MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

V.N. KARAZIN KHARKIV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

Department of general and clinical immunology and allergology

"APPROVED"

Vice-President for Research and Education

_____A.V. Panteleimonov

"_____2020year

WORKING PROGRAM

Discipline: "DERMATOLOGY, VENEROLOGY"

Educational qualification	« Master of medicine»
branch of learning	22 «Health care»
specialty	222 «Medicine»
qualification	«Doctor»
obligatory discipline	

2020/2021 year of studies

Working program of the discipline «Dermatology, venereology» for applicants for educational qualification "Master" professional qualification "Doctor" branch of knowledge 22 "Health care" specialty 222 "Medicine". V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, medical faculty. «13» 05 2020 year. - 32 p.

Working program of the discipline «Dermatology, venereology» for applicants for educational qualification "Master" professional qualification «Doctor» branch of knowledge 22 «Health care» specialty 222 «Medicine» on the medical faculty of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University is prepared on the basis of the typical (examplary) program of the discipline, composed by Government institution «Central methodics department for higher medical education of the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine», approved by the Head of the Government institution «Central methodics department for higher medical education of the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine» I. Melnik on the 28th of April 2017, approved by the Acting Head of the Education and Science department of the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine N. Oleksina on the 3rd of May 2017 and approved by the Vice-minister of the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine O. Linchevskiy on the 3rd of May 2017.

Authors of the working program of the discipline "Dermatology, venerology":

- T.I. Lyadova, Doctor of Medicine, Associate Professor, Head of Department of General and clinical immunology and allergology of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University;
- J.S. Ovcharenko, Candidate of Medicine, Professor of Department of General and clinical immunology and allergology of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University

Working program on the discipline "Dermatology, venerology" was reviewed and approved at the meeting of the Department of general and clinical immunology and allergology of the Medical faculty of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, protocol № 10 «04» 05 2020 year.

Head of Department _____ Doctor of Medicine, Associate Professor, T.I. Lyadova
"04" 05 2020 year

Working program was reviewed and approved at a meeting of the Methodical committee of the medical faculty of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, protocol № 9 «13» 05 2020 year.

The program is agreed with the guarantor of the educational (professional / scientific) program (project team leader)

222 «Medicine»
(the name of the educational program)

Guarantor of educational (professional / scientific) program
(project team leader) Full professor, MD, Nikolenko Ye.Ya.

_____ Nikolenko Ye.Ya.
(Signature) (last name and first name)

Working program was reviewed and approved at a meeting of the Methodical committee of the school of medicine of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, protocol № 9 «06» 05 2020 year.

Head of the Methodical committee_____Candidate of Medicine, Associate Professor,

"06" 05 2020 year

O.L. Govalenkova

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Working program of the discipline «Dermatology, venerology» for applicants for educational qualification «Master» professional qualification «Doctor» branch of knowledge 22 «Health care» specialty 222 «Medicine» on the School of Medicine of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University is prepared on the basis of the typical (examplary) program of the discipline, composed by Government institution «Central methodics department for higher medical education of the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine», approved by the Head of the Government institution «Central methodics department for higher medical education of the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine» I. Melnik on the 28th of April 2017, approved by the Acting Head of the Education and Science department of the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine N. Oleksina on the 3rd of May 2017 and approved by the Vice-minister of the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine O. Linchevskiy on the 3rd of May 2017.

Working program of the discipline «Dermatology, venereology» is prepared according to the Project of a Standard of the higher medical education of Ukraine of the second (master's) program branch of knowledge 22 «Health care» specialty 222 «Medicine» for applicants for educational qualification «Master», professional qualification «Doctor», discussed on the XIII All-Ukrainian research and practical conference with an international participation «Challenging questions of the quality of the medical education» (12-13 of may 2016 year, Ternopil, Ukraine), and an approximate educational plan for applicants for educational qualification «Master» professional qualification «Doctor» branch of learning 22 «Health care» specialty 222 «Medicine», approved by the Acting Minister of Healthcare of Ukraine V. Shafranskiy on the 26th of July 2016, taking into account conditions of the Protocol for grading the learning activity of students in conditions of an introduction to the European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) of the educational process organization, approved by the Ministry of Healthcare of Ukraine on the 15th of April 2014 year; Act of Ukraine "On higher education" № 2443-VIII from the 22nd of May 2018; Statute of the organization of the educational process in V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, approved on the meeting of the Academic Board of the University (protocol of the meeting №5 from the 27th of March 2017), and put into action by the order of the President of the University (order № 0202-1/155 from the 21st of April 2017) in the revised version from the 5th of September 2018; educational plan of training for applicants for educational qualification «Master» professional qualification «Doctor" branch of knowledge 22 "Health care" specialty 222 "Medicine" on the medical faculty, approved by the Academic Board and put into action by the order of the President of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, Educational and professional program of the higher education training for applicants for educational qualification "Master" professional qualification "Doctor" branch of knowledge 22 "Health care" specialty 222 "Medicine" on the medical faculty, approved by the Academic Board of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University (protocol № 13 from 31st of October 2016); the Statute of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University, approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine (order №644 from 13th of June 2018); The Codex of values of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University and other regulatory acts.

The duration of studies of the discipline "Dermatology, venerology" is 1 semester (VII) on the 4th year of studies, total amount of academic hours is 90 hours (3 credits ECTS), of which 10 hours- lectures, 30 hours – practical classes, 50 hours – self-study work (SSW) of applicants for higher medical education. Structure of hours for studies of the discipline "Dermatology, venerology" is in the table below (table 1).

Table 1

Academic hours for studies of the discipline «Dermatology, venereology»

Stucture of the discipline	Hours				Credits ECTS	Year and semester of studies	Type of control
	Lectures	Practical classes	SSW	total			
Module 1 (2 content module)	6	34	50	90	3,0	4 course, VII semester	Final module

Note: 1 credit ECTS – 30 academic hours; teaching load – 44,5%; SSW – 55,5%; average weekly workload – 4,5 hours per week (including SSW); average weekly audience load – 2,0 hours per week

I. EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE DESCRIPTION

The discipline «Dermatology, venereology» is the necessary link in the general scheme of studies by future family doctors of the clinical medicine, especially internal and infection diseases, urology, obstetrics, gynecology. Pediatric dermatology, venerology is clearly connected with neonatology, pediatrics.

As a separate clinical discipline “Dermatology, venerology” is divided into general and special, studying of which provides achievement of knowledge about ethiology, pathogenesis, clinical features of different dermatoses and learning contemporary treatment guidelines and prevention schemes. The great attention is paid to teach applicants for higher medical education to detect in time and identify clinical features of dermatoses; to contact with patients in the deontologically correct way and to organize health care for dermatological patients. Lectures and practical classes give basic knowledge of the skin structure of newborns and children, correct skin care and prevention schemes for the future neonatologists, pediatricians, family doctors.

Organization of the educational process in studying the discipline “Dermatology, venerology” is provided with European Credit Transfer System (ECTS) according to the demands of the Bologna process. The main types of educational work in studying the discipline “Dermatology, venerology” are lectures and practical classes, self-study work, consulting about the schedule, which is approved at the beginning of each academic year at the meeting of the department of General and clinical immunology and allergology (in addition on demands consulting with Internet-sources, technologies of distance learning, webinars, conferences, research works etc. can be used). The topics of the lecture course of the discipline "Dermatology, Venereology" reveal the problematic issues of the relevant sections of the discipline and allow the applicant of higher medical education information on the most challenging aspects of the discipline. During studies of applicants for higher medical education classes on the discipline “Dermatology, venerology” according to their organization methodology include usage of videos, motion picture course presented in computer programs and other educational technologies; solving of situational problems (laboratory diagnostics of dermatological and sexually transmitted diseases, statistics, analytical methods), having experimental, clinical diagnostic or sanitary-hygienic direction. Practical lessons provide guidance on the need to briefly record research protocols, where the purpose of the study, the results of the study, and the conclusions should be stated.

The general amount of teaching load is described in credits ECTS, which are scored to the applicants for higher education in case of successful learning of the exact module (final credit). The European Credit Transfer System encourages applicants for higher education to study systematically along the year of studies when learning the discipline.

The Academic Board of the Medical faculty on the demand of the department of General and clinical immunology and allergology can change the number of hours on the discipline “Dermatology, venerology”, but not more than 10% of its amount. The department of General and clinical immunology and allergology has a right to make some changes in the working program

according to its organizational and technical possibilities, the line of research works, ecological peculiarities of the region, but general demands of the discipline and educational-professional program plans must be considered. Current program totally satisfies requirements of demands mentioned above.

