -hospital assistance stage ;
- to determine tactics regarding prevention viral hepatitis ;
- to predict consequences viral hepatitis on health human ;
- interpret epidemiological and pathogenetic patterns of HIV infection ;
- set previous diagnosis of HIV infection ;
- interpret the results general clinical, biochemical, immunological, specific laboratory and instrumental methods examination of patients with HIV infection ;
- conduct differential diagnosis of HIV infection ;
- interpret regulatory documents of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, which regulate the procedure of voluntary testing, hospitalization, treatment, preventive measures, legal aspects regarding HIV infection ;
- plan the main ones preventive measures regarding HIV infection ;
- to predict consequences of HIV infection on health a person
- detect the main ones clinical symptoms that. form characteristic syndrome regarding most common infectious diseases;
- set previous diagnosis most common infectious diseases ( syndromic and etiological );
- set previous clinical diagnosis, plan preventive and quarantine measures regarding most common and particularly dangerous diseases;
- interpret patterns and features I will run pathological and epidemiological process at different infectious diseases;
- carry out clinical and laboratory differential diagnosis different infectious diseases and infectious diseases with non-infectious ones ;
- interpret the results specific methods examination if available combined pathologies - infectious and non-infectious ;
- determine management tactics patients with the most common infectious diseases ;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• determine the tactics of hospitalization and isolation infectious patients ;</li> <li>• diagnose urgent state and provide pre -hospital assistance stage ;</li> <li>• demonstrate awareness of infectious diseases as weapons mass damage ;</li> <li>• to predict consequences infectious diseases for health human ;</li> <li>• demonstrate skill driving medical documentation in the clinic infectious diseases.</li> <li>• analyze epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features infectious diseases with transmissible mechanism transmission ;</li> <li>• demonstrate skills clinical and laboratory diagnostics infectious diseases with transmissible mechanism transmission and theirs complications ;</li> <li>• conduct differential diagnosis most common infectious diseases with transmissible mechanism transmission ;</li> <li>• diagnose urgent states of infectious diseases with transmissible mechanism transmission ;</li> <li>• appoint rational treatment patients with infectious diseases transmissible diseases. mechanism transfer to different stages medical assistance ;</li> <li>• determine the tactics of hospitalization and isolation patients with infectious diseases transmissible diseases. mechanism transmission ;</li> <li>• to determine treatment tactics in the case complications or urgent states in infectious diseases with transmissible mechanism transmission at the pre-hospital stage.</li> </ul>
Is ready to	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• perceive and recognize own limitations and self-assessing educational deficits and needs;</li> <li>• respect medical confidentiality and patients' rights;</li> <li>• take actions towards the patient on the basis of ethical norms and principles, with an awareness of the social determinants and limitations of the disease;</li> <li>• promote health-promoting behaviors;</li> <li>• use objective sources of information;</li> <li>• formulate conclusions from own measurements or observations;</li> <li>• assume responsibility for decisions taken in the course of their professional activities, including in terms of the safety of oneself and others;</li> <li>• to be guided by the well-being of a patient.</li> </ul>

Is ready to:

- perceive and recognize own limitations and self-assessing educational deficits and needs;
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- take actions towards the patient on the basis of ethical norms and principles, with an awareness of the social determinants and limitations of the disease;
- promote health-promoting behaviors;
- use objective sources of information;
- formulate conclusions from own measurements or observations;

- assume responsibility for decisions taken in the course of their professional activities, including in terms of the safety of oneself and others;
- to be guided by the well-being of a patient.

### **Topic 1. Introduction to the course of infectiology. General characteristics of fecal- oral infectious diseases mechanism transmission. Typhoid fever. Paratypes A and B**

Place Disciplines " Infectious diseases " in the system medical knowledge. The main one's stages development infectiology as a science. Classification infectious diseases. The role of immunity and non-specific factors protection in infectious diseases process. Examination methodology infectious patient. Features clinical and laboratory diagnostics infectious diseases, interpretation results specific methods research. Principles treatment infectious diseases. Preventive measures and principles monoprophylaxis infectious diseases. The structure and mode of infection inpatient. The procedure for hospitalization, examination and discharge of patients. Features driving medical documentation.

Place infectious diseases with fecal- oral mechanism transmission in the structure infectious diseases. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features intestinal infectious diseases. Modern methods laboratory diagnostics. Indications for hospitalization and discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Driving rules medical documentation.

Typhoid, paratyphoid A and B: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Modern methods treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization and discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Principles prevention.

### **Topic 2. Diarrhea syndrome in the clinic infectious diseases. Cholera**

Diarrheal syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, classification according to dependence from the type of interaction micro- and macroorganism, clinical features, laboratory diagnostics.

Cholera: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization and discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Preventive measures and immunoprophylaxis.

Dehydration shock: definition concepts ; pathogenesis; clinical and laboratory water-electrolyte diagnostics disorders at different degrees of dehydration. Differential diagnosis dehydration shock from shock states of other genesis. Principles treatment, urgent help patients in pre-hospital stage.

