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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF RUSSIA

**Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution
of higher education**

**«I.N. Ulianov Chuvash State University»
(FSBEI of HE «I.N. Ulianov Chuvash State University»)**

Medical Faculty

Department of of Dermatovenereology with a Hygiene Course

«APPROVE»

Vice-rector for Academic Affairs

 I.E. Poverinov

« 13 » 04 2022

**Working programs of the discipline (module)
«Дерматовенерология / Dermatovenereology»**

Direction of training / specialty 31.05.03 Стоматология / Dentistry

Graduate's qualification Врач-стоматолог / Dental Practitioner

Direction (profile) / specialization «Dentistry»

Form of training – очная / intramural

Course – 4

Term – 7

Total academic hours/credit points – 72/2

The year of beginning the training – 2022

The fundamental document for compiling the working program of the discipline (module)
Федеральный государственный образовательный стандарт высшего образования -
специалитет по специальности 31.05.03 Стоматология (приказ Минобрнауки России от
12.08.2020 г. № 984)

Approved by:

Head of the department, Doctor of Medical Sciences N.V. Tolmacheva

Senior Lecturer V.N. Ivanov

The working program was approved at the meeting of the Department of
Dermatovenereology with a Hygiene Course,

25.03.2022, protocol № 8

Head of the department N.V. Tolmacheva

Approved by

Dean of the Medical Faculty V.N. Diomidova

Acting Head of the Educational and Methodological Department E.A. Shirmanova

1. The purpose and objectives of training in the discipline (module)

The purpose of the discipline - The purpose of the discipline (module) is the formation of clinical thinking in students in the process of studying the theoretical foundations of dermatovenerology, necessary for understanding the essence of practical measures to prevent skin and venereal diseases. To resolve issues of general dermatology associated with the main nosological forms of dermatoses and sexually transmitted infections.

The objectives of the discipline - - Objectives of the discipline (module) - - the acquisition of knowledge by students about histology, anatomy, skin physiology, the basics of etiopathogenesis, diagnosis and therapy of dermatoses;

- mastering the principles of development and organization of scientifically grounded measures to prevent sexually transmitted infections;
- the formation of a system of thinking in students, which makes it possible to identify diseases at an early stage in the course of future professional activities;
- mastering the technique of basic medical and diagnostic techniques in accordance with the program and their independent implementation during the period of the cycle;
- mastering the students of practical skills in the collection of anamnesis, examination of a skin patient;
- Mastering the knowledge of the legal basis of the profession of a doctor-dermatovenerologist and knowledge of the norms of medical ethics, deontology in dermatovenerology.

2. The place of practical training in the structure of the educational program of higher education

The discipline «Дерматовенерология / Dermatovenereology» относится к обязательной части учебного плана refers to the mandatory part in the curriculum of the educational program of higher education (hereinafter referred to as the EP of HE) in the field of training / specialty 31.05.03 Стоматология, direction (profile) / specialization of the program «Dentistry».

Previous academic disciplines (modules) and (or) practices that form the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for training in the discipline (module):

Гигиена / Hygiene

Патофизиология / Pathophysiology

Knowledge, skills and abilities formed as a result of training in a discipline (module) are necessary when teaching in the following disciplines (modules) and (or) practices:

Инфекционные болезни, эпидемиология / Infectious Diseases, Epidemiology

3. Planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module), correlated with the planned learning outcomes

Planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module), correlated with the planned learning outcomes

Code and name of the competence	Code and name of the competence achievement	Descriptors for the indicator of competence achievement (learning)
ОПК-5 Способен проводить обследование пациента с целью установления диагноза при решении	ОПК-5.1 Способен применять алгоритм обследования пациента / He/she is able to apply the algorithm of patient's	Patient examination algorithm. Conduct initial examination of the patient, re-examination of the patient, examination of the patient.

профессиональных задач / He/she is able to conduct a patient's examination in order to make a diagnosis when solving professional problems	examination	Skills and methods, including instrumental ones for examining a patient.
ОПК-5 Способен проводить обследование пациента с целью установления диагноза при решении профессиональных задач / He/she is able to conduct a patient's examination in order to make a diagnosis when solving professional problems	ОПК-5.2 Способен применять навыки обследования пациента (сбор жалоб, анамнеза, физикальное обследование) / He/she is able to apply the skills of examining the patient (collecting complaints, taking the history, carrying out physical examination)	The main approaches to examining the patient (collection of complaints, anamnesis, physical examination). Conduct a conversation with the patient to identify complaints, collect anamnesis. Apply methodical approaches when conducting a physical examination. conduct a physical examination and interpret their results, interpret the results of the initial and repeated examination of the patient, justify the need and scope of laboratory and instrumental methods of research, justify the need and scope of additional examinations of patients, identify complaints, and collect anamnesis. Apply methodical approaches when conducting a physical examination. conduct a physical examination and interpret their results, interpret the results of the initial and repeated examination of the patient, justify the need and scope of laboratory and instrumental research methods. Skills and methods, including instrumental ones for examining a patient.
ОПК-5 Способен проводить обследование пациента с целью установления диагноза при решении профессиональных задач / He/she is able to conduct a patient's examination in order to make a diagnosis when solving professional problems	ОПК-5.3 Способен анализировать информацию полученную при обследовании пациента / He/she is able to analyze the information obtained during the patient's examination	Clinical manifestations of diseases for diagnosis and differential diagnosis in order to analyze the information obtained during the examination of the patient. Analyze the information obtained during the examination of the patient. The ability to analyze information obtained during the examination of the patient.
ПК-1 Способен провести обследования пациента с	ПК-1.1 Способен провести физикальное	Methods for conducting a physical examination of the

целью установления диагноза / He/she is able to perform a patient's examination in order to make a diagnosis	обследования пациента (сбор жалоб и анамнеза, осмотр, пальпация, перкуссия) / He/she is able to conduct a patient's physical examination (taking a history, inspection, palpation, percussion)	patient, the main symptoms of diseases, the rules for collecting complaints, anamnesis, palpation, percussion, primary and repeated examination. Conduct a physical examination of the patient, determine the main symptoms of the disease. Conduct palpation, percussion, primary and secondary examination. The skills of conducting a physical examination of the patient, the main symptoms of diseases, the rules for collecting complaints, anamnesis, palpation, percussion, primary and secondary examination.
ПК-1 Способен провести обследования пациента с целью установления диагноза / He/she is able to perform a patient's examination in order to make a diagnosis	ПК-1.2 Способен анализировать информацию, полученную при проведении физикального обследования, дополнительных методов исследования, сформулировать предварительный диагноз / He/she is able to analyze the information obtained during the physical examination, additional examination methods, formulate a preliminary diagnosis	The main symptoms and syndromes of diseases for the analysis of information obtained during the physical examination, additional research methods. Formulate a preliminary diagnosis. Use the information obtained during the physical examination, additional research methods. Ways to analyze information obtained during a physical examination, additional research methods, formulate a preliminary diagnosis.
ПК-1 Способен провести обследования пациента с целью установления диагноза / He/she is able to perform a patient's examination in order to make a diagnosis	ПК-1.3 Способен сформулировать диагноз на основании полученной информации / He/she is able to formulate a preliminary diagnosis on the basis of information obtained	Methods for making a preliminary diagnosis, a final diagnosis based on the information received. Formulate a diagnosis based on the information received. The ability to formulate a diagnosis based on the information received.

