

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University
Medical Institute

Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines



CURRICULUM WORK PROGRAM
«Dermatology, venereology»

Specialty 222 "Medicine"

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1. Description of the discipline

Name indicator	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name discipline	Dermatology, venereology	
Branch of knowledge	22 "Health"	
Specialty	222 "Medicine"	
Specialization (if any)		
Educational program	Medicine	
Level of higher education	Master	
Discipline status	Normative	
Training course	4 year	
Academic year	2019 - 2020	
Semester numbers:	Daily form.	Extramural form
	8th	-
Total number of ECTS credits / hours	3 credits / 90 hours	
Course structure: - lectures - practical training - hours of independent work of students	Daily form	Extramural form
	6	-
	34	
	50	
Percentage of classroom load	Classroom load - 44,4%, CPC - 55,6% %	
Language of instruction	Ukrainian	
Form of intermediate control (if any)		
Form of final control	Differential credit	

2. Purpose, tasks and planned learning outcomes

The purpose of teaching the discipline "Dermatology, Venereology" is the formation of systematic medical knowledge, skills and abilities to diagnose skin and sexually transmitted diseases. It is assumed that mastering the knowledge about the main clinical signs of skin and sexually transmitted diseases will enable the general practitioner to recognize such diseases in time and refer the patient to a dermatovenereologist. Awareness of the manifestations of sexually transmitted diseases and sexually transmitted infections (HIV, hepatitis B and C, papillomavirus infection, etc.) is an important component of the training of general practitioners, and knowledge of preventive measures for these diseases is the responsibility of any physician. -what specialty and specialization.

The main objectives of the discipline "Dermatology and Venereology" are to study:

- basics of theoretical dermatology (anatomical and microscopic structure of the skin and mucous membranes, physiology and pathology of the skin, basics of clinical pharmacology for the treatment of skin diseases);
- the main clinical and diagnostic signs of common skin diseases, their prevention and treatment;
- features of the clinical course of specific infections (including leprosy, tuberculosis), sexually transmitted diseases, HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

Interdisciplinary links:

"Dermatology, venereology" as a discipline

a) is based on previous master's studies in anatomy, histology, normal and pathological physiology, medical biology, microbiology and other morphological disciplines and is integrated with these disciplines;

b) is an important component of further study of clinical disciplines by masters, which involves the integration of teaching with these disciplines and the formation of skills to apply knowledge of dermatovenereology in the process of further study and in professional activities;

c) lays the foundations of a healthy lifestyle and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

d) dermatology in terms of differential diagnosis is topographically related to other medical specialties: infectology (venereology, transmissible viral and parasitic diseases of the skin and skin appendages), toxicology (toxicoderma, pseudoporphyria and other toxic reactions), hematology (skin manifestations) rheumatology (for systemic collagenosis, vasculitis), endocrinology (skin changes in diabetes, hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism), oncology (melanoma and other tumors of the skin and its appendages), with neurology (neurodermatitis, genetically caused neuro-skin syndromes) Lyell, Stevens-Johnson syndrome, urticarial rash, angioneurotic edema and other allergic reactions to drugs (dental disciplines) (dental cheilitis, precancerous and oncological diseases of the oral mucosa), psychiatry (trichotillomania, pathomia).

Expected learning outcomes. As a result of studying the discipline, students have:

1. Demonstrate moral and ethical and professional rules of the dermatovenereologist.
2. Know the age characteristics of the skin and mucous membranes in adulthood and childhood.
 - to study the embryogenesis of the skin;
 - anatomical and physiological features of the skin of different age groups;
 - risk factors that affect the development of skin diseases.
3. Demonstrate knowledge on the features of the examination of a patient with skin and sexually transmitted diseases.
 - know the features of the examination of a dermatological patient;
 - basics of functional methods of examination for skin lesions;
4. Have the basic principles and methods of treatment of patients with skin pathology.
 - know the basic methods of treatment of skin and venereal patients;
 - Theoretical foundations of the dermatological alphabet in skin lesions;

- organization of work on prevention of skin and venereal diseases;
- mastering practical skills (method of determining Nikolsky's symptom, staging of Jadasson's test, determination of psoriatic phenomena, examination of a patient under a Wood's lamp, determination of pathological fungi, prescribing basic dermatological prescriptions.)