Current educational activity of applicants for higher education is controlled on the practical classes according to specific goals. To estimate the level of knowledge of applicants for higher education it is recommended to use such methods, as testing, written or oral answer to control questions, solving situational problems, interpreting and evaluating their research results, controlling the level of mastery of practical skills.

The final module control is carried out at the end of the study of modules. Assessment of student knowledge from discipline is rated by the multiscale as the average score of mastering the relevant modules and is defined according to the ECTS system and the traditional scale accepted in Ukraine. More details about the method of estimating current educational activity and the results of final module are described in the specific chapter of current working program (see below).

1.1. THE PURPOSE OF STUDIES OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

The purpose of teaching the course "Dermatology, Venereology" involves acquiring and deepening the complex of knowledge, skills, and other competences sufficient to produce new ideas, solving complex problems in this discipline, mastering the methodology of scientific and pedagogical activity, as well as conducting their own scientific activity research that solves the actual scientific problem of dermatological and sexually transmitted diseases, the results of which are of scientific novelty, theoretical and practical importance.

1.2. THE MAIN TASKS OF STUDIES OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

The main tasks of studying the discipline are to search and find out the modern patterns of the course of skin diseases and damage to the human body in sexually transmitted diseases (STD):

- The contemporary concept of the etiology and pathogenesis of the most common skin diseases and STD;
- Factors that cause these diseases;
- Classification and the most important clinical features, according to the stage of the diseases;
- Demonstration of understanding of standards of medical care for skin and sexually transmitted diseases;
- Prevention of the development of complications of these diseases;
- Aspects of deontological approach to examination of patients with skin diseases and STDs;
- Mastering the basic principles of providing medical care at the prehospital stage;
- Principles of prevention of these diseases.

ACCORDING TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM, THE APPLICANTS OF THE HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATION SHOULD:

know:

- basics of the legislation on health care and directive documents defining the activity of health authorities and institutions;
- general issues of dermatological and venereological service organization in Ukraine;
- principles of treatment of diseases;
- tactics of providing emergency medical care;
- tactics of managing a contingent of persons subject to dispensary supervision;
- organization of work of hospital-polyclinic departments;

- organization of emergency and emergency care for adults;
- organization of dispensary supervision;
- principles of diet therapy, physiotherapy and physical therapy;
- forms and methods of sanitary and educational work;
- contemporary specialty literature.

must master skills:

- collect patient information;
- establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease;
- make a differential diagnosis;
- diagnose urgent conditions;
- make a plan of examination of the patient;
- determine the need for special methods of research (laboratory, functional), organize their implementation and give them a correct interpretation;
- evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental studies;
- determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases;
- determine the necessary diet for the treatment of diseases;
- determine the type of the treatment of the disease;
- to substantiate medical tactics and methods of treatment taking into account the individual characteristics of the patient and the general patterns of the disease;
- provide emergency medical care;
- perform medical manipulations;
- carry out sanitary, hygienic and preventive measures;
- plan preventive measures for skin and sexually transmitted diseases;
- generalize scientific and practical literature;
- to actively participate in the dissemination of medical knowledge among the population;
- to carry out educational work (talks, lectures) among the population, patients and in the institutions of general medical service

Competences and learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline (relationship with the normative content of training of higher education, formulated in terms of learning outcomes in the Standard).

In accordance with the requirements of the standard, the discipline provides the acquisition of higher education competencies:

- integral:

- Ability to solve typical and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in professional activities in the field of health care, or in the learning process, which involves research and / or innovation and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

- general:

- Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
- Ability to exercise self-regulation, lead a healthy lifestyle, ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
- Ability to choose a communication strategy; ability to work in a team; interpersonal skills.
- Skills in the use of information and communication technologies.
- Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and be modernly trained.
- Definiteness and perseverance in terms of tasks and responsibilities.
- Ability to act socially responsible and public consciousness.
- The desire to preserve the environment.

- special (professional, subject):

- Ability to carry out medical and evacuation measures.
- Ability to carry out sanitary and hygienic and preventive measures.

- Ability to plan preventive and anti-epidemic measures for dermatological and venereal diseases.
- Ability to carry out preventive and anti-epidemic measures against sexually transmitted diseases.
- Ability to process state, social, economic and medical information.
- Ability to conduct epidemiological and medical-statistical studies of public health.
- Ability to assess the impact of the environment on the health of the population (individual, family, population).
- Ability to assess the impact of socio-economic and biological determinants on the health of the individual, family, population.

1.3 NUMBER OF CREDITS

The course program is structured into 1 ECTS module, which consists of 2 content modules with a total of 3.0 credits (90 hours). The volume of academic load of the applicant for higher medical education is described in ECTS credits - module credits, which are credited to the applicants for higher medical education upon successful completion of the module.

The educational process is organized according to the credit-module system in accordance with the implementation of the provisions of the Bologna Declaration in the higher medical education system.

1.4. THE TOTAL NUMBERE OF HOURS

Table 2

1.5. Characteristics of the discipline	
obligatory	
Full-time education	
Year of training	
4th	
Semester	
VII	
Lectures	
6 hours	
Practical classes	
34 hours	
Laboratory classes	
–	
Independant work	
50 hours	
Including individual classes	
-	

Table 3

Distribution of Academic hours for studies of the discipline «Dermatology, Venereology»

Structure of the discipline	Hours				Credits ECTS	Year and semester	Type of control
	Lectures	Practical	IW	Total			

		classes					
Module 1 (2 content module)	6	34	50	90	3,0	4 course, VII semester	Final module

Note: 1 credit ECTS – 30 academic hours; teaching load – 44,5%; SSW – 55,5%; average weekly workload – 4,5 hours per week (including SSW); average weekly audience load – 2,0 hours per week

1.5. SCHEDULED LEARNING RESULTS

The ultimate goals of the discipline:

- To identify the main clinical symptoms that characterize the most common skin diseases;
- To make a preliminary diagnosis of the most common skin diseases;
- Make a preliminary clinical diagnosis, plan preventive measures for the most common skin and sexually transmitted diseases;
- To interpret the patterns and features of the course of the pathological process in various skin and venereal diseases;
- To carry out clinical and laboratory differential diagnosis of various skin and sexually transmitted diseases;
- Interpret the results of specific examination methods;
- Determine the tactics of managing patients with the most common skin and sexually transmitted diseases;
- To determine the tactics of hospitalization of patients with skin and venereal diseases;
- Diagnose urgent conditions and provide pre-hospital care;
- Predict the effects of skin and sexually transmitted diseases on human health;
- Demonstrate the ability to maintane medical records in the skin and venereological dispensary.

II. THEMATIC PLAN OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

The working program on the discipline «Dermatology, venereology» is structured into 1 Module, that consists of 2 content modules, learning materials of each of them helps for applicants for higher education to fully master theoretical part and practical skills for each part of the discipline. The form of control on the discipline – final module. The Credit-Module Organization of the Educational Process encourages applicants to study systematically throughout the training semester and should improve the quality of training for applicants.

Types of training according to the curriculum are lectures, practical classes, self-study work of applicants (SSW).

The topics of the lectures reveal the problematic issues of the respective sections of the discipline. Various didactic tools are used in the lecture course - multimedia presentations, motion pictures, slides, demonstration of thematic patients. Lecture and practical stages of training of applicants, if possible, are formed in such a sequence that the topics of lectures preceded by practical classes.

Practical classes based on the method of their organization are clinical and include:

1. Supervision of patients with skin and venereal diseases, which is carried out according to a given algorithm of actions by the applicant of higher medical education.
2. Discussing theoretical questions and mastering of practical skills on the standard lists for each practical training and during the final module control.
3. Analysis of archival case histories.
4. Solution of situational problems.
5. Standardized test control, oral and written questioning.

Independent work (IW) of applicants takes a significant place in the study of discipline. In addition to the traditional preparation for practical classes and module control, as well as

mastering a list of topics presented for self-study, it includes the work of the clinicians in extra-curricular time with mastering practical skills, compiling differential diagnosis schemes and algorithms for examining patients, training diseases. The effectiveness of IW should be ensured by the collaboration of the applicants and teachers.

The mastering of the topic is monitored in practical classes according to specific goals. The final module control is carried out upon completion of the study of all topics of the module at the last control lesson from the module.

It is recommended to use the following tools to diagnose the level of preparation of applicants: computer and form testing, solving situational problems, interpreting laboratory tests, analyzing and evaluating the results of specific and instrumental methods of examination, control of practical skills, answers to standardized theoretical questions.