Rotavirus infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, prognosis. Principles treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Principles prevention.

### **Topic 3. Salmonellosis. Dysentery. Amoebiasis**

Salmonellosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Principles prevention.

Dysentery: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods treatment, medical help

patients in pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization and discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Principles prevention.

Amebiasis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Principles prevention.

#### **Topic 4. Intestinal yersiniosis. Pseudotuberculosis**

Pseudotuberculosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods treatment. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Principles prevention.

Intestinal Yersiniosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods treatment. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Principles prevention.

#### **Topic 5. Helminth infections**

Ascariasis. Enterobiosis. Trichocephalosis. Hookworm disease. Strongyloidosis. Trichinellosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications nematodes. Modern methods treatment. Indications for hospitalization. Principles prevention.

Diphyllobotriosis, taeniarhynchosis, teniosis and cysticercosis, hymenolepidosis, echinococcosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications cestodosis. Modern methods treatment. Indications for hospitalization. Principles prevention.

Opisthorchosis, fasciolosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods treatment. Indications for hospitalization. Principles prevention.

Toxocariasis, heartworm disease: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment and prevention.

#### **Topic 6. Botulism. Food toxic infections**

Botulism: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Modern methods treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from inpatient. Principles prevention.

Food toxic infections that caused by conditionally pathogenic flora: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Principles prevention.

**Topic 7. General characteristics of infectious diseases with air-drop mechanism transmission.** Flu. Other SARS: parainfluenza, adenovirus disease, MS infection, rhinovirus infection, reovirus infection

Place infectious diseases from air-drop mechanism transmission in the structure infectious pathologies. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features respiratory infectious diseases ways. The procedure for hospitalization, examination and discharge of patients. Features driving medical documentation.

Influenza: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Modern methods treatment patients. Principles immunoprophylaxis. Rating means specific and non-specific prevention. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Medical help patients in pre-hospital stage.

The role of viruses animal and bird flu in pathology a person

Definition of the concepts of "ARI" and "ARVI". Etiology of SARS. The place of SARS in the structure infectious pathologies.

Differential SARS diagnosis. Principles laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention of SARS. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Medical help patients in pre-hospital stage.

Parainfluenza: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, complications.

False croup: definition concepts ; pathogenesis; stages ; clinical and laboratory diagnosis ; principles treatment, urgent help patients in pre-hospital stage.

Adenovirus disease: epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, complications.

RS infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, complications.

Rhinovirus infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, complications.

Reovirus infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, complications.

### **Topic 8. Corona virus infection (SARS, MERS, COVID-19)**

Corona virus infections: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, suspected, probable and confirmed case, complication, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Modern methods treatment patients. Prevention.

### **Topic 9. Meningeal syndrome in the clinic infectious diseases. Meningococcal infection**

Pathogenesis of meningeal syndrome. Definition of the terms " meningism " and " meningitis ". Etiology, pathogenesis, classification meningitis. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnosis serous and purulent meningitis different etiology. Principles treatment and prevention.

Meningococcal infection: place in the structure infectious pathologies of Ukraine. Etiology, features epidemic process, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnosis various forms of meningococcal infections, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment different clinical forms. Indications for hospitalization and discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Urgent help patients in pre-hospital stage Preventive measures.

ITSH: definition concepts ; modern views on pathogenesis; classification ; clinical and laboratory diagnosis ; principles treatment ; urgent help patients in pre-hospital stage.

NNGM: definition concepts ; modern views on pathogenesis; classification ; clinical diagnosis ; principles treatment ; urgent help patients in pre-hospital stage.

Topic 10. Enteroviruses disease ( disease that. are called viruses Coxsackie, ECHO and unclassified enteroviruses ; poliomyelitis )

*Enterovirus diseases:* etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Principles prevention.

*Poliomyelitis:* etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, suspected, probable and confirmed case, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles treatment. Anti-epidemic measures in the center. Principles immunoprophylaxis

### **Topic 11. Diphtheria**

Diphtheria: relevance for Ukraine. Etiology, features epidemic process, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment and prevention ( including immunoprophylaxis ). Medical help patients in pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization and discharge rules from infectious inpatient. Dispensary convalescents.

True croup: definition concepts, pathogenesis, stages, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles treatment, urgent help patients in pre-hospital stage.

Anaphylactic shock: pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis. Urgent help.

Serum sickness: pathogenesis, clinical course, differential diagnosis. Principles treatment and prevention

### **Topic 12. Differential diagnosis sore throat Infectious mononucleosis**

Acute syndrome tonsillitis ". Differential diagnosis sore throat Infectious mononucleosis as a polyetiological disease. EBV infection and CMV infection. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, complications, prognosis. Differential diagnosis. Laboratory diagnostics. Principles treatment and prevention of EBV and CMV infections. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient.

