

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines



"APPROVE"

Director Ishchenko NM

_____ 2019

CURRICULUM WORK PROGRAM

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, CLINICAL PARASITOLOGY AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

Area of knowledge 22 "Health"

Specialty 222 "Medicine"

Developer

Avramenko AO

Head of the Department of Developer

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Guarantor of the educational program

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Mykolaiv 2019

Description of the discipline

Characteristic	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of discipline	Infectious diseases	
Branch of knowledge	22 "Health care"	
Specialty	222 "Medicine"	
Specialization		
Educational program	Medicine	
Level of higher education	Master	
Discipline status	Selective	
Curriculum	6	
Academic year	2021-2022	
Semester numbers:	Full-time	Correspondence form
	11, 12	
Total number of credits	3 credits (1,5 / 1,5) / 90 heures	
Course structure: - lectures - practical training hours of independent work of students	Full-time	Correspondence form
	- 50 year (24/26) 40 year (21/19)	
Percentage of classroom load	55,6%	
Language of instruction	English	
Form of intermediate control	Certification for the 11th semester	
Form of final control	Credit - 12th semester	

1. 1. Purpose, tasks and planned learning outcomes The purpose of teaching / studying the discipline "Infectious Diseases, Clinical Parasitology and Tropical Medicine" is the formation of future doctors of clinical thinking, skills and practical skills that provide timely diagnosis of infectious diseases and their complications, rational treatment, selection of optimal tactics in case of emergency . Objectives of study: the acquisition by the student of competencies, knowledge, skills and abilities to carry out professional activities in the specialty of: 1) the origin, origin, development, course and outcome of infectious diseases; 2) formation of future doctors' clinical thinking, skills and practical skills 3) early diagnosis of infectious diseases 4) treatment of patients at the prehospital stage. Prerequisites for studying the discipline (interdisciplinary connections). Infectious diseases, clinical parasitology and tropical medicine as a discipline: a) is based on the study by students of medical and biological physics, morphological disciplines, microbiology, virology and immunology, physiology, pathophysiology, internal medicine, surgery, neurology, dermatology, epidemiology, ophthalmology, otolaryngology, endocrinology, clinical pharmacology, pharmacology, rea ; b) aimed at deepening knowledge of infectious diseases of countries with tropical, subtropical climates in the context of significant expansion of international relations, tourism, migration, international distribution of labor resources c) lays the foundations for the study of family medicine by students, which involves the integration of teaching with this discipline and the formation of skills to apply knowledge of infectious diseases in the process of further study and professional activities; d) lays the foundations of a healthy lifestyle and prevention of body dysfunction in the process of life. Expected learning outcomes. As a result of studying the discipline, students have:
- Identify the main clinical symptoms that form a characteristic syndrome of the most common infectious diseases;
 - Preliminary diagnosis of the most common infectious diseases (syndromic and etiological);
 - Make a preliminary clinical diagnosis, plan preventive and quarantine measures for the most common and especially dangerous diseases;
 - Interpret the patterns and features of the pathological and epidemiological process in various infectious diseases;
 - Carry out clinical and laboratory differential diagnosis of various infectious diseases and infectious diseases with non-infectious;
 - Interpret the results of specific methods of examination in the presence of combined pathology - infectious and non-infectious;
 - To determine the tactics of management of patients with the most common infectious diseases;
 - Determine the tactics of hospitalization and isolation of infectious patients;
 - Diagnose emergencies and provide pre-hospital care;
 - Demonstrate awareness of infectious diseases as weapons of mass destruction;
 - Predict the consequences of infectious diseases for human health;
 - Demonstrate the ability to keep medical records in the clinic of infectious diseases.
- According to the requirements of the educational and professional program, students must: KNOW:
- classification of infectious diseases;
 - periods of infectious disease development;
 - clinical symptoms and syndromes of infectious disease (according to the list 1 OKH);
 - clinical manifestations of certain nosological forms (according to list 2 OKH);
 - features of the epidemiological process, its components in a certain infectious disease;
 - clinical and epidemiological indications for hospitalization of patients with infectious diseases;
 - rules of hospitalization of a patient with an infectious disease;

- the content of the anti-epidemic regime in the medical institution and in the treatment at home;
 - basic methods of diagnosing infectious diseases;
 - main complications and consequences of infectious disease;
 - principles of treatment of infectious diseases;
 - principles and methods of prevention of infectious diseases;
 - organization of urgent anti-epidemic measures on quarantine diseases;
 - clinical manifestations of emergencies in infectious diseases (according to list 3 OKH);
 - rules for keeping patients at home: a) with intestinal infections; b) with airborne infections;
 - clinical manifestations of helminthiasis, methods of their diagnosis;
 - deworming measures;
 - KIZ functions of the polyclinic. BE ABLE:
 - demonstrate mastery of biotic and moral-deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination;
 - be able to ensure the required level of individual safety (own and those cared for) in the event of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity;
 - conduct surveys and physical examinations of patients with the main symptoms and syndromes in the clinic of infectious diseases;
 - interpret epidemiological data in a specific case;
 - plan and carry out anti-epidemic, sanitary and hygienic and preventive measures against infectious diseases;
 - lane audit medical and evacuation measures;
 - keep medical records;
 - establish a preliminary diagnosis of major infectious diseases (including HIV), identify their complications;
 - diagnose emergencies;
 - make a differential diagnosis of the main symptoms and syndromes of infectious diseases;
 - draw up a plan for examination of patients and justify the use of each non-invasive and invasive diagnostic method used in the clinic of infectious diseases, determine the indications and contraindications for their implementation, possible complications; • evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research;
- interpret the normative documents of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, which regulate the procedure of voluntary testing, hospitalization, treatment; preventive measures, legal aspects of HIV infection; • determine the nature and principles of disease treatment; • determine the necessary mode of work and rest, diet in the treatment of diseases; • determine management tactics and provide emergency medical care; • determine the tactics of contingent of persons subject to dispensary observation; • perform medical manipulations. MOTHER OF
- COMPETENCE The developed program corresponds to the educational-professional program (OPP) and is focused on the formation of competencies: general (ZK) - ZK1-ZK3 OPP: Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and master modern knowledge.– Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.– Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.– professional (FC) - FC2, FC10, FC15, FC18 OPP: Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.– Ability to carry out medical and evacuation measures– Ability to plan and carry

out preventive and anti-epidemic measures against infectious diseases.– Ability to keep medical records.– According to the educational-professional program, the expected program learning outcomes (PRN) include skills PRN11, PRN13 - 18, PRN22, PRN26, PRN30-31, PRN33, PRN35, PRN41

OPP: - Collect data on patient complaints, medical history, life history (including occupational 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); • 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; - 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. - To determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in the conditions of the institution health, at the patient's home and during the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes. - To 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 previous clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, its organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes. - To 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 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 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 facilities, its units), including in emergencies, in the field conditions, 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 adopting reasonable solutions and using standard techniques. - Implement a system of anti-epidemic and preventive measures in the health care institution, its unit on the basis of data on the state of health of certain contingents of the population and the impact on the environment, using existing methods, within the primary health care. , regarding:

- organization of nutrition, water supply;
- mode of activity and rest;
- formation of a favorable production environment; • primary prevention of diseases and injuries;
- vaccine prophylaxis;
- prevention of bad habits;
- prevention of unwanted pregnancies;
- promotion of a healthy lifestyle. - Plan measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases (according to list 2) in the health care facility, its unit based on the results of

epidemiological surveys of infectious diseases, epidemiological analysis, using existing preventive and anti-epidemic methods. - 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 infectious disease. - Identify in the conditions of the health care institution, its subdivision using statistical and laboratory methods of risk group, risk areas, time of risk, risk factors and to carry out epidemiological analysis of infectious diseases of the population. - To 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. - 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. The program of the discipline The educational process is organized according to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS). The curriculum consists of 2 blocks:

BLOCK 1. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL-ORAL, AIR-DROP AND EARLY TRANSMISSION.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES SECTIONS:

CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH A PRINCIPLE OF FECAL-ORAL TRANSMISSION MECHANISM.

2. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH AIR DROP TRANSMISSION.

3. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH THE PREVALENCE OF THE EARLY WAY OF TRANSMISSION. 4. EMERGENCY CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES

BLOCK 2. CURRENT ISSUES OF CLINICAL PARASITOLOGY AND TROPICAL MEDICINE SECTIONS: 1. PECULIARITIES OF THE COURSE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN COUNTRIES WITH TROPICAL CLIMATE. FEATURES OF TRAVELERS 'DIARRHEA 2. MALARIA. LEISHMANIOSIS. TRYPANOSOMOSIS AND OTHER PROTOZOUS DISEASES. 3. ARBOVIRUS SYSTEM FEVER, Encephalitis and Encephalomyelitis. HEMORRHAGIC FEVER 4. TROPICAL DISEASES WITH INJURIES OF ORGANS AND SKIN. RICKETSIOSIS. 5. WORM INVASIONS OF TROPICAL AND SUBTROPIC REGIONS

BLOCK 1. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL-ORAL, AIR-DROP AND EARLY TRANSMISSION.

EMERGENCY CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES CHAPTER 1.

CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

WITH A PRINCIPLE OF FECAL-ORAL TRANSMISSION MECHANISM Topic 1.

Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of intestinal infectious diseases. Typhoid fever, paratyphoid A and B. Diarrheal syndrome. Colitis syndrome. Poliomyelitis. Hepatitis A and E. Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever A and B. Detection of infectious diseases among fevers of unknown origin. Diarrheal syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, classification depending on the type of interaction of micro- and macroorganisms, clinical features, laboratory diagnosis. Food poisoning of microbial origin. The concept of enterotoxigenic and enteroinvasive diarrhea (salmonellosis, food poisoning, Escherichia coli, yersiniosis, cholera). Differential diagnosis of acute infectious and non-infectious diarrhea (mushroom poisoning, heavy metal salts, exacerbation of chronic diseases of the digestive system, acute gynecological and surgical diseases). Features of the clinic and diagnosis of food poisoning of microbial origin.

Staphylococcal intoxication, botulism. Colitis syndrome. Intestinal infectious diseases with a predominant lesion of the colon: shigellosis, amebiasis. Poliomyelitis. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. The state of polio immunoprophylaxis in Ukraine. Viral hepatitis with enteral transmission (hepatitis A and E). Features of hepatitis E in non-endemic areas. Treatment and prevention of intestinal infectious diseases. Topic 2. Helminthiasis: prevalence, features of the clinical course, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention. The problem of diagnosis of helminthiasis in Ukraine. Features of the clinical course, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of helminthiasis (ascariasis, enterobiasis, trichinosis, strongyloidiasis, toxocariasis, opisthorchiasis, hymenolepidosis, fasciolosis, teniarinhosis, teniosis). Ascariasis. Enterobiasis. Trichocephaly. Clinical course, features of laboratory diagnostics, preliminary and final differential diagnosis. Modern methods of treatment. Indications for hospitalization. Principles of prevention. Differential diagnosis of infectious diseases with chronic diarrheal syndrome with chronic diseases of the digestive system. Toxocariasis, strongyloidiasis, trichinosis, opisthorchiasis, teniarinhosis, teniosis and cysticercosis, hymenolepidosis, echinococcosis - clinical course, features of laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Modern methods of treatment of helminthiasis. Prevention of helminthiasis in Ukraine.

SECTION 2. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH AIR-DROP TRANSMISSION.

Topic 3. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of infectious diseases with airborne transmission. SARS. Differential diagnosis of SARS (influenza, parainfluenza, rhinovirus, adenoviral, respiratory syncytial disease). Features of the course of seasonal and pandemic influenza in pregnant women and on the background of concomitant pathology (diabetes, obesity). Clinic, diagnosis, features of the course and complications of diphtheria in adults.

Differential diagnosis of tonsillitis of various etiologies. Immunoprophylaxis of seasonal and pandemic influenza, diphtheria. Clinical features of children's infectious diseases in adults. Topic 4. Meningeal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases: etiology, early diagnosis, differential diagnosis, features of the clinical course, treatment. Meningeal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases. Differential diagnosis of serous and purulent meningitis. Topical issues of clinical and specific laboratory diagnosis of neuroinfection, assessment of informative methods. Differential diagnosis of meningitis (primary, secondary, viral, bacterial) and encephalitis of various etiologies. Liquorological diagnosis of meningitis. Features of the clinical course of neuroinfections on the background of immunodeficiency states. Treatment and prevention of infectious diseases with airborne transmission. SECTION 3. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH A PREVALENCE OF THE EARLY WAY OF TRANSMISSION Topic 5. Viral hepatitis B, C and D: early diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, social aspects, prevention. Viral hepatitis B, C and D. Early detection of viral hepatitis, the role and use of diagnostic methods, assessment of their informativeness. Differential diagnosis of acute viral hepatitis with other liver diseases (drug, toxic hepatitis, alcoholic liver disease, non-alcoholic steatohepatitis, cholestatic jaundice, suprahepatic jaundice, hepatitis of pregnant women). Differential diagnosis of infectious diseases accompanied by jaundice (leptospirosis, tropical malaria, sepsis, yersiniosis, infectious mononucleosis, parasitic liver disease). Social aspects of the spread of chronic viral hepatitis. Differential diagnosis, specific diagnosis of chronic viral hepatitis. Indications and contraindications, algorithm of antiviral therapy. Side effect of specific treatment. Prevention of viral hepatitis (general and specific). Topic 6. HIV infection: social aspects, features of diagnosis and clinic, principles and approaches to treatment, prevention. Social consequences of the spread of HIV infection. Features of diagnosis and clinic. Classification of clinical stages, diagnostic criteria. Clinical and specific diagnosis of HIV infection. Deontological aspects of HIV infection, educational work. Principles and approaches to the treatment of HIV patients. General characteristics of groups of drugs used in the treatment of HIV infection. Leading HIV-indicator infections, including mycobacterial, the main features of their treatment. Prevention of HIV infection, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, socio-psychological support for people living with HIV. Universal safety measures and organization of the doctor's work in order to prevent HIV infection of medical workers. Emergency measures in case of contamination with infectious material in the workplace. Topic 7. Rash, rabies, tetanus: diagnosis, clinical forms, treatment and prevention Rash (diagnosis, clinical forms, treatment and prevention). Rabies, tetanus (diagnosis, differential diagnosis, emergency prevention, treatment).

Immunoprophylaxis). SECTION 4. EMERGENCY CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES Topic 8. Organization and conduct of emergency care and intensive care for major clinical and pathogenetic syndromes. Basic clinical and pathogenetic syndromes and methods of intensive care. Algorithms for providing emergency care. Hyperthermic, convulsive syndromes. Infectious and toxic shock. Thrombo-hemorrhagic syndrome. Acute adrenal insufficiency. Hypovolemic shock. Intestinal bleeding. Swelling of the brain. Differential diagnosis of comatose states. Respiratory, cardiovascular insufficiency, pulmonary edema. Hepatic failure. Features of diagnosis and treatment of fulminant forms of viral hepatitis. Hepato-renal syndrome. Renal failure. Anaphylactic shock, complications of serotherapy (serum sickness). Topic 9. Infectious diseases that are included in the list of events that may represent an emergency in the field of health care on an international scale and are subject to the International Sanitary Rules 2005. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases, which are included in the list of events that may represent an emergency in the field of health care internationally - pneumonic plague, yellow fever, West Nile fever.