Learning outcomes for the discipline:

As a result of studying the discipline "Dermatology, Venereology" the student must know:

- Dermatology, venereology - definition, purpose and tasks, historical milestones of dermatovenereology.
- The structure of the dermatovenereological service.
- Anatomical and functional features of the skin in children and adults.
- Diagnostic methods in dermatology (Brock test, diascopy, dermographism, dermatoscopy, luminescent diagnostics).
- Hardware methods of skin examination (darsonvalization, phototherapy, ultrasound therapy, cryotherapy).
- Basics of modern methods of skin treatment.

As a result of studying the discipline "Dermatovenereology" the student must be able to:

- to carry out a technique of physical examination of the patient;
- analyze the results of the examination of a patient with skin and sexually transmitted diseases;
- to carry out prevention of skin and venereal diseases.

The developed program corresponds to the **educational-professional program (EPP)** and is focused on the formation of competencies:

general (ZK) - ZK1-ZK3 EPP:

ZK1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and master modern knowledge.

ZK2. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

ZK3. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

Professional (FC) - FC1- FC6, FC8, FC9, FC11-13, FC16, FC18 EPP

- *Patient interviewing skills.*

- *Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.*

-. *Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.*

-. *Ability to determine the required mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases.*

-. *Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases.*

-. *Ability to determine the principles and nature of disease treatment.*

-. *Ability to determine the tactics of emergency medical care.*

-. *Emergency care skills.*

-. *Skills to perform medical manipulations.*

-. *Ability to determine the tactics of management of persons subject to dispensary supervision.*

-. *Ability to keep medical records.*

-. *Ability to determine the tactics of physiological pregnancy, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period.*

-. *Family planning counseling skills..*

According to the educational-professional program, the expected program learning outcomes (PLO) include the skills of PLO11, PLO 13-18, PLO22, PLO25, PLO28, PLO30, PLO32, PLO33, PLO35, PLO41 EPP:

Collect data on patient complaints, medical history, life history (including professional history), in a

health care facility, its unit or at the patient's home, using the results of the interview with the patient, according to the standard scheme of the patient's survey. Under any circumstances (in the health care facility, its unit, at the patient's home, etc.), using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, according to certain algorithms:

- collect information about the general condition of the patient (consciousness, constitution) and appearance (examination of the skin, subcutaneous fat layer, palpation of lymph nodes, thyroid and mammary glands); assess the psychomotor and physical development of the child;
- examine the condition of the cardiovascular system (examination and palpation areas of the heart and superficial vessels, determination of percussion boundaries heart and blood vessels, auscultation of the heart and blood vessels);
- examine the condition of the respiratory organs (examination of the chest and upper respiratory tract, chest palpation, percussion and auscultation lungs);
- examine the condition of the abdominal organs (examination of the abdomen, palpation and percussion of the intestines, stomach, liver, spleen, palpation pancreas, kidneys, pelvic organs, finger rectal examination); examine the condition of the musculoskeletal system (examination and palpation); examine the state of the nervous system; examine the condition of the genitourinary system;
- assess the state of fetal development according to the data calculation of fetal weight and auscultation of its heartbeat.

In the conditions of the health care institution, its subdivision and among the attached population:

- Be able to identify and record the leading clinical symptom or syndrome (according to list 1) by making an informed decision, using preliminary data of the patient's anamnesis, physical data examination of the patient, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
- Be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis disease (according to list 2) by taking a reasonable solutions, by comparison with standards, using preliminary patient history and examination data patient, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge about man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

In the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision:

- Assign laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient (according to list 4) by making an informed decision, on the basis of the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, according to standard schemes, using knowledge about man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
- Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, according to a certain algorithm, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, data laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge of man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
- Establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis (according to list 2) by making an informed decision and logical analysis, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, data laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, conclusions differential diagnosis, knowledge of man, his organs and system, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

Determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge of man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

Determine the necessary medical nutrition in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his bodies and systems, adhering to

the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

Determine the nature of treatment (conservative, operative) of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a previous clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, its bodies and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

Determine the principles of treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including field conditions, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

Establish a diagnosis (according to list 3) by making an informed decision and assessing the human condition, under any circumstances (at home, on the street, health care facility, its units), including in an emergency, in the field, in conditions of lack of information and limited time, using standard methods of physical examination and possible anamnesis, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5) in a medical institution, at home or at work on the basis of previous clinical diagnosis and / or indicators of the patient's condition, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making informed decisions and using standard techniques.