Module 1. Dermatology, venerology.
Content modules:
1. Dermatology
2. Venerology

2.1 CONTENTS OF THE PROGRAM

Module 1. Dermatology, venerology.

Content module 1. Dermatology.
Specific goals: to:
- To interpret the concept of "skin diseases". To determine the place of skin diseases in the system of medical knowledge, the main stages of the development of dermatology as a science.
- Learn the anatomy, histology and physiology of human skin.
- Master the functions of the human skin and skin appendages.
- Learn the principles of classification of skin diseases.
- Interpret the etiological and pathogenetic patterns, features of clinical course, diagnosis and prevention of skin diseases.
- Determine indication\s for hospitalization, examination rules and hospital discharge.
- Be able to draw up medical records.
- Analyze the etiological, pathogenetic and clinical features of skin diseases.
- Demonstrate clinical and laboratory diagnostic skills of the most common skin diseases and their complications.
- Perform differential diagnosis of the most common skin diseases.
- To diagnose urgent conditions in skin diseases.
- To prescribe the rational treatment of patients with the most common skin diseases at different stages of medical care.
- Determine therapeutic tactics in case of complications or urgent conditions in skin diseases at the pre-hospital stage.
- Plan major preventative measures for skin diseases.
- Predict the effects of skin diseases on human health.

Topic 1. Introduction to the Dermatology. Ukrainian Dermatological School. Anatomy, histology and physiology of human skin.

Dermatology as a science. Ukrainian Dermatological School. Anatomy and physiology of human skin: the structure of epidermis, dermis and hypodermis, their functions. Blood and lymphatic vessels of the skin. Nerves of the skin. Anatomy and physiology of the skin appendages: sebaceous, sweat glands, hair and nails.

Aspects of the structure and physiology of the skin, mucous membranes in children and elderly.

Functions of the skin. Barrier function: mechanical protection from external factors, ways of protective mechanisms realization; skin protection from radiation exposure, factors of protection from UVA and UVB rays; protection from chemical irritants, ways of its realization; factors of bactericidal properties of the skin. Immune function, the main components of the immune system of the skin. Receptor function, classification of skin receptors, their structure and physiology. Thermoregulation, the main ways of performing the function. Skin metabolic function: secretory, excretory, resorptive and respiratory activity.

Topic 2. Elements of skin rash and methods of examination of patients with skin pathology. Principles of treatment of skin diseases. Deontological aspects of the doctor's work.

Elements of skin rash. Classification. Group of primary fluid-filled elements of skin rash: definition, structure and characteristics. Group of primary solid elements of skin rash: classification, definition, structure and characteristics. Secondary elements of skin rash, their definition and characteristics. The monomorphic type of skin rash: definition and characterization. The polymorphic type of skin rash: definition and characterization. The concept of true and false polymorphism.

Principles of diagnostics of skin diseases. The main complaints of the patient. Taking an anamnesis: anamnesis morbi, anamnesis vitae. Physical examination: examination of the skin. Local status. Determining the type of the rash: inflammatory (acute, subacute, chronic), non-inflammatory. Estimation of the amount of rash: numerous, single rashes. Determination of localization, symmetry, asymmetry of lesions. Description of primary and secondary morphological elements: size, shape, contours, borders, color, surface, texture and other signs of rash. The location of the elements: uniform, grouped and isolated.

Additional methods of skin examination. Grattage, vitropression, palpation, dermatoscopy. Epicutaneous and intracutaneous skin tests for allergic conditions. Mycological, bacteriological, virologic, serological tests. Immunofluorescence tests and angiographic studies. Histological examination. General clinical diagnostic methods. Principles of treatment of skin diseases. Regimen, diet, drug therapy: etiological, pathogenetic, symptomatic therapy (general and local). Physiotherapy, psychotherapy, surgical treatment, spa therapy.

Topic 3. Features of clinical course of scabies, pediculosis and demodicosis. Principles of their differentiation, prevention and treatment. The main clinical manifestations of staphyoderma and streptoderma on the skin and mucous membranes.

Etiology, ways of transmission, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course of scabies. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis and complications. Typical and atypical forms. Clinical course of scabies in children. Treatment of scabies patients (benzyl benzoate, Demianovich method, sulfur ointments), prevention.

Etiology, ways of transmission, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course of pediculosis. Classification. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis and complications. Typical and atypical forms of pediculosis. Treatment of patients with pediculosis, prevention.

Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course of demodicosis. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, treatment.

Conditions of infection and development of pyogenic flora on the skin. Etiological factors of pyoderma development. Classification and general features of pyogenic lesions.

Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course of staphylococcal lesions of the skin. Folliculitis: ostiofolliculitis, folliculitis superficial and deep. Clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients on pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization. Principles of prevention.

Furuncle, furunculosis. Carbuncle. Clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients on pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization. Principles of prevention.

Hydradenitis. Clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Contemporary methods of treatment, medical care for patients on pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization. Principles of prevention.

Sycosis vulgaris. Clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, principles of prevention.

Epidemic pemphigus of Newborns. Epidemiology, clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, principles of prevention.

Etiology, epidemiology, transmission, pathogenesis, clinical course of streptococcal lesions of the skin. Classification.

Impetigo. Clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, principles of prevention.

Streptoderma sicca. Clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, principles of prevention.

Ectima. Clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, principles of prevention.

Cellulitis. Clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, principles of prevention.

Chronic ulcerative vegetative pyoderma. Clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients on pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization. Principles of prevention.

Chancriform pyoderma. Clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, principles of prevention.

Topic 4. Psoriasis. Diagnosis, clinical course, treatment. Lichen ruber planus. Diagnosis, clinical course, treatment.

Psoriasis: etiology, pathogenesis, epidemiology. Classification: mild (vulgar, exudative, pustular psoriasis) and severe forms (psoriatic erythroderma, arthropathic form), their varieties and features. Clinical course: the type of skin rash, psoriatic phenomena, the method of their detection (grattage). Predilection sites of skin rash, stage of psoriatic rash development. Koebner's symptom, detection technique. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, taking into account the clinical form and stage of the process, medical care for patients at the pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, principles of prevention.

Lichen ruber planus (LRP): etiology, pathogenesis, epidemiology. Clinical course: the type of skin rash, localized, disseminated, generalized LRP. Koebner's symptoms and Wickham's striae, Little-Lassueur and Grinspan-Potekaev syndrome, their characteristics and features. Classification: typical, hypertrophic, atrophic, bullous, erythematous, hyperpigmented, follicular forms, their characteristics and features. Clinical forms of LRP of the oral mucosa: typical, hyperkeratotic, exudative-hyperemic, erosive-ulcerative, bullous and atypical forms, their characteristics and features. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, medical care for patients on pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization, principles of prevention.

Topic 5. Keratomycosis and foot mycoses. Their clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, therapy and prevention. Trichomycosis: microsporia, trichophytosis, favus. Their clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, treatment and prevention.

Classification and features of mycotic lesion, etiology, pathogenesis.

Keratomycosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Clinical course: features of skin rash, Besnier symptom. Clinical diagnostics: Balzer test, examination of lesions under Wood's lamp. Laboratory diagnostics and differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Dermatophytoses: classification, triggering factors, general features of skin lesions. Inguinal epidermatophyte: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Tinea cruris: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Tinea pedis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical varieties, and course. Onychomycosis: clinical varieties. Laboratory and clinical diagnostics, differential diagnosis, treatment. Preventive measures: prevention of mycosis in baths, pools, showers, pedicures. Individual prevention.

Rubromycosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical varieties and course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Prevention.

Trichophytosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical varieties and course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Microsporia: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical varieties and course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Favus: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Candidiasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Deep mycosis. Classification, factors contributing to the occurrence of the disease, general features of skin lesions.

Blastomycosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Sporotrichosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Pseudomycosis. Classification, triggering factors, general features of skin lesions.

Chromomycosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Erythrasma: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Actinomycosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Topic 6. Dermatitis, toxicoderma, eczema, neurodermatitis. Clinical course of allergodermatosis, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment.

The modern concept of the aetiopathogenesis of allergodermatoses, their classification, factors that contribute to the emergence of the disease. Dermatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, mechanism of development. Classification: dermatitis as a result of physical factors, dermatitis as a result of chemical factors, dermatitis as a result of biological factors. Clinical course, stage of the process. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Allergic dermatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, mechanism of development. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Eczema: etiology, pathogenesis, mechanism of development. Classification: vulgaris, microbial, seborrheic, professional, infant eczema. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Toxicoderma: etiology, pathogenesis, mechanism of development. Classification: common toxicoderma, fixed toxicoderma. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Lyell's syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention of complications.

