

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines



"APPROVE"

Professor Ishchenko NM

2019

CURRICULUM WORK PROGRAM

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Area of knowledge 22 "Health"

Specialty 222 "Medicine"

Developer

Head of the Department of Developer

Guarantor of the educational program

Director of the institute

Head of NMV

Avramenko AO

Zak M.Y.

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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 hours	
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. Purpose, tasks and planned learning outcomes The purpose of teaching / studying the discipline "Infectious Diseases" is the formation of future doctors' 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 care. 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 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) 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; c) 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;
- carry out 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. - 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 about a 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. - 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 preliminary 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. - 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 OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL-ORAL AND AIR-DROP TRANSMISSION SECTIONS: 1. 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.

BLOCK 2. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH WOUND AND TRANSMISSIBLE TRANSMISSION. EMERGENCY CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES SECTIONS: 3. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH THE PREVALENCE OF THE EARLY WAY OF TRANSMISSION. 4. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH THE PREVAILING OF THE TRANSMISSIBLE PATHWAY. 5. EMERGENCY CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES

BLOCK 1. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL-ORAL AND AIR-DROP TRANSMISSION 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. Amebiasis, balantidiasis, giardiasis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, modern methods of treatment, prevention.

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.

Topic 3. 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, teniarinosis, 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, teniarinosis, 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 4. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of infectious diseases with airborne transmission. SARS. Differential diagnosis of SARS (influenza, parainfluenza, rhinovirus, adenovirus, 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 5. 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.

BLOCK 2. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH WOUND AND TRANSMISSIBLE TRANSMISSION. EMERGENCY CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES

SECTION 3. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH A PREVALENCE OF THE EARLY WAY OF TRANSMISSION

Topic 6. 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, hepatosis 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 7. 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 8. 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. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH THE PREVAILING OF THE TRANSMISSIBLE PATHWAY. Topic 9. General characteristics of infectious diseases with a transmissible mechanism of transmission. Malaria. Leishmaniasis.

Transmissible diseases transmitted by tick bites: tick-borne encephalitis, Lyme disease. Rickettsiosis. Fever. General characteristics of infectious diseases with a transmissible transmission mechanism. Differential diagnosis, specific laboratory diagnosis of malaria, leishmaniasis. Transmissible diseases transmitted by tick bites: tick-borne encephalitis, Lyme borreliosis. Rickettsiosis (epidemic typhus and Brill's disease. Ku-fever. Marseille fever). Hemorrhagic fevers (Omsk, Crimean GGNS). Ebola fever, Lassa. Yellow fever. Topic 10. Infectious diseases regulated by the International Health Regulations 2005. Clinical features, differential diagnosis of plague. Infectious diseases regulated by the International Health

Regulations 2005. Treatment and prevention of communicable diseases with transmissible transmission.

The structure of the discipline

Topic	Lectures	Practical training	Individual work	
BLOCK 1. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL-ORAL AND AIR-DROP TRANSMISSION				
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.	-	6	4	Individual work - a review of the scientific literature
2. Amebiosis, balantidiasis, giardiasis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, modern methods of treatment, prevention.	-	4	4	
2. 2. Helminthiasis: prevalence, features of the clinical course, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.	-	4	3	
Section 2. Topical issues of diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases with airborne transmission.				
41. 4. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of infectious diseases with airborne transmission. SARS.	-	4	4	Individual work - a review of
4. 2. Meningeal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases: etiology, early diagnosis, differential diagnosis, features of the clinical course, treatment.	-	4	4	
FINAL TEST WORK BY BLOCK 1	-	2	2	-
Total hours - 45. ECTS credits - 1.5	-	24	21	-

BLOCK 2. CURRENT ISSUES OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH WOUND AND TRANSMISSIBLE ROUTE OF TRANSMISSION. EMERGENCY CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH INFECTIOUS DISEASES				
Section 3. Topical issues of diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases with a predominance of wound transmission.				
5. Viral hepatitis B, C and D: early diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, social aspects, prevention.		4	4	Individual work - a review of the scientific literature
5. 5. HIV infection: social aspects, features of diagnosis and clinic, principles and approaches to treatment, prevention.	-	4	4	
6. 6. Rash, rabies, tetanus: diagnosis, clinical forms, treatment and prevention.	-	4	2	
Section 4. Topical issues of diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases with a predominance of the transmissible route of transmission.				
7. General characteristics of infectious diseases with transmissible transmission mechanism. Malaria. Leishmaniasis. Transmissible diseases transmitted by tick bites: tick-borne encephalitis, Lyme disease. Rickettsiosis. Fever.		4	3	Individual work - a review of the scientific literature
7. Infectious diseases regulated by the International Health Regulations 2005.	-	4	2	
Section 5. Emergency care for patients with infectious diseases.				
7. 7. Organization and conduct of emergency care and intensive care for major clinical and pathogenetic syndromes.	-	4	2	
FINAL TEST WORK ON BLOCK 2	-	2	2	-
Total hours - 45. ECTS credits - 1.5		26	19	-