To form, in the conditions of a health care institution, its division on production, using the generalized procedure of an estimation of a state of human health, knowledge of the person, its bodies and systems, adhering to the corresponding ethical and legal norms, by acceptance of the reasonable decision, among the fixed contingent of the population. :

dispensary groups of patients;

groups of healthy people subject to dispensary supervision (newborns, children, adolescents, pregnant women, representatives of professions who must undergo a mandatory dispensary examination).

Organize secondary and tertiary prevention measures among the assigned contingent of the population, using a generalized procedure for assessing human health (screening, preventive medical examination, seeking medical care), knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, in a health care facility, in particular:

to form groups of dispensary supervision;

to organize medical and health-improving measures differentiated from the group of medical examination.

Carry out in the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision:

- detection and early diagnosis of infectious diseases (according to list2);

- * primary anti-epidemic measures in the center of an infectious disease.

In the health care facility, or at the patient's home on the basis of the obtained data on the patient's health, using standard schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision:

- determine the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients that subject to dispensary supervision;

- determine the tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy people persons subject to dispensary supervision;

- calculate and prescribe the necessary food for children the first year of life.

Determine the presence and degree of limitations of life, type, degree and duration of disability with the issuance of relevant documents, in a health care facility on the basis of data on the disease and its course, features of professional activity.

On the territory of service according to standard methods of descriptive, analytical epidemiological and medical-statistical researches:

- conduct screening to identify the most important non-infectious diseases;
- evaluate in the dynamics and in comparison with the average static data on morbidity, including chronic non-communicable diseases, disability, mortality, integrated health indicators; identify risk factors for the occurrence and course of diseases; to form risk groups of the population.

In the conditions of a health care institution or its subdivision according to standard methods:

- select and use unified clinical protocols on the provision of medical care, developed on the basis of evidence medicine;
- participate in the development of local protocols for medical care assistance;
- to control the quality of medical care on the basis of statistical data, expert evaluation and sociological data research using indicators of structure, process and performance results;
- identify factors that hinder the improvement of quality and safety medical care.

3. Curriculum

The educational process is organized according to the European credit transfer-accumulation system (ECTAS).

Section 1: Propaedeutics of dermatovenereology. Papular dermatoses.

Relevance of the topic: Knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of normal skin and its possible pathomorphological changes in various dermatoses allows you to more deeply present the features of the disease and prescribe sound treatment of the patient. In addition, the clinical and pathogenetic direction is the basis for the recognition and treatment of skin diseases, many of which are a partial reflection of the general somatic pathology. Therefore, when examining a patient, it is very important not only to establish the nature of the rash, but also to conduct a sequential examination of organs and systems in order to establish the connection between somatic pathology and skin lesions. General objective: To study the anatomy of normal skin, its appendages and basic physiological functions. Be able to differentiate the elements of the rash on the basis of histopathological criteria. And also, to be able to examine the dermatological patient, to define morphological elements of a rash, to describe the center of defeat.

Section 2: Pyoderma and parasitic and infectious skin diseases.

Relevance of the topic: Viral skin diseases are quite common. The number of nosological forms of viral skin diseases in one patient averages more than 2. Viral skin diseases are often dangerous to the health of the patient and his environment. Physicians of all specialties must be well acquainted with the clinical manifestations, diagnosis and principles of treatment of bullous dermatoses and be able to timely detect symptoms of viral diseases of the skin and visible mucous membranes, competently supervise patients with viral, bullous skin diseases.

Section 3: Mycotic lesions of the skin and mucous membranes.

Relevance of the topic: due to the high prevalence of dermatomycoses among the population, the epidemiological danger of some of them, the complexity of treatment of chronic and torpid forms, prevention of their occurrence and recurrence - the treatment of patients with mycoses has a number of features. Physicians of all specialties should be well aware of the peculiarities of the supervision of patients with mycoses; competently supervise such patients.

Section 4: Allergodermatoses and bullous-vesicular skin diseases.

Relevance of the topic: Relevance of the topic: The general prevalence of allergodermatoses among the population is due to (neuro-immunogethodystophic, infectious-allergic and metabolic technogenic and other factors), their chronic course with a tendency to spread, develop complications that can threaten the patient's life or contribute to sustainable loss. the need for students to know the clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Section 5: General characteristics (classification) of sexually transmitted diseases. Syphilis and its clinical manifestations.