### **Topic 13. " Children's " droppers infections in adults. Herpes virus infections**

Measles: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, features course in adults, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles treatment, anti-epidemic measures in the cell. Principles immunoprophylaxis. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient.

Rubella: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, features course in adults, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles treatment and prevention ( including immunoprophylaxis ) rubella. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. The role of rubella virus in fetal pathology.

Windy smallpox: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles treatment and prevention of VZV infection. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Viral mumps disease: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, features course in adults, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles laboratory diagnostics, treatment and prevention ( including immunoprophylaxis ). Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Herpes virus infections.

## **Topic 14. General characteristics of viruses hepatitis. Viral fecal- oral hepatitis mechanism transmission**

General characteristics of viral hepatitis.

VHA: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, complications, laboratory diagnosis sharp viral hepatitis ( specific and biochemical markers ), prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Principles immunoprophylaxis.

VGE: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, complications, laboratory diagnosis sharp viral hepatitis ( specific and biochemical markers ), prognosis. Features flow in pregnant women. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Principles prevention. Differential diagnosis viral hepatitis. Treatment tactics.

## **Topic 15. Acute viral hepatitis with parenteral mechanism transmission**

Acute HBV: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, complications, laboratory diagnosis sharp viral hepatitis ( specific and biochemical markers ), prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Preventive measures. Immunoprophylaxis.

Acute IHD: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, complications, laboratory diagnosis sharp viral hepatitis ( specific and biochemical markers ), prognosis. Concepts of cat and superinfection, pathogenetic and clinical features. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Preventive measures.

Viral hepatitis C: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis sharp viral hepatitis ( specific and biochemical markers ), differential diagnosis, prognosis. Principles treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

The concept of fulminant viral hepatitis. sharp hepatic encephalopathy: pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles treatment, urgent help patients in pre-hospital stage.

## **Topic 16. HIV infection. AIDS- related infections and invasions. Organization palliative assistance in the context of HIV infection**

Relevance for Ukraine. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, clinical diagnosis sharp phases of HIV infection, differential diagnosis, prognosis. Laboratory diagnosis, patient examination plan during installation previous diagnosis of HIV infection. Principles appointment of HAART. Preventive measures. Normative documents of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine that regulate the procedure of voluntary testing, hospitalization, treatment patients, conducting preventive events, as well as legal aspects regarding HIV infection. Most common AIDS- associated infectious diseases: herpesvirus, protozoan ( cerebral toxoplasmosis, cryptosporidiosis, isosporosis ), mycoses ( candidiasis, pneumocystis pneumonia, cryptococcosis ), bacterial etiology ( bacterial recurrent pneumonia, listeriosis, mycobacteriosis, salmonellosis recurrent septicemia, others disseminated bacterial infections ). Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of OI. Features I will run opportunistic infections in patients with HIV/AIDS. Principles treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization. Dispensary patients with HIV infection. The concept of inflammatory recovery syndrome immunity. Organization palliative assistance in the context of HIV infection. Features driving patients in the terminal stage disease, counseling, care, psychological, spiritual and social support of the patient and his relatives.



### **Topic 17. General characteristics of zoonotic infections**

General characteristics of zoonotic infections. Zoonoses: etiology, epidemiology, classification.

### **Topic 18. Infectious diseases with a predominant damage kidney: leptospirosis, GGNS. Hemorrhagic Congo- Crimea fever**

Leptospirosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in the case urgent states. Hospitalization procedure, discharge rules patients from inpatient. Preventive measures.

HHNS: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in the case urgent states. Hospitalization procedure, discharge rules from inpatient. Preventive measures.

Congo- Crimea fever: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment and prevention. Medical help patients in pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in the case urgent states. Hospitalization procedure, discharge rules patients from inpatient.

ANN: pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Principles treatment, urgent help patients in pre-hospital stage.

### **Topic 19. Rabies**

Epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnostics, differential diagnosis, prognosis. Principles treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage, procedure of hospitalization. Principles prevention.

### **Topic 20. Tetanus. Erysipelas**

Etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in the case urgent states. Hospitalization procedure, discharge rules patients from inpatient. Principles prevention.

### **Topic 21. Brucellosis. Tularemia**

Etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, therapeutic tactics in the case urgent states. Hospitalization procedure, discharge rules patients from inpatient. Preventive measures.

### **Topic 22. Siberia**

Etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

### **Topic 23. Especially dangerous diseases. The concept of biosafety**

*Marburg, Ebola, Lassa fevers*: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles

treatment and prevention. Treatment tactics in this case urgent states. Hospitalization procedure, discharge rules patients from inpatient.

*Natural smallpox.* Historical data. Actuality. Etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment and prevention. Victory over smallpox, as a sample effective and successful organized immunoprophylaxis.

#### **Topic 24. Plague**

Etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment and prevention. Medical help patients in pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in the case urgent states. Hospitalization procedure, discharge rules patients from inpatient.