BLOCK 2. CURRENT ISSUES OF CLINICAL PARASITOLOGY AND TROPICAL MEDICINE SECTION 5. PECULIARITIES OF THE COURSE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN COUNTRIES WITH TROPICAL CLIMATE. FEATURES OF TRAVELERS 'DIARRHEA. Topic 10. Features of infectious diseases in countries with tropical climates. Diseases of travelers, principles of prevention. Diagnosis and management of patients with parasitic diseases. Instrumental methods for diagnosing parasitosis The concept of the tropics and the view of them from a geographical and biological-medical point of view. Features of climate, influence of high ambient temperatures, solar radiation, structure of grants, characteristics of water resources, fauna and flora. Socio - economic features. Malnutrition, beriberi. Influence of hot climate on thermoregulation and water-electrolyte balance in humans. Clinical signs and basic principles of medical care for heat fever and heat exhaustion. The most typical effect of high temperature on the function of individual organs (digestion, cardiovascular system) The main features of the pathology of the tropics: a large number of nosological forms and various combined lesions, the prevalence of infectious and parasitic pathology. The essence of the concept of "tropical" and "ubiquitous" diseases. Importance of tropical climate conditions for the development of the epidemic process in tropical and ubiquitous infectious and parasitic diseases. Their prevalence in Africa, Asia, Oceania, America. The main methodological approaches in the diagnosis of tropical infectious and parasitic diseases. Problems of early specific diagnosis and the importance of mass quantitative methods of laboratory tests. Relevance of international standardized laboratory tests. Basic principles of treatment and prevention of tropical infectious and parasitic diseases. The WHO program, which aims to combat tropical infectious diseases. Parasitological and immunological methods for diagnosing parasitic diseases. The role of ultrasound, X-ray, CT, MRI, tomography in the diagnosis of parasitic diseases.

The importance of training specialists in other fields in matters of parasitology: surgeons, ophthalmologists, obstetricians and gynecologists and venereologists, etc. Algorithms of diagnosis and tactics of diagnosis from the standpoint of a parasitologist, the sequence of actions of a physician-therapist in a clinical diagnostic search and an infectious disease doctor and an epidemiologist. Topic 11. Features of diarrhea of travelers. Protozoan intestinal invasions: amebiasis, balantidiasis, giardiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Diarrhea as one of the most common problems of travelers. The problem of parasitic invasions of the gastrointestinal tract is an urgent medical and social problem in tropical countries. Amoebiasis, clinical course outside intestinal amoebiasis. Features of laboratory diagnosis of amebiasis, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients in the pre-hospital stage, with extraintestinal amoebiasis. Balantidiasis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients at the pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Principles of prevention. Giardiasis, features of the course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.

SECTION 6. MALARIA, LEISHMANIOSIS, TRYPANOSOMOSIS AND OTHER

PROTOZOUS DISEASES Topic 12. Malaria. Complicated forms of malaria. Treatment of malaria caused by resistant strains of pathogens. Modern prevention. The prevalence of malaria in the world. Epidemiological and clinical significance of tropical malaria. Annual mortality in the world among adults and children from this disease. The African continent is the most affected part of the world by this clinical form of the disease. Malignant course and the highest mortality are inherent in tropical malaria. Etiology. Sporogonia and modern views on schizogony *Pl. falciparum*. The problems are related to the acquisition of resistance to traditional drugs widely used in different countries. Epidemiology in traditional and schizontic forms of the disease. Importation of the disease into Ukraine and the possibility of new cases from this source in our territories. Pathogenesis. The severity of parasitemia *Pl. falciparum*. Features of the patient's temperature response. Pathogenesis of relapses in tropical malaria. Pathogenesis of malarial coma and clinical forms of malignant disease. Macro- and microscopic pathomorphological changes in organs in tropical malaria. Clinic, features of tropical malaria. The value and essence of early diagnosis. Microscopy of "thin smears" and "thick drops" of the patient's blood. Application of express - methods of specific diagnostics of tropical malaria, especially to compulsory examination of the population (based on polymerase chain reaction and enzyme - linked immunosorbent assay). Urgent therapy. Choice of effective drugs. Intensive and resuscitation treatment. General preventive measures and chemoprophylaxis. Information on vaccine prevention of tropical malaria. Topic 13. Leishmaniasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. The prevalence of leishmaniasis in the world and in countries with tropical climates. Visceral leishmaniasis: East African, Indian, Mediterranean-Central Asian. General characteristics of visceral leishmaniasis. Biological features of pathogens. Life cycles of

development. Epidemiology. Source of parasites, vectors. Geographical distribution of nosological forms. Pathogenesis. Clinical characteristics at different stages of development. Specific diagnostics. Detection of leishmaniasis. Treatment. Preventive measures. Cutaneous leishmaniasis. General Information. Division by epidemiological and clinical features into cutaneous leishmaniasis of the Old World (anthroponotic, zoonotic. Sudanese) and cutaneous leishmaniasis of the New World or American cutaneous leishmaniasis (Mexican, Peruvian or cutaneous leishmaniasis) and Guiana-slime, Guyana-Panamanian. Topic 14. Trypanosomiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Epidemiology of African and American trypanosomiasis. Characteristics of pathogens, their morphology depending on the stage of the development cycle. Source of parasites, vectors. Pathogenesis. Clinic of African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness) features of clinical manifestations of gambogic and Rhodesian forms of the disease. Specific diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention. The value of chemoprophylaxis. Clinic of American trypanosomiasis - Chagas' disease. Reference symptoms. Specific diagnostics (microscopic, biological, immunological methods). Treatment. Prevention. Prevention of possible infection by blood transfusions. Topic 15. Other protozoal diseases: babesiosis, toxoplasmosis, pneumocystosis, cryptosporidiosis, isosporia, acanthoamebiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Protozoan diseases: babesiosis, toxoplasmosis, pneumocystosis, cryptosporidiosis, isosporia, acanthoamebiasis. Characteristics of pathogens, their types. Life cycle of development. Epidemiological characteristics. Sources and reservoirs of invasion in anthroponotic and zoonotic subtypes. carriers. Mechanisms of infection. Pathogenesis of general changes and manifestations of the skin and mucous membranes of the face. The value of secondary infection. Clinical picture in each of the types of disease, features of their course. Clinical and specific parasitological diagnosis. The value of skin allergy test. General and local treatment. The effectiveness of general binding measures. General and individual preventive measures. Specific prevention.

SECTION 7. ARBOVIRUS SYSTEM FEVER, Encephalitis and Encephalomyelitis.

HEMORRHAGIC FEVER Topic 16. Arbovirus systemic fevers. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. General characteristics of arboviral systemic fevers as diseases that occur in humans with manifestations of general toxic syndrome, lesions of the central nervous system and various internal organs. The main distinguishing features of phlebotomous dengue fever, Bwamba fever, West Nile fever, O'Nyong-nyong fever, Mai Yaro fever, Bunyamvera fever, Ross River fever. The most important properties of arboviruses as pathogens of these diseases. Epidemiological features. Source and reservoirs of infections. Carriers. Landscape and climatic conditions of virus circulation between representatives of this fauna. Annual frequency of diseases, which follows from the seasonal activity of virus vectors and from the peculiarities of economic activity of the population. Other possible mechanisms of human infection, in addition to transmissible. Area of diseases in the world. Climatic attachment to tropical and subtropical zones. Clinical manifestations of arbovirus systemic fevers. Specific diagnostics. Treatment.