Relevance of the topic: due to the significant prevalence of syphilis among the population, the uniqueness of its clinical manifestations and complications, the complexity of its treatment and prevention - the treatment of patients with tertiary and congenital syphilis has a number of features. Physicians of all specialties should be well aware of the peculiarities of the care of patients with tertiary and congenital syphilis; competently supervise such patients.

Section 6: Gonorrhea and non-gonorrheal urethritis. Dermatological aspects of HIV infection.

Relevance of the topic: Gonorrhea, chlamydia, trichomoniasis, bacterial vaginosis are extremely common diseases among people of childbearing age (20-40 years). Every year the number of patients with complicated, chronic forms of these diseases increases. Chlamydia is a factor that reduces the quality of life of patients, can be a cause of disability.

Section 7: Protection of the educational history of the dermatological patient. Practical experience.

The structure of the discipline:

Topic	Lectures	Practical (seminar) classes	ISW	Individual work
<i>Section 1. Propaedeutics of dermatovenereology. Papular dermatoses.</i>				
Topic 1. Anatomy, histology and physiology of human skin. Elements of skin rash and methods of examination and examination of patients with skin pathology. Psoriasis. Red flat herpes. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, clinical course, treatment.	2	4	8	-
<i>Together by section 1</i>	2	4	8	-
<i>Section 2. Pyoderma and parasitic and infectious skin diseases.</i>				
Section 2. Pyoderma and parasitic and infectious skin diseases.	-	5	6	-
<i>Together under section 2</i>	-	5	6	-
<i>Section 3. Mycotic lesions of the skin and mucous membranes.</i>				

Topic 3. Keratomycosis and mycosis of the feet. Trichomycosis: microsporia, trichophytia, scabies. Clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, therapy and prevention. Curation №1.	1	5	6	-
Together under section 3	1	5	6	-
Section 4. Allergodermatoses and bullous-vesicular skin diseases.				
Topic 4. Allergodermatoses. Clinic and treatment. Practical skills in writing an educational history of a dermatological patient. Bullous dermatoses. Viral dermatoses. Curation №2.	1	5	8	-
Together under section 4	1	5	8	-
Section 5. General characteristics (classification) of diseases that are mainly sexually transmitted. Syphilis and its clinical manifestations.				
Topic 5. Clinical and serological features of the primary period of syphilis. Immunity. Reinfection. Superinfection. Serodiagnostics. Secondary period of syphilis and its differentiation. Tertiary and congenital syphilis. Diagnosis, clinic and principles of therapy.	2	5	8	-
Together under section 5	2	5	8	-
Розділ 6. Section 6. Gonorrhoea and non-gonorrhoeal urethritis. Dermatological aspects of HIV infection..				
Topic 6. Features of lesions of the genitourinary tract by gonococci, Trichomonas, chlamydia. Principles of therapy and prevention. HIV / AIDS in Ukraine. The main options for their clinical course. Dermatological aspects of this problem. Basic organizational and legal principles of combating its further spread. Principles of therapy and prevention.	-	5	6	-
Together under section 6	-	5	6	-
Section 7. Protection of the medical history of a dermatological patient. Practical experience.				
Topic 7. Practical skills in writing an educational history of a dermatological patient. Protection of medical history. Practical skills in dermatovenereology.	-	5	8	-
Together under section 7	-	5	8	-
Total hours 90 / 3.0 credits ECTS	6	34	50	
Final control of the discipline - diff. test				

4. The content of the discipline

4.1. Lecture plan

№	TOPIC	Number of hours
1.	Introduction to dermatology. History of dermatovenereology. Elements of skin rash and methods of examination and examination of patients with skin pathology. Psoriatic disease.	2

2.	Allergodermatoses. Mycotic lesions of the skin and mucous membranes. Bullous dermatoses. Viral dermatoses. : Clinical and serological features of the primary period of syphilis. Immunity. Reinfection. Superinfection. Serodiagnostics. Secondary period of syphilis and its differentiation.	2
3.	WHO classification of sexually transmitted infections. General scheme of syphilis and its laboratory diagnosis. Primary and secondary period of syphilis. Tertiary and congenital syphilis. Principles of therapy and prevention.	2
Total		6