#### **Topic 25. Yellow fever**

Etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention.

#### **Topic 26. Sepsis**

Actuality. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles treatment, prevention.

#### **Topic 27. General characteristic of infectious diseases with transmissible mechanism transfers**

Place infectious diseases with transmissible mechanism transmission in the structure infectious pathologies. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features infectious diseases from transmissible mechanism transmission. Procedure for examination, hospitalization, and discharge patients from infectious inpatient. Features driving medical documentation.

#### **Topic 28. Malaria**

Malaria: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Modern methods treatment, medical help patients in pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in the case urgent states. Indications for examination, hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Prevention malaria.

Normative documents of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine that regulate the procedure for laboratory examination for malaria, hospitalization, treatment patients, conducting preventive measures.

#### **Topic 29. Viruses encephalitis**

General characteristics of rickettsioses. *Tick and Japanese encephalitis:* etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment, medical pre -hospital assistance stage. Hospitalization procedure, discharge rules patients from inpatient. Preventive measures. Principles immunoprophylaxis.

#### **Topic 30. Typhus and Brill's disease**

Etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules from infectious inpatient. Preventive measures.

### Topic 31. Lyme disease and others borreliosis

Actuality. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles treatment and prevention.

### Topic 32. Long-term syndrome fever of unknown origin

The concept of long-term syndrome fever of unknown origin. Pathogenesis of fever. Algorithm for examination of a patient with a long-term with a fever.

### Topic 33. Protection stories diseases

Examination algorithm patients. Principles granting help. Protection stories diseases.

#### The structure of credit credit

o. z/p	Topic	Lectures	Practical occupation	Independent work	
				SRS	Individual work
<i>Introduction to the course of infectiology.</i>					
<i>Infectious fecal- oral diseases mechanism transfers</i>					
1	Introduction to the course of infectiology. General characteristics of fecal- oral infectious diseases mechanism transfers. Typhoid fever. Paratypes A and B	4	4		Presentation of the essay at the practical session
2	Diarrhea syndrome in the clinic infectious diseases		2		
3	Salmonellosis. Dysentery. Amoebiasis Giardiasis		4	10	
	Intestinal yersiniosis Pseudotuberculosis		2		
5	Helminth infections		4		
6	Botulism. Food toxic infections		4		
	Independent / Individual work				
<i>Infectious airborne diseases. mechanism transfers</i>					
7	General characteristics of airborne infectious diseases mechanism transfers. Flu. Other SARS: parainfluenza, adenovirus disease, MS infection, rhinovirus infection, reovirus infection Respiratory mycoplasmosis. Legionellosis	4	4	20	Presentation of the essay at the practical session
8	Corona virus infection ( SARS, MERS)		2		
9	Meningeal syndrome in the clinic infectious diseases. Meningococcal infection		4		

10	Enterovirus disease ( disease that. are called viruses Coxsackie, ESNO and unclassified enteroviruses ; poliomyelitis )		2		
11	Diphtheria		2		
12	Differential diagnosis sore throat Infectious mononucleosis		2		
13	" Children's " droppers infections in adults. Herpes virus infections		4		
	Independent / Individual work				
Viral hepatitis. HIV infection					
14	General characteristics of viral hepatitis. Viral fecal- oral hepatitis mechanism transfers	4	4		Presentation of the essay at the practical session
15	Acute viral hepatitis with parenteral mechanism transfers	4	4		
16	HIV infection. AIDS- related infections and invasions. Organization palliative assistance in the context of HIV infection TORCH - infections	4	4	20	
Infectious diseases with wound and multiple mechanisms transfers					
17	General characteristics of zoonotic infections.		2		
18	Infectious diseases with a predominant damage kidney: leptospirosis, GGNS. Hemorrhagic Congo- Crimea fever.		4		
19	Rabies.		2		
20	Tetanus. Besykha.		2		
21	Brucellosis. Tularemia.		2		
22	Siberia.		2		
23	Especially dangerous diseases. Concept of biosafety.		4		
24	Plague.		2		
25	Yellow fever.		2		
26	Sepsis.		2		
Infectious transmissible diseases. mechanism transfers					
27	General characteristic of infectious diseases with transmissible mechanism transfers.		2	20	Presentation of the essay at the practical session
28	Malaria.		2		
29	Viral encephalitis.		2		
30	Typhus and Brill's disease.		2		
31	Lyme disease and others borreliosis.		2		
32	Chronic syndrome fever unknown genesis		2		
33	Protection stories diseases.		2		
A total of 180 hours		20	90	70	

## THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES

No. z/p	Topic
<i>Introduction to the course of infectiology.</i>	
<i>Infectious fecal- oral diseases mechanism transfers</i>	
1.	The concept of infectious process and infectious diseases
2.	General characteristics of fecal- oral infectious diseases mechanism transmission. Typhoid fever. Paratypes A, B
<i>Infectious airborne diseases - mechanism transfers</i>	
3.	General characteristics of airborne infectious diseases mechanism transfers - Flu. Other SARS
<i>Viral hepatitis. HIV infection</i>	
4.	Viral hepatitis
5.	HIV infection / AIDS. Organization palliative assistance in the context of HIV infection

## THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL LESSONS

No. z/p	Topic
<i>Introduction to the course of infectiology.</i>	
<i>Infectious fecal- oral diseases mechanism transfers</i>	
1.	Introduction to the course of infectiology. General characteristics infectious diseases with fecal- oral mechanism transmission. Typhoid fever. Paratypes A and B
2.	Diarrhea syndrome in the clinic infectious diseases. Cholera
3.	Salmonellosis. Dysentery. Amoebiasis
4.	Intestinal yersiniosis. Pseudotuberculosis
5.	Helminth infections
6.	Botulism. Food toxic infections
<i>Infectious airborne diseases - mechanism transfers</i>	
7.	General characteristics of infectious diseases with air - drip mechanism transmission. Flu. Other SARS: parainfluenza, adenovirus disease, RS infection, rhinovirus and reovirus infection
8.	Corona virus infection (SARS, MERS)
9.	Meningeal syndrome in the clinic infectious diseases. Meningococcal infection
10.	Enterovirus disease (disease that are called viruses Koksaki, ESNO and unclassified enteroviruses ; poliomyelitis )
11.	Diphtheria
12.	Differential diagnosis sore throat Infectious mononucleosis
13.	" Children's " droppers infections in adults. Herpes virus infections
<i>Viral hepatitis. HIV infection</i>	
14.	General characteristics of viral hepatitis. Viral fecal- oral hepatitis mechanism transfers

15.	sharp viral hepatitis with parenteral mechanism transfers
16.	HIV infection. AIDS- related infections and invasions. Organization palliative assistance in the context of HIV infection
<i>Infectious diseases with wound and multiple mechanisms transfers</i>	
17.	General characteristics of zoonotic infections
18.	Infectious diseases with a predominant damage kidney: leptospirosis, GGNS. Hemorrhagic Congo- Crimea fever
19.	Rabies
20.	Tetanus. Erysipelas
21.	Brucellosis. Tularemia
22.	Anthrax
23.	Especially dangerous diseases. Concept of biosafety.
24.	Plague
25.	Yellow fever
26.	Sepsis
<i>Infectious transmissible diseases - mechanism transfers</i>	
27.	General characteristic of infectious diseases with transmissible mechanism transfers
28.	Malaria
29.	Viral encephalitis
30.	Typhus and Brill's disease
31.	Lyme disease and others borreliosis
32.	Chronic syndrome fever of unknown origin
33.	Protection stories diseases

## THEMATIC PLAN OF INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS

No. z/p	Topic
<i>Introduction to the course of infectiology.</i>	
<i>Infectious fecal- oral diseases mechanism transfers</i>	
1.	Giardiasis
<i>Infectious airborne diseases - mechanism transfers</i>	
2.	Respiratory mycoplasmosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, differential diagnosis, complication. Principles laboratory diagnostics, treatment and prevention
3.	Legionellosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles laboratory diagnostics, treatment and prevention
<i>Viral hepatitis. HIV infection</i>	
4.	TORCH - infections
<i>Infectious transmissible diseases. mechanism transfers</i>	
5.	General characteristic of infectious diseases with transmissible mechanism transfers.

## **EVALUATION FORMS OF CONTROL**

Assessment discipline is carried out according to the " Regulations on the organization educational process in Odesa national medical university ".

Grade for discipline is determined on the basis of Sumy evaluations current educational activity ( average arithmetic current success ) and examination evaluations ( traditional assessment ), which is issued during assessment theoretical knowledge and practical skills according to the lists defined program disciplines.

Thus, the fractions results assessment current educational activity and final modular control are respectively 50 and 50%.

current educational activity students control on practical classes according to specific goals. They are applied such means definition equal preparation students: test control, solving situational tasks, control of practical ones skills, in particular - the ability to conduct correctly treatment of the patient, prescribe and interpret laboratory and instrumental results examination, justify diagnosis based on analysis clinical and auxiliary methods examination.

### ***Assessment current educational activity***

Assessment current educational activity standardized. current educational the student's activity is evaluated on a 4-point ( traditional ) scale.

According to the professional during practical classes, a large part of the time (at least 60%) should be devoted to the main stage occupation: independent work students under management teacher with professionally oriented tasks ( real objects the future professional activities - patients, laboratory results studies, radiographs or their models). The rest of the time is for analysis and sharing discussion results independent work students with correction errors.

Kinds educational activities of the student, which subject to assessment in class, determined by the department taking into account specifics disciplines and goals study of a specific topic and recorded in the protocol meeting department to beginning academic year

Assessment educational activity everyone of students is not mandatory in every practical session. However, at least 50% of students should be interviewed.