General and individual preventive measures. Topic 17. Arboviral encephalitis and encephalomyelitis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. General characteristics of arboviral diseases with leading encephalitic or encephalo myelitis syndrome. Basic information about Japanese encephalitis, Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis, eastern equine encephalomyelitis, western equine encephalomyelitis, St. Louis encephalitis, Rocio encephalitis, Ilex encephalitis, Murray Valley encephalitis. Features of pathogens. The area of infections of the part of the world and the country where tropical arboviral encephalitis and encephalomyelitis are most common. Seasonality in the course of diseases and the reasons that cause it. Clinical signs of diseases. Adverse clinical manifestations and differential features. The essence of specific diagnostics. Treatment. General and individual means and measures of prevention. Topic 18. Hemorrhagic fevers .. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. General features of hemorrhagic fevers as diseases characterized by hemorrhagic syndrome. Development of universal vasculitis, intoxication and signs of multiorgan lesions. Yellow fever is a hemorrhagic fever that belongs to quarantine infectious diseases. Information about the pathogen. Epidemiological characteristics and anthropogenic foci. Habitat in the world. Clinical manifestations, the course of the disease. Specific diagnostics. Treatment. Fight against foreign imports, state border protection. Specific prevention. The main nosological forms of hemorrhagic fever, which are most common in the tropics and can be brought to non-endemic areas: the disease of the Kyasanur forest hemorrhagic fever chikungunya. Argentine hemorrhagic fever, Bolivian hemorrhagic fever, Lassa fever, Ebola hemorrhagic fever, Rift Valley hemorrhagic fever, Cercopithecus hemorrhagic fever. Epidemiological characteristics. Basic clinical symptoms and specific diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

SECTION 8. TROPICAL DISEASES WITH INFLAMMATION OF ORGANS AND SKIN. RICKETSIOSIS. Topic 19. Melioidosis. Burula's ulcer. Bartonellosis. Tropical non-venereal trepanomatosi: yaws; pint; beige. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Tropical diseases of bacterial etiology, characterized by damage to various organs and skin. Melioidosis. Etiology. Epidemiology endemic areas of distribution. The role of animals as a source of infection. The main ways and mechanisms of infection through damaged skin. Alimentary and air ways of infection are possible. Pathogenesis. Clinical forms (septic, pulmonary, latent) and their main manifestations. Specific diagnosis (bacteriological method and immunological reactions of RA, RNGA, RZK). Treatment. Prevention. Burula's ulcer. Etiology. Endemic distribution areas. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Skin manifestations. Specific diagnostics. Treatment. Preventive measures. Bartonellosis. Etiology. The main epidemiological characteristics. Pathogenesis. Clinical stages of the disease and their characteristics. Specific diagnostics (bacteriological, bacterioscopic and immunological methods). Treatment. Prevention. General characteristics of tropical non-venereal trepanomatosi. Yaws. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations in the early stages and late stages of the disease. Diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention. Basic information about the etiology, epidemiology, clinical manifestations of pint and yaws. Diagnosis.

Differential diagnosis with syphilis. Treatment. Prevention. Topic 20. Tropical rickettsiosis. Tick-borne spirochetosis (borreliosis). Peculiarities of rickettsiosis: Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tsutsugamushi, endemic typhus, tick-borne typhus of North Asia. Fever Ku. Bartonellosis. Ehrlichiosis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Rickettsiosis. General characteristics and classification of rickettsiosis. Geographical distribution in tropical and subtropical climates. Natural foci. Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of rocky mountain spotted fever, Marseille fever, Central African tick-borne rickettsiosis, South African tick-borne rickettsiosis, North African rickettsiosis, tsutsugamushi fever. Features of pathogens of the named nosological forms. Epidemiological characteristics as zoonoses. The role of mites in the transmission of diseases. The mechanism of infection. Pathogenesis. Generalized lesions of small vessels, lesions of the central nervous system, the appearance of characteristic exanthemas, intoxication. Clinical manifestations of each of these rickettsioses. Reference symptoms. Specific diagnostics. Treatment. Preventive measures. Ku fever, bartonellosis, ehrlichiosis: mechanism of infection, clinical manifestations, specific diagnosis, treatment.

SECTION 9. WORM INVASIONS OF TROPICAL AND SUBTROPIC REGIONS

Topic 21. Worm infestations of tropical and subtropical regions. Opisthorchiasis of the squirrel. Dracunculiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Tropical helminthiasis. Etiological and epidemiological classification of helminthiasis. Tropical helminthiasis: from trematodes - schistosomiasis (genitourinary, intestinal, Japanese and other rare), opisthorchiasis of squirrels, from nematodes - filariasis (onchocerciasis, vuchereriosis, brugiosis, loaosis) and dracunculosis. Basic information about tissue helminthiasis caused by larvae of helminths of tropical animals. Opisthorchiasis of the squirrel. Geographic distribution. Biological properties of the pathogen, its development cycle. The main and intermediate host (mollusk of the genus *Bithynia*). Isolation among the main hosts of predators of the family Viverridae that eat fish. Peculiarities of epidemiology of the importance of freshwater fish as the second intermediate host in the mechanism of human and animal infection. Clinical forms of parasitosis and their manifestations. Methods of parasitological research. Treatment, choice of etiotropic drugs. General and individual methods of prevention. Basic information about the etiology, epidemiology, clinic, specific diagnosis and prevention of dipetalonematosis and manunellosis. Dracunculiasis. Geographical distribution of helminthiasis and cases of its introduction into non-endemic areas. Biological properties of the pathogen and its development cycle. Primary and intermediate hosts. Epidemiological characteristics. Pathogenesis. Manifestations of the disease during the development of the pathogen in the subcutaneous tissue ("scab"). Clinical picture at defeat of joints, mammary glands, pleural pericardium, genitals, language, at localization of a parasite between covers of a spinal cord. Diagnosis. Application of radiological and immunological methods. Conservative treatment and mechanical removal of helminths. General and individual methods of prevention. Topic 22. General characteristics of

filariasis. Onchocerciasis, loiasis, vuchereriosis, brugiosis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Filariasis. Geographical distribution of vuchereriosis, brugiosis, onchocerciasis, loiasis. Socio-economic damage caused by filariasis. Biological properties of the causative agent of vuchereriosis and brugiosis development cycle. The main owner - man and animal. The role of arthropods as intermediate hosts and vectors of helminthiasis. Epidemiology. pathogenesis and pathomorphology. The course of parasitosis in the early and late stages. Clinical examination and manifestations of the disease, the development of elephantiasis. Specific diagnostics. Conservative and surgical treatment. Preventive measures. Etiology of loiasis, the cycle of pathogen development. Epidemiological characteristics as transmissible helminthiasis. The area of the disease in the tropics is the possibility of importing cases into non-endemic areas. Pathogenesis. Lesions of the eyes of various organs, limbs, brain. Clinic. Diagnosis. Specific confirmation of the diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention. Properties of the causative agent of onchocerciasis. Development cycle. The role of man as the main host and midges of the genus Simulium as an intermediate host in the biological cycle of helminth development. Epidemiology of parasitosis. Pathogenesis of damage to vision, skin and other organs. Clinical forms and course of the disease. Specific diagnostics. Conservative and surgical treatment. Prevention. Topic 23. Schistosomiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Schistosomiasis. Geographical distribution of schistosomiasis. Socio-economic losses are caused by the incidence of schistosomiasis. Varieties of pathogens, their biological properties, development cycle. The main (final) host and the role of mollusks as intermediate hosts. Epidemiology of schistosomiasis. Pathogenesis and pathoanatomy. Clinical stages of development of urogenital, intestinal and Japanese schistosomiasis. Causes that determine the intensity of the spread, the activity of the invasion, the severity of the course, the difficulty of treatment and the unfavorable prognosis in Japanese schistosomiasis. General characteristics of schistosomiasis caused by *Schistosoma intercalatum* I *Schistosoma mekongi* Schistosomal dermatitis is caused by larvae of schistosomes in animals. Diagnosis of schistosomiasis at different stages of invasion. The value of instrumental and immunological methods of examination. Ovoscropy of feces and urine centrifuges. treatment, spectrum of action and choice of antischistosomal chemotherapeutic drugs. Rational treatment in the acute stage and conservative treatment in the chronic stage of parasitosis. Surgical methods of treatment. Basic preventive measures. The use of molluscicides. problems of planning hydraulic structures in places endemic for schistosomiasis.