4. The content of the discipline

4.1. Lecture plan

(NOT PROVIDED BY THE PROGRAM)

4.2. Plan of practical classes BLOCK 1

No	topic	Number hour
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3.П.		
1.	Topic 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. For a lesson plan, see under the table note. *	6
2.	Topic 2. Amebiosis, balantidiasis, giardiasis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, modern methods of treatment, prevention.	4
3.	Topic 3. Helminthiasis: prevalence, features of the clinical course, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.	4
4.	Topic 4. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of infectious diseases with airborne transmission. SARS.	4
5.	Topic 5. Meningeal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases: etiology, early diagnosis, differential diagnosis, features of the clinical course, treatment.	4
6.	FINAL TEST WORK BY BLOCK 1	2
TOGETHER		24

BLOCK 2		
№ 3.П.	topic	Number hour
1.	Topic 6. Viral hepatitis B, C and D: early diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, social aspects, prevention.	4
2.	Topic 7. HIV infection: social aspects, features of diagnosis and clinic, principles and approaches to treatment, prevention.	4
3	Topic 8. Rash, rabies, tetanus: diagnosis, clinical forms, treatment and prevention.	4
4.	Topic 9. General characteristics of infectious diseases with a transmissible mechanism of transmission. Malaria. Leishmaniasis. Transmissible diseases transmitted by tick bites: tick-borne encephalitis, Lyme disease. Rickettsiosis. Fever.	4
5.	Topic 10. Infectious diseases regulated by the International Health Regulations 2005.	4
6.	Topic 11. Organization and conduct of emergency care and intensive care for major clinical and pathogenetic syndromes.	4
7.	FINAL TEST WORK ON BLOCK 2	2
TOGETHER		26

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

№ 3.П.	topic	Number hours
BLOCK 1: INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL-ORAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISM		
1.	Preparation for practical classes (theoretical training, development of practical skills)	4
2.	Online courses and online testing	2
3.	Independent elaboration of topics that are not included in the classroom plan Block 1 (list attached)	11
4.	Individual work	2
5.	Preparation for the final test	2
TOGETHER		21
BLOCK 2: INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH AIR-DROP, WOUND AND MULTIPLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISMS. VIRAL HEPATITIS.VIL.		
1.	Preparation for practical classes (theoretical training, development of practical skills)	4
2.	Online courses and online testing	1
3.	Independent elaboration of topics that are not included in the classroom plan Block 2 (list attached)	10
4.	Individual work	2
5.	Preparation for the final test	2
TOGETHER		19

BLOCK 1 1) Viral lesions of the intestine.

2) Listeriosis.

3) Pseudotuberculosis.

4) Brucellosis.

5) Chickenpox

6) Mycoplasmosis.

7) Ornithosis.

8) Legionellosis.

9) Herpes infection.

- 10) Infectious mononucleosis.
- 11) Cytomegalovirus infection.
- 12) Metapneumovirus infection.
- 13) Norfol-viral infection, rhinovirus, coronavirus infection, bocavirus infections.
- 14) Diseases caused by herpes viruses of 6-8 types.

BLOCK 2 1) Fulminant viral hepatitis.

- 2) Other viral hepatitis (TTV, SEN, G).
- 3) HIV infection and lymphadenopathy syndrome.
- 4) Syndrome of prolonged fever of unknown origin.
- 5) Erysipeloid.
- 6) Felinosis.
- 7) Sodoku.
- 8) Streptobacillus.
- 9) Sepsis.
- 10) Complications of the use of drugs in the practice of infectious diseases. 11) Nosocomial infections.

12) Prion diseases.

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 according to the criteria and points of a separate practical lesson (see section 6 below), ie the maximum score is 11 points in the autumn semester (6.7 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 through 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. 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

4. A positive result of RZK with toxoplasma antigen indicates:

- A. It has no diagnostic value
- B. It persists for a long time after recovery
- C. The presence of the pathogen in the body
- D. Hypersensitization to toxoplasma antigen

1. BLOCK 1 1) Viral lesions of the intestine.
- 2) Listeriosis.
- 3) Pseudotuberculosis

5. Immunity after meningococcal infection:

- A. Absent
- B. Weakly expressed
- S. Cross
- D. Quite intense, especially in generalized forms

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. Amoebiasis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 13. Balantidiasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 14. Giardiasis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 15. Botulism: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. 16. Polio. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. The state of polio immunoprophylaxis in Ukraine. 17. Brucellosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. 18. Mycoplasmosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. 19. Ornithosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. 20. Legionellosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. 21. Classification of helminthiasis. The effect of helminths on the human body. Methods of laboratory diagnosis of helminthiasis. Features of differential diagnosis, prevention. 22. Ascariasis: clinical course, laboratory

diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 23. Enterobiosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 24. Trichocephaly: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 25. Strongyloidiasis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 26. Trichinosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 27. Toxocariasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, complications, treatment. 28. Teniarinhosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 29. Teniosis, cysticercosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 30. Hymenolepidosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment.