4.2. Thematic plan of practical classes

№	TOPIC	Number of hours
1.	Anatomy, histology and physiology of human skin. Elements of skin rash and methods of examination and examination of patients with skin pathology. Psoriasis. Red flat herpes. Diagnosis, clinical course, diff. diagnosis, treatment.	4
2.	Pyoderma. Parasitic skin diseases: scabies, pediculosis, demodicosis. Principles of their differentiation, prevention and treatment.	5
3.	Keratomycosis and mycosis of the feet. Trichomycosis: microsporia, trichophytia, scabies. Candidiasis. Clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, therapy and prevention. Curation №1.	5
4.	Allergodermatoses. Clinic and treatment. Practical skills in writing an educational history of a dermatological patient. Bullous dermatoses. Viral dermatoses. Curation № 2.	5
5.	Clinical and serological features of the primary period of syphilis. Immunity. Reinfection. Superinfection. Serodiagnostics. Secondary period of syphilis and its differentiation. Tertiary and congenital syphilis. Diagnosis, clinic and principles of therapy.	5
6.	Features of lesions of the genitourinary tract by gonococci, Trichomonas, chlamydia. Principles of therapy and prevention. HIV / AIDS in Ukraine. The main options for their clinical course. Dermatological aspects of this problem. Basic organizational and legal principles of combating its further spread. Principles of therapy and prevention.	5
7.	Features of lesions of the genitourinary tract by gonococci, Trichomonas, chlamydia. Principles of therapy and prevention. HIV / AIDS in Ukraine. The main options for their clinical course. Dermatological aspects of this problem. Basic organizational and legal principles of combating its further spread. Principles of therapy and prevention.	5
Total		34

4.2. Thematic plan of independent work of students

№	TOPIC	Number of hours	Type of control
1.	History of dermatology and venereology. Domestic schools of dermatologists. Lviv Dermatological School.	4	Current control in practical classes
2.	The main methods of treatment used in dermatology. Dosage forms for topical use, indications and contraindications to their use.	4	
3.	Allergodermatoses (dermatitis, toxicoderma, eczema, atopic dermatitis).	4	
4.	Pyoderma (staphylococcus, streptococcus, mixed). Principles of their differentiation, prevention and treatment.	4	
5.	Pyoderma (staphylococcus, streptococcus, mixed). Principles of their differentiation, prevention and treatment.	4	
6.	The main manifestations and features of the diagnosis of fungal lesions of smooth skin.	5	
7.	Bullous dermatoses: etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations and course. Features of diagnosis and treatment.	5	
8.	Viral lesions of the skin and mucous membranes: the principles of their diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	4	
9.	Serological reactions in the diagnosis of syphilis. False-positive serological reactions. Errors in the diagnosis of syphilis.	4	
10.	Modern features of gonococcal infection. Principles of diagnosis, therapy and prevention.	4	
11.	Opportunistic infections and skin stigmas in AIDS, their clinical characteristics.	4	
12.	Providing dermatovenereological care at the level of primary care in emergency situations.	4	
	Total	50	

Individual tasks (case histories, analysis and defense).

Typical test tasks to be solved in practical classes

1. The epidermis has the following layers:

a) basal; b) papillary; c) prickly; d) granular; e) mesh.

2. The dermis consists of the following layers:

a) basal; b) papillary; c) prickly; d) brilliant; e) mesh.

3. The primary elements of the rash are:

a) stain; b) scales; c) ulcer; d) papule; e) blister.

4. Secondary elements of the rash are:

a) stain; b) erosion; c) papule; d) vegetation; e) lichenization.

5. Histologically, the tubercle is:

- a) the result of productive inflammation by type of non-infectious granuloma;
- b) the result of unproductive inflammation by type of infectious granuloma;
- c) the result of unproductive inflammation by type of non-infectious granuloma;
- d) the result of productive inflammation by type of infectious granuloma;
- e) the result of focal infiltration by immunocytes.