At the end study disciplines current progress is calculated as the average score of all of grades received by the student according to the traditional scale, rounded up to 2 ( two ) marks after comma

### ***Assessment individual student tasks***

Assessment for individual task are accrued to the student only under the conditions of success their enforcement and protection. Rating is added to the current one success.

### ***Assessment independent work students***

Independent work of students, which is provided by the subject of the lesson near with classroom work, evaluated during the current control of the subject on the appropriate occupation. Mastering topics which are carried out only for independent work, checked during the exam. During the course, students fill up copybook SRS ( answer questions, solve. situational tasks ).

To the final certification (exam) are allowed only those students who do not have academic debts, have average score for the current year educational activity at least 3.00, passed tests from the base data STEP-2 ( more than 90%), and wrote a story illness ( during remote. teaching are used virtual patients ) and notebook SRS.

Maximum current success rate - 5.0

Minimal number points for admission to the exam - 3.0

Daily rating current educational activity consists of assessment writing tests from the database data STEP 2, protocols review sick, theoretical protocols, oral answers to the interpretation of analyses blood, CMR, solutions clinical problems.

### ***Final control ( EXAM)***

Exam is carried out upon completion study all topics of the chapter. Before the exam are allowed students who. visited everyone provided for educational discipline program. auditorium educational classes. A student who missed classes for valid reasons will be charged corrections to the individual curriculum and is allowed work out academic debt to a certain defined term.

The exam is held at a specified time educational part of the day Based on the results of the oral answers to the ticket, in which there are two theoretical ones question and two situational tasks. Examiners are professors and associate professors departments, according to individual schedule.

The maximum score is 5.0. Exam is considered enrolled if the student received assessment no less than 3.0

The entire database ( theoretical questions, situational tasks, tests for self-training ), are provided to students from the first day of arrival at the department.

Discipline assessment. consists of two components:

- 50% - current success rate ( average arithmetic everyone student grades );
- 50% grade on the exam.

Thus, the department is well known are exhibited two grades:

- 1) average arithmetic everyone current of grades ( calculated as a number rounded to 2 ( two ) digits after a comma, for example, 4.76);
- 2) traditional exam grade..

Further calculations produces information and computing center of the university. The average score for the discipline (traditional grade) is calculated as the arithmetic average of the current performance and the exam grade.

### **Criteria assessment**

At the university are used different forms of control of classes from a certain educational disciplines ( oral, written, combined, testing, practical skills etc. ). The results academic success students are exhibited in the form grades on the national scale, the 200-point scale and the ECTS scale and have standardized generalized criteria assessment knowledge:

*national scale:*

- the grade **"excellent"** is awarded to a student who worked systematically during the semester, showed versatile and deep knowledge of the program material during the exam, is able to successfully perform the tasks provided for in the program, mastered the content of the main and additional literature, understood the relationship of individual sections of the discipline, their significance for the future profession, showed creative abilities in understanding and using the educational program material, showed the ability to independently update and replenish knowledge; the level of competence is *high ( creative )*;

- evaluation **"fine"** issued to a student who discovered complete knowledge curriculum material, successfully performs provided for program task, mastered the main the literature recommended by the program was shown to be sufficient level knowledge of the discipline and is capable of them independent updates and updates in progress further training and professional activities ; level competence - *sufficient ( constructive -variable )*;

- rating **"satisfactory"** issued to a student who discovered knowledge of the basic curriculum material in the amount necessary for further training and the following works by profession, copes with performance tasks provided for program, admitted some mistakes in answers on the exam and during performance exams tasks, but owns necessary knowledge to overcome admitted



errors under management scientific and pedagogical employee ; level competence - *average (reproductive)* );

- the grade "**unsatisfactory**" is assigned to a student who did not show enough knowledge of the main curriculum material, allowed the principle performance errors. provided for program tasks, cannot do without help Teacher use knowledge in the future studies, failed master skills independent works ; level competence — *low (receptive-productive)* ).

Final control in the form credits evaluated on a two-point scale:

- the grade "**passed**" is issued to a student who executed the curriculum of the discipline does not have academic debts ; level competence - *high (creative)* );

- grade "**not counted**" issued to a student who failed the curriculum of the discipline, has academic debt ( average score below than 3.0 and/ or missing classes); level competence - *low (receptive-productive)* ).

