MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute

Department of Hygiene, Social Medicine, Public Health and Medical Informatics

"APPROVE "
The first vice-rector
Ishchenko NM
_____
" " _____ 2021 year

CURRICULUM WORK PROGRAM

'Infectious diseases, epidemiology and principles of evidence-based medicine"

Developer	Zuzin V.O. _____
Head of the Department of	Zuzin V.O. _____
Developer	
Guarantor of the educational program	Klymenko MO _____
Director of the Institute	Grishchenko GV _____
Chief of EMD	Shkirchak SI _____

Mykolaiv - 2021

1. Description of the discipline

Characteristic	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of discipline	Infectious diseases , epidemiology and principles of evidence-based medicine	
Branch of knowledge	22 "Health care "	
Specialty	222 "Medicine"	
Specialization (if any)		
Educational program	Medicine	
Level of higher education	Master	
Discipline status	Normative	
Curriculum	5 th	
Academic year	2021 -2022	
Semester numbers:	Full-time	Correspondence form
	9 th , 10 th	
Total number of ECTS credits / hours	8,5 credit and / 25,5	
Course structure:	Full-time	Correspondence form
- LECTURES	10	
	10	
- practical classes	90	
	30	
- hours of independent work of students	115	
Percentage of classroom load	47 %	
Language of instruction		
Form of intermediate control (if any)	Certification for the 9th semester	
Form of final control	9th semester - credit 10 th semester - exam	

2. 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.

Learning objectives : the acquisition by the student of competencies, knowledge, skills and abilities for professional activity 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 links) . Infectious diseases with in-depth study of viral infections 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;

b) lays the foundations for the study of students in family medicine, 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.

Learning outcomes are also expected . As a result of studying the discipline, students have:

- Identify the main clinical symptoms that form the 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;
- To 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 ;
- know symptoms and syndromes of infectious disease (according to list 1);
- know manifestations of certain nosological forms (according to list 2) ;

- about the peculiarity of the epidemiological process, its components in a certain infectious disease ;
- for linichni and epidemiological indications for hospitalization of patients with infectious diseases ;
- n rules of hospitalization of a patient with an infectious disease ;
- from the cities of the anti-epidemic regime in the medical institution and at home treatment ;
- o basic methods of diagnosing infectious diseases ;
- o the main complications and consequences of infectious disease ;
- Mr ryntsypy treatment of infectious diseases ;
- Mr ryntsypy and methods of prevention of infectious diseases ;
- o organization of urgent anti-epidemic measures against quarantine diseases ;
- k linear manifestations of emergencies in infectious diseases (according to list 3 OKH) ;
- n rules of keeping patients at home:

  a) with intestinal infections;

  b) with airborne infections ;
- clinical manifestations of helminthiasis, methods of their diagnosis;
- from deworming waste.

BE ABLE:

- demonstrate mastery of biotic and moral-deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination;
- in order to ensure the required level of individual safety (own and persons cared for) in the event of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity ;
- to conduct interviews and physical examinations of patients with the main symptoms and syndromes in the clinic of infectious diseases ;
- and interpret epidemiological data in a particular case ;
- plan and carry out anti-epidemic, sanitary and hygienic and preventive measures against infectious diseases ;
- to carry out medical and evacuation measures ;
- to have medical documentation ;
- to establish a preliminary diagnosis of major infectious (including HIV), to identify their complications ;
- to diagnose emergencies ;
- to make a differential diagnosis of the main symptoms and syndromes of infectious diseases ;
- c to make a plan of examination of patients and justify the use of each non-invasive and invasive method of diagnosis used in the clinic of infectious diseases, to determine the indications and contraindications for their implementation, possible complications ;
- to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research ;
- and 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 ;
- to determine the nature and principles of treatment of diseases ;
- to start the necessary mode of work and rest, diet in the treatment of diseases ;
- to develop management tactics and provide emergency medical care ;
- to devise the tactics of contingent of persons subject to dispensary observation ;
- in iconic medical manipulations.

MOTHER OF COMPETENCE

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

from general (GC) - GC 1 -GC 3:

– 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 (PC) - PC 2, PC10, PC15, PC18:

– 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 (PLO)*** include the skills of ***PLO 11 , PLO 13 - 18, PLO 22, PLO 26, PLO 30 -31 , PLO 33, PLO 35, PLO 41*** :

- Collect data on patient complaints, medical history, life history (including professional history), in a health care facility, its unit or at the patient's home, using the results of the interview with the patient, according to the standard scheme of the patient. 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 state of the cardiovascular system (examination and palpation of the heart and superficial vessels, determination of percussion boundaries of the 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, palpation of the chest, percussion and auscultation of the lungs);

• examine the condition of the abdominal organs (examination of the abdomen, palpation and percussion of the intestines, stomach, liver, spleen, palpation of the pancreas, kidneys, pelvic organs, finger examination of the rectum);

- 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 secure leading clinical symptom or syndrome (for list 1) by making reasonable decisions, using preliminary data patient history, physical information about tracking patient knowledge of human, his organs and systems, adhering to appropriate ethical and legal standards.

• Be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, by comparing with standards, using preliminary patient history and examination of the patient, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge about the person bodies and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

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

• Assign a laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient (according to list 4) by making an informed decision, based on the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, according to standard schemes, using knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to 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 of laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge of man, his organs and systems, adhering to 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, laboratory and instrumental examination data , conclusions of differential diagnosis, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to 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 with the patient and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, on the basis of 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 home at the patient 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 health of certain populations and the presence of environmental impact, using existing methods, within the primary health care. , regarding:
  - organization of rational 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 pregnancy;
  - promoting a healthy lifestyle.
- Plan measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases (according to list 2) in a 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 list 2);
  - primary anti-epidemic measures in the center of an 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 carry out epidemiological analysis of infectious diseases of the population.

- To determine the presence and degree of restrictions on life, type, degree and duration of disability with the issuance of relevant documents in a health care institution 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:
  - to select and use unified clinical protocols

for the provision of medical care, developed on the basis of evidence-based medicine;
  - take part in the development of local protocols for medical

care;
  - to control the quality of medical care on the basis of

statistical data, expert evaluation and sociological research data using indicators of structure, process and results of activities;
  - identify factors that hinder the improvement of the quality and safety of

medical care.

3 . Curriculum

The educational process is organized according to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) .

The program teach cial first course consists of four block s :

BLOCK 1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL - ORAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISM

SECTIONS :

1. INTRODUCTION TO INFECTOLOGY. INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL-ORAL TRANSMISSION MECHANISM .

2. INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH TRANSMISSIBLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISM .

BLOCK 2 . INFECTION -FREE DISEASES WITH AIR-DROP, WOUND AND MULTIPLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISMS . VIRAL HEPATITIS. OX.

SECTIONS :

3. INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH AIR-DROP TRANSMISSION MECHANISM .

4. VIRAL HEPATITIS. HIV INFECTION .

5. INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH WOUND AND MULTIPLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISMS .

BLOCK 1. INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL - ORAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISM

SECTION 1.

INTRODUCTION TO INFECTOLOGY. INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL-ORAL TRANSMISSION MECHANISM .

Topic 1. Introduction to the course of infectology. Immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases. General characteristics of the group of infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Typhoid. Paratyphoids A and B.

The place of the discipline "Infectious Diseases" in the system of medical knowledge. The main stages of development of infectology as a science.

Classification of infectious diseases. The role of immunity and non-specific protective factors in the infectious process. Methods of examination of an infectious patient. Features of clinical and laboratory diagnosis of infectious diseases, interpretation of the results of specific research methods. Principles of treatment of infectious diseases. Preventive measures and principles of immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases. Structure and mode of infectious hospital. The order of hospitalization, examination and discharge of patients. Features of medical records.

The place of infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism in the structure of infectious diseases. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of intestinal infectious diseases. Modern methods of laboratory diagnostics. Indications for hospitalization and rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Rules for keeping medical records.

Typhoid fever, paratyphoid A and B: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization and rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Principles of prevention.

Topic 2. Diarrheal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases. Cholera . Salmonellosis. Food poisoning. Infectious diseases of viral etiology with mainly fecal-oral transmission mechanism.

Rotavirus gastroenteritis.

Diarrheal syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, classification depending on the type of interaction of micro- and macroorganisms, clinical features, laboratory diagnosis.

Cholera: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization and rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Preventive measures and immunoprophylaxis.

Salmonellosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Principles of prevention.

Food toxicoinfections caused by opportunistic flora: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Principles of prevention.

Pseudotuberculosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Principles of prevention.

Intestinal yersiniosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Principles of prevention.

Enteroviral diseases: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Principles of prevention.

Rotavirus infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognosis. Principles of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Principles of prevention.

Topic 3. Intestinal infectious diseases with a predominant lesion of the colon. Shigellosis. Protozoan intestinal invasions: amebiasis, giardiasis. Nematodes. Cestodes. Trematodes.

Shigellosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for

patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization and rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Principles of prevention.

Amoebiasis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Principles of prevention.

Giardiasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Nematodes. Cestodes. Trematodes.

Ascariasis. Enterobiasis. Trichocephaly. Hookworm. Strongyloidiasis. Trichinosis. Heartworm disease. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications of nematodes. Modern methods of treatment. Indications for hospitalization. Principles of prevention.

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

Diphyllobotriasis, teniarinhosis, teniosis and cysticercosis, hymenolepidosis, echinococcosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications of cestodes. Modern methods of treatment. Indications for hospitalization. Principles of prevention.

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

Topic 4. Food intoxications of microbial origin: staphylococcal intoxication, botulism. Emergencies in patients with infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism.

Botulism: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from the hospital. Principles of prevention.

Dehydration shock: definition; pathogenesis; clinical and laboratory diagnosis of water-electrolyte disorders at different degrees of dehydration. Differential diagnosis of dehydration shock with shock states of other genesis. Principles of treatment, emergency care for patients in the prehospital stage.

Intestinal bleeding and other surgical complications of intestinal infectious diseases: pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Emergency care for patients in the prehospital stage.

SECTION 2 .

INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH TRANSMISSIBLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISM .

Topic 5 . General characteristics of infectious diseases with a transmissible transmission mechanism. Malaria. Leishmaniasis. Syndrome of prolonged fever of unknown genesis. Brucellosis. Sepsis.

The place of infectious diseases with a transmissible mechanism of transmission in the structure of infectious pathology. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of infectious diseases with transmissible transmission mechanism . The order of examination, hospitalization, and discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Features of medical records.

Malaria: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage, treatment tactics in case of emergency. Indications for examination, hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Malaria prevention.

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

The concept of long-term fever syndrome of unknown origin. Algorithm for examination of patients. Principles of assistance.

Brucellosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Medical care for patients at the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from the hospital.

Sepsis: modern ideas about pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, examination procedure, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Medical care for patients at the pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in case of emergencies. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital.

Leishmaniasis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization. Visceral leishmaniasis as an AIDS-associated invasion.

Topic 6 . Transmissible diseases transmitted by tick bites: tick-borne encephalitis, Lyme disease. Rickettsiosis. Protection of medical history.

Tick-borne encephalitis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment, medical care at the prehospital stage. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital. Preventive measures. Principles of immunoprophylaxis.

Lyme disease: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis Principles of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization. Preventive measures.

General characteristics of rickettsiosis.

Epidemic typhus and Brill's disease: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules of discharge from an infectious hospital. Preventive measures.

Marseille fever: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules of discharge from an infectious hospital. Prevention.

Protection of medical history.

BLOCK 2 . INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH AIR-DROP, WOUND AND MULTIPLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISMS . VIRAL HEPATITIS.VIL.

SECTION 3 .

INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH AIR-DROP TRANSMISSION MECHANISM

Topic 7 . General characteristics of the group of infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism. Flu. Other SARS: parainfluenza, adenoviral disease, MS infection, rhinovirus infection. Infectious diseases that occur with the clinic of atypical pneumonia: respiratory mycoplasmosis, ornithosis, legionellosis.

The place of infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism in the structure of infectious pathology. Epidemiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of infectious diseases of the respiratory tract . The order of hospitalization, examination and discharge of patients. Features of medical records.

Influenza: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Modern methods of treating patients. Principles of immunoprophylaxis. Evaluation of specific and non-specific prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Medical care for patients at the prehospital stage.

The role of animal and avian influenza viruses in human pathology.

Definition of "ARI" and "SARS". Etiology of SARS. The place of SARS in the structure of infectious pathology.

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

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

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

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

Differential diagnosis of SARS. Principles of laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention of SARS. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Medical care for patients at the prehospital stage.

Respiratory mycoplasmosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles of laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Ornithosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles of laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Legionellosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles of laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

Indications for hospitalization for atypical pneumonia. Medical care for patients at the prehospital stage.

The concept of SARS.

Topic 8 . Herpesvirus infections. Infectious mononucleosis. Emergencies in patients with infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism.

General characteristics of herpesvirus infections, etiological structure, place in infectious pathology.

Infections caused by herpes simplex viruses HSV-1 and HSV-2: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention of herpes infection. Indications for hospitalization. Medical care for patients at the prehospital stage.

Chickenpox and shingles: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles of treatment and prevention of VZV infection. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Medical care for patients at the prehospital stage.

EBV infection and CMV infection: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, complications, prognosis. Infectious mononucleosis as a polyetiological disease. Differential diagnosis. Laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention of EBV and CMV infections. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Medical care for patients at the prehospital stage.

False groats: definition; pathogenesis; stages; clinical and laboratory diagnostics; principles of treatment, emergency care for patients in the prehospital stage.

GDN: definition; modern views on the pathogenesis; classification; clinical and laboratory diagnostics; principles of treatment; emergency care for patients in the prehospital stage.

Real groats: definition; pathogenesis; stages; clinical and laboratory diagnostics; principles of treatment, emergency care for patients in the prehospital stage.

Topic 9 . "Children's" drip infections in adults. Diphtheria. Differential diagnosis of tonsillitis.

Measles: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, features of the course in adults, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles of treatment, anti-epidemic measures in the center. Principles of immunoprophylaxis. Medical care for patients at the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

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

Viral mumps: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, features of the course in adults, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles of laboratory diagnosis, treatment and prevention (including immunoprophylaxis). Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Medical care for patients at the prehospital stage.

Diphtheria: relevance for Ukraine. Etiology, features of the epidemic process, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention (including immunoprophylaxis). Medical care for patients at the prehospital stage. Indications for hospitalization and rules of discharge from an infectious hospital. Medical examination of convalescents.

Syndrome of "acute tonsillitis". Differential diagnosis of sore throat.

Topic 10 . Meningeal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases. Differential diagnosis of serous and purulent meningitis. Meningococcal infection. Emergencies: edema-swelling of the brain, infectious-toxic shock, thrombo-hemorrhagic syndrome.

Pathogenesis of meningeal syndrome. Definition of "meningism" and "meningitis". Etiology, pathogenesis, classification of meningitis. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnosis of serous and purulent meningitis of various etiologies. Principles of treatment and prevention. Emergency care for patients in the prehospital stage.

Meningococcal infection: a place in the structure of infectious pathology of Ukraine. Etiology, features of the epidemic process, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnosis of various forms of meningococcal infection, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment of various clinical forms. Indications for hospitalization and rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Emergency care for patients in the prehospital stage. Preventive measures.

ITS: definition of the concept; modern views on the pathogenesis; classification; clinical and laboratory diagnostics; principles of treatment; emergency care for patients in the prehospital stage.

NNGM: definition; modern views on the pathogenesis; classification; clinical diagnosis; principles of treatment; emergency care for patients in the prehospital stage.

SECTION 4 .

VIRAL HEPATITIS. HIV INFECTION .

Topic 11 . General characteristics of viral hepatitis. Viral hepatitis with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Acute viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission. Laboratory diagnosis of viral hepatitis. Therapeutic tactics of acute viral hepatitis. Chronic viral hepatitis B, C, D .

General characteristics of viral hepatitis.

CAA: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, complications, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Principles of nonspecific and immunoprophylaxis.

VGE: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, complications, prognosis. Features of the course in pregnant women. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Principles of prevention.

Acute HBV: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, complications, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Preventive measures. Immunoprophylaxis.

Acute IOP: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, complications, prognosis. The concept of co- and super-infection, pathogenetic and clinical features. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Preventive measures.

The concept of viral hepatitis G, SEN, TTV.

The concept of fulminant viral hepatitis. Acute hepatic encephalopathy: pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles of treatment, emergency care for patients in the prehospital stage.

Laboratory diagnosis of acute viral hepatitis. Specific and biochemical markers. Differential diagnosis of viral hepatitis. Therapeutic tactics, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage.

The concept of chronic viral hepatitis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, consequences. Principles of treatment.

Viral hepatitis C: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

Topic 12 . HIV infection. AIDS-associated infections and invasions.

Relevance for Ukraine. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, clinical diagnosis of the acute phase of HIV infection, differential diagnosis, prognosis. Laboratory diagnosis, examination plan of the patient with a preliminary diagnosis of HIV infection. Principles of appointment of HAART. Preventive measures.

Normative documents of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine regulating the procedure of voluntary testing, hospitalization, treatment of patients, preventive measures, as well as legal aspects of HIV infection.

The most common AIDS-associated infectious diseases: herpesvirus; protozoan (cerebral toxoplasmosis, cryptosporidiosis, isosporosis), mycoses (candidiasis, pneumocystis pneumonia, cryptococcosis), bacterial etiology (bacterial recurrent pneumonia, listeriosis, mycobacteriosis, salmonellosis, other salmonellosis). Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Peculiarities of opportunistic infections in HIV / AIDS patients. Principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization. Medical examination of patients with HIV infection.

The concept of inflammatory syndrome of immune recovery.

SECTION 5 .
INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH WOUND AND MULTIPLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISMS .

Topic 13. Infectious diseases with predominant kidney damage: leptospirosis, GGNS. Congo-Crimean hemorrhagic fever.

Leptospirosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage, treatment tactics in case of emergencies. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital. Preventive measures.

GGNS: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis Principles of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage, treatment tactics in case of emergency. The order of hospitalization, the rules of discharge from the hospital. Preventive measures.

ARF: pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnosis. Principles of treatment, emergency care for patients in the prehospital stage.

Congo-Crimea fever: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Medical care for patients at the pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in case of emergencies. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital.

Topic 14. Infectious diseases with lesions of the nervous system: rabies, tetanus. Infectious diseases with skin lesions: erysipelas, erysipeloid, felinosis. Rat bite disease.

Sentence: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognosis. Principles of treatment, medical care for patients at the prehospital stage, the order of hospitalization. Principles of prevention.

Tetanus: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment, medical care for patients in the prehospital stage, treatment tactics in case of emergencies. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital. Principles of prevention.

Rash: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

Felinosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

Rat bite disease: sodok and streptobacillus: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

Topic 1 5 . TORCH-infection. Toxoplasmosis. rubella; cytomegalovirus; herpes of the 1st and 2nd types. Complications of drug use in the practice of infectious diseases. Antibiotic-associated diarrhea. Nosocomial infections.

The concept of TORCH-infection: definition, etiology, epidemiology, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Toxoplasmosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

Drug disease: pathogenesis, clinical forms.

Anaphylactic shock: pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis. Emergency aid.

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

Lyell's syndrome: pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.

Stevens-Johnson syndrome: pathogenesis, clinic, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.

The concept of intestinal dysbiosis: classification, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis, principles of correction of disorders of the microbial landscape of the intestine.

Nosocomial infections. General characteristics. Features of the clinical course. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Topic 16 . Infectious diseases regulated by the International Health Regulations 2005. The concept of biosafety.

Modern interpretation of the concepts of "quarantine" and "especially dangerous" diseases.

Plague: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Medical care for patients at the pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in case of emergencies. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital. Preventive measures.

Anthrax: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Medical care for patients at the pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in case of emergencies. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital. Preventive measures.

Tularemia: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention. Medical care for patients at the pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in case of emergencies. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital. Preventive measures.

Yellow fever: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and

prevention (including immunoprophylaxis). Medical care for patients at the pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in case of emergencies. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital.

Fever Marburg, Ebola, Lassa: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Medical care for patients at the pre-hospital stage, treatment tactics in case of emergencies. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital.

Smallpox. Historical data **.** Topicality. Etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis.

Principles of treatment and prevention. Victory over smallpox as a model of effective and successfully organized immunoprophylaxis

Block 3 . Epidemiology.

Sections:

1. General principles of epidemiology.
2. Preventive and anti-epidemic measures to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases and prevent their spread.
3. Infectious diseases, most of which have no tendency to spread epidemic or are rare.

Block 4 . Principles of evidence-based medicine.

Sections:

1. Evidence-based medicine. Components of evidence-based medicine. Aspects of evidence-based medicine.
2. The main provisions of evidence-based medicine.
3. Evidence-based medicine and the quality of medical care.

Block 3 . Epidemiology

Section 1. General principles of epidemiology.

Topic 1. Subject and methods of epidemiology. History of epidemiology. The concept of epidemiological surveillance.

Introduction. Subject and method of epidemiology. History of epidemiology. The concept of epidemiological surveillance. The doctrine of the epidemic process. The impact of social and natural conditions on the epidemic process. The subject of epidemiology. Definition of epidemiology as a science. The role and place of epidemiology in health care, economy, defense. The main tasks for the prevention of infectious diseases in modern conditions. Methods of epidemiology. Epidemiological surveillance - a modern and most effective form of preventive and anti-epidemic work: the definition, general purpose and objectives. Epidemiological research method, epidemiological diagnostics, epidemiological analysis. Epidemic process as a process of occurrence and spread of infectious diseases among the population. Quantitative manifestations of the epidemic process: sporadic and epidemic morbidity (outbreak, epidemic, pandemic). Links of the epidemic process. Sick person as a source of infection. Contagiousness of the patient in certain periods of the disease. Carriers of the pathogen as a source of infection. Media categories. Animals as a source of infectious agents (wild, industrial, domestic). Sapronoses. The mechanism of transmission of infectious agents: fecal-oral, drip (aerosol), transmissible, contact, vertical. Factors of transmission of the pathogen. Ways of spreading the pathogen. Significance of certain species of insects and arthropods as vectors of infectious diseases. Biological and epidemiological characteristics of lice, mosquitoes, fleas, mosquitoes, flies, mites. The influence of social and natural factors on the epidemic process. The natural focus of infectious diseases. The role of environmental factors in the formation of the epidemic process. The main provisions of the theory of self-regulation of parasitic systems VD Belyakov. Epidemic center. Susceptibility to infectious diseases. The importance of immune testing among the population in the development of the epidemic process.

Topic 2. Classification of infectious diseases. Sanitary and Epidemiological Service in Ukraine. General directions of prevention of infectious diseases.

Fundamentals of epidemiological classification of infectious diseases. Epidemiological characteristics of the main groups of diseases. The main directions of prevention of infectious diseases. Infectious disease accounting and reporting systems. Measures to source infectious agents. Providing the population with outpatient and inpatient care (infectious diseases hospitals), the importance of isolation of infectious patients. The role of the sanitary asset. Sanitary education of the population. Work with bacteriocarriers. Measures for the transmission of infectious agents. Improving the environment. General sanitary measures and their significance. Measures to increase the immunity of the population. Anti-epidemic work at PCSMD. The system of measures to prevent the population and the spread of infectious diseases especially dangerous to humans on the territory of Ukraine. Legislation on sanitary protection of the territory. International information on exotic infections. Sanitary and Epidemiological Service in Ukraine. Disinfection and sterilization. Tasks and place among anti-epidemic and sanitary-preventive measures. Types of disinfection: preventive, focal (current, final). Disinfection methods and means of its implementation. Disinfection facilities, the content of their work. Basic disinfectants.

Section 2. Preventive and anti-epidemic measures to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases and prevent their spread.

Topic 3. Epidemiological characteristics of different groups of infections. Anti-epidemic measures in foci of infectious diseases. Pest control. Disinsection. Disinfection and sterilization.

Measures to increase the immunity of the population. The place of immunoprophylaxis in the system of preventive and anti-epidemic measures. Active and passive immunization, its features. Types of drugs for vaccination, their features. Methods of administration of immunobiological drugs. The concept of the cold chain. Indications and contraindications to immunoprophylaxis. The procedure for preventive vaccinations in Ukraine. Calendar of preventive vaccinations. Immunization is planned and according to epidemic indications. Post-vaccination reactions and complications. The influence of environmental factors on the formation of natural resistance and artificial immunity. The concept of collective immunity. The concept of immunoprophylaxis monitoring. The role of the nurse in the organization and conduct of specific prevention of infectious diseases.

The concept of rodent control. Types and methods of rodent control. The concept of disinfection. Types and methods of disinfection. The concept of disinfection. Types and methods of disinfection. Classification of disinfectants. Disinfection of the chamber, principles of their device and purpose. Disinfection quality control. The concept of sterilization. Stages of sterilization. Quality control of pre-sterilization treatment.

Topic 4. Infections associated with the provision of medical care. Anti-epidemic measures in foci of infections with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Infection control systems.

Epidemiological characteristics of the group of intestinal infections. Factors and ways of transmission of specific nosological forms. Manifestations of the epidemic process (level of morbidity, manifestations of morbidity over time, by territory, among different groups of the population and by groups). Preventive and anti-epidemic measures in the centers. Investigation of outbreaks of intestinal infections. Anti-epidemic protection under the conditions of registration of epidemic centers.

Section 3. Infectious diseases, most of which do not tend to spread epidemic or are rare.

Topic 5. Infections associated with the provision of medical care. Infection control systems.

Epidemiological characteristics of the group of transmissible infections and infections of the outer coverings. Factors and ways of transmission of specific nosological forms. Manifestations of the epidemic process (level of morbidity, manifestations of morbidity over time, by territory, among different groups of the population and by groups). Preventive and anti-epidemic measures in the centers. Criteria for assessing the sanitary and epidemiological condition of troops and the area of their location under the conditions of registration of transmissible infections and infections of the outer coverings.

Topic 6. Particularly dangerous infections. Sanitary protection of the territory. Anti-epidemic measures in emergency situations.

Diseases belonging to THEY. The mode of operation of the ONI laboratory, the rules of taking and transporting material. Vibrio cholerae. Classification. Biological properties. Antigenic structure. Resistance to environmental factors. Pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of cholera. Immunity. Rules for taking the material and delivering it to the laboratory. Laboratory diagnostics. General and specific prevention. Treatment.

Topic 7. Features of anti-epidemic measures in cases of emergencies in peacetime in terms of infections of international importance.

Factors influencing the spread of infectious diseases in emergency areas. Features of the epidemic process during an emergency. Basic principles of planning anti-epidemic and preventive measures in emergency zones. Protection of the population in emergencies. Regime-restrictive measures during observation and quarantine. Collective and individual means of protection of the population.