2.2. Echinococcosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 3. Opisthorchiasis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. 4. 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. 5. General characteristics of viral hepatitis. 6. CAA: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, immunoprophylaxis. 7. VGE: clinical course, features of the course in pregnant women, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention. 8. HBV: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis, prognosis. 9. HCV: classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. 10. IOP: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. 11. Clinical differential diagnosis of viral hepatitis. 12. Differential diagnosis of jaundice. 13. Leptospirosis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis with viral hepatitis, complications, treatment. 14. Fulminant viral hepatitis:

pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles of treatment. 15. Chronic viral hepatitis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, prognosis. 16. 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. 17. 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. 18. The role of HIV infection in the formation of lymphadenopathy syndrome, differential diagnosis of this syndrome. 19. 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. 20. 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. 21. HIV-associated infections and diseases: features of the clinical course, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment. 22. Rash: diagnosis, clinical forms, treatment and prevention. 23. Rabies: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, emergency prevention, treatment. immunoprophylaxis. 24. Tetanus: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, emergency prevention, treatment. immunoprophylaxis. 25. Malaria: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 26. Leishmaniasis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 27. Tick-borne encephalitis: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 28. Lyme disease: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 29. Epidemic typhus: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 30.

Brill's disease: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 31. Ku-fever: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 32. Marseille fever: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 33. Hemorrhagic fevers (Omsk, Crimean GGNS): clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 34. Ebola fever: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 35. Fever Lassa: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 36. Yellow fever: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. 37. Classification of herpes

3. 3. Serum disease in the clinic of infectious diseases: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis, emergency care. 4. 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. 5. 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. 6. Clinical features, differential diagnosis of plague. 7. Hyperthermic, convulsive syndromes. Algorithms for providing emergency care. 8. Infectious and toxic shock. Algorithms for providing emergency care. 9. Swelling of the brain. Differential diagnosis of comatose states. Algorithms for providing emergency care. 10. Hepato-renal syndrome. Renal failure. Hepatic failure. Algorithms for providing emergency care. 11. Nosocomial infections: general characteristics, features of the clinical course, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention. 12. Prion diseases: clinical characteristics of diseases belonging to this group. "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 - INFECTIOUS DISEASES Option № 0 1. Food poisoning: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment,

- prevention. - maximum number of points - 20. 2. HBV: clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis, prognosis. - maximum number of points - 20. 3. Etiology and pathogenesis of HIV infection, classification of disease stages. Extended AIDS case definition in adults and adolescents. Classification of clinical stages, diagnosis criteria are large and small. - maximum number of points - 20. 4. The concept of fever syndrome of unknown origin.
4. Algorithm for examination of patients. Brucellosis as a component of the fever syndrome of unknown genesis, features of the differential diagnosis. - 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
5. Step-2 1. The patient the day before felt a slight malaise, a slight headache, weakness. Today, the temperature has risen to 38.5 ° C with a cold, a significant headache, mainly in the frontal area, expressed by pain when moving the eyeballs. Facial skin and conjunctiva are hyperemic. There was a dry superficial cough. The pharynx is hyperemic, granular enanthema on the soft palate, punctate hemorrhages in places. Above the lungs breathing with a hard tinge. What is the most likely diagnosis?
- A. Influenza
 - B. Typhoid fever
 - S. Ku D. Enterovirus infection
 - E. Typhoid fever

2. A 43-year-old man without a permanent place of residence was hospitalized on the 5th day of the disease with complaints of fever up to 39.6°C, general weakness, headache. Objective: excited, euphoric. The patient's clothes have a large number of lice. The face is hyperemic, swollen. Single petechiae on the transitional fold of the conjunctiva, on the skin roseola-petechial rash. The tongue trembles and deviates to the left when extended. Enlarged liver and spleen. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- A. Influenza
- B. Infectious mononucleosis
- C. Adenovirus infection
- D. Typhoid fever
- E. Typhoid fever

3. After eating home-made eggs from duck eggs, patients after 8 hours developed the following symptoms: 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

4. A 58-year-old woman with neurosensory deafness due to complications after suffering from purulent meningitis plans to install a cochlear implant. What infection should be vaccinated to prevent infectious diseases of the central nervous system and hearing organs?

