Federal state budgetary educational institute of the higher education

 «Orenburg state medical university» of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation»

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**FOR THE TEACHER**

**ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE STUDY OF THE DISCIPLINE**

Infectious diseases

majoring in (specialty)

31.05.01 General Medicine (Faculty of Foreign Students)

It is part of the main professional educational program of higher education majoring in (specialty)

31.05.01 General Medicine (Faculty of Foreign Students), approved by the Academic Council of

the FSBEI HE ORGMU of the Ministry of Health of Russia

protocol №8 from «25» March 2016

Orenburg

**1. Methodological recommendations for the lecture course**

**Module. 1 Intestinal infections**

**Lecture 1.**

**Topic: typhoid fever, paratyphoid**

Objective: To form students' understanding of the etiology and epidemiology of typhoid fever, its pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

Abstract of the lecture The lecture reveals the relevance of typhoid fever in modern conditions; the concepts of the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients are given.

The following questions are considered: Definition. Characteristics of the pathogen, antigenic structure, resistance in the environment. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Epidemiological features of typhoid fever at the present stage. Pathogenesis of typhoid fever. Morphological changes in a thin cat at different stages of the disease. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Stages of the disease, clinical manifestations. Features of the course of classical and modern typhoid fever. Complications. Forecast. Methods of laboratory diagnostics, their significance, rules for collecting material for research. Differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy, the choice of antibacterial drugs, the duration of use. Pathogenetic treatment. Emergency care for infectious and toxic shock, intestinal perforation, intestinal bleeding. Statement rules. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active.

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 2.**

**Topic:** salmonellosis

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology, salmonellosis, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

The lecture reveals the relevance of salmonellosis in modern conditions, identifies the differences in the etiological classification of salmonellosis for English-speaking countries and the Russian Federation( RF); gives the concept of epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with salmonellosis.

The following issues are considered: Salmonellosis. Definition. Etiological structure of salmonella infection at the present stage in the Russian Federation and the Russian Federation. India. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Characteristics of clinical forms. Complications. Forecast. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy. Pathogenetic therapy. Rehydration, detoxification therapy. Symptomatic therapy Discharge procedure. The main directions of prevention of salmonellosis on the example of the Russian Federation.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 3.**

**Topic:** food toxic infection

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology and epidemiology of food toxicoinfections( PTI), pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

Abstract of the lecture: The lecture reveals the relevance of intestinal infections in modern conditions; the concept of etiology, epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with food toxicoinfections is given.

The following issues are considered: The relevance of intestinal infections in modern conditions. Definition of PTI. Etiology of food toxicoinfections. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Characteristics of clinical forms. Complications. Forecast. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy, the order of its appointment. Pathogenetic therapy. Rehydration, detoxification therapy. Symptomatic therapy. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active.

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 4.**

**Topic:** bacillary dysentery, amoebiasis

Purpose: to form students' knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis of shigellosis, the main diagnostic criteria of this disease, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention. To form students ' knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis of amoebiasis, the main diagnostic criteria of this disease, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention.

Abstract of the lecture: Shigellosis. Amoebiasis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Criteria for the diagnosis of these infections. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Emergency measures. Anti-epidemic measures. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used at the lecture: information-receptive, problem-based presentation of the studied material

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation);

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 5.**

**Topic:** escherichiosis

Purpose: to form students ' knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis of Escherichia coliosis, the main diagnostic criteria of this disease, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention.

Abstract of the lecture: Shigellosis – EPKP, EIKP, ETKP, EGKP, EAKP. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Emergency measures. Anti-epidemic measures. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used at the lecture: information-receptive, problem-based presentation of the material being studied

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation);

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 6.**

**Topic:** yersiniosis, pseudotuberculosis

Purpose: to form students ' knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis of yersiniasis infection, the main diagnostic criteria of this disease, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention.

Abstract of the lecture: Intestinal yersiniosis, pseudotuberculosis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Emergency measures. Anti-epidemic measures. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used at the lecture: information-receptive, problem-based presentation of the material being studied

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation);

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop

**Lecture 7.**

**Topic:** viral diarrhea

Purpose: to form students ' knowledge on the etiology, pathogenesis of intestinal infections of viral etiology, on the support and diagnostic criteria of these diseases, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention.

Abstract of the lecture: Viral intestinal infections-rotavirus infection, norovirus infection, calicivirus infection, astravirus infection. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Emergency measures. Anti-epidemic measures. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used at the lecture: information-receptive, problem-based presentation of the material being studied

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation);

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 8.**

**Topic:** cholera

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology of cholera, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

The lecture reveals the relevance of cholera in modern conditions, identifies the differences in the etiological classification of cholera for English-speaking countries and the Russian Federation( RF); gives the concept of epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with cholera.