The structure of the discipline

Topic	lectures volume - up	Individual work
BLOCK 1. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES		

WITH FECAL-ORAL, AIR-DROP AND EARLY TRANSMISSION. EMERGENCY CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES				
Section 1. Topical issues of diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases with a predominance of fecal-oral transmission mechanism.				
1. 1. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of intestinal infectious diseases. Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever A and B. Diarrheal syndrome. Colitis syndrome. Poliomyelitis. Hepatitis A and E.	-	2	3	Individual work - a review of the scientific literature
2. 2. Helminthiasis: prevalence, features of the clinical course, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.	-	2	3	
Section 2. Topical issues of diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases with airborne transmission.				
3. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of infectious diseases with airborne transmission. SARS.	-	2	2	Individual work - a review of
4. 4. Meningeal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases: etiology, early diagnosis, differential diagnosis, features of the clinical course, treatment.	-	2	2	
Section 3. Topical issues of diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases with a predominance of wound transmission.				
5. 5. Viral hepatitis B, C and D: early diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, social aspects, prevention.	-	2	3	Individual work - a review of the scientific literature
6. 6. HIV infection: social aspects, features of diagnosis and clinic, principles and approaches to treatment, prevention.	-	2	3	
7. Rash, rabies, tetanus: diagnosis, clinical forms, treatment and prevention.	-	2	3	
Section 4. Emergency care for patients with infectious diseases.				
7. 7. Organization and conduct of emergency care and intensive care for major clinical and pathogenetic syndromes.	-	2	2	
8. 8. Infectious diseases that are included in the list of events that may constitute an emergency in the field of health care on an international scale and are subject to the International Sanitary Rules 2005.	-	2	2	
FINAL TEST WORK BY BLOCK 1	-	2	2	-
Total hours - 45. ECTS credits - 1.5		20	25	-
BLOCK 2. CLINICAL PARASITOLOGY AND TROPICAL MEDICINE				
Section 5. Features of the course of infectious diseases in countries with tropical climates. Features of travelers' diarrhea.				

9.	9. Features of infectious diseases in countries with tropical climates. Diseases of travelers, principles of prevention. Diagnosis and management of patients with parasitic diseases. Instrumental methods for diagnosing parasitosis.	-	2	-	Individual work - a review of the scientific literature
10.	10. Features of diarrhea of travelers. Protozoan intestinal invasions: amebiasis, balantidiasis, giardiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	-	2	1	
Section 6. Malaria, leishmaniasis, trypanosomiasis and other protozoan diseases					
11.	11. Malaria. Complicated forms of malaria. Treatment of malaria caused by resistant strains of pathogens. Modern prevention.	-	2	1	Individual work - a review of the scientific literature
12.	12. Leishmaniasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	-	2	1	
13.	13. Trypanosomiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	-	2	1	
14.	14. Other protozoal diseases: babesiosis, toxoplasmosis, pneumocystosis, cryptosporidiosis, isosporia, acanthoamebiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	-	2	1	
Section 6. Arbovirus systemic fevers, encephalitis and encephalomyelitis. hemorrhagic fevers					
15.	15. Arbovirus systemic fevers. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	-	2	1	Individual work - a review of the scientific literature
16.	16. Arboviral encephalitis and encephalomyelitis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	-	2	1	
17.	17. Hemorrhagic fevers. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	-	2	1	
Section 7. Tropical diseases affecting organs and skin. Rickettsiosis.					
18.	18. Melioidosis. Burula's ulcer. Bartonellosis. Tropical non-venereal trepanomatosis: yaws; pint; beige. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	-	2	1	Individual work - a review of the scientific literature
19.	19. Tropical rickettsiosis. Tick-borne spirochetosis (borreliosis). Peculiarities of rickettsiosis: Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tsutsugamushi, endemic typhus, tick-borne typhus of North Asia. Fever Ku. Bartonellosis. Ehrlichiosis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	-	2	1	
Section 8. Worm infestations of tropical and subtropical regions					
20.	20. Worm infestations of tropical and subtropical regions. Opisthorchiasis of the squirrel. Dracunculiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	-	2	1	Individual work - a review of the scientific literature
21.	21. General characteristics of filariasis. Onchocerciasis, loaosis, vuchereriosis, brugiosis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	-	2	1	
22.	22. Schistosomiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	-	2	1	
FINAL TEST WORK BY BLOCK 1		-	2	2	
Total hours - 45. ECTS credits - 1.5			30	15	

4. The content of the discipline 4.1. Lecture plan (NOT PROVIDED BY THE PROGRAM)

4.2. Plan of practical classes BLOCK 1

№ 3.II.	Topic	umber hours
1.	Topic 1. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of intestinal	2

	infectious diseases. Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever A and B. Diarrheal syndrome. Colitis syndrome. Poliomyelitis. Hepatitis A and E. For a lesson plan, see under the table note. *	
2.	Topic 2. Helminthiasis: prevalence, features of the clinical course, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.	2
3.	Topic 3. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of infectious diseases with airborne transmission. SARS.	2
4.	Topic 4. Meningeal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases: etiology, early diagnosis, differential diagnosis, features of the clinical course, treatment.	2
5.	Topic 5. Viral hepatitis B, C and D: early diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, social aspects, prevention.	2
6.	Topic 6. HIV infection: social aspects, features of diagnosis and clinic, principles and approaches to treatment, prevention.	2
7.	Topic 7. Rash, rabies, tetanus: diagnosis, clinical forms, treatment and prevention.	2
8.	Topic 8. Organization and conduct of emergency care and intensive care for major clinical and pathogenetic syndromes.	2
9.	Topic 9. Infectious diseases included in the list of events that may constitute an emergency in the field of health care on an international scale and are subject to the International Sanitary Rules 2005.	2
10.	FINAL TEST WORK BY BLOCK 1	2
Together		20

BLOCK 2

№ 3.П.	Topic	Number hours
1.	Topic 10. Features of infectious diseases in countries with tropical climates. Diseases of travelers, principles of prevention. Diagnosis and management of patients with parasitic diseases. Instrumental methods for diagnosing parasitosis.	2
2.	Topic 11. Features of diarrhea of travelers. Protozoan intestinal invasions: amebiasis, balantidiasis, giardiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2
3	Topic 12. Malaria. Complicated forms of malaria. Treatment of malaria caused by resistant strains of pathogens. Modern prevention. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2
4.	Topic 13. Leishmaniasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2
5.	Topic 14. Trypanosomiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2
6.	Topic 15. Other protozoal diseases: babesiosis, toxoplasmosis, pneumocystosis, cryptosporidiosis, isosporia, acanthoamebiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2
7.	Topic 16. Arbovirus systemic fevers. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2

8.	Topic 17. Arboviral encephalitis and encephalomyelitis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2
9.	Topic 18. Hemorrhagic fevers. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2
10.	Topic 19. Melioidosis. Burula's ulcer. Bartonellosis. Tropical non-venereal trepanomatosis: yaws; pint; beige. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2
11.	Topic 20. Tropical rickettsiosis. Tick-borne spirochetosis (borreliosis). Peculiarities of rickettsiosis: Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tsutsugamushi, endemic typhus, tick-borne typhus of North Asia. Fever Ku. Bartonellosis. Ehrlichiosis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2
12.	Topic 21. Worm infestations of tropical and subtropical regions. Opisthorchiasis. Dracunculiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2
13.	Topic 22. General characteristics of filariasis. Onchocerciasis, loaosis, vuchereriosis, brugiosis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of filariasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2
14.	Topic 23. Schistosomiasis. Principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2
15.	FINAL TEST WORK ON BLOCK 2	2
Together		30

Note. * - Plan of each practical lesson: 1) Written solution of test problems "Step-2" on the topic. 2) Group work on mistakes, at the same time oral questioning on all material of the topic. 3) Practice of practical skills. 4) Assessment of knowledge.