4. Structure, scope and content of the discipline (module)

Educational activities in the discipline (module) are carried out:

- in the form of students' face-to-face work with the teaching staff of the organization and (or) persons involved by the organization to implement the educational programs on other terms (hereinafter - contact work);
- in the form of students' independent work.

Face-to-face work can be classroom-based, extramural, as well as it can be conducted in an electronic information and educational environment (EIEE).

Learning sessions in the discipline (module) and interim assessment of students are conducted in the form of face-to-face work and in the form of students' independent work.

During learning sessions in the discipline (module) face-to-face work includes: lecture-type classes, seminar-type classes and (or) group consultations, and (or) individual work of students with the teaching staff of the organization and (or) persons involved by the organization to implement the educational programs on other terms (including individual consultations).

Legend:

Lec – lectures, Lab – laboratory work, Pr – practical classes, ICW – individual face-to-face work, IW – independent work.

4.1. Content of the discipline (module)

Section name	The section's content	Formed competences	Competence achievement indicator
Dermatology	The structure and function of the skin and mucous membranes of its appendages. The main pathological processes occurring in the skin and mucous membrane of the oral cavity, and their role in the formation of rash elements. Morphological elements of skin rashes. Examination technique for a dermatological and venereal patient. General and external treatment of dermatoses.		
	Pustular diseases (pyoderma). Dermatozoa (scabies and lice). Acne disease. Rosacea.		
	Fungal diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. Seborrheic dermatitis.		
	Viral diseases of the skin and mucous membranes (herpesvirus infections, papillomavirus infection, molluscum contagiosum,		
	Dermatitis and allergic dermatoses, toxidermia. Neuroallergic dermatoses.		
	Cheilitis. Precancerous diseases of the oral mucosa and the red border of the lips.		

Dermatology	<p>Dermatoses of a polyetiological nature: psoriasis, lichen planus, lichen rosacea, cystic dermatoses, Duhring's herpetiformis dermatitis.</p> <p>Pigmented skin tumors. Malignant neoplasms of the skin: squamous cell skin cancer, Merkel cell cancer, skin melanoma.</p>		
Venereology	<p>Syphilis is primary, secondary, tertiary, latent. Clinical manifestations of syphilis. Features of immunity. Alopecia and vitiligo in differential diagnosis of syphilitic alopecia and leukoderma. Serodiagnostics (RV, RPR, RPGA, RIF, ELISA, RIBT, IB) and CSF diagnosis of syphilis.</p> <p>Congenital syphilis. Specific, non-specific, preventive, prophylactic, trial treatment of syphilis. Criteria for the cure of venous diseases. KSK. Prevention of venous diseases. Main orders of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of Russia and the Chuvash Republic.</p> <p>Visceral syphilis. Neurosyphilis. Syphilis of the osteoarticular apparatus. Treatment. Basic principles and methods of treatment of venous patients.</p> <p>STIs: gonorrhea, trichomoniasis, chlamydial infection, Reiter's disease, ureamicoplasma infection, bacterial vaginosis, genital herpes, infection caused by the human papillomavirus. <u>STI treatment principles.</u></p> <p>Final lesson. Test control of knowledge. Solving</p>		

	situational tasks.		
Venereology	Disease history		

4.2. Scope of the discipline and types of academic work

Forms of control and types of academic work		Labor intensity of the discipline (module)	
		7	total
1. Face-to-face work:		48,4	48,4
In-class learning in total, including:		48	48
Лекционные занятия (Лек)		16	16
Лабораторные занятия (Лаб)		32	32
Индивидуальная контактная работа (ИКР)		0,4	0,4
2. Independent work of the student:		23,6	23,6
3. Intermediate certification (exam) (зачет)		3a	3a
Total:	academic hours	72	72
	credit units	2	2

№ item	The section's (theme's) name	Face-to face work, including in the electronic information and educational environment, academic hours				IW, academic hours	Total, academic hours
		Lect.	Pr.	Lab.	ICW		
	Dermatology						
1	The structure and function of the skin and mucous membranes of its appendages. The main pathological processes occurring in the skin and mucous membrane of the oral cavity, and their role in the formation of rash elements. Morphological elements of skin rashes. Examination technique for a dermatological and venereal patient. General and external treatment of dermatoses.	2		2		2,6	6,6

2	Pustular diseases (pyoderma). Dermatozoa (scabies and lice). Acne disease. Rosacea.			2		2	4
3	Fungal diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. Seborrheic dermatitis.	2		2		2	6
4	Viral diseases of the skin and mucous membranes (herpesvirus infections, papillomavirus infection, molluscum contagiosum).	2		2		2	6
5	Dermatitis and allergic dermatoses, toxidermia. Neuroallergic dermatoses.	2		2		3	7
6	Cheilitis. Precancerous diseases of the oral mucosa and the red border of the lips.	2		2		2	6
7	Dermatoses of a polyetiological nature: psoriasis, lichen planus, lichen rosacea, cystic dermatoses, Duhring's herpetiformis dermatitis.			2		2	4
8	Pigmented skin tumors. Malignant neoplasms of the skin: squamous cell skin cancer, Merkel cell cancer, skin melanoma.	2		2		2	6
	Venereology						
9	Syphilis is primary, secondary, tertiary, latent. Clinical manifestations of syphilis. Features of immunity. Alopecia and vitiligo in differential diagnosis of syphilitic alopecia and leukoderma. Serodiagnostics (RV, RPR, RPGA, RIF, ELISA, RIBT, IB) and CSF diagnosis of syphilis.	2		4		1	7
10	Congenital syphilis. Specific, non-specific, preventive, prophylactic, trial treatment of syphilis. Criteria for the cure of venous diseases. KSK. Prevention of venous diseases. Main orders of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of Russia and the Chuvash Republic.	2		4		1	7