Urticaria: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Neurodermatoses: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Theme 7. Bullous dermatoses. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment

Classification, triggering factors, general features of skin lesions.

Pemphigus acantholiticus: etiology, pathogenesis. Classification: vulgar, vegetative, foliaceous, erythematous. Clinical course: the type of skin rash at the stage of exacerbation and remission. Typical localization of skin rash. Nikolsky's sign, its peculiarities, the Asboe-Hansen phenomenon, the "pear symptom". Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Non-acantholytic pemphigus: etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical course: the type of skin rash, typical localizations. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Dermatitis herpetiformis (Duhring disease): etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical course: the type of skin rash, typical locations. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Topic 8. Skin tuberculosis. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment

Skin tuberculosis: etiology, epidemiology, ways of transmission. Pathogenesis, triggering factors. Classification. Localized forms: tuberculous chancre, lupus tuberculosis, collicative tuberculosis, tuberculosis verrucosa cutis, ulcerative tuberculosis of the skin and mucous membranes. Disseminated forms: erythema induratum (Bazin disease), papular-necrotic tuberculosis, acute miliary tuberculosis, lichenoid tuberculosis, miliary disseminated lupus.

Clinical course: types and features of skin rash. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, rules of discharge of patients from hospital, dispensary supervision. Basic principles of prevention.

Determination of quality of life of a dermatological patient. Technique for determining quality of life indicators, general health questionnaires, their structure and value for monitoring the effectiveness of treatment. Dermatology Life Quality Index, The Children Dermatology Life Quality Index, Psoriasis Disability Index, Atopic Dermatitis Disability Index.

Theme 9. Leprosy. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment.

Leprosy: etiology, epidemiology, transmission, pathogenesis. Classification: lepromatous, tuberculloid, undifferentiated and dimorphic forms, their clinical course. Characteristics of skin rash, typical localization. Affection of organs and tissues. Clinical diagnosis. Laboratory tests, histamine test, sweating test. Differential diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment, rules of discharge of patients from hospital, dispensary supervision. Basic principles of prevention.

Topic 10. Viral diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Principles of cosmetic skin care.

General characteristics of herpes virus infections, etiological structure, place in dermatological pathology.

Infections due to herpes simplex virus HSV-1 and HSV-2: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations. Characteristics of skin rash, typical localizations. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment and prevention of herpetic infection. Indications for hospitalization. Medical care for patients on pre-hospital stage.

Chickenpox and herpes zoster (shingles): etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations. Characteristics of skin rash, typical localizations. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications. Principles of treatment and prevention of VZV-infection. Indications for hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from hospital. Medical care for patients on pre-hospital stage.

Warts: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification. Clinical course, characteristic of skin rash, typical locations of localization. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Molluscum contagiosum: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification. Clinical course, characteristic of skin rash, typical locations of localization. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Principles of cosmetic skin care.

Content module 2. Venereology.

Specific goals: to:

- Interpret the concept of sexually transmitted diseases. To determine the place of sexually transmitted diseases in the system of medical knowledge, the main stages of development of venereology as a science.
- Learn the principles of sexually transmitted diseases classification.
- Interpret the etiologycal and pathogenetic patterns, features of clinical course, diagnosis and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.
- Determine indications for hospitalization, examination rules and hospital discharge.
- Be able to draw up medical records.
- Analyze the etiologycal, pathogenetic and clinical features of sexually transmitted diseases.
- Demonstrate clinical and laboratory diagnostic skills for the most common sexually transmitted diseases and their complications.
- Perform differential diagnosis of the most common sexually transmitted diseases.
- Diagnose urgent conditions in sexually transmitted diseases.
- To prescribe rational treatment of patients with the most common sexually transmitted diseases at different stages of medical care.
- Determine therapeutic tactics in case of complications or urgent conditions in sexually transmitted diseases at the pre-hospital stage.
- Plan major preventive measures for sexually transmitted diseases.
- Predict the effects of sexually transmitted diseases on human health.

Topic 11. Methods of examination of patients with sexually transmitted diseases. Syphilis: pathogen, pathways of infection, general course, immunity, classification. Reinfection. Superinfection. Primary genital syphilis, solid chancre. Confirmation of the diagnosis of primary syphilis: clinical and laboratory.

Venerology as a science. WHO Classification of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STIs). Analysis of features of STI epidemiology. Features of psychological response and behavior of people who have sexually conditioned infectious pathology. Ways and conditions of infection with sexually transmitted diseases. History of the origin and further development of syphilis in Europe

Methods of examination of venereological patients: anamnestic examination, examination, palpation. Laboratory methods: microscopic, cultural, serological, molecular biological, rapid methods.

Syphilis: pathogen and its properties, pathogenesis of the disease. Ways of syphilis transmission, general course, classification.

Acquired syphilis. Early primary syphilis. The type of skin rash, typical localization in men and women. The main clinical features of a typical solid chancre. Classification of typical and atypical varieties. Extragenital chancres. Complication. General features of regional scleroadenitis. Confirmation of diagnosis of primary syphilis: clinical and laboratory: detection of Treponema pallidum from lesions or infected lymph nodes by microscopy in the dark field.

Treatment of primary syphilis. Indications for hospitalization, rules of discharge of patients from hospital.

Features of filling in medical records.

Topic 12. Secondary syphilis: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis, treatment. Tertiary and congenital syphilis: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis, treatment.

Features of the epidemiology of the secondary period of clinical course of syphilitic infection.

Ways and probable conditions of infection from persons with active manifestations of the secondary period of syphilis. Early syphilis: secondary, early latent, recurrent (acquired up to 2 years).

Early secondary syphilis. Clinical course, classification. Features of skin rash: roseolous, papular, pustular syphilid, syphilitic leukoderma, syphilitic alopecia. The type of skin rash, typical and atypical locations of its localization. Visceritis and their complications. Early latent syphilis.

Clinical diagnosis of the secondary period of syphilis, differential diagnosis. Laboratory diagnostics: complement-binding reactions with cardiolipin and treponemal antigens, and microreaction of precipitation with cardiolipin antigen (standard classic seroreaction complex - DAC); immunofluorescence reaction (RIF); treponemal immobilization reaction (RIT); enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA); polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Complications and their prevention.

Late syphilis. Latent and tertiary syphilis. Features of the epidemiology of the tertiary period of development of syphilitic infection. Conditions of infection from persons with active manifestations of tertiary syphilis. Tertiary syphilis. Clinical course, classification. Features of skin manifestations: papular and gummous syphilids. Characteristic clinical features of visceral lesions. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of tertiary syphilis period, differential diagnosis, complications, and their prevention.

General principles of treatment. Preventive treatment. Treatment of acquired syphilis with a term of infection up to 3 months (primary, secondary fresh, latent). Treatment of acquired syphilis with a term of infection from 3 to 6 months (secondary fresh, recurrent, latent). Treatment of acquired syphilis with a term of infection from 6 months to 1 year (secondary recurrent, latent). Treatment of acquired syphilis with a term of infection more than 1 year (secondary recurrent, unspecified or late latent), as well as early syphilis (up to 1 year) with malignant course and visceral or neurological lesions. Medical care for patients on pre-hospital stage. Indications for hospitalization and hospital discharge rules. Dispensary supervision. Immunity, the concept of reinfection, superinfections, seroresistance.

Features of clinical manifestations in pregnant women. Placental syphilis, fetal syphilis. Congenital syphilis. Clinical features of congenital early syphilis in infants and infants. Manifestations of late congenital syphilis in children. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of congenital syphilis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prophylaxis.

Topic 13. Gonorrhea: pathogen, routes of transmission, clinical course, complications, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Extragenital gonorrhea. Chlamydia: pathogen, routes of transmission, clinical course, complications, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Trichomoniasis: pathogen, routes of transmission, clinic, complications, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Gonorrhea: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification. Clinical course of fresh gonorrhea (up to 2 months old): acute, subacute and torpid (with a few symptoms). Clinical course of chronic (more than 2 months ago) and latent gonorrhea. Features of the course in men and women. Extragenital gonorrhea. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications. Laboratory diagnostics, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

Chlamydiosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification. Urogenital chlamydia in men and women. Laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

Trichomoniasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification. Features of clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.

Topic 14. HIV-AIDS in Ukraine. The main variants of their clinical course. Dermatological aspects of this problem. Basic organizational and legal principles for combating its further dissemination. Principles of therapy and prevention. Final module control.

