

PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
"INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF ECOLOGY AND MEDICINE"
Department of Social Medicine and Preventive Medicine

SYLLABUS
EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

" Dermatology.Venereology "

LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION Second (master's) level

DEGREE OF HIGHER EDUCATION Master

FIELD OF KNOWLEDGE 22 Healthcare

SPECIALTY 221 Dentistry

Considered and approved
at a meeting of the Department of Internal
Medicine with a course in endocrinology Doctor of
Medical Sciences, Postrelko Valentin
Protocol № 1 from "02" 18 2020

Kyiv 2020

1. general information

Subjects	Dermatology Venereology
Teacher (s)	Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor Romanenko Irina
Teacher's contact phone number	095 317-75-04
Teacher's e-mail	maemendocrinology@gmail.com
Discipline format	Normative discipline
The scope of discipline	30
Link to the distance learning site	
Consultations	Not on the program

2. Discipline abstract

"Dermatology.Venerology" as a discipline:

Dermatovenerology as a clinical discipline includes a general and special part. The study of this discipline includes the acquisition of knowledge in relation to etiology and pathogenesis, the clinical picture of the most common skin and sexually transmitted diseases, the principles of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention. During the study of dermatovenerology, serious attention is paid to: the ability of students to disclose and recognize clinical manifestations of the most common dermatoses; To adhere to the principles of deontology in assessing the state of patients with skin and sexually transmitted diseases. Getting basic knowledge (during lectures and practical classes) on the principles of treatment, skin processing in young children can be important for future pediatricians, neonatologists, family doctors.

3. The purpose and objectives of the discipline

The purpose of studying the discipline "Dermatology Venereology":

- 1) based on the preliminary study of students such disciplines such as anatomy, medical biology, normal and pathological physiology, microbiology and other morphological objects that are integrative with them;
- 2) is an important part of clinical disciplines. Dermatovenerology will be integrated; Since the main purpose of this integration is the use of knowledge of dermatovenerology for further education and professional cases;
- 3) is based on the importance of compliance with a healthy lifestyle that gives a good chance to avoid infection with sexually transmitted diseases.

The objectives of studying the discipline "Dermatology Venereology":

As a result of studying discipline, students must:

- subject, task of dermatovenerology;
- Modern concept of dermatovenerological health in Ukraine;
- structure of the dermatovenerological hospital;
- Classification of basic diseases of dermatovenerology;
- basic etiological factors and pathogenic mechanisms of dermatovenerological diseases;
- Main dermatovenerological diseases;
- diagnostic criteria for basic dermatovenerological disorders;
- basic principles of treatment of dermatovenerological disorders;
- Principles and methods of dermatovenerological rehabilitation and prevention of dermatovenerological disorders, education and prevention of dermatovenerological pathologies.
- to conduct a patient's clinical examination and describe a dermatovenerological state;
- analyze the data of clinical, laboratory and instrumental research and establish a preliminary diagnosis of dermatovenerological pathology;
- identify dermatovenerological disorders;
- Determine the presence of patients with indications for immediate hospitalization.

4. Learning outcomes (competencies)

As a result of studying the discipline "Dermatology Venereology"

KNOW:

- Subject and task of dermatology and venereology. History of development and modern state of dermatology and venereology. Organization of dermatological care in Ukraine: stationary, outpatient, home. Organization and work of dermatovenerological dispensary. Organization and work of a dermatovenerological hospital. Rules of dermatovenerology and observation in the hospital;
- Methods of dermatovenerological examination. Classification of dermatological disorders, concept, syndrome, disease, registers of dermatovenerological disorders. General principles of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of dermatological disorders;
- General principles of therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of dermatovenerological diseases;
- Skin parasitosis
- pyoderma.
- Psoriasis. Lichen Ruber Planus.
- Mycosis of the skin and mucous membranes.
- eczema, dermatitis, toxicoderma.
- Viral diseases and bulle diseases of the skin.
- Practical skills collecting anamnesis in a patient with skin
- Diseases. Protecting the history of the disease.
- Epidemiology and classification of sexually transmitted diseases
- by way. Primary syphilis.
- Secondary period of syphilis: clinical symptoms, course.
- Syphilis tertiary. Congenital syphilis.
- Gonorrhea and non-human diseases of the genitourne organs.

- Dermatological aspects of AIDS (AIDS markers on the skin).

BE ABLE TO:

- to know adequate diagnostic methods for determining dermatovenerological pathologies;
- Based on the data of clinical studies and the results of laboratory diagnostics, diagnose dermatovenerological profile;
- choose the necessary therapeutic agents for the treatment of dermatovenerological patients;
- Provide urgent medical care during venereal diseases;
- Prevention and supportive therapy in patients with venereological disorders.