**average score of success ( current in the discipline ) x 40**

national assessment	points
"5"	180-200
"4"	150-179
"3"	120-1149

ECTS are evaluated according to the rating scale achievement students from the discipline, which study in the same course one specialties, according to the points they received, by ranking, namely:

ECTS assessment	Statistical indicator
"A"	The best 10% of students
"B"	The next 25% of students
"C"	The next 30% of students
"D"	The next 25% of students
"E"	The last 10% of students

The ECTS scale establishes the student's belonging to the group the best or the worst among reference groups fellow students (faculty, specialty ) i.e his rating. When converting from multipoint scales, as a rule, limits grades "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" do not coincide with the limits of grades "5", "4", "3" according to the traditional scale. Grade "A" on the ECTS scale cannot equal the grade "excellent", and the grade "B" - the grade "good", etc. Students who received grades "Fx" and "F" ("2") are not included in the list of students who are ranked Such students after rearrangements automatically receive an "E". The grade "Fx" is awarded to students who scored the minimum number points for the current one educational activity, but which is not included final 30 control. A grade of "F" is awarded to students who visited everyone auditorium classes in the discipline, but did not score an average score (3.00) for the current one educational activity and are not admitted to the final control. The criteria for assessing students' current performance must be reflected by the departments in the work programs for the disciplines, indicating a clear structure of the student's assessment in the class.

## **LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF STUDENTS FOR EXAM**

### **General part**

1. The concept of "infection", "infectious" process, "infectious disease".
2. Contribution domestic and foreign scientists to study of infectious diseases (D. Samoylovych, L. Pasteur, R. Koch, S.P. Botkin, I.I. Mechnikov, D.K. Zabolotny, etc.).
3. General features infectious diseases.
4. Classification infectious diseases.
5. Periods in progress infectious diseases. Their value in diagnosis and therapy.
6. Diagnostic value basic clinical manifestations (cardinal, supporting, suggestive) in infectious diseases.
7. Factors that affect infectious process (natural, social, etc.).
8. Types of temperature curves in infectious diseases, their diagnostic value.
9. Changes general analysis of blood in infectious diseases, their diagnostic value.
10. General characteristics of fecal-oral infectious diseases mechanism transmission.
11. General characteristics of infectious respiratory diseases ways.
12. General characteristics of infectious diseases with transmissible mechanism transmission.
13. General characteristics of infectious diseases with a predominant damage skin.
14. Zoonoses, their role in emergence diseases a person.
15. The concept of particularly dangerous and quarantine infections. Tactics of the medical staff when identifying a patient with particularly dangerous and quarantine conditions infections.
16. Principles and methods specific diagnostics infectious diseases.
17. Bacteriological method of diagnosis infectious diseases. Material for research, rules and term of admission, interpretation results.
18. The main ones principles etiotropic therapy infectious diseases.
19. The main ones principles pathogenetic therapy infectious diseases.
20. Prevention infectious diseases - general, specific, emergency.
21. Structure and mode of operation infectious inpatient.
22. Rules of hospitalization, admission, examination and discharge infectious patients.
23. Entry rules heterologous sera and immunoglobulins.
24. Doctor's tactics when identifying a patient with long-term with a fever.
25. Infectious-toxic shock in infectious diseases, causes and clinical signs by phases. Urgent help.
26. Dehydration shock in infectious patients, causes, clinical signs. Urgent help.
27. Anaphylactic shock in infectious diseases: causes, clinical signs. Urgent help.
28. Drug-induced disease during treatment infectious patients: types of side effects actions medicines, clinical manifestations, treatment, prevention.
29. Biochemical studies for jaundice, viral hepatitis.
30. Markers viral hepatitis.
31. Changes cerebrospinal fluid with suppuration meningitis.
32. Changes cerebrospinal fluid in case of serous meningitis.
33. Types of temperature curve at abdominal typhoid. Draw graphs.
34. Features temperature curve at three days malaria. Draw schedule.
35. Features temperature curve at four days malaria. Draw schedule.
36. Features temperature curve at tropical malaria. Draw schedule.
37. Features temperature curve in sepsis. Draw schedule.
38. Features temperature curve in epidemic rash typhoid. Draw schedule.

39. Differential diagnosis sore throat.
40. Classification helminthiasis. Methods laboratory diagnostics.
41. The role of the family doctor in detection infectious patients.

#### Special part

42. Typhoid fever. Paratypes A and B: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
43. Cholera: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
44. Salmonellosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
45. Enterovirus, rotavirus, reovirus diseases: etiology, epidemiology, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
46. Food toxic infections: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
47. Botulism: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
48. Intestinal Yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
49. Dysentery: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
50. Protozoan infestations: giardiasis, amoebiasis, balantidiasis. Etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
51. Enteroviruses disease ( disease that. are called viruses Cocksackie, ECHO and unclassified enteroviruses ; poliomyelitis).
52. Class suckling pigs ( opisthorchosis, fasciolosis ).
53. Class round helminths ( ascariasis, trichinellosis, trichocephalosis, enterobiosis ).
54. Class tape helminths ( taeniarhynchosis, teniosis, hymenolepidosis, diphyllbotrio ).
55. Influenza: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles immunoprophylaxis. Indications for hospitalization.
56. ARVI ( parainfluenza, adenovirus disease, RS infection, rhinovirus infection ): etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
57. Corona virus infection (SARS, MERS, COVID-19): etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, suspected, probable and confirmed case, complication. Indications for hospitalization, discharge rules patients from infectious inpatient. Modern methods treatment patients. Prevention.
58. Infectious mononucleosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
59. " Children's " drips infections in adults ( measles, chickenpox smallpox, rubella, epidemic parotitis): etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, features course in