Relevance for Ukraine. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, clinical diagnosis of acute phase of HIV infection, differential diagnosis, prognosis. Laboratory diagnostics, plan of examination of the patient at establishment of the preliminary diagnosis of HIV-infection. Principles of prescribing HAART. Preventive measures.

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

HIV infection and skin. Seborrheic dermatitis. Dermatological manifestations of HSV-1, HSV-2 and VZV infection. Candidiasis. Kaposi's sarcoma. Principles of treatment and prevention. Indications for hospitalization. Medical examination of patients with HIV infection.

III. STRUCTURE OF THE DISCIPLINE

Table 4

	Hours											
	Full-time education						External form of education					
	Total	including					Total	including				
		l	p	lab	ind	iw		l	p	lab	ind	iw
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Module 1. Dermatology, Venereology.												
Content module 1. Dermatology												
Lecture 1. Introduction to dermatology**.** Ukrainian dermatological school. Morphology of primary and secondary skin lesions. Methods of examination of dermatological patients. Principles of treatment of skin diseases. Deontological aspects of the doctor's work. Dermatozoonosis. Pyoderma.		2					-	-	-	-	-	-

Topic 1. Introduction to Dermatology. Ukrainian Dermatological School. Anatomy, histology and physiology of human skin.			3			4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topic 2. Elements of skin rash and methods of examination and examination of patients with skin pathology. Principles of treatment of skin diseases. Deontological aspects of the doctor's work.			3			4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topic 3. Features of clinical course of scabies, pediculosis and demodicosis. Principles of their differentiation, prevention and treatment. The main clinical manifestations of staphyoderma and streptoderma on the skin and mucous membranes.			3			4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topic 4. Psoriasis. Diagnosis, clinical course, treatment. Lichen ruber planus. Diagnosis, clinical course, treatment.			3			4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lecture 2. Mycotic lesions of the skin and mucous membranes. Allergodermatosis		2					-	-	-	-	-	-
Topic 5. Keratomycosis and foot mycoses. Their clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, therapy and prevention. Trichomycosis: microsporia, trichophytosis, scabies. Their clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, therapy and prevention.			3			4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topic 6. Dermatitis, toxicoderma, eczema, neurodermatitis. Clinical course of allergodermatosis, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment.			3			4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topic 7. Bullous dermatoses. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment			1			4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topic 8. Skin tuberculosis. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment. Determination of quality of life of a dermatological patient.			1			4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topic 9. Leprosy. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment.			1			3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topic 10. Viral diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Principles of cosmetic skin care.			1			3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total: for Module 1.	64	4	22			38	-	-	-	-	-	-
Content module 2. Venereology.												
Lecture 5. WHO classification of sexually transmitted diseases. The general scheme of		2					-	-	-	-	-	-

the course of syphilis and its laboratory diagnosis. Principles of therapy and prevention. HIV-AIDS and dermatological aspects of this problem.												
Topic 11. Methods of examination of patients with sexually transmitted diseases. Syphilis: pathogen, pathways of infection, general course, immunity, classification. Reinfection. Superinfection. Primary genital syphilis, solid chancre. Confirmation of the diagnosis of primary syphilis: clinical and laboratory.			3			3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topic 12. Secondary syphilis: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis, treatment. Tertiary and congenital syphilis: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis, treatment.			3			3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topic 13. Gonorrhea: pathogen, routes of transmission, clinical course, complications, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Extragenital gonorrhea. Chlamydia: pathogen, routes of transmission, clinical course, complications, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Trichomoniasis: pathogen, routes of transmission, clinic, complications, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.			3			3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Topic 14. HIV-AIDS in Ukraine. The main variants of their clinical course. Dermatological aspects of this problem. Basic organizational and legal principles for combating its further dissemination. Principles of therapy and prevention. Final modular control.			3			3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	26	2	12			12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total hours	90	6	34			50	-	-	-	-	-	-

IV. TOPICS OF LECTURES IN THE DISCIPLINE «DERMATOLOGY, VENEROLOGY»

Table 5

№	Topic	Hours
1	*Introduction to dermatology. Ukrainian dermatological school. Morphology of primary and secondary skin lesions. Methods of examination of dermatological patients. Principles of treatment of skin diseases. Deontological aspects of the doctor's work. Dermatozoonoses. Pyodermas*	2
2	*Mycotic lesions of skin and mucous membranes. Allergic dermatoses*	2
3	*WHO classification of STDs. General scheme of a syphilis course and laboratory testing for syphilis. Principles of management.* *HIV-AIDS and dermatological aspects of this problem.*	2
Total		6

Table 6

Thematic plan of practical classes of the discipline " Dermatology, venerology"

№	TOPIC	Hours
Content module 1. Dermatology		
1	*Introduction to dermatology. Ukrainian Dermatological School. Anatomy, histology and physiology of the human skin.*	3
2	*Elements of skin rash and methods of examination and examination of patients with skin pathology. Principles of treatment of skin diseases. Deontological aspects of the doctor's work.*	3
3	*Aspects of clinical course of scabies, pediculosis and demodicosis. Principles of differential diagnosis, prevention and treatment.* *Main clinical features of staphylodermas and streptodermas on the skin and mucous membranes.*	3
4	*Psoriasis. Diagnosis, clinical course, treatment.* *Lichen ruber planus. Diagnosis, clinical course, treatment.*	3
5	*Keratomycosis and tinea pedis: clinical features, laboratory examination, prevention and treatment.* *Trichomycosis: microsporia, trihophytosis, favus. Clinical features, laboratory examination, prevention and treatment.*	3
6	*Dermatitis, toxicoderma, eczema, neurodermatitis. Clinical course of allergodermatosis, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment.*	3
7	*Bullous dermatoses. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment. Skin tuberculosis. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment. Determination of quality of life of a dermatological patient.*	2
8	*Leprosy. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment. Viral diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Principles of cosmetic skin care.*	2
Content module 2. Venerology		
7	*Methods of examination of patients with sexually transmitted diseases. Syphilis: pathogen, pathways of infection, general course, immunity, classification. Reinfection. Superinfection. Primary genital syphilis, solid chancre. Confirmation of the diagnosis of primary syphilis: clinical and laboratory.*	3
8	*Secondary syphilis: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis, treatment. Tertiary and congenital syphilis: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis, treatment.*	3
9	*Gonorrhea: pathogen, transmission, clinic, complications, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Extragenital gonorrhea.* *Chlamydia: pathogen, routes of transmission, clinic, complications, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Trichomoniasis: pathogen, routes of transmission, clinic, complications, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.*	3
10	*HIV-AIDS in Ukraine. The main variants of their clinical course. Dermatological aspects of this problem. Basic organizational and legal principles for combating its further dissemination. Principles of therapy and prevention.* *Final module control.*	3
TOTAL		**34**

V. Topical plan of independent work of applicants for higher medical education in the discipline «Dermatology, venereology»

Table 7

№	Topic	Hours
1.	*Preparation for the Practice: Introduction to Dermatology. Ukrainian Dermatological School. Anatomy, histology and physiology of human skin.* *- Improving patient interviewing skills (collecting complaints and medical history).* *- Improving the skills of special examination of the patient.*	4
2.	*Preparation for the practical training: Elements of skin rash and methods of examination and examination of patients with skin pathology. Principles of treatment of skin diseases. Deontological aspects of the doctor's work.* *- Improving patient interviewing skills (collecting complaints and medical history).* *- Improving the skills of special examination of the patient.* *- Improvement of skills of definition and description of character of a rash (local status).* *- Improving the skills of special examination of the patient.* *- Improvement of palpation of rash elements.* *- Improvement of skills of research of elements of a rash by a method of scratching (grattage).* *-Improve the skills of exploring the elements of the rash by pressing a slide (diascopy).*	4
3.	*Preparation for the practical training: Features of clinical course of scabies, pediculosis and demodicosis. Principles of their differentiation, prevention and treatment. The main clinical manifestations of staphyoderma and streptoderma on the skin and mucous membranes.* *- Improvement of clinical examination skills: detection of scabetic burrows, Ardi symptom, Gorchakov's symptom.* *- Improvement of skills of interpretation of data of laboratory methods of research: microscopic detection of the causative agent of scabies.* *- Improvement of skills of macroscopic detection of pathogens of pediculosis.* *- Improving the skills of interpreting data from laboratory methods for the study of pyoderma: a cultural method.*	4
4.	*Practical Training: Psoriasis. Diagnosis, clinical course, treatment. Lichen ruber planus. Diagnosis, clinical course, treatment.* *Improving the skills of special examination of the patient.* *- Improvement of skills of definition and description of character of a rash (local status).* *- Improvement of palpation skills of rash elements.* *- Improvement of the skills of exploration of rash elements by the method of scratching (grattage): definition of psoriatic phenomena.* *- Improving the skills of determining the biodose of the UFO according to Gorbachev.* *- Improving the skills of performing the technique of ultraviolet skin irradiation in psoriasis.*	4
5.	*Preparation for the Practice: Keratomycosis and foot mycoses. Their clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, therapy and prevention. Trichomycosis: microsporia, trichophytosis, favus. Their clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, therapy and prevention.*	4