Sanitary and bacteriological research. The value of sanitary microbiology and its tasks. Conditionally pathogenic and sanitary-indicative microorganisms. Methods of sanitary-bacteriological research. Determination of microbial count, sanitary-indicative and pathogenic microorganisms. Value of GOST of Ukraine, NTD and methodical instructions for sanitary and bacteriological researches. Sanitary and bacteriological researches of objects of environment (water, air, soil), foodstuff. Sanitary and bacteriological control over the quality of sterilization and disinfection. Control over compliance with the regime in treatment and prevention facilities, food units, utilities. Sampling and delivery to the laboratory. Determination of total microbial count (TBM), indicators of microbial contamination, the number of pathogenic microorganisms. Accounting and evaluation of research results. Issuance of the answer.

Block 4 . Principles of evidence-based medicine.

Section 1. Evidence-based medicine. Components of evidence-based medicine. Aspects of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 8. Evidence-based medicine - evidence-based medicine, the scientific basis of medical practice.

Globalization of infectious processes in all areas of knowledge and new problems of medicine. Practice of evidence-based medicine. Principles of evidence-based medicine. Individual practical experience.

Topic 9. Components of evidence-based medicine.

Basic pharmacoepidemiological concepts of evidence-based medicine. International experience in the use of evidence-based medicine. Areas of medical science formed in the development of evidence-based medicine. The role of evidence-based medicine in physician practice. Definition of evidence.

Topic 10. Aspects of evidence-based medicine.

Medical and ethical aspects. Economic aspect. Legal aspect. Educational aspect. Conditions for the effective functioning of evidence-based medicine.

Section 2. The main provisions of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 11. Principles of evidence-based medicine as a strategic direction of modern medical science and practice.

The principle of using scientific and medical information only the highest level of evidence. The principle of constant updating of information on the achievements of medical science and clinical practice. The principle of constant acquaintance of all participants in the medical field with the achievements of science and practice. The principle of optimal diagnostic expediency. The principle of rational pharmacotherapy . The principle of scientifically sound prognosis of the disease. The principle of continuous improvement of medical safety in scrubbing and Hb. The principle of standardization of medical in scrubbing and Hb. The principle of minimizing economic costs. The principle of collective responsibility for the high efficiency of diagnostic and therapeutic technologies. The principle of constant optimization of the national health care system.

Topic 12. Evidence-based medicine and the quality of research.

Testing the efficacy and safety of the target for diagnosis, prevention and treatment in research. Provisions of clinical epidemiology. Controlled clinical trials - efficiency. Randomization method. Stratification method. Evidence rating scale. Meta-analysis.

Section 3. Evidence-based medicine and the quality of medical care.

Topic 13. Quality and efficiency of medical institutions.

The concept of three E in research. Qualification level of medical staff. Quality management and professional leadership skills. Standardization of medical practice.

Topic 14. Quality assurance of medical care. Standardization of medical practice.

Standards of outpatient and inpatient care for adults and children. Problems of standardization of medical practice. Development of comprehensive programs of continuous quality of medical care, the main management tasks. Stages of reforming the quality assurance system of medical care.

The structure of the discipline

Topic	L e ck fun c	Practical zanya t cha	CPC, including, individual b on	
BLOCK 1 . INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL - ORAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISM				
Section 1. In conducting a infectiology. And infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism .				
1. Introduction to the course of infectology. Immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases. General characteristics of the group of infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Typhoid. Paratyphoids A and B.	-	6	5	Basic symptoms of major intestinal infections and the patient's route from primary to tertiary medicine Complications of antibiotic therapy
2. Diarrheal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases. Cholera. Salmonellosis. Food poisoning. Infectious diseases of viral etiology with mainly fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Rotavirus gastroenteritis.	2	6	6	
3. Intestinal infectious diseases with a predominant lesion of the colon. Shigellosis. Protozoan intestinal invasions: amebiasis, giardiasis. Nematodes. Cestodes. Trematodes.	-	6	5	
4. Food intoxications of microbial origin: staphylococcal intoxication, botulism. Emergencies in patients with infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism .	-	4	5	
Section 2 . And infectious diseases with a transmissible transmission mechanism .				
5. General characteristics of infectious diseases with a transmissible transmission mechanism . Malaria. Leishmaniasis. Syndrome of prolonged fever of unknown genesis. Brucellosis. Sepsis.	2	6	5	To make algorithm of inspection of the patient with a long fever
6. Transmissible diseases transmitted by tick bites: tick-borne encephalitis, Lyme disease. Rickettsiosis.	-	6	5	
Preparing and writing a medical history	-	2	-	

FINAL CONTROL TO WORK ON BLOCKS 1	-	2	2	-
Total hours - 7 5 . ECTS loans - 2 , 5	**4**	**3 8**	**3 3**	-
BLOCK 2 . INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH AIR-DROP, WOUND AND MULTIPLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISMS . VIRAL HEPATITIS.VIL.				
Section 3 . Infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism				
7. General characteristics of the group of infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism . Flu. Other SARS: parainfluenza, adenoviral disease, MS infection, rhinovirus infection. Infectious diseases that occur with the clinic of atypical pneumonia: respiratory mycoplasmosis, ornithosis, legionellosis.	-	6	3	To chart dyfe - Renz - Copyrights diagnosis - joints infections them exanthema
8. Herpesvirus infections. Infectious mononucleosis. Emergencies in patients with infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism.	-	4	3	
9. "Children's" drip infections in adults. Diphtheria. Differential diagnosis of tonsillitis.	-	4	3	
10. Meningeal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases. Differential diagnosis of serous and purulent meningitis. Meningococcal infection. Emergencies: edema-swelling of the brain, infectious-toxic shock, thrombo-hemorrhagic syndrome.	2	6	3	
Section 4 . Viral hepatitis . HIV infection .				
11. General characteristics of viral hepatitis. Viral hepatitis with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Acute viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission. Laboratory diagnosis of viral hepatitis. Therapeutic tactics of acute viral hepatitis. Chronic viral hepatitis B, C, D .	-	6	3	To make an algorithm of examination of patients with acute and chronic hepatitis (B, C). examination plan for a patient with hepatitis E.
12. HIV infection. AIDS-associated infections and invasions.	2	6	3	
Protection of medical history.	-	2	-	
Section 5. And nfektsiyni diseases with wound and multiple mechanisms of transmission **.**				
13. Infectious diseases with predominant kidney damage: leptospirosis, GGNS. Congo-Crimean hemorrhagic fever.	-	4	3	Early diagnosis and treatment of hemorrhagic fevers

14. Infectious diseases with lesions of the nervous system: rabies, tetanus. Infectious diseases with skin lesions: erysipelas, erysipeloid, felinosis. Rat bite disease.	2	4	3	Prevention internal - nolikar infections. Inf. n pathology in emergencies
15. TORCH-infection. Toxoplasmosis. rubella; cytomegalovirus; herpes of the 1st and 2nd types. Complications of drug use in the practice of infectious diseases. Antibiotic-associated diarrhea. Nosocomial infections.	-	4	3	
16. Infectious diseases regulated by the International Health Regulations 2005. The concept of biosafety .	-	4	3	
FINAL CONTROL OF WORK ON THE UNIT 2	-	2	2	-
Total hours - 90 . ECTS credits - 3	**6**	**5 2**	**3 2**	-

Block 3 . Epidemiology

Name the topics	**Full-time**				
	Number of hours				
	otal t	**including:**			
		lectures	**practical training**	**laboratory classes**	**individual work**
Section 1. General principles of epidemiology					
Topic 1. Subject and methods of epidemiology. History of epidemiology. The concept of epidemiological surveillance.	4	1	2	-	1
Topic 2. Classification of infectious diseases. Sanitary and Epidemiological Service in Ukraine. General directions of prevention of infectious diseases.	4	1	2	-	1
Together under section 1	8	2	4	-	2
Section 2. Preventive and anti-epidemic measures to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases and prevent their spread					
Topic 3. Epidemiological characteristics of	4	1	2	-	1

different groups of infections. Anti-epidemic measures in foci of infectious diseases. Pest control. Disinsection. Disinfection and sterilization.					
Topic 4. Infections associated with the provision of medical care. Anti-epidemic measures in foci of infections with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Infection control systems.	4	1	2	-	1
Together under section 2	8	2	4	-	2
Section 3. Infectious diseases, most of which are not prone to epidemic spread or are rare					
Topic 5. Infections associated with the provision of medical care. Infection control systems.	2, 5	1	0.5	-	1
Topic 6. Particularly dangerous infections. Sanitary protection of the territory. Anti-epidemic measures in emergency situations.	2, 5	1	0.5	-	1
Topic 7. Features of anti-epidemic measures in cases of emergencies in peacetime in terms of infections of international importance.	2	-	1	-	1
Together under section 3	7	2	2		3
Total hours for block 1	**23**	**6**	**10**	**-**	**7**