4.3. Tasks for independent work

№ з.п.	Topic	Number hours
BLOCK 1: CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL-ORAL, AIR-DROP AND EARLY TRANSMISSION. EMERGENCY CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES		
1.	Preparation for practical classes (theoretical training, development of practical skills)	8
2.	Online courses and online testing	2
3.	Independent elaboration of topics that are not included in the classroom plan Block 1 (list attached)	10
4.	Individual work	3
5.	Preparation for the final test	2
PA3OM		25
BLOCK 2: CLINICAL PARASITOLOGY AND TROPICAL MEDICINE		
1.	Preparation for practical classes (theoretical training, development of practical skills)	2
2.	Online courses and online testing	1
3.	Independent elaboration of topics that are not included in the classroom plan Block 2 (list attached)	8
4.	Individual work	2
5.	Preparation for the final test	2
TOGETHER		15

block 1

- 1) Viral lesions of the intestine. 2) Pseudotuberculosis. 3) Brucellosis. 4) Chickenpox, mycoplasmosis, ornithosis, legionellosis. 5) Marseille fever, Hemorrhagic fever (Omsk, Crimean GGNS). 6) Chickenpox. Shingles. Cytomegalovirus infection. Infectious mononucleosis. 7) Diseases caused by herpes viruses of 6-8 types. 8) Fulminant viral hepatitis. 9) Syndrome of prolonged fever of unknown origin. 10) Tick-borne encephalitis, Lyme disease, Brill's disease, typhus. 11) Sepsis. 12) Complications of the use of drugs in the practice of infectious diseases. 13) Nosocomial infections. 14) Prion diseases. BLOCK 2 1) Sap. 2) Melioidosis. 3) Sodoku. 4) Streptobacillus. 5) Listeriosis. 6) Foot and mouth disease. 7) Leprosy. 8) Monkeypox. 9) Phlebotomous fever. 10) Ku-fever. 11) Recurrent typhus. 12) Hookworm, clonorchiasis. 13) Fasciolosis, paragonimosis. 14) Strongyloidiasis.
- Individual tasks Selection and review of scientific literature on the subject of the program on infectious diseases of the student's choice with the writing of an abstract and its public defense. Selection and review of scientific literature on the subject of research work of the department with the preparation of a scientific report at a meeting of the SNT or at student conferences. The assessment of an individual task is carried out in accordance with the criteria and scores of a particular practical lesson (see section 6 below), ie the maximum score is 13.3 points in the autumn semester (5.7 points in the spring semester). Typical test problems to be solved in practical classes: 1. Can regional lymphadenitis develop when the hepatitis B virus enters the body? A. Yes, always B. Thus, when the pathogen penetrates the skin, the outer mucous membranes C. Yes, when the pathogen enters the bloodstream directly D. No 2. Disease in which Babes-Negri bodies are found in nerve cells: A. The story B. To spend C. Encephalitis D. Botulism 3. Ku fever is caused by: A. Ricketts' Rickettsia V. Provachek's rickettsia S. Muser's rickettsia D. Burnett's rickettsia 4. The predominant decrease in the number of cells of the immune system occurs in HIV infection? A. T-killers B. T-suppressors C. B-cells D. K-cells E. T-helpers 5. Type of Plasmodium falciparum, which is characterized by the duration of the cycle of erythrocyte schizogony 72 hours: A. Pl. Vivax B. Pl. malariae S. Pl. Oval D. Pl. Falciparum 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. Credit cards. 4. Final control List of questions of final control (offset) 1. General characteristics of infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. 2. The concept of enterotoxigenic and enteroinvasive diarrhea. 3. Typhoid fever: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 4. Paratyphoids A and E: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 5. Cholera: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 6. Salmonellosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 7. Food poisoning: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 8. Viral lesions of the intestine: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 9. Intestinal yersiniosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 10. Pseudotuberculosis: clinical course,

laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 11. Shigellosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 12. Botulism: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. 13. Poliomyelitis. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. The state of polio immunoprophylaxis in Ukraine. 14. Brucellosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. 15. Mycoplasmosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. 16. Ornithosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. 17. Legionellosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. 18. Classification of helminthiasis. The effect of helminths on the human body. Methods of laboratory diagnosis of helminthiasis. Features of differential diagnostics, profileactics. 19. Ascariasis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 20. Enterobiosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 21. Trichocephaly: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 22. Strongyloidiasis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 23. Trichinosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 24. Toxocariasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, complications, treatment. 25. Teniarinhosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 26. Teniosis, cysticercosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 27. Hymenolepidosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 28. Echinococcosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 29. Opisthorchiasis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 30. Features of treatment for enterotoxigenic and enteroinvasive diarrhea. Dehydration shock: definition, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of water-electrolyte disorders at different degrees of dehydration. Emergency aid. 31. General characteristics of viral hepatitis. 32. CAA: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, immunoprophylaxis. 33. VGE: clinical course, features of the course in pregnant women, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention. 34. HBV: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis, prognosis. 35. HCV: classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. 36. IOP: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. 37. Clinical differential diagnosis of viral hepatitis. 38. Differential diagnosis of jaundice. 39. Leptospirosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis with viral hepatitis, complications, treatment. 40. Fulminant viral hepatitis: pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles of treatment. 41. Chronic viral hepatitis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, prognosis. 42. The epidemic situation of HIV infection in Ukraine and

the world. Regulatory documents on HIV prevention and social protection. Social consequences of the spread of HIV infection. 43. Etiology and pathogenesis of HIV infection, classification of stages of the disease. Extended AIDS case definition in adults and adolescents. Classification of clinical stages, diagnosis criteria are large and small. The role of HIV infection in the formation of lymphadenopathy syndrome, differential diagnosis of this syndrome. 44. HIV infection: laboratory diagnosis, features of its implementation, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment. Psychological bases of communication with such patients. Principles and approaches to the treatment of HIV patients. General characteristics of groups of drugs used in the treatment of HIV infection. 45. General and specific prevention of HIV infection. Safety measures and organization of the doctor's work in order to prevent HIV infection of medical workers. Safety precautions for invasive manipulations. Measures in case of contamination with infectious material in the workplace. Forecast. The order of hospitalization, examination, medical examination. 46. HIV-associated infections and diseases: features of the clinical course, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment. 47. Rash: diagnosis, clinical forms, treatment and prevention. 48. Rabies: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, emergency prevention, treatment. immunoprophylaxis. 49. Tetanus: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, emergency prevention, treatment. immunoprophylaxis. 50. Tick-borne encephalitis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 51. Lyme disease: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 52. Epidemic typhus: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 53. Brill's disease: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 54. MarcellFever: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 55. Hemorrhagic fevers (Omsk, Crimean GGNS): clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 56. Classification of human herpes viruses. General characteristics of herpesvirus diseases. 57. Herpes infection: classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 58. Chickenpox. Shingles. Clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 59. Infectious mononucleosis: classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 60. Cytomegalovirus infection: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 61. Other representatives of human herpes viruses. Clinical features of diseases caused by them. 62. Features of the course of herpesvirus infections in patients with HIV / AIDS. 63. Anaphylactic shock in the clinic of infectious diseases: pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis, emergency care. 64. Serum disease in the clinic of infectious diseases: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis, emergency care. 65. Sepsis: definition, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention. The order of hospitalization, the rules of discharge of patients from the hospital. 66. The concept of fever syndrome of unknown origin. Algorithm for examination of patients. Brucellosis as a component of the fever syndrome of unknown genesis, features of the differential diagnosis. 67. Hyperthermic, convulsive syndromes. Algorithms for providing emergency care. 68.