11	Visceral syphilis. Neurosyphilis. Syphilis of the osteoarticular apparatus. Treatment. Basic principles and methods of treatment of venous patients.			3		2	5
12	STIs: gonorrhea, trichomoniasis, chlamydial infection, Reiter's disease, ureamicoplasma infection, bacterial vaginosis, genital herpes, infection caused by the human papillomavirus. STI treatment principles.			3		1	4
13	Final lesson. Test control of knowledge. Solving situational tasks.			2		1	3
14	Disease history				0,4		0,4
Total academic hours		16		32	0,4	23,6	72

4.3. Summary of the discipline (module), structured by sections (topics)

Раздел 1. Dermatology

Тема 1. The structure and function of the skin and mucous membranes of its appendages. The main pathological processes occurring in the skin and mucous membrane of the oral cavity, and their role in the formation of rash elements. Morphological elements of skin rashes. Examination technique for a dermatological and venereal patient. General and external treatment of dermatoses.

Лекционное занятие.

Лабораторное занятие.

Тема 2. Pustular diseases (pyoderma). Dermatozoa (scabies and lice). Acne disease. Rosacea.

Лабораторное занятие. Acne develops against the background of hyperproduction of sebum by hyperplastic sebaceous glands, or seborrhea, which can occur against the background of functional or organic endocrine disorders. Testosterone is the main hormone that enhances sebum secretion. It is to this sex hormone that there are receptors on the cell membrane of sebocytes. Interacting with a receptor on the surface of a cell that produces sebum, testosterone under the action of the enzyme 5-alpha reductase is converted into its active metabolite, dehydrotestosterone, which directly increases secretion production.

Тема 3. Fungal diseases of the skin and mucous membranes. Seborrheic dermatitis.

Лекционное занятие. In humans, dermatophytes affect the epidermis (mainly its stratum corneum, cleaving the keratin protein with the help of proteolytic enzymes), as well as skin appendages - hair (microsporums and trichophytos) and nails (trichophytos and

epidermophyton).

Лабораторное занятие. Dermatomycosis - infectious diseases caused by fungi of dermatophytes (22 types of trichophytons, 16 types of microsporums and 1 type of epidermophyton). Currently, a simple classification of human fungal diseases is used in clinical work, taking into account the depth of the lesion and the causative agent and includes 4 groups of dermatomycosis: keratomycosis, dermatophytosis, candidiasis, deep mycoses, as well as a "topical" classification, according to which dermatomycoses are divided according to the affected areas: head mycosis, mycosis of the body, mycosis of folds, mycosis of the feet and hands, mycosis of nails (onychomycosis).

Тема 4. Viral diseases of the skin and mucous membranes (herpesvirus infections, papillomavirus infection, molluscum contagiosum,

Лекционное занятие. Viral diseases of the skin and mucous membranes.

Of the 80 representatives of the herpesvirus family, 8 were isolated directly from humans. Similar biological properties made it possible to divide the entire variety of herpes viruses into 3 subfamilies - alpha, beta and gamma.

Лабораторное занятие. Herpesvirus infections are epidemically widespread in the human population, a variety of clinical forms, and a persistent course. These diseases are chronic, recurrent and are accompanied by depression of the immune system. In addition, severe learning and frequent relapses of herpesvirus infections can be a mark-Rami of increasing immunodeficiency.

Тема 5. Dermatitis and allergic dermatoses, toxidermia. Neuroallergic dermatoses.

Лекционное занятие. Dermatitis and allergic dermatoses. Toxidermia. Neuroallergic dermatoses.

Most often, allergic dermatitis is caused by detergents (washing powders, detergents and cleaning agents for dishes, etc.), dyes, synthetic resins, drugs (antibiotics, novocaine, sulfonamides, etc.), cosmetics, salts of chromium, nickel, cobalt, etc. etc. Allergic dermatitis develops after repeated skin contacts with an allergen, to which hypersensitivity is formed.

Лабораторное занятие. Allergic dermatitis. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Eczema. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Etiology, pathogenesis and clinical varieties of toxidermia. Treatment. The main toxicallergic syndromes. Quincke's edema, toxic epidermal necrolysis, exudative erythema multiforme.

Тема 6. Cheilitis. Precancerous diseases of the oral mucosa and the red border of the lips.

Лекционное занятие. Cheilitis. Precancerous diseases of the oral mucosa and the red border of the lips.

Simple contact cheilitis is caused by various obligate irritants of a physical and chemical nature. The physical factors causing this disease include high and low temperatures, electric current, friction, pressure, ionizing radiation, and chemical factors - acids and alkalis in high concentrations, salts of heavy metals, chemical warfare agents of skin blistering action, components of rocket fuel and other substances.

Лабораторное занятие. Cheilitis. Precancerous diseases of the oral mucosa and the red border of the lips. Skin neoplasms. Kaposi's angioretulosis.

Cheilitis. Classification. A group of true and symptomatic cheilitis. Contact cheilitis. Simple contact cheilitis. Allergic contact cheilitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Actinic cheilitis. Exfoliative cheilitis. Glandular cheilitis. Etiology

and pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Symptomatic cheilitis. Atonic cheilitis. Medication cheilitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Infectious cheilitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Lesions of the lips with various dermatoses. Cheilitis with hypovitaminosis.

Тема 7. Dermatoses of a polyetiological nature: psoriasis, lichen planus, lichen rosacea, cystic dermatoses, Duhring's herpetiformis dermatitis.

Лабораторное занятие. Lab 7.1

Dermatoses of a polyetiological nature: psoriasis, lichen planus, lichen rosacea. Psoriasis (squamous lichen): etiopathogenesis, clinical varieties, diagnostic phenomena, differential diagnosis, basics of therapy.

Lichen planus: etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis, basics of therapy.

Lab 7.2

Dermatoses of a polyetiological nature: psoriasis, lichen planus, lichen rosacea, cystic dermatoses, Dühring's dermatitis herpetiformis

True pemphigus: definition, etiopathogenesis, main clinical variants of the course, peculiarities of diagnosis (cytological studies, analysis of cystic fluid for eosinophils, characteristic symptoms), issues of therapy and prevention of complications. Dühring's dermatitis herpetiformis: definition, etiopathogenesis, main clinical manifestations, diagnostic features

(cytological studies, analysis of the gallbladder fluid for eosinophils, characteristic symptoms), issues of therapy and prevention of complications. Differential diagnosis of Duhring's dermatitis herpetiformis and true pemphigus with other cystic dermatoses.