	-To improve your skin inspection skills under the Wood Lamp. *- Improvement of skills of research of elements of a rash by a method of scratching (grattage): definition of a symptom of Bennier.* *- Improvement of Balzer iodine test skills.*	
6.	*Preparation for the practical training: Dermatitis, toxicoderma, eczema, neurodermatitis. Clinical course of allergodermatosis, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment.* *- Improving patient interviewing skills (collecting complaints and medical history).* *- Improving the skills of special examination of the patient.* *- Improvement of skills of definition and description of character of a rash (local status).* *- Improving the skills of special examination of the patient.* *- Improvement of palpation skills of rash elements.* *- Improving the skills of exploration of rash elements by the method of diascopy.* *- Improvement of skills of definition of a symptom of Nikolsky.* *- Improving the skills of interpretation of biochemical blood test data (markers of liver, kidney, protein and lipid spectra of blood) and coagulograms.*	4
7.	*Preparing a topic for self-study: Bullous dermatoses. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment.* *- Improving patient interviewing skills (collecting complaints and medical history).* *- Improving the skills of special examination of the patient.* *- Improvement of skills of definition and description of character of a rash (local status).* *- Improvement of skills of definition of a symptom of Nikolsky.* *- Improving the skills of smear-imprints on acantholytic cells.*	4
8.	*Preparing a topic for self-study: Skin tuberculosis. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment.* *- Improvement of skills of definition and description of character of a rash (local status).* *- Improvement of skills of special examination of the patient, determination of symptoms of "apple jelly", "probe"* *- Improvement of skills of interpretation of data of bacterioscopic and bacteriological examination of pathological material obtained from abscess, fistula.*	4
9.	*Preparing a topic for self-study: Leprosy. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis and treatment.* *- Improving the skills of interviewing the patient (collecting complaints and medical history).* *- Improving the skills of special examination of the patient.* *- Improvement of skills of definition and description of character of a rash (local status).* *- Improvement of laboratory test interpretation skills: histamine test, sweat test.*	3
10.	*Preparing a topic for self-study: Viral diseases of skin and mucous membranes. Clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Principles of cosmetic skin care.* *- Improvement of skills of definition and description of character of a rash*	3

	(local status). *- Improvement of Ttsank smear skills and their interpretation.* *- Improvement of skills of interpretation of data of specific methods of laboratory tests (ELISA, PCR).*	
11.	*Preparation for the practical training: Methods of examination of patients with sexually transmitted diseases. Syphilis: pathogen, pathways of infection, general course, immunity, classification. Reinfection. Superinfection. Primary genital syphilis, solid chancre. Confirmation of the diagnosis of primary syphilis: clinical and laboratory.* *- Improving the skills of interpretation of these methods of laboratory research: microscopic, cultural, serological, molecular-biological and rapid methods.* *- Improving patient interviewing skills (collecting complaints and medical history).* *- Improvement of skills of definition and description of character of a rash (local status).* *- Improvement of palpation skills of solid chancre, lymph nodes in the examination of patients with syphilis.* *- Improve the skills of microscopic examination of Treponema pallidum in the dark field.*	3
12.	*Preparation for the practical training: Secondary syphilis: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis, treatment. Tertiary and congenital syphilis: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, confirmation of diagnosis, treatment.* *- Improvement of skills of definition and description of character of a rash (local status).* *- Improving the skills of interpreting data from specific laboratory testing methods for syphilis: complement-binding reactions with cardiolipin and treponemal antigens, and microreaction of precipitation with cardiolipin antigen.* *- Improvement of skills of interpretation of specific reactions of RIF, RIT, ELISA, PCR.*	3
13.	*Preparation for the practical training: Gonorrhea: pathogen, ways of transmission, clinical course, complications, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Extragenital gonorrhea. Chlamydiasis: pathogen, routes of transmission, clinical course, complications, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Trichomoniasis: pathogen, routes of transmission, clinic, complications, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.* *- Improve the skills of collecting urinary tract excretion for research.* *- Improvement of skills of conducting a two-glass test in case of urethritis.* *- Improvement of bacterial vaginosis diagnosis skills.* *- Improvement of prostate massage skills.* *- Improve the skills of medication injection in the urethra.* *- Improvement of skills of interpretation of data of microbiological research of various biological fluids of an organism.* *- Improvement of skills of interpretation of data of specific methods of laboratory tests of ELISA, PCR.*	3
14.	*Preparation for the Practice: HIV-AIDS in Ukraine. The main variants of their clinical course. Dermatological aspects of this problem. Basic organizational and legal principles for combating its further dissemination. Principles of therapy and prevention.* *- Improving the skills of pre-test and post-test counseling for HIV*	3

	infection. *- Improvement of skills of interpretation of data of microbiological research of various biological fluids of an organism.* *- Improving the skills of data interpretation of specific methods of laboratory research in HIV infection: ELISA, immune blotting, PCR.*	
Total		50

VII. TEACHING METHODS

Among the teaching methods in the study of the discipline "Dermatology, Venereology", depending on the stage of study, use the method of preparation for the study of new material and study of new material, its consolidation in the form of questions for self-control, as well as a method of explaining the teacher in the direct management of the latter, where they can be used explanatory, illustrative, reproductive, partially exploratory, research methods, and independent work where teacher guidance is indirect.

VIII. CONTROL METHODS

Among the basic methods of control in practical classes after self-study of new material for its fixation are used tasks in the form of control tasks with their assessment (indoor (preliminary), current, conterminous), which in the form of conducting can be: oral questioning (both individual and frontal), or written, or programmable, or test, or practical control. Contemporary technologies may include situational modeling (role-playing, gaming, etc.) or algorithmic / standardization technologies. Among the interactive methods are: the method of analysis of specific, problematic situations; method of group discussion; method of competing groups etc.

At the department, the assessment of the applicant for higher medical education for work in the classroom is complex, according to the "four-point" system and includes theoretical knowledge, work at the bedside, practical skills.

Excellent - the applicant for higher medical education has deeply and steadily mastered the program material; exhaustively, consistently, competently and logically explicates it. During answering, closely relate theory to practice; freely reads results of analyzes and instrumental research and solves situational problems of increased complexity; well acquainted with the basic literature and methods of research of the patient in the volume necessary for practitioner's activity demonstrates the ability to relate theoretical aspects of the subject to practical health care.

Good - the applicant for higher medical education knows firmly the program material, competently and essentially explicates it; does not allow significant inaccuracies in the answers to the questions; correctly applies theoretical provisions in solving practical questions and problems; has the necessary skills and techniques for their implementation; is able to solve light and medium difficulty situational problems; possesses laboratory and clinical research methods in excess of the required minimum; capable on the basis of the specific content of the answer is sufficient to show sufficiently logical thinking.

Satisfactory - the applicant for higher medical education knows only the basic material, but has not mastered it in detail, admits inaccuracies, insufficiently correct wording, violation of the sequence in the explication of program material. Higher education applicants are only able to solve the easiest tasks, have only the required minimum of research methods; insufficient knowledge of methodology, poor knowledge of basic principles of deontology.

Unsatisfactory - the applicant for higher medical education does not know much of the program material, makes significant mistakes, hesitantly performs practical work with great difficulty.

Having completed the full course of the foreseen program (all classes completed and a academic medical history is reported, etc.), the applicant for higher medical education cannot be admitted to the final module control without appropriate knowledge and skills. The future physician should be erudite and cultured, have high moral qualities, be compassionate, constantly abide by the rules of medical ethics and deontology.

Independent work of applicants, which is provided in the subject along with the practical classes, is evaluated during the ongoing control of the topic in the relevant lesson. The assimilation of topics that are presented only for independent work is controlled during the exam.

Individual work in the form of writing a scheme of differential diagnosis of skin rash in various dermatoses and the algorithm of treatment of patients with skin and venereal diseases is performed by the applicants during the study of topics. A higher medical education applicant can work out the missed topics or translate them into a positive evaluation by the teacher during his/her consultations (individual work with the applicants) no more than 3 times during the study of the discipline, thus scoring at least a minimum to be allowed to the total modular control.