Infectious and toxic shock. Algorithms for providing emergency care. 69. Swelling of the brain. Differential diagnosis of comatose states. Algorithms for providing emergency care. 70. Hepato-renal syndrome. Renal failure. Hepatic failure. Algorithms for providing emergency care. 71. Nosocomial infections: general characteristics, features of the clinical course, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention. 72. Prion diseases: clinical characteristics of diseases belonging to this group. 73. Features of the course of infectious diseases in subtropical and tropical regions. 74. Characteristics of the subject "medicine of travelers", features of its guidelines, components. Prevention of diseases of travelers. 75. Components, features of the course, care and prevention of diarrhea of travelers. 76. Amebiosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 77. Giardiasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 78. Balatidiase: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 79. Leishmaniasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 80. Trypanosomiasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 81. Malaria: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 82. Babesiosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 83. Toxoplasmosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 84. Cryptosporidiosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 85. Pneumocystosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 86. Isosporiasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 87. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of acanthoamebiasis. 88. Leprosy: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 89. Monkeypox: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 90. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis of helminthiasis (hookworm, clonorchosis, fasciolosis, paragonimosis, strongyloidiasis, dracunculiasis). 91. Filariasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 92. Schistosomiasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 93. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of zoonoses (sap, melioidosis, sodoku, streptobacillus, listeriosis, foot and mouth disease). 94. The concept of arbovirus infections. Features of the clinical course, classification, prevention. 95. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations,

diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Lassa, Marburg, dengue, chikungunya, South American hemorrhagic fevers). 96. Phlebotomous fever: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of phlebotomous fever. 97. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of encephalitis (California, Venezuelan, American equine, Japanese, Rift Valley). 98. The concept of recurrent typhus. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of endemic and epidemic relapsing fever. 99. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of rickettsiosis: Rocky Mountain spotted fever, tsutsugamushi, endemic typhus, tick-borne typhus of North Asia. 100. Ku-fever: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 101. Bartonellosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 102. Ehrlichiosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. 103. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases, which are included in the list of events that may represent an international emergency in the field of international health - pneumonic plague, yellow fever, West Nile fever. "0" version of the credit card Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University Educational qualification level - master Area of knowledge: 22 Health specialty 222 Medicine Academic discipline –

2)

- 3) **INFECTIOUS DISEASES, CLINICAL PARASITOLOGY AND TROPICAL MEDICINE** Option № 0 1. Viral lesions of the intestine: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. - maximum number of points - 20. 2. Rabies: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, emergency prevention, treatment. immunoprophylaxis. - maximum number of points - 20. 3. Leishmaniasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention. - maximum number of points - 20. 4. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment of hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, Lassa, Marburg, dengue, chikungunya, South American hemorrhagic fevers). - maximum number of points - 20. Approved at the meeting of the Department of "Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines", protocol № ___ from "___" _____ 2020 Head of the Department Professor Zak M. Yu. Examiner Professor Avramenko AO An example of the final control work on block 1 Solving problems Step-2

1. After eating home-made duck eggs, patients developed the following symptoms after 8 hours: fever - 39°C, headache, vomiting, abdominal pain, then - diarrhea. Stools are frequent, with mucus, smelly. The duration of the disease is 3 days. What disease of microbial nature occurs?

- A. Food botulism
- B. Anthrax S. Brucellosis
- D. Tularemia
- E. Salmonellosis

2. A 1.5-month-old child became acutely ill: body temperature rose to 38.2 ° C, bloating, rumbling in the abdomen, vomiting, vomiting, sparse yellow-gold stools with mucus. The child is breastfed. The mother has mastitis. Your previous diagnosis:

- A. Dysentery
- B. Escherichia coli
- C. Staphylococcal enterocolitis

D. Salmonellosis.

3. A 26-year-old man “living with HIV / TMJ” receiving anti-retroviral therapy has been referred to a doctor for routine vaccination. The patient is vaccinated according to the vaccination schedule. The doctor prescribed a diphtheria and tetanus vaccine. To which class do these vaccines belong?

- A. Corpuscular killed (inactivated)
- B. Anatoxins
- D. Corpuscular living
- D. Chemical
- E. Recombinant

4. A 17-year-old boy applied to the surgery with complaints of a chopped wound on his right foot. From the anamnesis it is known that he was injured with an ax while working on the farm. All vaccinations were given according to age. Objectively: body temperature - 36.8°C, pulse - 68 / min., Blood pressure - 120/75 mm Hg. What are the doctor's actions?

- A. Introduce tetanus toxoid
- B. Introduce tetanus toxoid with diphtheria toxoid
- C. Introduce tetanus toxoid and anti-tetanus immunoglobulin
- D. Introduce tetanus serum

E. Dynamic observation

5. What disease can be suspected in the presence of the following clinical signs: wavy fever, muscle pain, facial flushing, scarlet fever, jaundice, nosebleeds, enlarged liver, spleen, oliguria, cloudy urine:

- A. Pseudotuberculosis
- B. Leptospirosis (jaundice-hemorrhagic form)
- S. Scarlet fever

E. Influenza, toxic form And so 30 problems with the subsequent analysis of typical errors.

An example of the final control work on block 2 Solving problems Step-2

1. A resident of Africa was hospitalized on suspicion of hemorrhagic fever. A representative of the embassy of the country where the patient lives, together with his relatives want to go to the patient in boxing. Can the doctor on duty allow this?

- A. Yes, after specific prophylaxis (antiviral drugs)
- B. Yes, if they already had the disease
- C. Yes, of course
- D. No, not at all
- E. Yes, in protective clothing

2. A 23-year-old serviceman returned from a business trip to an area of Africa endemic for Dengue disease. What drugs should be prescribed to prevent the disease?

- A. Antibiotics from the group of macroliths
- B. Antiviral drugs
- S. Vaccine
- D. None.
- E. Immunoglobulin

3. A 34-year-old tourist who came from an Asian country complained to a family doctor about diarrhea, in which there is a large amount of mucus in the stool, which sticks to the wall of the toilet and is stained with blood. What disease should a doctor think about?

- A. Salmonellosis
- B. Staphylococcal enterocolitis
- S. Amoebiasis
- D. Cholera

4. The patient, who was in Africa, had an acute onset of chills within 30 minutes, a rapid rise in temperature to 40°C, increased headache, myalgia, agitation, thirst, and after a few hours - profuse sweating; diagnose:

- A. Malaria
- B. Meningococcal infection
- D. Typhoid fever
- D. Leptospirosis

5. At the address of the patient, 72 years old, who was a Tajik by nationality, the doctor saw a swelling on the skin of the patient's leg, in the center of which was an abscess. Upon closer inspection, the tip of the helminth was found in the center of the abscess. What is the name of helminthiasis, which is localized in the subcutaneous tissue?