Тема 8. Pigmented skin tumors. Malignant neoplasms of the skin: squamous cell skin cancer, Merkel cell cancer, skin melanoma.

Лекционное занятие. Malignant neoplasms of the skin: clamshell skin cancer, Merkel cell cancer, skin melanoma.

Ultraviolet radiation has physical, chemical and biological effects on the human body. At a wavelength of 400 nm to 320 nm, they are characterized by a weak biological effect; from 320 to 280 nm - act on the skin; from 280 nm to 200 nm - for tissue proteins and lipoids.

Лабораторное занятие. Pigmented skin tumors. Malignant neoplasms of the skin, mucous membranes and red border of the lips.

A type of malignant tumor that develops from pigment cells, melanocytes, is called melanoma. Melanocytes produce melanin, a dark pigment that determines the color of the skin and hair. Melanoma is one of three types of skin cancer (the other two are squamous cell skin cancer and basal cell carcinoma) and is considered the most dangerous of these diseases, since it very often recurs and gives metastases to other organs and tissues of the patient.

Раздел 2. Venereology

Тема 9. Syphilis is primary, secondary, tertiary, latent. Clinical manifestations of syphilis. Features of immunity. Alopecia and vitiligo in differential diagnosis of syphilitic alopecia and leukoderma. Serodiagnostics (RV, RPR, RPGA, RIF, ELISA, RIBT, IB) and CSF diagnosis of syphilis.

Лекционное занятие. Syphilis is primary, secondary, tertiary, latent. Clinical manifestations of syphilis.

Ricor identified four periods during syphilis - incubation, primary, secondary and

tertiary. However, in recent decades, there has been convincing evidence that the course of infection is not always accompanied by a regular change of periods. MV Milich came to the conclusion about the possibility of a prolonged asymptomatic course of syphilitic infection after infection, when the patient does not have early active manifestations of the disease, and serological reactions often remain negative.

Лабораторное занятие. The general course of syphilis. Primary syphilis. Secondary syphilis, Tertiary syphilis. Latent syphilis.

During the last decade, there has been an epidemic of syphilis in Russia (peak 1997-1998). At present, the indicator has decreased, but exceeds the 1991 level by 9 times. Considering that syphilis is a “great ape” that copies various diseases, a family doctor must present the clinical picture of a syphilitic infection in order to establish the correct diagnosis, prevent occupational infection and conduct anti-epidemic measures.

Тема 10. Congenital syphilis. Specific, non-specific, preventive, prophylactic, trial treatment of syphilis. Criteria for the cure of venous diseases. KSK. Prevention of venous diseases. Main orders of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of Russia and the Chuvash Republic.

Лекционное занятие. Congenital syphilis. Specific, non-specific, preventive, prophylactic, trial treatment of syphilis. Criteria for the cure of venous diseases. KSK. Prevention of venous diseases. Basic orders of the Ministry of Health and Social Security of Russia and the Chuvash Republic.

Congenital syphilis occurs as a result of infection of the fetus during pregnancy by the transplacental route from a mother with syphilis. A pregnant woman with syphilis can transmit *treponema pallidus* through the placenta from the 10th week of pregnancy, but usually intrauterine infection of the fetus occurs in the 4th ~ 5th month of pregnancy. Earlier than this period, neither *treponema* nor any changes characteristic of syphilis are found in the fruits. Adequate specific therapy for a sick mother, carried out in the first 4 months of pregnancy, prevents infection of the child.

Лабораторное занятие. Congenital syphilis. Basic principles of treatment and medical examination

After the epidemic of syphilis, the rate of congenital syphilis remains high (for the last 3 years there is no tendency to decrease it). Family doctors may witness not only its cutaneous manifestations, but hepatosplenomegaly, osteoperiostitis, meningitis, etc. You need to know these signs and tactics in this situation.

Тема 11. Visceral syphilis. Neurosyphilis. Syphilis of the osteoarticular apparatus. Treatment. Basic principles and methods of treatment of venous patients.

Лабораторное занятие. Visceral syphilis. Neurosyphilis. Syphilis of the osteoarticular apparatus. Treatment. Basic principles and methods of treatment of venous patients

Early forms of syphilis are completely curable if the patient is given therapy adequate to the stage and clinical form of the disease. In the treatment of late forms of the disease, in most cases, clinical recovery or process stabilization is observed. The curability of syphilis is confirmed by the results of long-term clinical observations of patients who have received full-fledged specific therapy: with the most thorough examination, they do not show any manifestations of the disease. Women who have received adequate treatment give birth to healthy children. In addition, the cases of reinfection that are frequently encountered at the present time testify in favor of the curability of syphilis.

Тема 12. STIs: gonorrhea, trichomoniasis, chlamydial infection, Reiter's disease,

ureamicoplasma infection, bacterial vaginosis, genital herpes, infection caused by the human papillomavirus. STI treatment principles.

Лабораторное занятие. Gonorrheal and non-gonorrheal diseases of the genitourinary tract - trichomoniasis, chlamydial infection, Reiter's disease, ureamicoplasma infection, candidiasis of the genitourinary system, bacterial vaginosis, genital herpes, infection caused by the human papillomavirus.

Etiology, pathogenesis, epidemiology and clinical picture of urogenital sexually transmitted infections; modern methods of laboratory diagnostics of this group of diseases; principles of therapy and prevention of urogenital sexually transmitted infections

Тема 13. Final lesson. Test control of knowledge. Solving situational tasks.

Лабораторное занятие. Final lesson. Test control of knowledge. Solving situational tasks. Patient supervision.

During supervision, the student learns to correctly collect anamnesis, describe healthy skin and morphological elements, make a preliminary diagnosis, differentiate dermatosis with diseases similar to rash elements, prescribe treatment for a specific patient, based on the expected etiopathogenesis.

5. Educational technologies

To implement the competence-based approach in the study of the discipline (module), extensive use of active and interactive methods of conducting classes in the educational process is provided:

In accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard for the implementation of a competence-based approach in teaching a discipline (module), extensive use of active and interactive methods of conducting classes is provided in the educational process:

lectures – an interactive form of conducting classes can be used to present new material, namely, analysis of forecasting models, discussion of current research papers;

seminar-type classes are for practical assimilation of the material in order to form solid theoretical knowledge and practical skills in future specialists;

the use of multimedia tools – to improve the quality of perception of the studied material;

supervised homework – to encourage students to work independently;

control works – for the current certification and assessment of the degree of assimilation of the material passed by students.