Block 4 . Principles of evidence-based medicine

Name the topics	**Full-time**	
	Number of hours	
	t	**including:**

	otal	lectures	practical training	laboratory classes	individual work
Section 1. Evidence-based medicine. Components of evidence-based medicine. Aspects of evidence-based medicine					
Topic 8. Evidence-based medicine - evidence-based medicine, the scientific basis of medical practice.	4	1	2	-	1
Topic 9. Components of evidence-based medicine.	4	1	2	-	1
Topic 10. Aspects of evidence-based medicine.	3	-	2		1
Together under section 1	11	2	6	-	3
Section 2. The main provisions of evidence-based medicine					
Topic 11. Principles of evidence-based medicine as a strategic direction of modern medical science and practice.	3	1	1	-	1
Topic 12. Evidence-based medicine and the quality of research.	3	1	1	-	1
Together under section 2	6	2	2	-	2
Section 3. Evidence-based medicine and the quality of medical care					
Topic 13. Quality and efficiency of medical institutions.	2	-	1	-	1
Topic 14. Quality assurance of medical care. Standardization of medical practice.	2	-	1	-	2
Together under section 3	5	-	2	-	3
Total hours for block 2	**9**	**4**	**10**	**-**	**8**
Total hours for discipline	**45**	**1 0**	**2 0**	**-**	**15**

4. The content of the discipline

4.1 . Lecture plan

BLOCK 1

№ z.p.	TOPIC	Number hours
1.	**Topic 2.** Diarrheal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases. Pathogenesis and clinical features. Principles of treatment of dehydration	2

	shock. 1) Diarrheal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases. 2) P atogenesis and clinical features of diarrheal syndrome 3) Dehydration shock in diarrhea syndrome and principles of its treatment.	
2.	**Topic 5 .** General characteristics of infectious diseases with a transmissible transmission mechanism. Malaria. Leishmaniasis. Syndrome of prolonged fever of unknown genesis. Brucellosis. Sepsis 1) General characteristics of infectious diseases with transmissible transmission mechanism . 2) Etiology, Mr atohenez and clinical features of malaria 3) Etiology, pathogenesis and clinical features of leishmaniasis. 4) Syndrome of prolonged fever of unknown origin. 5) Etiology, pathogenesis and clinical features of brucellosis. 6) Sepsis.	2
TOGETHER		**4**

BLOCK 2

№ z.p.	**TOPIC**	**Number hours**
1 .	**Topic 10 .** Meningeal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases. Differential diagnosis of serous and purulent meningitis. Meningococcal infection. Emergencies: edema-swelling of the brain, infectious-toxic shock, thrombo-hemorrhagic syndrome. 1) Features of meningeal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases. 2) Differential diagnosis of serous and purulent meningitis. 3) Urgent conditions: edema-swelling of the brain , infectious-toxic shock, thrombo-hemorrhagic syndrome.	2
2 .	**Topic 12 .** AIDS-associated infections and invasions. 1) Etiology and pathogenesis of AIDS-associated infections and invasions . 2) Clinical manifestations and treatment of AIDS-associated infections and invasions.	2
3	**Topic 14.** Infectious diseases with lesions of the nervous system: rabies, tetanus. Infectious diseases with skin lesions: erysipelas, erysipeloid, felinosis. Rat bite disease. 1) Etiology, pathogenesis and clinical features of rabies and tetanus. 2) The etiology, pathogenesis and clinical features of erysipelas , eryzypyloyid in , felinoz in. 3) Etiology, pathogenesis and clinical features of sodok (diseases from rat bites)	2
TOGETHER		**6**

Topic names	**Number of hours**
Block 3. Epidemiology	
Topic 1. Subject and methods of epidemiology. History of epidemiology. The concept of epidemiological surveillance.	1
Topic 2. Classification of infectious diseases. Sanitary and Epidemiological Service in Ukraine. General directions of prevention of infectious diseases.	1
Topic 3. Epidemiological characteristics of different groups of infections. Anti-epidemic measures in foci of infectious diseases. Pest control. Disinsection. Disinfection and sterilization.	1

Topic 4. Infections associated with the provision of medical care. Infection control system. Anti-epidemic measures in foci of infections with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Compliance with the rules of safety, labor protection and anti-epidemic regime during the procedures.	1
Topic 5. Infections associated with the provision of medical care. Infection control systems.	1
Topic 6. Particularly dangerous infections. Sanitary protection of the territory. Anti-epidemic measures in emergency situations.	1
Total hours per unit 1	**6**
Block 4. Principles of evidence-based medicine	
Topic 8 . Evidence-based medicine - evidence-based medicine, the scientific basis of medical practice.	1
Topic 9 . Components of evidence-based medicine.	1
Topic 11. Principles of evidence-based medicine as a strategic direction of modern medical science and practice.	1
Topic 12. Evidence-based medicine and the quality of research.	1
Total hours for block 2	**4**
Total hours for discipline	**10**

4.2 . Plan of practical classes

BLOCK 1

№ z.p.	TOPIC	Number hours
1.	**Topic 1 .** Introduction to the course of infectology. Immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases. General characteristics of the group of infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Typhoid. Paratyphoid A and B . For a lesson plan, see under the table note. *	6
2.	**Topic 2.** Diarrheal syndrome in the clinic of infectious diseases. Cholera. Salmonellosis. Food poisoning. Intestinal yersiniosis. Listeriosis. Infectious diseases of viral etiology with predominantly fecal-oral transmission mechanism . Rotavirus gastroenteritis.	6
3.	**Topic 3.** Intestinal infectious diseases with a predominant lesion of the colon. Shigellosis. Protozoan intestinal invasions: amebiasis, giardiasis. Nematodes. Cestodes. Trematodes.	6
4.	**Topic 4** Food intoxications of microbial origin: staphylococcal intoxication, botulism. Emergencies in patients with infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism .	4
5.	**Topic 5 .** General characteristics of infectious diseases with a transmissible transmission mechanism. Malaria. Leishmaniasis. Syndrome of prolonged fever of unknown genesis. Brucellosis. Sepsis.	6
6.	**Topic 6 .** Transmissible diseases transmitted by tick bites: tick-borne encephalitis, Lyme disease. Rickettsiosis.	6
7.	Preparing and writing a medical history	2
8.	**FINAL CONTROL TO WORK ON BLOCKS 1**	**2**

TOGETHER	**38**

BLOCK 2

№ z.p.	TOPIC	Number hours
1.	**Topic 7 .** General characteristics of the group of infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism. Flu. Other SARS: parainfluenza, adenoviral disease, MS infection, rhinovirus disease. Infectious diseases that occur with the clinic of atypical pneumonia: respiratory mycoplasmosis, ornithosis, legionellosis.	6
2.	**Topic 8 .** Herpesvirus infections. Infectious mononucleosis. Emergencies in patients with infectious diseases with airborne transmission mechanism.	4
3	**Topic 9 .** "Children's" drip infectious diseases in adults. Diphtheria. Differential diagnosis of tonsillitis.	4
4.	**Topic 10 .** Meningeal s-m in the clinic of infectious diseases. Diff. d-ka serous and purulent meningitis. Meningococcal disease. Emergencies: edema-swelling of the brain, infectious-toxic shock, thrombo-hemorrhagic syndrome.	6
5.	**Topic 11 .** General characteristics of viral hepatitis. Viral hepatitis with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Acute viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission. Laboratory diagnosis of viral hepatitis. Therapeutic tactics of acute viral hepatitis. Chronic viral hepatitis B, C, D .	6
6.	**Topic 12 .** HIV infection. AIDS-associated infections and invasions.	6
7.	Protection of medical history	2
8 .	**Topic 1 3 .** Infectious diseases with predominant kidney damage: leptospirosis, GGNS. Congo-Crimean hemorrhagic fever.	4
9 .	**Topic 1 4 .** Infectious diseases with lesions of the nervous system: rabies, tetanus. Infectious diseases with skin lesions: erysipelas, erysipeloid, felinosis, rat bite disease.	4
10 .	**Topic 1 5 .** TORCH infections: toxoplasmosis; rubella; cytomegalovirus; herpes of the 1st and 2nd types. Complications of drug use in the practice of infectious diseases . Antibiotic-associated diarrhea. Nosocomial infections.	4
1 1 .	**Topic 1 6 .** Infectious diseases regulated by the International Health Regulations 2005. The concept of biosafety.	4
1 2 .	**FINAL CONTROL OF WORK ON THE UNIT 2**	**2**
TOGETHER		**5 2**

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.