4.4. Ensuring the educational process

1. Multimedia projectors, computers, screens for multimedia presentations, lecture presentations.

2. Demonstration screens, laptops, files in Power Point and Word with tasks "Step-2" for practical and final classes.

3. Examination tickets.

4. Final control

List of final control issues

General part:

1. Brief historical essays on the history of dermatovenereology. Ukrainian and world school of dermatologists.
2. Anatomy and histology of normal skin. Skin appendages: hair, hair follicles, nails.
3. Skin functions: protective, barrier, thermoregulatory, secretory, excretory, resorption, respiratory (respiratory), sensitive, metabolic and others.
4. Histomorphological changes in the skin: alteration, exudation, proliferative degeneration, acanthoma, acantholysis, dyskeratosis (hyper-, para-keratosis), granulosa.
5. Primary and secondary morphological elements, their characteristics and examples of diseases where these elements occur.
6. True and false polymorphism of rashes.
7. Methods of examination of dermatological patients. Stages of the diagnostic process.
8. Special dermatological methods of examination of patients (palpation, diascopy, test for isomorphic skin reaction, dermatography, pilomotor reflex, skin allergy tests).
9. Laboratory methods of diagnosis (general and special).
10. Basic principles of treatment of skin diseases.
11. Basic methods of local therapy in dermatology. Treatment of dermatoses in adults and children with sanatorium and physiotherapeutic methods. General objective and subjective symptoms in the diagnosis of skin diseases.
12. Skin diseases as a manifestation of pathology of the whole organism.

Special part:

Dermatology

1. Psoriasis: etiology, clinic, differential diagnosis and treatment.
2. Herpes zoster: etiology, clinic, differential diagnosis and treatment.
3. Parasitic skin diseases. Pediculosis: etiology, clinical picture and treatment. Varieties of demodicosis, its differential diagnosis, treatment. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of scabies.
4. Eczema: classification, clinical course, differential diagnosis and treatment of eczema

according to stages.

5. Simple contact or articulation dermatitis: classification, clinic and treatment.
6. Allergic contact dermatitis, toxicoderma. Clinical picture and treatment.
7. Atopic dermatitis: clinical picture, differential diagnosis and treatment.
8. Pyoderma: classification, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
9. Fungal skin diseases. Ceramias: etiology, clinical picture, differential diagnosis and treatment. Epidermophytia as a type of dermatomycoses: eology, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment. Rubrophytia as a type of epidermophytia, classification and treatment. Trichophytia as a type of dermatomycoses: classification, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment. Clinical forms of favus, their diagnosis and treatment. Candidiasis of the skin and mucous membranes: clinical picture and treatment.
10. Vesicular dermatoses. True blister (vulgar blister): classification, clinic and treatment. Duhring's dermatosis (herpetiform dermatitis): clinic, differential diagnosis and treatment.
11. Viral skin diseases. Herpes simplex and shingles: clinic, differential diagnosis.
12. Multimorphic exudative erythema (Gebra's disease): clinical picture and differential diagnosis.
13. Cheilitis: classification, clinical course, differential diagnosis and treatment.

Venereology

1. The causative agent of syphilis. Its characteristics. Classification and general course of syphilis.
2. Immunity in syphilis. Superinfection. Reinfection.
3. Primary period of syphilis, its clinic and diagnosis.
4. Clinical picture of the secondary period of syphilis on the skin and mucous membranes.
5. General characteristics of the tertiary period of syphilis.
6. Syphilis of internal organs.
7. Early congenital syphilis. Late congenital syphilis.
8. Serological reactions and tests in the diagnosis of syphilis.
9. Principles and methods of treatment of syphilis.
10. Criteria of curability and removal of patients from the dispensary register.
11. General classification of gonorrhoea. Classification. Clinical picture and diagnosis. Complications of gonorrhoeal urethritis. Treatment of gonorrhoea. Curability criteria.
12. Lesions of the genitourinary system in trichomoniasis. Clinical picture, course and complications.
13. Non-gonorrhoeal lesions of the urogenital organs.
14. AIDS. Etiology. Clinical picture. Manifestations on the skin and mucous membranes. Prevention. Opportunistic infections in AIDS and their clinical picture.

The list of practical skills in dermatovenereology, which must be mastered by the student in the process of studying the discipline

1. Methods of physical examination of the patient
2. Definition of scales, hair, nails and fungi.
3. Examination of the patient under a Wood's lamp.
4. Carrying out the Balzer test.
5. Definition of psoriatic phenomena.
6. Methods of application of local remedies: lotions, pastes, ointments, etc ..
7. Method of UV irradiation of the skin in psoriasis and other dermatoses.
8. Methods for determining pale treponema and gonococcus. Yadaasson test method.
9. Methods for determining the symptom of Nikolsky.
10. Methods for determining Poslelov's symptom.
11. Writing a medical history of an inpatient.
12. Writing basic dermatological prescriptions.