6. Forms of control and types of evaluation materials for the discipline (module)

Intermediate attestation - evaluation of intermediate and final results of training in the discipline (module).

6.1. Sample list of questions for the credit test

not provided.

6.2. Sample list of questions for the examination

1. Patriotic dermatology, history development and the main directions. Outstanding domestic dermatovenerologists: A. G. Polotebnov, T. P. Pavlov, ABOUT. N. Podvysotskaya. L. AND. Pospelov, P. IN. Nikolsky. (PC-1)

2. Medical psychology, as system action doctor and as ethical category. (PC-1)

3. Anatomy histology, physiology skin and mucous shell. Characteristic and functional significance each layer. (PC-1)

4. Appendages skin. Structure greasy and sweat glands: varieties, functions. Structure hair follicle and nail plates. (PC-1)

5. Functions skin (specific and non-specific): neuroreceptor, thermoregulatory,

secretory-excretory, respiratory, resorptive, protective, immunological, pigment-forming. (PC-1)

6. Primary morphological elements. Primary morphological the elements (spot, papule, blister, tubercle, node, bubble, bubble, abscess): definition, characteristic, the way regression, clinical examples. (PC-1)

7. Secondary morphological the elements (secondary spots, flake, crust, erosion, ulcer, abrasion, crack, scar, cicatricial atrophy, lichenification, vegetation): definition, characteristic, the way regression, clinical examples. (PC-1)

8. Pathohistological changes in epidermis: hyperkeratosis, parakeratosis, acanthosis, granulosus, dyskeratosis, acantholysis. Clinical examples. Types serous inflammation in epidermis: vacuolar, balancing degeneration, spongiosis. Characteristic, clinical examples. (PC-1)

9. Pathomorphologic histological changes in dermis: spicy and chronic inflammation, edema dermis, papillomatosis, infectious granuloma. (PC-1)

10. The basics diagnostics dermatoses and defeat mucous oral cavity. Methodology survey dermatological sick (special status) and sick from defeat mucous oral cavity. (PC-1)

11. Methods research skin and mucous in dermatology (dermatological tests in diagnostics some skin diseases and diseases mucous oral cavities (psoriasis, red flat lichen, pemphigus, tuberculosis, neurodermatitis, red lupus and etc.). (PC-1)

12. Historical intelligence, stages in venereology. Patriotic venereology. Venereology in Soviet period. (PC-1)

13. Classification venereal diseases in the world. (PC-1)

14. Tropical treponematosis (Yaws, Pint, Bejel): general characteristic, diagnostics. (PC-1)

15. Epidemiology venereal diseases: socio-economic and biomedical factors. (PC-1)

16. Syphilis - general biological definition, classification syphilis. (PC-1, PC-6)

17. Causative agent syphilis, his morphological and biological properties, shape survival, differential diagnostics pale treponema, methods detection, influence factors. Experimental syphilis. (PC-1, PC-6)

18. Immunity at syphilis, features immunity I, II, III periods syphilis. Reinfection. Superinfection. (PC-1, PC-6)

19. A source and conditions infestations syphilis. (PC-1, PC-6)

20. Deviation from classic currents syphilis. (PC-1, PC-6)

21. General pathology primary period syphilis. (PC-1, PC-6)

22. Solid chancre: general characteristic, varieties, complicated chancres, atypical chancres, differential diagnostics. (PC-1, PC-6)

23. General pathology secondary period syphilis. Roseous, papular, pustular syphilis - varieties, differential diagnostics. Leucoderma, alopecia - etiopathogenesis, differential diagnostics. (PC-1, PC-6)

24. Regional scleradenitis, polyadenitis at syphilis. Timing occurrence, clinic. (PC-1, PC-6)

25. General characteristic tertiary period syphilis. Papulose, gummy si-filids - varieties, differential diagnostics. (PC-1, PC-6)

26. Defeat mucous at I, II, III periods syphilis. (PC-1, PC-6)

27. Hidden syphilis. Etiopathogenesis, diagnostics, classification (early, late, ignorant). False positive reactions in venereology. (PC-1, PC-6)

28. Neurosyphilis: early and late. Etiopathogenesis, diagnostics, classification. (PC-1, PC-6)

29. Visceral syphilis I, II, III periods syphilis. (PC-1, PC-6)

30. Syphilis osteoarticular apparatus. (PC-1, PC-6)

31. General pathology congenital syphilis. (PC-1, PC-6)

32. Syphilis fetus and placenta. (PC-1, PC-6)

33. General pathology early congenital syphilis. (PC-1, PC-6)
34. General pathology late congenital syphilis. (PC-1, PC-6)
35. Serodiagnostics syphilis (non-specific - reaction Wasserman, RPR and specific - REEF, IFA, RPGA, IB). Clinical value seroreaction on syphilis. (PC-1, PC-6)
36. Liquid diagnostics syphilis, testimony to spinal puncture. (PC-1, PC-6)
37. The basics therapy dermatoses (antihistamines, hyposensitizing, detoxification facilities, vitamin therapy and etc.). Local therapy (keratolytic and keratoplastic facilities at outward treatment dermatoses; lotions: mechanism testimony, technique applications; shaken suspensions, pastes, ointments, creams in therapy dermatoses: mechanism actions, testimony, technique applications; antipruritic facilities in outward treatment dermatoses). PUVA therapy. (PC-1, PC-6)
38. Pyoderma: general characteristic and classification. (PC-1, PC-6)
39. Staphyloiderma: sharp and chronic shape (ostiofolliculitis, sycosis, furuncle, carbuncle, hydradenitis and etc.). (PC-1, PC-6)
40. Streptoderma: sharp and chronic shape (impetigo: streptococcal, bullous, slit-like, plain lichen, impetigo nail rollers; streptococcal intertrigo; ecthyma: ordinary, boring; chronic superficial diffuse streptoderma). (PC-1, PC-6)
41. Nodal questions medical mycology, classification mycoses. (PC-1, PC-6)
42. Keratomycosis (pityrius lichen): etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, principles treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
43. Epidermophytosis large folds: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, principles treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
44. Epidermophytosis Stop: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, principles treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
45. Rubromycosis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, principles treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
46. Microsporia: pathogens, sources, the way transmission, clinic, diagnostics, principles treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
47. Trichophytosis (superficial and chronic, infiltrative-suppurative forms): pathogens, a source, the way transmission, clinic, diagnostics, principles treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
48. Candidiasis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnostics, principles treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
49. Scabies: etiology, epidemiology, clinic, diagnostics, principles and methods treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
50. Pediculosis: etiology, epidemiology, clinic, principles and methods treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
51. Dermatitis: plain contact, allergic, allergic defeat slime-wait oral cavity. General characteristic, differential diagnostics, principles treatment. (PC-1, PC-6)
52. Toxidermia (fixed erythema, disease Lyell, syndrome Stevens-Johnson and etc.): definition, etiopathogenesis, clinic, principles treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
53. Hives: classification, etiopathogenesis, clinic, principles treatment, prophylaxis relapses. Edema Quincke: etiopathogenesis, clinic, rendering the first help. (PC-1, PC-6)
54. Cutaneous itching: etiopathogenesis, differential diagnostics. (PC-1, PC-6)
55. Atopic dermatitis (diffuse neurodermatitis): definition, etiopathogenesis, clinical characteristic stages process, principles therapy. (PC-1, PC-6)
56. Eczema: etiopathogenesis, classification, features clinics, principles general and local treatment. (PC-1, PC-6)
57. Pruritus: etiopathogenesis, classification, clinic, principles treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
58. Psoriasis (scaly lichen): etiopathogenesis, clinical varieties, diagnostic phenomena, basics therapy. (PC-1, PC-6)