Block 3 . Epidemiology

№ n \ n	Topic names	Number of hours
Section 1. General principles of epidemiology		
1.	**Topic 1.** Subject and methods of epidemiology. History of epidemiology. The concept of epidemiological surveillance.	2
2.	**Topic 2.** Classification of infectious diseases. Sanitary and Epidemiological Service in Ukraine. General directions of prevention of infectious diseases.	2
Section 2. Preventive and anti-epidemic measures to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases and prevent their spread		
3.	**Topic 3.** Epidemiological characteristics of different groups of infections. Anti-epidemic measures in foci of infectious diseases. Pest control. Disinsection. Disinfection and sterilization.	2
4.	**Topic 4.** Infections associated with the provision of medical care. Infection control system. Anti-epidemic measures in foci of infections with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Compliance with the rules of safety, labor protection and anti-epidemic regime during the procedures.	2
Section 3. Infectious diseases, most of which are not prone to epidemic spread or are rare		
5.	**Topic 5.** Infections associated with the provision of medical care. Infection control systems.	0.5
6.	**Topic 6.** Particularly dangerous infections. Sanitary protection of the territory. Anti-epidemic measures in emergency situations.	0.5
7.	**Topic 7.** Features of anti-epidemic measures in cases of emergencies in peacetime in terms of infections of international importance.	1
Total hours per unit 1		**1 0**

Block 4 . Principles of evidence-based medicine

№ n \ n	Topic names	Number of hours
Section 1. Evidence-based medicine. Components of evidence-based medicine. Aspects of evidence-based medicine		
1.	**Topic 8.** Evidence-based medicine - evidence-based medicine, the scientific basis of medical practice.	2
2.	**Topic 9.** Components of evidence-based medicine.	2
3.	**Topic 10.** Aspects of evidence-based medicine.	2
Section 2. The main provisions of evidence-based medicine		
4.	**Topic 11.** Principles of evidence-based medicine as a strategic direction of modern medical science and practice.	1
5.	**Topic 12.** Evidence-based medicine and the quality of research.	1
Section 3. Section 3. Evidence-based medicine and the quality of medical care		
6.	**Topic 13.** Quality and efficiency of medical institutions.	1

7.	**Topic 14.** Quality assurance of medical care. Standardization of medical practice.	1
Total hours for block 2		**10**
Total hours for discipline		**2 0**

4.3 . According to data for c amostiyn first robot and

№ z.p.	TOPIC	Number b bone hours
BLOCK 1: INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH FECAL-ORAL AND TRANSMISSIBLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISM		
1.	Preparation for practical classes (theoretical training, ODA and tsyuvannya practical skills)	**15**
2.	Online courses and online testing	**6**
3.	Independent working of themes which are not included in the plan room and dis turbance sessions **Block 1 (list attached)**	**-**
4.	Individual work	**10**
5.	Preparation for the final test	**2**
TOGETHER		**3 3**
BLOCK 2: INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH AIR-DROP, WOUND AND MULTIPLE TRANSMISSION MECHANISMS . VIRAL HEPATITIS.VIL.		
1.	Preparation for practical classes (theoretical training, ODA and tsyuvannya practical skills)	**14**
2.	Online courses and online testing	**6**
3.	Independent working of themes which are not included in the plan room and dis turbance classes B **lok 2 (list attached)**	**-**
4.	Individual work	**10**
5.	Preparation for the final test	**2**
TOGETHER		**3 2**

Block 3 . Epidemiology

№ n \ n	**Topic names**	**Number of hours**
Section 1. General principles of epidemiology		
1.	**Topic 1.** Subject and methods of epidemiology. History of epidemiology. The concept of epidemiological surveillance.	1
2.	**Topic 2.** Classification of infectious diseases. Sanitary and Epidemiological Service in Ukraine. General directions of prevention of infectious diseases.	1
Section 2. Preventive and anti-epidemic measures to reduce the incidence of infectious diseases and prevent their spread		
3.	**Topic 3.** Epidemiological characteristics of different groups of infections. Anti-epidemic measures in foci of infectious diseases. Pest control. Disinsection. Disinfection and sterilization.	1
4.	**Topic 4.** Infections associated with the provision of medical care. Infection control system. Anti-epidemic measures in foci of infections with fecal-oral transmission mechanism. Compliance with the rules of safety, labor protection and anti-epidemic regime during the procedures.	1

Section 3. Infectious diseases, most of which are not prone to epidemic spread or are rare		
5.	**Topic 5.** Infections associated with the provision of medical care. Infection control systems.	1
6.	**Topic 6.** Particularly dangerous infections. Sanitary protection of the territory. Anti-epidemic measures in emergency situations.	1
7.	**Topic 7.** Features of anti-epidemic measures in cases of emergencies in peacetime in terms of infections of international importance.	1
Total		**7**

Block 4. Principles of evidence-based medicine

№ n \ n	**Topic names**	**Number of hours**
Section 1. Evidence-based medicine. Components of evidence-based medicine. Aspects of evidence-based medicine		
1.	**Topic 8.** Evidence-based medicine - evidence-based medicine, the scientific basis of medical practice.	1
2.	**Topic 9.** Components of evidence-based medicine.	1
3.	**Topic 10.** Aspects of evidence-based medicine.	1
Section 2. The main provisions of evidence-based medicine		
4.	**Topic 11.** Principles of evidence-based medicine as a strategic direction of modern medical science and practice.	1
5.	**Topic 12.** Evidence-based medicine and the quality of research.	1
Section 3. Section 3. Evidence-based medicine and the quality of medical care		
6.	**Topic 13.** Quality and efficiency of medical institutions.	1
7.	**Topic 14.** Quality assurance of medical care. Standardization of medical practice.	2
Total		**8**

Individual tasks

Pidb and he and review scientific literature on the topic Tiko programs for infectious diseases to choose from studios district and with essay writing and his 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 evaluation of an individual assignment is carried out according to the criteria and scores of a separate practical lesson (see section 6 below), ie the maximum score is 6.7 points in the autumn semester (3.2 points in the spring semester) .

Typical test problems to be solved in practical classes:

1 . Immunity after meningococcal infection:

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

2 . Diseases in which Babes-Negri bodies are found in nerve cells:

A. Rabies
B. To spend
C. Encephalitis
D. Botulism

3 . What is the predominant decrease in the number of cells of the immune system that occurs during 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

5 . 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

Block 3. Epidemiology

1. Definition of discipline as a science and branch of preventive medicine.
2. Epidemiological classification of infectious diseases.
3. Methods and means of sanitary education of the population on the prevention of infectious diseases.
4. Links of the epidemic process, factors influencing its intensity.
5. Sources of infectious agents, the epidemiological role of various forms of infectious agents.
6. Mechanisms of transmission of infectious agents, ways and factors of transmission of infectious agents.
7. Susceptibility to infectious diseases, their contopiosis.
8. Determining the epidemic center and its purpose , the importance of this work in the effectiveness of preventive measures.
9. Principles of prevention of infectious diseases.
10. Anti-epidemiological measures on the sources of infectious agents, the route of transmission and persons who have been in contact with the source of infectious agents.
11. Changes in the epidemic situation in Ukraine.
12. Changes in the immunological status of children due to the deterioration of the ecological situation in Ukraine and the world, monitoring of immunoprophylaxis.
13. Measures to increase the immunity of the population.
14. The role of the doctor in carrying out anti-epidemic measures.
15. Safety rules when working in treatment and prevention facilities.
16. The concept of epidemiological surveillance.

17. Features of anti-epidemic measures in cases of emergencies under the condition of infections of international importance.

Block 4 . Principles of evidence-based medicine

1. History of evidence-based medicine.
2. The main provisions of evidence-based medicine.
3. Evidence-based medicine and the quality of clinical trials.
4. Evidence-based medicine and the quality of medical care.
5. The role of evidence-based medicine in modern medical procedure.
6. Components of evidence-based medicine.
7. Aspects of evidence-based medicine.
8. Principles of evidence-based medicine.
9. The role of evidence-based medicine in the medical profession.
10. Definition of evidence.
11. Information resources of evidence-based medicine.
12. Meta-analysis and Conchran database.
13. Introduction of evidence into medical practice and health care.
14. Evidence practice - the integration of evidence, clinical experience and patient choice.
15. Diagnostic methodology and evidence-based approach, or evidence-based diagnosis.
16. Clinical recommendations, medical standards, local clinical protocols for medical care.
17. Evidence-based prevention in health care.

4.4. Ensuring the educational process

1. Multimedia projectors, computers, e valves for multimedia presentations, l ektsiyni presentation .

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

3. Exam tickets.

5. P idsumkov second Control b

List of final control (exam) questions

1. The concept of "infection", "infectious process", "infectious disease". Features of infectious diseases.
2. The main stages of development of infectology. Scientific contribution of domestic and foreign scientists to the study of infectious diseases.
3. Classification of infectious diseases.
4. Principles of diagnosis of infectious diseases.
5. Methods of specific diagnosis of infectious diseases.
6. Preventive measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases.
7. Principles of treatment of infectious diseases.
8. Structure and mode of operation of an infectious hospital. Indications for hospitalization, rules of examination and discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Features of medical records.
9. General characteristics of infectious diseases with fecal-oral transmission mechanism.
10. Typhoid fever, paratyphoid A and B: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.
11. Cholera: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

12. Dehydration shock: definition, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of water-electrolyte disorders at different degrees of dehydration. Emergency aid.

13. Salmonellosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

14. Food poisoning: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

15. Rotavirus infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

16. Enteroviral diseases: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

17. Intestinal yersiniosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

18. Pseudotuberculosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

19. Shigellosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

20. Amoebiasis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

21. Giardiasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

22. Botulism: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital.

23. Classification of helminthiasis. The effect of helminths on the human body. Methods of laboratory diagnosis of helminthiasis.

24. Ascariasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

25. Enterobiosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

26. Trichocephaly: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

27. Hookworm: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

28. Strongyloidiasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

29. Trichinosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

30. Heartworm disease: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

31. Toxocariasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

32. Diphyllobotriasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

33. Teniarinhosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

34. Teniosis, cysticercosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

35. Hymenolepidosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

36. Echinococcosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

37. Alveococcosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

38. Opisthorchiasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.

39. General characteristics of infectious diseases of the respiratory tract.

40. Influenza: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis. Indications for hospitalization.

41. Parainfluenza: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

42. Adenovirus disease: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

43. MS infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

44. Rhinovirus infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

45. Classification of human herpes viruses. General characteristics of herpesvirus diseases.

46. Herpes infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

47. Varicella. Shingles. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from the hospital.

48. Infectious mononucleosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

49. Features of the course of herpesvirus infections in patients with HIV / AIDS.

50. Measles: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, features of the course in adults, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

51. Rubella: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, features of the course in adults, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

52. Viral mumps: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, features of the course in adults, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

53. Diphtheria: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, principles of immunoprophylaxis. The order of hospitalization, the rules of discharge from an infectious hospital.

54. Meningococcal infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment of various clinical forms, emergency care at the prehospital stage, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

55. ITS: definition, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles of treatment, emergency care at the prehospital stage.

56. NNGM: definition, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles of treatment, emergency care at the prehospital stage.

57. Respiratory mycoplasmosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment of various clinical forms, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

58. Ornithosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment of various clinical forms, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

59. Legionellosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment of various clinical forms, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

60. Acute respiratory failure: definition, classification, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles of treatment, emergency care at the prehospital stage.

61. General characteristics of blood infectious diseases.

62. CAA: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, immunoprophylaxis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from the hospital.

63. VGE: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

64. HBV: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

65. HCV: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

66. IOP: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

67. Differential diagnosis of jaundice.

68. Fulminant viral hepatitis: pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles of treatment.

69. Chronic viral hepatitis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, prognosis.

70. HIV infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis. The order of hospitalization, examination, medical examination.

71. AIDS-associated protozoan invasions: cryptosporidiosis, isosporosis, cerebral toxoplasmosis. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

72. AIDS-associated mycoses: candidiasis, pneumocystis pneumonia, cryptococcosis. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

73. General characteristics of infectious diseases with a transmissible transmission mechanism.

74. Malaria: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for examination for malaria. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

75. Leishmaniasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

76. Tick-borne encephalitis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles of treatment and prevention.

77. Lyme disease: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles of treatment and prevention.

78. Epidemic typhus and Brill's disease: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

79. Marseille fever: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

80. General characteristics of infectious diseases with wound transmission mechanism.

81. Leptospirosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

82. GGNS: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

83. Acute renal failure: definition, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, principles of treatment, emergency care at the prehospital stage.

84. Sentence: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles of treatment and immunoprophylaxis. The order of hospitalization.

85. Tetanus: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles of treatment and prevention. Principles of immunoprophylaxis. The order of hospitalization.

86. Rash: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

87. Felinosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

88. Disease from rat bites: sodok, streptobacillus. Etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

89. Definitions of "especially dangerous" and "quarantine" diseases.

90. General characteristics of infectious diseases with multiple mechanisms of transmission.

91. Plague: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Preventive measures in the cell.

92. Anthrax: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Preventive measures in the cell.

93. Tularemia: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Preventive measures in the cell.

94. Smallpox: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles of treatment and prevention.

95. Yellow fever: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, principles of immunoprophylaxis. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

96. Congo-Crimea fever: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

97. Fever Marburg, Ebola, Lassa: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

98. Brucellosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment, prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from an infectious hospital.

99. Sepsis: definition, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognosis, principles of treatment and prevention. The order of hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from a hospital.

100. The concept of fever syndrome of unknown origin. Algorithm for examination of patients.

101. The concept of TORCH-infection: definition, etiology, epidemiology, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, prognosis. Principles of examination, treatment and prevention.

102. Toxoplasmosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

103. Nosocomial infections: general characteristics, features of the clinical course, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.

104. Anaphylactic shock: pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis, emergency care.

105. Serum disease: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, differential and diagnosis, emergency care.

"0" version of the exam ticket

Chernomorsk th National th University of Petro Mohyla
Educational qualification level - master
Field of knowledge: 22 Health care
with specialty 222 Medicine

Academic discipline -
INFECTIOUS DISEASES, EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PRINCIPLES OF EVIDENCE MEDICINE

Option № 0

1. Structure and mode of operation of an infectious hospital. Indications for hospitalization, rules of examination and discharge of patients from an infectious hospital. Features of keeping medical records - the maximum number of points - 2 0.

2. Diphtheria: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, principles of immunoprophylaxis. The order of hospitalization, the rules of discharge from an infectious hospital **- the maximum number of points - 2 0.**

3. Disease from rat bites: sodok, streptobacillus. Etiology, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles of treatment and prevention . Indications for hospitalization **- the maximum number of points - 2 0.**

4. Toxoplasmosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, principles of treatment and prevention . Indications for hospitalization **- the maximum number of points - 2 0.**

Adopted by the Department of Hygiene, Social Medicine, Public Health ' I & Medical Informatics
protocol № ___from "__" _____ 20 2 1 year

The head of the department is professor Zyuzin VO

Examiner Professor Zyuzin VO

An example of the final control work on block 1

Solving problems Step-2

1. 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 39.6oC, general weakness, headache. Objectively: 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

2. 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 tinge. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Influenza
B. Typhoid fever
S. Ku
D. Enterovirus infection
E. Typhoid fever

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

A. Dysentery
B. Escherichia coli
C. Staphylococcal enterocolitis
D. Salmonellosis

4. A 58-year-old woman with neurosensory deafness due to complications after 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
C. Pneumococcal infection
D. Poliomyelitis
E. Tuberculosis after a negative Mantoux test result

5. After eating eggs made at home from duck eggs, patients after 8 hours had 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

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 56-year-old man complains of fatigue, loss of appetite during the last month, which is associated with overwork. He has no permanent family, reports questionable 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

2. 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

3. A 26-year-old man “living with HIV / TMJ” for which he is receiving anti-retroviral therapy has consulted a doctor about 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. 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, the same ovine-hemorrhagic form
D. Scarlet fever
E. Influenza, toxic form

5. A 17-year-old boy applied to the surgery with complaints of a chopped wound to 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 - 36.8oC, 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

And so 3 0 problems with the subsequent analysis of typical errors.

List of test questions

Block 3. Epidemiology

1. Subject and tasks of epidemiology.
2. The main stages of development of epidemiology.
3. Epidemic process and its components.
4. Sections of the doctrine of the epidemic process.
5. Driving forces of the epidemic process.
6. Features of the epidemic process in anthroponoses and zoonoses. The concept of sapronosis.
7. Quantitative and qualitative manifestations of the epidemic process.
8. Anti-epidemic measures in foci of infectious diseases.
9. The focus of infectious disease. Directions of epidemiological examination of the center.
10. What determines the boundaries of the source of infectious disease? Give examples.
11. The purpose and objectives of the epidemiological survey of the cell.
12. How are infectious patients identified and reported?
13. Source and reservoir of infectious agents.
14. Sick person and carrier and their epidemiological significance.
15. Categories of carriers of infectious diseases.
16. Measures for disinfection of patients and carriers as sources of infectious diseases.
17. Epidemiological significance of animals (rodents, domestic animals, etc.).
18. The concept of rodent control, types and methods.

19. Theory of the mechanism of transmission of infectious diseases LV Gromashevsky. Definition of the transmission mechanism, its links. Factors and ways of transmission of infectious diseases.
20. The basic law of the theory of transmission mechanism.
21. Types of mechanisms of transmission of human infectious diseases.
22. Epidemiological significance of arthropods as vectors of infectious diseases. Types and methods of disinfection.
23. Definition of disinfection, its types and methods. Disinfection quality control.
24. Disinfection chambers, principles of their installation and purpose.
25. Sterilization and its stages, quality control.
26. Calendar of preventive vaccinations of Ukraine. Legal aspects of vaccine prophylaxis.
27. Drawing up a plan for preventive vaccinations.
28. Filling in the accounting documentation for vaccinations.
29. Basic normative documents in the field of epidemiology.
30. Epidemiological method of research, its structure.
31. Descriptive and evaluative methods of the epidemiological method.
32. Epidemiological, social and economic significance of infectious diseases.
33. Levels of evidence in medicine.
34. Epidemiological diagnosis as a basis of preventive and anti-epidemic work.
35. Operational epidemiological analysis.
36. Methods of retrospective epidemiological analysis.
37. Analysis of long-term and annual dynamics of morbidity.
38. Manifestations of the epidemic process in the long-term dynamics of morbidity and the reasons that cause them.
39. Analysis of the territorial distribution of morbidity.
40. Manifestations of the epidemic process in the annual dynamics of morbidity and the reasons that cause them.
41. The structure and level of morbidity of the population by groups, groups and nosological forms.
42. The concept of territory, groups, time and risk factors.
43. The importance of the social factor in the development of the epidemic process.
44. The value of a natural factor in the development of the epidemic process.
45. Analytical and experimental methods of epidemiological research method.
46. The essence of analytical research such as "case-control".
47. The essence of cohort analytical research.
48. Definition of an epidemiological experiment.
49. Content and purpose of a controlled epidemiological experiment.
50. Content and purpose of an uncontrolled epidemiological experiment.
51. The content and purpose of a natural epidemic experiment.
52. Forecasting the manifestations of the epidemic process.
53. The purpose and features of the organization of screening surveys of the population.
54. Methods of mathematical modeling in epidemiology and their significance.
55. Planning of anti-epidemic and preventive measures.