- A. Strongyloidiasis
- B. Dracunculiasis
- S. Ascariasis

D. Diphyllobotriasis And so 30 problems with the subsequent analysis of typical errors.

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), performing individual tasks, their defense. Current control. Testing in practical classes of theoretical knowledge 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 student training is carried out by: interviewing students, solving and analyzing situational tasks and test tasks, interpreting the results of experimental and clinical and laboratory research, monitoring the acquisition of practical skills. Intermediate control. Checking the possibility of using students 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 test is carried out upon completion of the study of all topics of the block at the last test of the semester. Intermediate final control (certification) and final control (exam) are allowed to students who have attended all the lectures, classroom classes, performed full

independent work and scored in the process of learning, the number of points not less than the minimum - 70 points in the fall semester and 40 points in the spring semester. Distribution of points received by students In the autumn semester, a positive assessment in each practical session can be from 7.8 to 13.3 points. A score below 7.8 points means "unsatisfactory", the lesson is not credited and must be practiced in the prescribed manner. At the final test (RCC) for block 1, the student can get a maximum of 80 points. PKR is considered credited if the student scored at least 50 points. In the spring semester, a positive grade in a practical lesson can be from 2.9 to 5.7 points. A score below 2.9 points means "unsatisfactory", the class is not credited and must be practiced in the prescribed manner. At the final test (RCC) for block 2, the student can get a maximum of 40 points. PKR is considered credited if the student scored at least 30 points.

Assessment of student performance

Вид діяльності (завдання)	Type of activity (task)
Block 1	
topic 1	13,3
topic 2	13,3
topic 3	13,3
topic 4	13,3
topic 5	13,3
topic 6	13,3
topic 7	13,3
topic 8	13,3
topic 9	13,3
Together	120
Final control work on block 1	80
Together for block 1	200
Блок 2	
topic 1	5,7
topic 2	5,7
topic 3	5,7
topic 4	5,7
topic 5	5,7
topic 6	5,7
topic 7	5,7
topic 8	5,7
topic 9	5,7
topic 10	5,7
topic 11	5,7
topic 12	5,7
topic 13	5,7
topic 14	5,7
Together	80
Final control work on block 2	40
Together for block 2	120
Test	80
Together for block 2 and credit	200

In order to assess the results of training in infectious diseases, clinical parasitology and tropical medicine, the final control is carried out in the form of a test. Only students who have passed both final tests (according to blocks 1 and 2) in the discipline are admitted to the test. Criteria for

assessing knowledge Score 13.3 points in the autumn semester (5.7 points in the spring semester), 71-80 points on the RCC in the autumn semester (38-40 points in the spring semester) and 71-80 points in the test (A on the ECTS scale and 5 on a national scale) the student's response is evaluated if it demonstrates a deep knowledge of all theoretical principles and the ability to apply theoretical material for practical use and has no inaccuracies. A score of 10-12 points in the fall semester (4-5 points in the spring semester), 61-70 points on the RCC in the fall semester (35-37 points on the RCC in the spring semester) and 61-70 points on the test (B and C for ECTS scale and 4 on the national scale) the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical provisions, the ability to apply them in practice, but some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed. A score of 7.8 points in the fall semester (2.9 points in the spring semester), 50-60 points on the RCC in the fall semester (30-34 points on the RCC in the spring semester) and 50-60 points on the test (D and E for 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. Vinograd NO, Gritsko R.Yu. Helminthiasis - Lviv, 2004. - 192 p.
2. Vozianova JI Infectious and parasitic diseases. - Kyiv: "Health", 2001. - Vol.1. - 854 p.
3. Vozianova JI Infectious and parasitic diseases. - Kyiv: "Health", 2002. - Vol.2. - 656 p.
4. Vozianova JI Infectious and parasitic diseases. - Kyiv: "Health", 2002. - Vol.3. - 902 p.
5. Fever of unknown origin. Handbook for medical students and students of FPDO. Lviv: LNMU, 2011. - 48 p.
6. Intensive care in the clinic of infectious diseases. Handbook for medical students - the third edition, supplemented and revised. / for ed. Zinchuk. Lviv: LNMU, 2014. - 46 p.
7. Infectious diseases: a textbook / ed. O.A. Golubovska. - К.: ВCB «Медицина», 2012. - 728 с.
8. Infectious diseases / ed. Titova MB - Kyiv: Higher School, 1995. - 566 p.
9. Lysenko A.Ya., Vladimova MG, Kondrashin AV, Majori J. Clinical parasitology. Geneva, WHO: 2002, - 752 p.
10. Basics of treatment of infectious diseases with the recipe of the most important drugs. Manual for students of medical universities / O.M. Zinchuk, R.Yu. Грицко, O.B. Gerasun and others. - К.: ВCB «Медицина», 2014. - 138 с.
11. Parasitic human diseases / ed. Sergieva VP - SPb: «Foliant», 2006. - 585 p.
12. Specific diagnosis of infectious diseases: sampling. Multimedia manual / edited by Zinchuk OM - Lviv., 2013.
13. Shuvalova EP, Almazov VA, Antonov MM, etc. Tropical diseases. Textbook / Ed. E.P. Shuvalova. - 5th ed., Trans. and ext. - SPb.: "ELBI-SPb", 2004. - 704p.

7.2. Auxiliary

1. Andreychin MA, Ivakhiv OL Bacterial diarrhea. - Kyiv "Health", 1998. - 412 p.
2. Andreychin MA, Kozko VM, Kopcha VS Shigellosis. - Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2002. - 262 p.
3. VIRAL HEPATITIS in diagrams, tables and figures. A guide to viral hepatitis for interns and FPD students. Manual / B.A. Gerasun, R.Yu. Грицко, O.B. Gerasun, E.Yu. Malinnikova, M.I. Mikhailov // - Lviv: Izd-vo «Kvart», - 2012. - 122 p.
4. Gritsko R.Yu. Outpatient Infectious Diseases. Infectious Diseases Office. Textbook (MES) / R.Yu. Грицко, I.O. Kiselyk, OL Ivakhiv, VV Hnatyuk, YB Bidyuk // - К.: VSM "Medicine", - 2012. - 224 p.
5. Encyclopedia. Family medicine: In 5 vols. Vol.5. State Department of Family Medicine. Ophthalmology. Skin signs of internal and infectious diseases. / Ed. V.G. Perederiya, E.Kh. Zarembo // - К.: Health, 2012. State management of family medicine. - 11-254 p. Skin signs of internal and infectious diseases. - 461-564 p.
6. Zmushko EI, Belozarov ES HIV infection. - СПб: "Питер", 2000. - 318 с.
7. Selected issues of treatment of infectious diseases / ed. Lobzina Yu.V. - СПб: «Фолиант», 2005. - 909 с.
8. Infectious diseases: a textbook / Ed. OA Golubovskaya. - К.: ВCB "Медицина", 2012. - 728 с.
9. Infectious diseases in general practice and family medicine / Ed. MA. Андрейчина. - Ternopil: TSMU, 2007. - 500 p.
10. Infectious diseases: a course of lectures / ed. Nikitina EV - Odessa: "OKFA", 1999. - 416 p.
11. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases: A guide for doctors. - SPb.: «Foliant», 2001. - 384 с.
12. Lobzin YV, Zhdanov KV, Volzhanin VM, Gusev DA Viral hepatitis: clinic, diagnosis, treatment. - СПб: «Фолиант», 2006. - 183 с.

13. Lobzin Yu.V., Pilipenko VV, Gromyko Yu.N. Meningitis and meningoencephalitis. - СПб: «Фолиант», 2003. - 122 с.
14. Guide to infectious diseases / edited by Lobzina Yu.V. - SPb: "Foliant", 2003. - 1036 p. 15. Guide