59. Red flat lichen: etiopathogenesis, clinical varieties, defeat mucous oral cavities, basics therapy. (PC-1, PC-6)
60. Red lupus: etiopathogenesis, classification, clinic, defeat mucous oral cavities, diagnostics, treatment, medical examination. (PC-1, PC-6)
61. Scleroderma: etiopathogenesis, clinical varieties, treatment, medical examination. (PC-1, PC-6)
62. True pemphigus: etiopathogenesis, varieties, clinic, defeat slime-wait oral cavities, methods diagnostics, treatment, medical examination. (PC-1, PC-6)
63. Herpetiform dermatitis Duhring: etiopathogenesis. clinic, defeat slime-wait oral cavities, diagnostics, treatment, medical examination. (PC-1, PC-6)
64. Pink lichen Gibert: etiopathogenesis, general characteristic. (PC-1, PC-6)
65. Multiform exudative erythema: etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, treatment, prevention relapses. (PC-1, PC-6)
66. Viral dermatoses (herpes - plain, shingles; warts, contagious shellfish): etiology, pathogenesis, general characteristic, principles treatment, questions prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
67. Vasculitis skin: etiopathogenesis, classification (superficial shape - benign pigmentary vasculitis Shamberg, hemorrhagic vasculitis Schönlein-Henoch, allergic vasculitis Ruiter, nodular-necrotic vasculitis; deep shape - knotty erythema), clinical manifestations, principles therapy, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
68. Seborrhea: etiopathogenesis, classification, general characteristic, complications, principles therapy and prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
69. Vulgar acne. Pink acne. Etiopathogenesis, clinical stages, principles treatment. (PC-1, PC-6)
70. Alopecia: etiopathogenesis, clinical varieties, differential diagnostics and principles treatment. (PC-1, PC-6)
71. Diseases skin, related from breaking pigmented exchange (hyperchromia and hypochromia). (PC-1, PC-6)
72. Neoplasms skin - benign and malignant forms. (PC-1, PC-6)
73. Diseases skin, related from breaking exchange substances (amyloidosis skin, lipoid necrobiosis, calcification skin) and from breaking exchange vitamins (A, FROM, PP, group IN). (PC-1, PC-6)
74. Heilit (own and symptomatic) general characteristic. (PC-1, PC-6)
75. Precancerous diseases red fringes lips, and mucous oral cavities (disease Bowen, hyperkeratosis lips, cheilitis, leukoplakia, cutaneous horn, keratoacanthomas). (PC-1, PC-6)
76. Specific, preventive, preventive and trial anti-syphilitic treatment. (PC-1, PC-6)
77. Clinical examination and criteria cure syphilis - clinico-serological the control syphilis. Seroresistance at syphilis. (PC-1, PC-6)
78. Prevention syphilis: public and individual. Role points personal prevention in preventing infestations syphilis. Documents on veins. sick. (PC-1, PC-6)
79. HIV infection one etiopathogenesis, epidemiology, characteristic pathogen, immune violations, laboratory diagnostics. (PC-1, PC-6)
80. HIV infection - classification, clinic, defeat skin and mucous membranes, treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)
81. Gonorrhea: classification, etiopathogenesis, characteristic pathogen, shape survival gonococcus, laboratory diagnostics gonorrhea. (PC-1, PC-6)
82. Torpid gonorrhea - etiopathogenesis, features diagnostics, complications, principles treatment. (PC-1, PC-6)
83. Extragenital gonorrhea. Disseminated gonorrhea. (PC-1, PC-6)
84. Gonorrhea: principles treatment, criterion healing. (PC-1, PC-6)
85. Trichomoniasis - etiopathogenesis, characteristic pathogen, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, principles treatment, criterion healing. (PC-1, PC-6)
86. Chlamydia - etiopathogenesis. characteristic pathogen. clinic. laboratory

diagnostics, principles treatment, criterion healing. (PC-1, PC-6)

87. Disease Reiter. (PC-1, PC-6)

88. Ureaplasma infection - etiopathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, principles treatment, criterion healing. (PC-1, PC-6)

89. Bacterial vaginosis - etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, principles treatment. (PC-1, PC-6)

90. Urogenital candidiasis - etiopathogenesis, clinic, laboratory diagnostics, principles treatment, criterion healing. (PC-1, PC-6)

91. Genital herpes - etiopathogenesis, laboratory diagnostics, clinic, complications, principles treatment. (PC-1, PC-6)

92. Pointed condylomas (HPV infection) - etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, complications, methods treatment, prevention. (PC-1, PC-6)

93. Non-gonorrheal urethritis (venereal and non-venereal origin) - bacterial, mycotic, viral urethritis at men, diagnostics, principles conducting sick. (PC-1, PC-6)

94. Non-venereal illness genital organs, in plan differential diagnostics from erosive and ulcerative defects genitals. (PC-1, PC-6)

95. Prevention venereal diseases: in state scale, individual. (PC-1, PC-6)

6.3. Suggested themes of term papers (projects)

not provided.