"0" version of the test ticket

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Educational qualification level - master

Area of knowledge: 22 Health

Course - Dermatology, Venereology

Option № 0

1. Viral skin diseases. Herpes simplex and shingles: clinic, differential diagnosis. - maximum number of points - 20.
2. Anatomy and histology of normal skin. Skin supplements: hair, hair follicles, nails. - maximum number of points - 20.
3. Non-gonorrheal lesions of the urogenital organs. - maximum number of points - 20.
4. Writing a medical history of an inpatient. - maximum number of points - 20. specialty 222 Medicine

Approved at the meeting of the Department of "therapeutic and surgical disciplines", the protocol № ____ from " __ " _____ 2020.

Head of the Department, Assoc. Zak M. Y.

Examiner Associate Professor B.Sc. Chernyshov O. V.

Example of final control work**Solving problems Step-2****1. Epidemiology of pyoderma:**

A) the most common skin pathology; b) some forms are contagious; c) epidemically dangerous

disease; d) is the norm for a person; e) almost non-contagious disease.

2. Pustular elements in pyoderma should be distinguished from the manifestations:

a) chronic sepsis; b) syphilis; c) tuberculosis; mycoses; d) scabies

3. Pyoderma is:

a) allergic skin diseases;

b) manifestations of some skin diseases;

purulent diseases of the skin and its appendages;

g) type of morphological elements of the rash;

d) parasitic diseases of the skin and its appendages

4. Staphylococci include:

a) vulgar impetigo; b) osteofolliculitis; c) бешиха; d) boil; e) epidemic vesicles of newborns.

5. Streptoderma includes:

a) hydradenitis; b) vulgar ecthyma; c) angular stomatitis; d) vesiculopustulosis; e) impetigo of the nail plate.

6. Evaluation criteria and tools for diagnosing learning outcomes

Control methods

- Survey (testing of theoretical knowledge and practical skills).
- Test control.
- Writing a review of scientific literature (abstracts), writing a medical history of individual tasks, their protection.

Individual oral interview of students, explanation of some questions on the topic of the current lesson, answers to students' questions - **80-90 minutes**.

For **65-80 minutes**, students independently develop practical skills on models. The teacher monitors the work of students, gives explanations.

Control of the final level of students' knowledge - **25-40 minutes**.

Conducted in the form of individual oral and written interviews, solving situational problems.

At the end of the practical lesson, the teacher summarizes it, gives students tasks for independent work, points out the key issues of the next topic and offers a list of references for self-study.

Current control Testing of theoretical knowledge in practical classes and the acquisition of practical skills, as well as the results of independent work of students. Supervised by teachers according to the specific purpose of the curriculum. Assessment of the level of students' training is carried out by: interviewing students, solving and analyzing situational tasks and test tasks, interpreting the results of clinical-instrumental and clinical-laboratory research, monitoring the acquisition of practical skills. is carried out during training sessions and aims to check the assimilation of educational material by students.

Intermediate control. Checking the possibility of students using for clinical and diagnostic analysis of theoretical knowledge and practical skills on all topics studied, as well as the results of independent work of students. Carried out in the last lesson by section by passing practical skills,

solving situational problems and testing.

The final control is carried out upon completion of the study of all topics of the block at the last control lesson of the semester.

In order to establish the results of training in the discipline, the final control is carried out in the form of a differential test. Students are admitted to the test who have attended all the lectures, classroom classes, completed full independent work and in the process of learning scored the number of points, not less than the minimum - **70 points**.

Distribution of points received by students

The maximum number of points that a student can get for the current educational activity is 120. Accordingly, the maximum number of points for each topic is: **120 points: 7 topics = 17 points**. The minimum number of points is **70 points: 7 topics = 10 points**. A score below **10 points** means "unsatisfactory", the topic is not credited and must be worked out in the prescribed manner.

Current control is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific objectives of each topic.

The student's readiness for the lesson (initial stage) is checked on the basis of the answer to 10 test tasks. In the first practical lesson, these questions are included in the final control. For the correct answer to 9-10 tests the student receives 5 points; for 8-7 correct answers - 3 points, for 6 - 2 points, 5-0 tests 0 points. The main stage of practical training involves the development of practical skills. The survey is rated: 7 points. To assess the student's mastery of the topic, he is asked to answer a situational problem. If the problem is solved correctly - the student receives 5 points. Solved with shortcomings - 3 points. Not solved - 0 points. The scores obtained during the lesson are added up (scores obtained for tests + scores obtained for the survey + scores obtained for the tasks).