5. Organization of the study of the discipline

The volume of the course

Type of lesson	Total number of hours	30
Lectures		4
Seminars		18
Independent work		8

Signs of the course

Semester	Specialty	Course (year of study)	Normative / selective
7-8	221 Dentistry	4	Normative

Course topics

Theme, plan	Form of employment	literature	Task s, hours	Estimation weight	Deadline
Topic 1. Characteristics of dermatology as science. Historical stages of dermatology. History of development of dermatology in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Ukrainian School of Dermatology. Special methods / technique of examination in dermatological patients. Primary and secondary rash elements; their clinical role. Typical features of mental status of dermatological patients. Deontological principles in dermatology. Quality of life of dermatological patients - as a test criterion in dermatology.	Practical	Basic, auxiliary - in accordance with paragraph 8	2 hours	2.5	According to the schedule
Topic 2. Allergic dermatoses. Principles of dermatose therapy	Practical	Basic, auxiliary - in accordance with paragraph 8	4 hours	2.5	According to the schedule
Topic 3. Parasitosis of the skin	Practical	Basic, auxiliary - in accordance with paragraph 8	2 hours	2.5	According to the schedule
Topic 4. Pyoderma	Lecture	Basic, auxiliary - in accordance with paragraph 8	3 hours	2.5	According to the schedule
Topic 5. Bullowed dermatosis.	Practical	Basic, auxiliary - in accordance with paragraph 8	1 hour	2.5	According to the schedule
Topic 6. Mycosis of skin and mucous membranes.	Practical	Basic, auxiliary - in accordance with paragraph 8	2 hours	2.5	According to the schedule
Topic 7. Vasculitis.	Practical	Basic, auxiliary - in accordance with paragraph 8	2 hours	2.5	According to the schedule
Topic 8. Eczema, dermatitis, toxicoderma	Practical	Basic, auxiliary - in accordance with paragraph 8	4 hours	2.5	According to the schedule

Topic 9. Epidemiology and classification of sexually transmitted diseases. General clinical the course of syphilis	Lecture	Basic, auxiliary - in accordance with paragraph 8	2 hours	2.5	According to the schedule
Topic 10. Independent work Dermatological aspects of HIV / AIDS (AIDS markers on the skin)	independently	Basic, auxiliary - in accordance with paragraph 8	8 hours	1	

6. Course evaluation system

General course evaluation system

Current control is based on the control of theoretical knowledge, skills and abilities in practical classes. The student's independent work is assessed in practical classes and is part of the final assessment of the student. Current control is carried out during classes and aims to verify the assimilation of students' learning material. Forms of current control are:

- test tasks with the choice of one correct answer, with the definition of the correct sequence of actions, with the definition of compliance;
- individual oral examination, interview;
- solving typical situational problems;
- control of practical skills;
- solving typical tasks of diagnosis, medical care, medical evacuation, treatment and prevention.

Grades in the national scale ("excellent" - 5, "good" - 4, "satisfactory" - 3, "unsatisfactory" - 2), received by students, are displayed in the journals of attendance and academic group performance.

Final control of learning success is carried out in the form of diff. credit (oral and test tasks).

The maximum number of points that a student can score for current educational activities for admission to the PC is 120 points.

The minimum number of points that a student must score for the current academic activity for admission to the exam is 72 points. The calculation of the number of points is based on the grades obtained by the student on the traditional (national) scale during the study of the discipline during the semester, by calculating the arithmetic mean (CA), rounded to two decimal places.

Assessment of students' independent work. Students' independent work, which is provided by the topic of the lesson along with the classroom work, is assessed during the current control of the topic in the relevant lesson. Assimilation of topics that are submitted only for independent work is checked during the final module control.

Table 1. Conversion of the average grade for current activities in a multi-point scale (for disciplines that end with an exam (differentiated credit))

4-point scale	120-point scale	4-point scale	120-point scale	4-point scale	120-point scale	4-point scale	120-point scale
5	120	4,45	107	3,91	94	3,37	81
4,95	119	4,41	106	3,87	93	3,33	80
4,91	118	4,37	105	3,83	92	3,29	79
4,87	117	4,33	104	3,79	91	3,25	78
4,83	116	4,29	103	3,74	90	3,2	77
4,79	115	4,25	102	3,7	89	3,16	76
4,75	114	4,2	101	3,66	88	3,12	75
4,7	113	4,16	100	3,62	87	3,08	74
4,66	112	4,12	99	3,58	86	3,04	73
4,62	111	4,08	98	3,54	85	3	72
4,58	110	4,04	97	3,49	84	Less 3	Not enough
4,54	109	3,99	96	3,45	83		
4,5	108	3,95	95	3,41	82		

The maximum number of points that a student can score during the final control of the student's acquisition of knowledge is 80 points.

Table 2. Scale of assessment of differentiated (exam) credit:

National scale	Score scale
«5»	70-80
«4»	60-69
«3»	50-59

Assessment of the final

control is considered credited if the student scored at least 60% of the maximum amount of points (for a 200-point scale - at least 120 points).