6.4. Suggested themes of term projects

not provided.

6.5. Suggested topics of calculation and graphic works

1. Professional dermatoses

2. Viral dermatoses.

3. Pyoderma: general characteristic and classification.

4. Staphyloiderma: sharp and chronic shape (ostiofolliculitis, sycosis, furuncle, carbuncle, hydradenitis and etc.).

5. Streptoderma: sharp and chronic shape (impetigo: streptococcal, bullous, slit-like, plain lichen, impetigo nail rollers; streptococcal intertrigo; ecthyma: ordinary, boring; chronic superficial diffuse streptoderma).

6. Keratomycosis (pityrioid lichen).

7. Epidermophytosis large folds.

8. Epidermophytosis Stop.

9. Rubromycosis.

10. Microsporia.

11. Candidiasis.

12. Scabies.

13. Pediculosis.

14. Dermatitis.

15. Toxidermia (fixed erythema, disease Lyell, syndrome Stevens-Johnson and etc.).

16. Hives.

17. Cutaneous itching.

18. Atopic dermatitis (diffuse neurodermatitis).

19. Eczema.

20. Itching

21. Psoriasis (scaly lichen).
22. Red flat lichen.
23. Discoid red lupus.
24. Scleroderma.
25. True pemphigus.
26. Herpetiform dermatitis Duhring
27. Pink lichen Gibert.
28. Multiform exudative erythema.
29. Viral dermatoses (herpes - plain, shingles; warts, contagious shellfish): etiology, pathogenesis, general characteristic, principles treatment, questions prevention.
30. Vasculitis skin.
31. Seborrhea.
32. Vulgar acne.
33. Alopecia.
34. Diseases skin, related from breaking pigmented exchange (hyperchromia and hypochromia).
35. Heilit (own and symptomatic)
36. Gonorrhea.
37. Trichomoniasis
38. Chlamydia.
39. Ureaplasma infection.
40. Bacterial vaginosis.
41. Genital herpes.
42. Pointed condylomas (HPV infection).
43. Diseases skin, related from breaking vitamin exchange.

7. Educational, methodological, informational and software support of the discipline (module)

The electronic catalog and electronic information resources provided by the scientific library of the FSBEI of HE "I. N. Ulianov Chuvash State University" are available at the link <http://library.chuvsu.ru/>

7.1. Regulatory documents, standards and rules

1. Federal Law of the Russian Federation of November 21, 2011 N 323-FZ "On the basics of protecting the health of citizens in the Russian Federation"
2. Federal Law of the Russian Federation of March 30, 1999 No. 52-FZ "On the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population"
3. Federal law of 7.02. 1992 N 2300-1 "On Protection of Consumer Rights" (as amended by the Federal Law of January 9, 1996 N 2-FZ) (as amended on July 13, 2015)
4. Federal Law of November 29, 2010 N 326-FZ "On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation"
5. Federal Law of July 27, 2006 No. 152-FZ "On Personal Data" (with amendments that entered into force on September 1, 2015.)
6. Federal Law No. 149-FZ dated July 27, 2006 "On Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection" (as amended as of December 31, 2014) (version effective from September 1, 2015)
7. Federal Law of May 2, 2006 No. 59-FZ "On the procedure for considering applications from citizens of the Russian Federation"
8. Federal Law of August 15, 1996 No. 114-FZ "On the procedure for leaving the Russian Federation and entering the Russian Federation" (as amended on July 13, 2015) (version effective from October 1, 2015)
9. Federal Law No. 115-FZ of July 25, 2002 "On the Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation" (as amended as of July 13, 2015) (version effective from July 24, 2015)
10. Federal Law No. 38-FZ of March 30, 1995 "On the Prevention of Disease Caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) in the Russian Federation" (as amended on March 12, 2015)
11. Decree of the Government of the Russian Federation of December 1, 2004 N 715 "On approval of the list of socially significant diseases and the list of diseases that pose a danger to others"
12. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of May 7, 2012 No. 598 "On improving the state policy in the field of healthcare"
13. Decree of the President of the Russian Federation "On Approval of the List of Confidential Information" No. 188 of March 6, 1997 (as amended by Decree of the President of the Russian Federation of September 23, 2005 No. 1111) (as amended on July 13, 2015)
14. Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation dated November 15, 2012 No. 924n "On approval of the procedure for providing medical care to the population in the profile "dermatovenereology"
15. Order of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation of May 2, 2012 No. 441n "On approval of the procedure for issuing certificates and medical reports by medical organizations";
16. Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation of July 30, 2001 N 291 "On measures to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted infections" (as amended on November 15, 2001).

7.2. Recommended basic educational and methodological literature

No item	Name
1	

7.3. Recommended supplementary educational and methodological literature

No item	Name
1	

7.4. List of resources of the "Internet" information and telecommunication network

№ item	Name	Link to the resource
1		

7.5. Software, professional databases, information and reference systems, electronic educational resources and electronic library systems

Software, professional databases, information and reference systems provided by the Informatization Department of the FSBEI of HE "I.N. Ulianov Chuvash State University" are available for download at the link <http://ui.chuvsu.ru> //. The Unified Register of Russian programs for electronic computers and databases, including freely distributed ones, is available at the link reestr.minsvyaz.ru/reestr /.

7.5.1. Licensed and freely distributed software

Microsoft Windows operating System and/or Unix-like operating system and/or mobile operating system;

Office software packages:

Microsoft Office and/or LibreOffice

and (or) OpenOffice and (or) analogues;

Browsers, including Yandex.Browser.

List of software:

7.5.2. Lists of professional databases and (or) information reference systems and (or) electronic library systems and (or) electronic educational resources

8. Material and technical support of the discipline

Classrooms for lecture-type classes in the discipline are equipped with a teacher's automated workplace consisting of: a personal computer/laptop, multimedia equipment with a screen and (or) SMART interactive whiteboard/SMART TV.

The premises for students' independent work are equipped with computer equipment enabling to connect to the Internet and provide access to the electronic information and educational environment of the FSBEI of HE "I.N. Ulianov Chuvash State University".

№ item	Lesson type	Brief description and characteristics of the composition of installations, measuring and diagnostic equipment, computer equipment and experimental automation tools
1		

9. Means of adapting the discipline teaching to the needs of persons with physical conditions

If necessary, persons with physical conditions can be offered one of the following options for perceiving information, taking into account their individual psychophysical characteristics:

- 1) using e-learning and distance learning technologies.
- 2) using special equipment (enginery) and software in accordance with the students' health restrictions in the Training Centers for Persons with Disabilities and Physical Conditions (hereinafter referred to as special needs) available at the university.