- adults, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, principles immunoprophylaxis.
60. Diphtheria: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, principles immunoprophylaxis.
  61. Atypical pneumonia: respiratory mycoplasmosis, ornithosis, legionellosis.
  62. Meningococcal infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, principles treatment different clinical forms, urgent pre-hospital assistance stage, prevention.
  63. Sharp hepatitis A and E: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, principles treatment, immunoprophylaxis.
  64. Acute hepatitis B: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, principles treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles immunoprophylaxis, prognosis.
  65. Sharp Hepatitis C and D: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, principles treatment, prevention, prognosis.
  66. Pechinkova encephalopathy. Pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, urgent help.
  67. HIV infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical classification, AIDS-associated infections and invasions, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, principles treatment, prevention, prognosis.
  68. Toxoplasmosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Classification clinical forms. Clinic, treatment and prevention.
  69. Malaria: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
  70. Malignant forms malaria. Principles therapy malaria. Prevention.
  71. Tick and Japanese encephalitis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, complications, principles treatment and prevention.
  72. Lyme disease: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
  73. Epidemic typhus and Brill's disease: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
  74. Leptospirosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
  75. General characteristics of hemorrhagic fever. Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome, Crimean-Congo and especially contagious (Ebola, Marburga, Lassa).
  76. Rabies: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles treatment and immunoprophylaxis.
  77. Tetanus: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles treatment and prevention. Principles immunoprophylaxis.
  78. Measles: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles treatment and prevention.

79. Plague: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention.
80. Anthrax: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention.
81. Tularemia: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention.
82. Brucellosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention.
83. Sepsis. Definition concept. Pathogenesis and pathanatomy. Clinic, diagnosis and therapy.

### **List practical skills in infectious diseases for students of the 5th year of the Faculty of Medicine**

1. Be able to collect disease anamnesis, epidemiological anamnesis.
2. Be able to conduct general examination of the patient ( including assessment of skin turgor, degree dehydration, elements rash, palpation peripheral lymphatic nodes )
3. Review mucous shells oral cavities
4. Research bodies chest cages ( palpation, percussion, auscultation, definition frequency respiratory movements and heart contractions, arterial pressure )
5. Objective research bodies abdominal cavities ( superficial and deep palpation of the abdomen according to Obratzov and Strazhesko, definition symptoms Shottkin-Blumberg, Kerr, Ortner, Murphy, Padalka, salmonellosis triangle, percussion and palpation spleen, etc. )
6. Definition meningeal signs ( rigidity occipital muscles, symptoms Brudzinsky, Kernig, Pulatova, Bekhtereva )
7. Provisioning algorithm urgent anaphylactic aid. shocks.
8. Provisioning algorithm urgent assistance in case of infectious and toxic shock.
9. Provisioning algorithm urgent help with DVZ- syndrome.
10. Provisioning algorithm urgent help with dehydration shocks.
11. Provisioning algorithm urgent help with swelling brain.
12. Provisioning algorithm urgent help with liver disease encephalopathy.
13. Provisioning algorithm urgent acute care. renal deficiencies.
14. Dressing and undressing procedure anti-plague suit.
15. Entry rules heterogeneous sera and immunoglobulins.
16. Make an examination plan patients with infectious diseases diseases.
17. Make a plan for the examination of a patient with a long-term with a fever
18. Evaluate Indexes general blood analysis
19. Evaluate Indexes biochemical blood analysis.
20. Evaluate Indexes markers viral hepatitis.

21. Evaluate the results analysis spinal cord liquid.
22. Rules for taking material for bacteriological, serological research ( washings from the nasopharynx, blood, spinal cord liquid, feces).
23. Be able conduct differential diagnosis infectious diseases.

### **Sources information**

#### **The main one literature**

1. Infectious diseases. Course of lectures: educational manual / E.V. Nikitin, K.L. Servetskyi, T.V. Shepherd [and others ]. – Odesa: ONMedU, 2012. – 252 p. – ( Medical student library series ).
2. Methodological developments for students (according to the lesson topic)
3. Methodical developments for teachers ( according to the lesson topic )
4. Methodical development for independent work students

#### **Additional literature**

1. Leptospirosis: monograph / N.A. Vasylieva, M.A. Andreychyn. – Ternopil, 2016.– 276p.
2. Laboratory directory "SYNEVO" [O.V. Nebyltsova, Zha.A. Klimova, G.A. Nosenko and others ] / Ed. O.V. Nebyltsova. - K.: Doctor- Media LLC, 2015. - 420 p.
3. Recommendations of international organizations

### **Information resources**

1. World Health Organization - <http://www.who.int>
2. Centers for disephases control and prevention - <http://www.cdc>

Approved:



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