IX. SCORING SCHEME

Mark in the discipline "Dermatology, Venereology", presented by one module, is rated and is defined as the sum of assessments of current educational activities (in points), set at each practical lesson on the topic, score for individual work and assessment of final module control (in points), which is rated while assessing theoretical knowledge and practical skills in accordance with the lists defined by the program of the discipline.

The current educational activity of the applicant of higher medical education is evaluated on a 4-point (traditional) scale using the evaluation criteria for the discipline "Dermatology, Venereology" adopted by the university and approved by the cyclic methodical commission on therapeutic disciplines. This takes into account all types of work provided by the methodological development for the planned topic.

Current control is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific objectives of the topic and includes standardized forms of control of theoretical training and control of professional skills. Current control includes assessment of the initial level of knowledge (oral or written express survey, test control using test tasks of format A), assessment of the main stage of practical training (control of professional skills during the supervision of patients, solving typical situational problems), assessment of the final level of knowledge classes (solving situational problems of the III level, interpretation of results of laboratory and other methods of examination of the patient).

Evaluation of current educational activities.

During the evaluation of the mastering of each topic for the current educational activity, the applicants are given grades on a 4-point (traditional) scale, taking into account the approved evaluation criteria for the respective discipline. This takes into account all types of work provided by the curriculum. The applicant for higher medical education must receive a grade on each topic. Forms of assessment of current educational activities should be standardized and include control of theoretical and practical training. Scores on the traditional scale are converted into points. The maximum number of points that can be obtained by the applicant for the current educational activity in the study of the discipline is 200 points. The minimum number of points that a candidate must score for the current academic activity to enroll in the discipline is 120 points.

The assessment of success in the discipline is given only to applicants who have passed all classes in the discipline. The grade obtained by the applicant of higher medical education in the discipline is defined as the average mark of all classes in the discipline (according to the given formula). The objectivity of the assessment of applicants' learning activities should be checked by statistical methods (correlation coefficient between current performance and the results of the final control). The maximum number of points that can be obtained by the applicant of higher medical education for the current educational activity for the semester for admission to the final

control is 120 points. The minimum number of points that must be obtained by the applicant for the current academic activity for the semester is 72 points.

The calculation of the number of points is based on the grades obtained by the applicant on the traditional scale during the study of the discipline, by calculating the average mark (CA), rounded to two decimal places. The resulting value is converted into points on a multi-point scale as follows:

$$X = \frac{CA \times 120}{5}$$

For convenience, the table of recalculation on a 200-point scale is given:

Recalculation of the average grade for current activities in a multi-point scale for disciplines that end with a differential test.

Table 8

4 - point scale	**200 - point scale**								
5	120	4.54	109	4.08	98	3.62	87	3.2	77
4.95	119	4.5	108	4.04	97	3.58	86	3.16	76
4.91	118	4.45	107	3.99	96	3.54	85	3.15	
4.87	117	4.41	106	3.95	95	3.49	84	3.12	75
4.83	116	4.37	105	3.91	94	3.45	83	3.1	
4.8	115	4.33	104	3.87	93	3.41	82	3.08	74
4.75	114	4.29	103	3.83	92	3.37	81	3.04	73
4.7	113	4.25	102	3.79	91	3.33	80	3	72
4.66	112	4.2	101	3.74	90	3.29	79	Less 3	not enough
4.62	111	4.16	100	3.7	89	3.25	78		
4.58	**110**	**4.12**	**99**	**3.66**	**88**	**3.22**			

Independent work of applicants, which is provided in the subject along with the classroom, is evaluated during the ongoing control of the topic in the relevant lesson.

The maximum number of points that the applicant can score when studying the module is 200, including for the current educational activity - from 72 to 120 points, according to the results of the final module control - from 48 to 80 points.

The minimum number of points that must be obtained by the applicant for the current educational activity in the study of the module is 72 points and is determined by multiplying the number of topics of the module by the equivalent of points for "satisfactory" according to the formula.

The applicant of higher medical education must work out the missed topics or convert an unsatisfactory assessment to a positive assessment of the teacher during his consultations (individual work with applicants) no more than 2 times during the study of the module, thus gaining at least minimum points to be admitted to the final modular control.

CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION OF LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS

The grade for the discipline, which ends with a differential test, is defined as the sum of points for the current educational activity (not less than 72) and points for the final module control (not less than 48). Points from the discipline are independently converted into both the ECTS scale and the 4-point scale.

Discipline scores for applicants who have successfully completed the program are converted into a traditional 4-point scale according to the absolute criteria, which are given in the table below:

Table 9

Scores for the discipline	**Points according to**

	the 4-point scale
From 180 to 200 points	«5» (excellent)
From 150 to 179 points	«4» (good)
From 120 to 149 points	«3» (satisfactory)
Below the minimum number of points that must be obtained by the applicant for higher medical education in the discipline	«2» (unsatisfactory)

COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

During the study of the discipline, students of the second educational and scientific level in medicine must adhere to the Code of Academic Integrity of Kharkiv National University named after V.N. Karazina. For this purpose of performance of independent work, control works, work on offset has to be carried out individually. When doing independent work, applicants can consult with teachers and other applicants, but must do the task themselves, guided by their own knowledge, skills and abilities. References to all resources and resources used by the applicant in the performance of tasks must be clearly defined and designed in accordance with existing rules and standards. In the case of joint work with other applicants on the tasks, the applicant must indicate the degree of his involvement in the work.

LIST OF CONTROL QUESTIONS AND PRACTICAL SKILLS FOR CURRENT AND FINAL MODULAR CONTROLS OF KNOWLEDGE AND GRADUATES

Indicative list of questions for the final module control

Content module 1. Dermatology.

1. Dermatology as a science.
2. Formation and development of dermatology in the XIX - XXI centuries.
3. Ukrainian School of Dermatology.
4. Deontological aspects of the doctor's work.
5. Anatomy of human skin. The structure of the epidermis, dermis, hypodermis.
6. Histology and physiology of human skin.
7. Biochemistry of the skin.
8. Functions of human skin.
9. Skin appendages, their structure.
10. Methods of skin examination.
11. Methods of examination of dermatological patients.
12. Principles of treatment of skin diseases.
13. Primary fluid-filled elements of skin rash.
14. Primary solid elements of skin rash.
15. Secondary elements of skin rash.
16. Monomorphic type of skin rash.
17. Polymorphic type of skin rash.
18. The concept of true and false polymorphism.
19. Ways and probable conditions of infection with dermatozoonoses.
20. Classification and general features of parasitic lesions.
21. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course of parasitic skin lesions.
22. Laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention of parasitic lesions.
23. Conditions of infection and development of pyogenic flora in the skin.

24. Classification and general features of pyogenic lesions.
25. Triggering factors for pyoderma.
26. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course of streptococcal skin lesions.
27. Laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention of streptococcal skin lesions.
28. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course of staphylococcal skin lesions.
29. Laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention of staphylococcal skin lesions.
30. Features of pyogenic lesions of mucous membranes.
31. Psoriasis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course.
32. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention of exacerbations of psoriasis.
33. Lichen ruber planus: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course.
34. Features of lesions of the skin and mucous membranes in LRP.
35. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention of LRP.
36. Principles of medical examination of patients with psoriasis and LRP.
37. Classification and features of fungal lesions.
38. Keratomycoses: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
39. Dermatophytes. Classification, factors contributing to the disease, general features of skin lesions.
40. Tinea cruris: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
41. Tinea pedis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
42. Rubromycosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
43. Trichophytia: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
44. Microsporia: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
45. Scabies: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
46. Candidiasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
47. Deep mycoses. Classification, factors contributing to the disease, general features of skin lesions.
48. Blastomycosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
49. Sporotrichosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
50. Pseudomycoses: classification, factors contributing to the disease, general features of skin lesions.
51. Chromomycosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
52. Erythrasma: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
53. Actinomycosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
54. Modern concept of etiopathogenesis of allergodermatoses, their classification, factors contributing to the disease
55. Dermatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

56. Allergic dermatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
57. Eczema: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
58. Toxicoderma: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
59. Lyell's syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
60. Urticaria: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
61. Neurodermatosis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
62. Bullous dermatoses: classification, factors contributing to the disease, general features of skin lesions.
63. Acantholytic pemphigus: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
64. Nonacantholytic pemphigus: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
65. Duhring's herpetiform dermatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
66. Tuberculosis of the skin: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
67. Determining the quality of life of a dermatological patient.
68. Leprosy: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
69. Classification of human herpes viruses. General characteristics of herpesvirus diseases.
70. Herpes infection: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
71. Warts: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
72. Molluscum contagiosum: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
73. Principles of cosmetic skin care.
74. Venereology as a science.
75. WHO classification of sexually transmitted diseases (STIs).
76. History of the origin and further development of syphilis in Europe.
77. Analysis of the epidemiology of STIs.
78. Features of the psychological response and behavior of people with sexually transmitted infectious pathology.
79. Ways and conditions of infection with sexually transmitted diseases. Methods of examination of venereology of patients.
80. Syphilis: pathogen and its properties, pathogenesis of the disease.
81. Ways of syphilis infection, general course, classification.
82. Acquired syphilis. Early primary syphilis. Clinical manifestations of solid chancre, classification of typical forms and its atypical varieties, complications. General features of regional scleradenitis.
83. Confirmation of the diagnosis of primary syphilis: clinical and laboratory.
84. Features of filling in medical documentation.
85. Treatment of primary syphilis. Indications for hospitalization, rules for discharge of patients from the hospital.
86. Early secondary syphilis. Early latent syphilis. Features of the epidemiology of the secondary period of the clinical course of syphilitic infection.