In the course of training, if necessary, the following conditions are provided for persons with visual, hearing and musculoskeletal disorders:

- for persons with visual impairments: educational and methodological materials in printed form in enlarged font; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file (conversion of educational materials into audio format); in printed form in Braille; individual consultations involving a tactile interpreter; individual assignments and consultations.
- for people with hearing impairments: educational and methodological materials in printed form; in the form of an electronic document; video materials with subtitles; individual consultations involving a sign language interpreter; individual assignments and consultations.
- for persons with disorders of the musculoskeletal system: educational and methodological materials in printed form; in the form of an electronic document; in the form of an audio file; individual assignments and consultations.

10. Guidelines for students to perform independent work

The purpose of the student's independent work (IW) is to consolidate the theoretical knowledge gained and to acquire practical skills in using and performing research of algorithms and data structures when designing application software programs. IW includes independent study of educational issues, preparation for laboratory classes, performing calculation and graphic work, preparation for a test and an exam.

The list of questions and tasks for independent work to prepare for laboratory classes is given in the corresponding methodological instructive regulations in the description of each laboratory work.

The list of questions and tasks for independent work to carry out calculation and graphic work is given in the relevant methodological instructive regulations.

Independent work of students is an integral part of the educational process. The goal of independent work is to prepare a modern competent specialist and develop abilities and skills for continuous self-education and professional development.

The implementation of this goal involves the solution of the following tasks:

- high-quality development of theoretical material in the studied discipline, deepening and expanding theoretical knowledge in order to apply it at the level of intersubject connections;
- systematization and consolidation of the obtained theoretical knowledge and practical skills;
- the formation of skills in the search and use of normative, legal, reference and special literature, as well as other sources of information;
- development of cognitive abilities and activity, creative initiative, independence,

responsibility and organization;

- the formation of independence of thought, the ability for self-development, self-education, self-improvement and self-realization;
- development of research skills;
- formation of the ability to solve practical problems (in professional activity), using the acquired knowledge, abilities and skills.

Independent work of students on the course "Dermatovenereology" is a necessary component of specialist training.

Extracurricular independent work - planned educational, educational and research, research work of students, performed during extracurricular time on the assignment and with the methodological guidance of the teacher, but without his direct participation. The purpose of students' independent work is to master fundamental knowledge, skills and abilities of work in practical health care.

Students should rely mainly on the knowledge and skills gained in lectures and laboratory classes. This provides the necessary basis for further in-depth study of other disciplines. However, this knowledge needs to be intensified.

Forms of students' independent work, provided for by the discipline:

- Preparation for laboratory studies;
- Independent study of educational issues;
- Performing computational and graphic work (case history);
- Exam preparation.

For self-preparation for laboratory studies, studying educational questions, preparing for an exam, the following sources can be recommended:

- lecture notes and laboratory materials;
- educational literature of the corresponding profile.

Execution of a written assignment for the work performed (solution of a clinical situational problem) in accordance with the requirements. A written report on the performed laboratory work should contain the following information:

- title of the work and information about the author of the report (course, name, surname);
- allocation of leading syndromes (clinical, laboratory, instrumental);
- statement of preliminary and clinical diagnoses;
- drawing up a plan for additional laboratory and instrumental examination;
- interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental research;
- drawing up a treatment program: conservative (non-drug and medication), prophylactic and determination of indications for surgical treatment;
- Bibliography.

The main stages of self-study of educational issues:

1. Initial acquaintance with the material of the studied topic according to the text of the textbook, maps, additional literature.
2. Highlighting the main thing in the studied material, drawing up the usual short notes.
3. Selection of reference signals for the given text in the form of separate words, definite signs, graphs, figures.
4. Thinking over a schematic way of coding knowledge, using a different font, etc.
5. Drawing up a reference outline.

Methodical recommendations for the implementation of computational and graphic work (case history)

11. Methodological instructive regulations for students studying the discipline (module)

lessons are not provided

11.1. Methodological instructive regulations for preparing for seminar-type classes

lessons are not provided

11.2. Methodological instructive regulations for preparing for an examination

The exam aims to evaluate the student's work for a certain course: the theoretical knowledge gained, its strength, the development of logical and theoretical thinking, the acquisition of independent work skills, the ability to analyze and synthesize the knowledge gained. The exam is conducted orally on tickets approved by the head of the department. The exam ticket includes three questions and tasks. The wording of the questions coincides with the wording of the list of questions brought to the attention of students one month before the examination session. In the process of preparing for the exam, a pre-examination consultation is organized for all study groups. The result of the exam is expressed by the rating "excellent", "good", "satisfactory". In order to clarify the assessment, the examiner can ask no more than one or two additional questions that do not go beyond the requirements of the work program. An additional question means a question that is not related to the subject of the ticket questions.

11.3. Methodological instructive regulations for preparing for a test

lessons are not provided

11.4. Methodological instructive regulations for performing computational and graphical

CASE HISTORY DIAGRAM

Title page.

General (passport) information about the patient.

Complaints of the patient in connection with the underlying disease.

Disease history.

Anamnesis of life.

Family history.

Objective examination of the patient: a) general condition;

b) dermatological status.

Plan of laboratory examination of the patient: results of laboratory tests and functional tests.

Diagnosis: preliminary, differential, clinical.

Etiology and pathogenesis of the disease.

Treatment of a given disease in general and a particular patient in particular.

Observation diary.

Epicrisis, prognosis.

List of used literature.

Date of delivery to the teacher.

Teacher review.

Grade.

DISEASE HISTORY

Receipt date.

Dropped out.

Transferred (where).

Surname, name, patronymic of the patient.

Age.

Address.

Place of work. work performed or position.

Diagnosis:
a) the referring medical institution;
b) upon admission;
c) clinical diagnosis, date of its establishment;
d) at discharge: main, concomitant, complications. The outcome of the disease (recovery, improvement, no change, deterioration, death).
Ability to work (restored, temporarily lost, sent for outpatient treatment)

11.5. Methodological instructive regulations for performing a control work

lessons are not provided

11.6. Methodological instructive regulations for performing a course work (project)

lessons are not provided

List of additions and changes

The name and details (if any) of the document attached to the Working Program of the discipline (module) containing the text of updates	Department's decision		Full name of department head:
	Date	Protocol №	