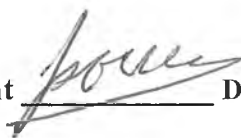
The final number of points that the student scored in the discipline is defined as the sum of points for the current educational activity (Table 1) and for the final control (differentiated credit) (Table 2).

Requirements for final test control	The final test control is credited to the student if he demonstrates the possession of practical skills and scored at least 50 points in the test control of theoretical training. The maximum number of points for the final control of the student (differential test) - 80 points. Criteria for assessing students for final control are carried out according to the scheme: "2" - 0-49 points; "3" - 50-60 points; "4" - 61-70 points "5" - 71 - 80 points Assessment of the final test task is carried out by dividing the maximum score of the final control - 80 - by the number of test questions in the variant and multiplied by the number of correct test answers of the student.
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Practical training	Module 1
Classroom work (Content module 1)	
T 1-10	Amount - 200 (The maximum number of points that a student can score for the current educational activity, the minimum is 120 points).
Control work	10

Test	0
Working in pairs	18
Abstract	28
Conditions of admission to the final control	Semester control is provided in the form of credit. Provides a final grade on a 200-point scale as the sum of grades for the current control of knowledge (oral examination, tests, examination of abstracts), the results of the content module.
7. The policy of studying the discipline	
The organization of the educational process is carried out with the use of the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) to assess student performance. The points gained in the current survey, independent work and points of the final control are credited. This must take into account the student's presence in class and his activity during practical work. Inadmissible: absences and late classes; use of a mobile phone, tablet or other mobile devices during the lesson (except for the cases provided by the curriculum and methodical recommendations of the teacher); copying and plagiarism; untimely performance of the task, the presence of unsatisfactory assessments and more submitted theoretical and practical material.	
8. Recommended literature	
Basza:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Taplin D, Mainkin TL: Infection. p. 1465. In Shahner L.H., Gansen RK (ed.): Pediatrics. Dermatology. 2nd species. Churchill Livingstone, New York, 1988. 2. Vizli Rzh, Frvin AM: Infection of a herpes simplex virus. In Remington ZhS, Klein: Infectious diseases of the fetus and a newborn child. 4th species. Filadelphia, 1995. 3. Hayger AS, Kurtz: Virus of chicken smallpox (windpox) and herpes (operating lichen). p. 885. Handbook on dermatology. 5th edition T. 2. Scientific publications of Blackwell, London, 1992. 4. Lever VV, Shamburg-Lever G: Histopathology of the skin. 7th edition of Lippinkott, Philadelphia, 1990. 5. Lalesari, Stagg P, Jahaf H, Hitchk M, Drew in: a preclinical and clinical examination of antiviral agent on nucleotide (HPMPC). Antiviral chemotherapy. 4th view. Plenum Press. New York, 1996. 6. Feigin R.D., Cherry J.D. : (ed.): A textbook of children's infectious diseases. 3rd species. Philadelphia, 1992. 7. Friends Yes, Pennence NA: Viral Infections. p. 1257. In Shahnel L.A., Hansen RK (ed.): Children's dermatology. 2nd species. Churchill Livingstone, New York, 1995. 8. Howard R, Frieden Ai Jay: Viral Exantema. In: skin medicine and surgery. Integrated program with dermatology. Philadelphia, 1996. 9. Andrew G., Domipos A: skin diseases. p. 749. Philadelphia, London, 1963. 10. Trainer D.S.: Directory of industrial toxicology. p. 153. Sydney, 1966. <p>Brandt M.A., without a charming ball. Social history of venereal diseases in the United States since 1880, Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford, 1987, p. 5.</p>
Auxiliary:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Brandt M.A., without a charming ball. Social history of venereal diseases in the United States since 1880, Oxford University Press, New York, Oxford, 1987, p. 5. YORK, 2. Sesio J., Medicine in Literature, New York, Longman, 1978. 3. Lowe D, Androfia E, Wartes. Fizpatrick T, Aysen A, Wolff K, Friedberg, Aushan K: Venereology in general medicine. 4th view. New York, 1999. 4. Lever VV, Shamburg-Lever G: Histopathology of the skin. 7th edition of Lippinkott, Philadelphia, 1990. 5. Inaba M, Inaba Yu: The smell of the human body: syphilis, etiology, treatment and concomitant factors. Tokyo, 1997. 6. Firergeman Z: go-out infection. p. 69. Skin fungal infections. New York, 1992. 7. Firergeeman Z: Multicolored lichen (multicolor pit). p. 1, clinical dermatology. Lippinkott-raven, Philadelphia, 1995. 8. Jones are: Ketoconazole Today: Review of Clinical Experience. Manchester, England, 1987. 9. Bergbran I. M.: Seborrheic dermatitis and fungi Pityrsporum Ovale: Cultural, Immunological and Clinical Research. Act of Derm Veneral Sapl (Stoke) 167, 1991. 10. Textbooks from dermatology and venereology.

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