On the diff. The student can get a maximum of **80 points**. The test is considered passed if the student received at least **50 points**. Distribution of points on the test - see above is an example of a credit card.

Оцінка успішності студента

№	Bloc (current educational activity)	Maximum number of points
1.	Topic 1	17
2.	Topic 2	17
3.	Topic 3	17
4.	Topic 4	17
5.	Topic 5	17
6.	Topic 6	17
7.	Topic 7	18
	Together sections	120
	Differential credit	80
	TOTAL sum of points	200

Criteria for assessing knowledge

A student's answer is evaluated with a score of **16-17 points per topic and 71-80 points on the test (A on the ECTS scale and 5 on the national scale)** if it demonstrates deep knowledge of all theoretical positions and ability to apply theoretical material for practical analysis and has no inaccuracies. .

With a score of 13-15 points per topic and 61-70 points on the test (B and C on the ECTS scale and 4 on the national scale) the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical provisions, ability to apply them in practice, but some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed.

With a score of 10-12 points per topic and 50-60 points on the test (D and E on the ECTS scale and 3 on the national scale) the student's answer is evaluated provided that he knows the main theoretical principles and can use them in practice.

7. Recommended sources of information

7.1. Basic

1. Skin and venereal diseases: a guide. for doctors: in 4 volumes / Ed. Yu.K. Skripkina. - М. : Медицина, 1995. - Т. 3. - 447 с.
2. Kolyadenko VG Skin and venereal diseases / V.G. Kolyadenko, VI Stepanenko, PV Fedorichtain. - Vinnytsia: A new book. –2006 - 421с.
3. Kravchenko VK Skin and venereal diseases. - К., 1995. - 300 p.
4. Savchak V. Practical dermatology: textbook. manual / V. Savchak, S. Galnikina. - К. : Укрмедкнига, 1998. - 508 с.
5. Stepanenko VI Dermatology, venereology / VI Stepanenko, MM Shupenko, OO Sizon and others. : textbook. subsection. ed. Dr. of Medical Sciences, Prof. VI Stepanenko for students. higher honey. start institutions of the IV level of accreditation. - К. : КИМ. - 2012. - 848 p.
6. Сизон О.О. Dermatology, venereology / Edited by O.O. Season. - Handbook for students, masters of higher education. - Lviv: DrukZakhid LLC, 2017. - 548p.
7. Сизон О.О. Dermatology, venereology in questions and answers / Edited by O.O. Season. - Handbook for students, masters of higher education. - Lviv: DrukZakhid LLC, 2017. - 180p.

7.2 Auxiliary

1. Adaskevich VP Skin and venereal diseases / VP Адаскевич, В.М. Kozin: textbook. guide. - М. : Medical literature. - 2006. - 672 p.
2. Aizyatulov RF Syphilis. - Donetsk: Donetsk region, 1998. –227 s.
3. Sexually transmitted diseases. A guide for doctors. / Ed. ОК. Шапошникова. - М. "Medicine", 1991, -544p.
4. Vladimirov VV, Zudin BI. Skin and venereal diseases.-М. : Atlas.Medicine, 1980.-287p.
5. Дюдюн А.Д. et al. Sexually Transmitted Infections (textbook) .- Kyiv: Polygraph Plus, 2012. –133 p.
6. Kolyadenko VG, Fedorenko OE, Golovchenko D.Ya. Medical deontology in dermatology and venereology. - К. : "Health", 1989. - 167 p.
7. Mavrov II Fundamentals of diagnosis and treatment in dermatology and venereology. - Kharkiv, 2007. - 800 p.
8. Fitzpatrick T. and others. Dermatology // Atlas-reference book. Translated from English.- М. : Practice, 1999.- P. 885-898.
9. Fedotov VP Lectures on clinical dermatovenereology. Tom.I. - Dnepropetrovsk, 2010. - 397 p.
10. Fedotov VP, Dyudyun AD, Stepanenko VI Dermatovenereology. - Dnepropetrovsk, 2011. - 651p.
11. Fedotov VP, Makarchuk AI Clinical lectures on dermatovenereology and cosmetology. Volume. II. - Zaporozhye - Dnepropetrovsk, 2013. - 552p.

7.3 Information resources

- www.medlit.pp.ua
- www.intranet.tdmu.edu.ua