- A. Tick-borne encephalitis virus
- B. Hemophilic infection
- S. Pneumococcal infection
- D. Polio
- E. Tuberculosis after a negative Mantoux test result

5. 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. 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 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

2. A 56-year-old man complains of rapid fatigue, loss of appetite during the last month, which is associated with overwork. He does not have a permanent family, reports suspicious sexual relations. In his youth he was a donor for several years. Examined by a family doctor. RNA to hepatitis C virus was detected by PCR, the degree of fibrosis according to the METAVIR scale according to fibroscan - F3. What vaccinations should the doctor offer the patient?

A. Vaccination against pneumococcus, viral hepatitis B and annually against influenza

B. Vaccination against pneumococcus, viral hepatitis A, B and annual influenza

C. Influenza vaccination annually

D. Vaccination against viral hepatitis A and B E. All vaccinations are contraindicated

3. 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

4. A patient with bubonic form of plague was found in the natural center of the plague. Everyone who communicated with the patient was placed in solitary confinement. What should be done immediately in isolation?

- A. Administration of interferon
- B. Antibiotic prophylaxis
- C. Introduction of interferon inducers
- D. Chemoprophylaxis with rimantadine
- E. Phagoprophylaxis

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.

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 (credit) are allowed to students who have attended all the lectures, classroom classes, performed full independent work and in the learning process scored 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 6.4 to 11 points. A score below 6.4 points means "unsatisfactory", the lesson is not credited and is subject to practice 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 session can be from 3.3 to 6.7 points. A score below 3.3 points means "unsatisfactory", the lesson 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

Type of activity (task)	Maximum number of points
block 1	
topic 1	11
topic 2	11
topic 3	11
topic 4	11
topic 5	11
topic 6	11
topic 7	11
topic 8	11
topic 9	11
topic 10	11
topic 11	11
together	120
Final control work on block 1	80
Together for block 1	200
block 2	
topic 1	6,7
topic 2	6,7
topic 3	6,7
topic 4	6,7

topic 5	6,7
topic 6	6,7
topic 7	6,7
topic 8	6,7
topic 9	6,7
topic 10	6,7
topic 11	6,7
Topic	6,7
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, 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 Scoring 11 points in the autumn semester (6.7 points in the spring semester), 71-80 points in 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 the national scale) the student's answer 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.

Scoring 9-10 points in the autumn semester (5-6 points in the spring semester), 61-70 points on the RCC in the autumn 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 6.4 points in the fall semester (3.3 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.

8. Recommended sources of information

7.1. Basic 1. Voizanova JI Infectious and parasitic diseases. In 3 volumes - Kyiv: "Health", 2001. - 2002 p. 2. Fever of unknown origin. Handbook for medical students and students of FPDO. Lviv: LNMU, 2011. - 48 p. 3. 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. 4. Infectious diseases: a textbook / ed. O.A. Golubovska. - К .: ВСВ «Медицина», 2012. - 728 с. 5. Infectious diseases / ed. Titova MB - Kyiv: Higher School, 1995. - 566 p. 6. 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 .: ВСВ «Медицина», 2014. - 138 с.
7. Specific diagnosis of infectious diseases: sampling. Multimedia manual / edited by Zinchuk OM - Lviv., 2013. 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. Zaremba // - 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 in general practice and family medicine / Ed. MA. Андрейчина. - Ternopil: TSMU, 2007. - 500 p. 9. Infectious diseases: a course of lectures / ed. Nikitina EV - Odessa: "OKFA", 1999. - 416 p.
10. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases: A guide for doctors. - SPb .: «Foliant», 2001. -384 s. 11. Lobzin YV, Zhdanov KV, Volzhanin VM, Gusev DA Viral hepatitis: clinic, diagnosis, treatment. - СПб: «Фолиант», 2006. - 183 с.
12. Lobzin Yu.V., Pilipenko VV, Gromyko Yu.N. Meningitis and meningoencephalitis. - СПб: «Фолиант», 2003. - 122 с.
13. Guide to Infectious Diseases / edited by Lobzina Yu.V. - SPb: "Foliant", 2003. - 1036 p.

14. Fedorov JR "Physiotherapy". Textbook (MES) / JR Fedorov., MS Regeda, I.G. Gaiduchok, R.Yu. Грицко, А.Л. Filipyuk, // Lviv: Magnolia 2006, 2011. - 542 p.
15. Schlossberg David, Shulman Jonas A. Differential diagnosis of infectious diseases. - Moscow: "Binom", St. Petersburg: "Nevsky dialect", 1999. - 305 p.
16. Shuvalova EP Infectious diseases. - Rostov n / D .: "Phoenix", 2001. - 959 p.
- 7.3. Information resources on the Internet 1. TO "Testing Center": [official. site]. - URL: testcentr.org.ua