Block 4 . Principles of evidence-based medicine

1. Evidence-based medicine. Definition of the concept.
2. The main provisions of evidence-based medicine.
3. Evidence-based medicine and the quality of research.
4. Evidence-based medicine and the quality of medical care.
5. The role of evidence-based medicine in modern medical practice.
6. Components of evidence-based medicine.
7. Aspects of evidence-based medicine.
8. Principles of evidence-based medicine.

9. The role of evidence-based medicine in physician practice.
10. Definition of evidence.
11. Information resources of evidence-based medicine.
12. Meta-analysis and Cochrane database.
13. Introduction of evidence into medical practice and health care.
14. Evidence-based medicine - the integration of evidence, clinical experience and patient choice.
15. Diagnostic methodology and evidence-based approach or evidence-based diagnosis.
16. Clinical recommendations, medical standards, local clinical protocols for medical care.
17. Evidence-based prevention in health care.

"0" version of the test ticket

Black Sea National University
named after Peter the Great
Educational qualification level - master
Field of knowledge: 22 "Health care"
Specialty 222 "Medicine"
Academic discipline
" INFECTIOUS DISEASES, EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PRINCIPLES OF EVIDENCE MEDICINE "
Option № 0

1. Epidemic process and its components. (Maximum number of points - 20).
2. The basic law of the theory of transmission mechanism. (Maximum number of points - 20).
3. Determination of the epidemiological process. (Maximum number of points - 20).
4. Principles of evidence-based medicine. (Maximum number of points - 20).

Approved at a meeting of the Department of Hygiene, Social Medicine , Public Health and Medical Informatics . Minutes № ___ of _____ 202 1 p.

The head of the department is professor Zyuzin VO

Examiner Professor Zyuzin VO

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 students' training is carried out by: interviewing students, solving and analyzing situational tasks and test tasks, interpreting the results of clinical-instrumental and clinical-laboratory research, monitoring the acquisition of practical skills.

Intermediate control. Checking the possibility of students using for clinical and diagnostic analysis of theoretical knowledge and practical skills on all topics studied, as well as the

results of independent work of students. Carried out in the last lesson on the topic by passing practical skills, solving situational problems and testing.

The final control of the work is carried out upon completion of the study of all topics of the block in the last , control , semester.

Until the interim final control (certification) and final control (exam) students, which visited all the prescribed curriculum lectures, lecture classes, completed fully independent work in the learning process gained score 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 3.9 to 6.7 points. A score below 3.9 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 session can be from 1.6 to 3.2 points. Evaluation below 1.6 point and means "poor" classes are not counted and be working out in due course. 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 (practical lesson) 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 12	6.7
Topic 13	6.7
Topic 14	6.7
Topic 15	6.7
Topic 1 6	6.7
Topic 17	6.7
Topic 18	6.7
Together	**120**
Final control work on block 1	**80**
Together for block 1	**200**
Block 2	
Topic (practical lesson) 1	3.2
Topic 2	3.2
Topic 3	3.2
Topic 4	3.2
Topic 5	3.2
Topic 6	3.2
Topic 7	3.2
Topic 8	3.2

Topic 9	3.2
Topic 10	3.2
Topic 11	3.2
Topic 12	3.2
Topic 13	3.2
Topic 14	3.2
Topic 15	3.2
Topic 16	3.2
Topic 17	3.2
Topic 18	3.2
Topic 19	3.2
Topic 20	3.2
Topic 21	3.2
Topic 22	3.2
Topic 23	3.2
Topic 24	3.2
Topic 25	3.2
Together	80
Final control work on block 2	**40**
Together for block 2	**120**
Examination	**80**
Together for block 2 and the exam	**200**

In order to assess the learning outcomes of infectious diseases is conducted **final and control in the form of examination that Is recommended at for disciplines that are part of the integrated test examinations YEDKI and "Step 2".** Exams are allowed only student and who admitted two final tests (for units 1 and 2) in the discipline .

Criteria for assessing knowledge

Assessment 6.7 point and in the fall semester (3.2 point and in the spring semester), 71 - 80 points on the PC P in the fall semester (3 8 -40 points in the spring semester) and 71 -80 points on the exam (and 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.

Evaluation 5-6 points in the fall semester (2-2,8 score and in the spring semester) 61-70 mark matches for PKR in the fall semester (3 5 -3 7 points on PKR in the spring semester) and 61-70 mark s on the exam (B and C on the ECTS scale and 4 on the national scale) the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical principles, the ability to apply them in practice, but some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed.

Assessment 3.9 point and in the fall semester (1.6 point and in the spring semester) 50-60 mark matches for PKR in the fall semester (3 0-34 mark and for PKR in the spring semester) and 50-60 point s on exams (D and E on the ECTS scale and 3 on the national scale) the student's answer is assessed provided that he knows the main theoretical provisions and can use them in practice.

7. Sources of information are also recommended

7 .1 Basic and

1. Vozianova 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. - K .: BCB «Медицина», 2012. - 728 c.
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. Posibny **k** for medical students / AM Zinchuk, R.Yu. Грицко, O.Б. Gerasun and others. - K .: BCB «Медицина», 2014. - 138 c.
7. Specific diagnosis of infectious diseases: sampling. Multimedia manual / edited by Zinchuk OM - Lviv., 2013.
8. Andreychin MA, Kopcha VS Epidemiology: - Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2000. - 372 p.
9. Infectious diseases / MB Titov, BA Герасун, Л.В. Shevchenko and others / Ed. M.B. Titov. K .: Higher school 1995. - 567 p.
10. Sinyak KM, Girin VM Epidemiology with the basics of medical parasitology. K .: Здоров'я, 2001. - 461 c.
11. Chornovil OV Clinical nursing in insectology: a textbook. - K .: Медицина, 2010. - 408 c.

7.2 Auxiliary and

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.Б. 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 // - K .: 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 // - K .: Health, 2012. State management of family medicine. - 11-254 p. Skin signs of internal and infectious diseases. - 461-564 p.
6. Zmushko EI, Belozerov ES HIV infection. - СПб: "Питер", 2000. - 318 c.
7. Selected issues of treatment of infectious diseases / ed. Lobzina Yu.V. - СПб: «Фолиант», 2005. - 909 c.
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 c.
12. Lobzin Yu.V., Pilipenko VV, Gromyko Yu.N. Meningitis and meningoencephalitis. - СПб: «Фолиант», 2003. - 122 c.
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, A.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.
17. Album A., Norell S. Introduction to modern epidemiology. - Tallinn, 1996. - 122 p.
18. Vlasov VV Introduction to evidence-based medicine. - M .: Медиа Сфера, 2001. - 392 c.
19. Vozianova JI Infectious and parasitic diseases. - K .: Здоров'я, 2001. - 854 c.
20. Greenhalkh T. Fundamentals of evidence-based medicine: lane. with English - M .: GEOTAR - MED, 2004.- 240 p.

21. Denisenko OV Infectious diseases in modules: textbook. way. - K .: BCB «Медицина», 2011. - 168 c.
22. Epidemiological methods of studying non-communicable diseases / V.M. Lehan, Yu.V. Вороненко, О.П. Maksymenko and others. - D .: ART - PRESS, 2004. - 184 p.
23. Zaritsky AM Disinfection. - Zhytomyr: Ruta, 2001. - 196 p.
24. Kasyanenko AM, Pavlov AV, Sinyak KM Handbook of epidemiology. - K .: Здоров'я, 1989. - 108 c.
25. Sinyak KM, Girin VM Epidemiology. - K .: Здоров'я, 1998. - 270 c.
26. Fletcher R., Fletcher S., Wagner E. Clinical epidemiology. Fundamentals of evidence-based medicine. - M .: Медиа Сфера, 1998. - 352 c.

7.3 Information resources on the Internet

1. TO "Testing Center" : [official. site]. - URL: testcentr.org.ua
2. Medical library. DNU Library named after O. Gonchar. http: /library.dnu.dp.ua/
3. http://www.library.univ.kiev.ua/ukr/for_lib/publik-2018.php3
4. http://www.google.com/search?q-epide%D0%BC%D1%96%
5. http: /library.Zsmu.edu.ua/cgi/irbis64r14/fulltext/Jepidemiologija/DykyjBM06Epidem.pdf