87. Ways and probable conditions of infection from persons with active manifestations of the secondary period of syphilis.
88. Secondary syphilis. Clinical course, classification. Features of skin rash: roseola, papular, pustular syphilis, syphilitic leukoderma, syphilitic alopecia. Visceritis and their complications.
89. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of secondary syphilis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
90. Late syphilis. Latent and tertiary syphilis. Features of the epidemiology of the tertiary period of syphilitic infection.
91. Conditions of infection from persons with active manifestations of tertiary syphilis.
92. Tertiary syphilis. Clinical course, classification. Features of skin manifestations: tubercular and gummous syphilis. Clinical features of visceral lesions.
93. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of the tertiary period of syphilis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
94. Immunity, the concept of reinfection, superinfection, seroresistance. Principles of medical examination of patients with syphilis.
95. Features of clinical manifestations in pregnant women.
96. Congenital syphilis. Clinical features of congenital early syphilis in infants and infants.
97. Manifestations of late congenital syphilis in children.
98. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of congenital syphilis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention.
99. Gonorrhea: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
100. Chlamydia: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
101. Trichomoniasis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical course, clinical and laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention. Indications for hospitalization.
102. 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.

List of professional skills

1. Methods of interviewing the patient (collection of complaints and medical history).
2. Methods of special examination of the patient.
3. Palpation of the elements of the rash.
4. Research of elements of a rash by a scraping method.
5. Examination of the elements of the rash by pressing the slide.
6. Definition of dermographism.
7. Detection of scabies, Ardi's symptom, Gorchakov's symptom.
8. Definition of psoriatic phenomena.
9. Detection of the Wickham striae
10. Determination of UFO biodose according to Gorbachev.
11. Methods of ultraviolet irradiation of the skin in psoriasis.
12. Balzer's iodine test.
13. Examination of the skin under Wood's lamp.
14. Microscopic diagnosis of pathogenic fungi.
15. Decontamination of shoes with athlete's foot.
16. Diascopy.
17. Staging of the Jadasson test.
18. Definition of Nikolsky's symptom.

19. Investigation of smears-imprints on acantholytic cells.
20. Carrying out the Tzank smear.
21. Collection of secretions from the genitourinary organs for examination.
22. Carrying out a two-glass test for urethritis.
23. Diagnosis of bacterial vaginosis.
24. Prostate massage.
25. Injection of medications into the urethra.
26. Palpation of the solid chancre.
27. Palpation of lymph nodes during examination of patients with syphilis.
28. Study of Teponema pallidum in a dark field microscopy.
29. Double-stage intramuscular injection of medications.

X. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

MAIN

1. Гістопатологія і клінічна характеристика дерматозів / Г.С. Цераідіс, В.П. Федотов, А.Д. Дюдюн, В.А. Туманський. - Дніпропетровськ, 2004. - 536 с.
2. Дерматологія і венерологія: підручник для мед. ВНЗ / Степаненко В.І., Чоботар А.І., Бондар С.О. - К., 2015. - 336 с.
3. Дерматовенерологія. Національне керівництво. Коротке видання. ГЕОТАР-Медіа. Під ред. Ю.С. Бутова, Ю.К. Скрипкіна, О.Л. Іванова. 2017 - 896 с.
4. Дерматовенерологія / Під. ред. Федотова В. П. -Дніпропетровськ - Київ, 2008. - 600 с.
5. Дерматоскопія. Г. П. Сойер, Д. Аргенціано, Р. Гофман-Велленгоф, А. Залаудек; пер. з англ. - М .: МЕДпресс-інформ, 2014. - 240 с.
6. Дитяча дерматовенерологія: підручник для студентів Вищих Навчальних Закладів IV рівня акредитації та лікарів-дерматовенерологів / Л. Д. Калюжна [та ін.]; за заг. ред. проф. Л. Д. Калюжної. - К .: Грамота, 2014. - 304 с.
7. Європейське керівництво з лікування дерматологічних захворювань. - Кацамбаса А.Д., Лотті Т.М. МЕДпресс-інформ, 2009. - 736 с.
8. Клінічні лекції по дерматовенерології і косметології. Навчальний посібник. Під ред. В.П. Федотова, А.І. Макарчука. (Співавт. Болотна Л.А.). - Дніпропетровськ, 2014. - 566 с.
9. Нова косметологія. Косметологічні засоби: інгредієнти, рецептури, застосування./ Ернандес Є.І., Марголіна А.А. - М .: ТОВ ВД "Косметика і медицина", 2015. - 580 с .: іл.- Текст: рос.
10. Онови діагностики й лікування в дерматології та венерології: Посібник для лікарів, інтернів, студентів/І.І. Мавров, Л.А. Болотна, І. М. Сербіна – Х.: Факт, 2007. – 792 с.: іл.- Текст: рос.
11. Статеві хвороби: Посібник для лікарів, інтернів, студентів. /І.І. Мавров – 5-е вид., перероб. і доп. – Х.: Факт, 2005. – 760 с.: іл – (Світ медицини).
12. Шкірні хвороби. Діагностика і лікування, МЕДпресс-інформ. Хебіф Т.П. .; Пер. з англ. В.П. Адаскевич, 2016 - 704 с.

ACCESSORY

1. Атлас з дерматології. - МЕДпресс-інформ, 2012. - 408 с. Рёкен М., Шаллер М., Заттлер Е., Бургдорф В. - МЕДпресс-інформ, 2012. - 408 с.
2. Дерматологія атлас-довідник./Т. Фіцпатрік, Р. Джонсон, К. Вулф. Переклад з англійської під редакцією Е. А. Антух, Т. Г. Горлінія. – М.: ПРАКТИКА, 1999 - 1025 с.: іл. - Текст: рос.
3. Дерматологія в клінічній практиці. Фінлей Е., Чаудхері Е. Переклад з англійської під редакцією Н. Н. Потекаева .- Практична Медицина, 2011. - 208 с.
4. Онкодерматологія. Атлас. Лабораторія знань. Ламоткін І.А. 2017 - 878.
5. Практична дерматологія: уч. посібник для лікарів - інтернів та лікарів слухачів закладів (факультетів) післядипломної освіти/ Л.А. Болотна - Х .: С.А.М., 2015 - 278 с.

6. Практична дерматологія. Робін Грехем - Браун, Джоккі Бурк, Тім Канліфф. - Медпресс- інформ, 2011.- 360 с.
7. Повне керівництво для лікарів. Родіонов А.Н. Дерматовенерологія. - СПб: Наука і Техніка, 2012.- 1200 с. + DVD.
8. Раціональна фармакотерапія захворювань шкіри та інфекцій, що передаються статевим шляхом / За заг. ред. А.А. Кубанова. - М.: Літтерра, 2007. - 512 с.
9. Практична дерматологія в фотозадачах. Святенко Т.В. - К .: Логос, 2010. - 226 с.
10. Шкірні та венеричні хвороби: підручник. / Скрипкін Ю.К., Кубанова А.А., Акімов В.Г. - 2011. - 544 с. : Іл.
11. Шкірні хвороби: діагностика та лікування. Під ред. А.А. Кубанова. - М .: МЕДпресс-інформ, 2006. - 672 с.

INFORMATION RESOURCES

Ministry of Health of Ukraine: https://moz.gov.ua/
Standards of medical care in Ukraine http://medstandart.net/