The following issues are considered: Cholera. Definition.Etiology. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Characteristics of clinical forms. Complications. Forecast. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy. Pathogenetic therapy. Rehydration, detoxification therapy. Symptomatic therapy Discharge procedure. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 9.**

**Topic:** botulism

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology of botulism, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

The lecture reveals the relevance of botulism in modern conditions, identifies the differences in the etiological classification of botulism for English-speaking countries and the Russian Federation( RF); gives the concept of epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with botulism.

The following issues are considered: Botulism. Definition. Etiology. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Characteristics of clinical forms. Complications. Forecast. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy. Pathogenetic therapy. Symptomatic therapy Discharge procedure. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Module 2. Natural focal diseases**

**Lecture 10.**

**Topic:** (plague)

Purpose: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology of plague, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

Abstract of the lecture The lecture reveals the relevance of the plague in modern conditions, defines the differences in the etiological classification for English-speaking countries and the Russian Federation( RF); gives the concept of epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with plague.

The following issues are considered: Plague. Definition. Etiology. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Characteristics of clinical forms. Complications. Forecast. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy. Pathogenetic therapy. Symptomatic therapy Discharge procedure. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 11.**

**Topic:** (tularemia)

Objective:To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology oftularemia, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

Abstract of the lecture The lecture reveals the relevance of tularemia in modern conditions, identifies the differences in the etiological classification for English-speaking countries and the Russian Federation( RF); gives the concept of epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with plague.

The following issues are considered: Tularemia. Definition. Etiology. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Characteristics of clinical forms. Complications. Forecast. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy. Pathogenetic therapy. Symptomatic therapy Discharge procedure. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 12.**

**Topic:** brucellosis

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology of tularemia, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

Abstract of the lecture The lecture reveals the relevance of tularemia in modern conditions, identifies the differences in the etiological classification for English-speaking countries and the Russian Federation( RF); gives the concept of epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with plague.

The following issues are considered: Tularemia. Definition. Etiology. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Characteristics of clinical forms. Complications. Forecast. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy. Pathogenetic therapy. Symptomatic therapy Discharge procedure. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 13.**

**Topic:** (anthrax)

Objective:To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology oftularemia, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

Abstract of the lecture The lecture reveals the relevance of tularemia in modern conditions, identifies the differences in the etiological classification for English-speaking countries and the Russian Federation( RF); gives the concept of epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with plague.

The following issues are considered: Tularemia. Definition. Etiology. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Characteristics of clinical forms. Complications. Forecast. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy. Pathogenetic therapy. Symptomatic therapy Discharge procedure. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 14.**

**Topic:**(tick-borne encephalitis)

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care for tick-borne encephalitis.

Abstract of the lecture: The lecture gives the concept of etiology, epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment, emergency care in patients with tick-borne encephalitis.

The following questions are considered: The concept of tick-borne infections. Ticks as a source of infection. The life cycle of ixodid ticks. Etiology, characteristics of tick-borne encephalitis virus (TBEV), types of viruses. Characteristics of natural foci. Epidemiology. Sources of infection, mechanisms, and transmission routes. Seasonality. Susceptibility and immunity. Pathogenesis of tick-borne encephalitis. Clinical classification. The clinical picture of the disease depends on the form of infection. Possible complications. Differential diagnosis. The importance of epidemiological and clinical data in diagnostics. Laboratory diagnostics. Treatment of tick-borne encephalitis, depending on the severity and clinical form of the disease. Emergency care. Etiotropic, pathogenetic, and symptomatic therapy. Forecast. Follow-up after an infection. Non-specific prevention of tick-borne infections. Vaccination against tick-borne encephalitis.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 15.**

**Topic:** (rabies)

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology of rabies, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

Abstract of the lecture The lecture reveals the relevance of rabies in modern conditions, defines the differences in the etiological classification for English-speaking countries and the Russian Federation( RF); gives the concept of epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with rabies.

The following issues are considered: Rabies. Definition. Etiology. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Characteristics of clinical forms. Complications. Forecast. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy. Pathogenetic therapy. Symptomatic therapy Discharge procedure. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Module 3. Other infectious diseases**

**Lecture 16.**

**Topic:** (poliomyelitis)

Purpose: to form students ' knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis of polio, the main diagnostic criteria of this disease, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention.

Abstract of the lecture: Polio. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Emergency measures. Anti-epidemic measures. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used at the lecture: information-receptive, problem-based presentation of the material being studied

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation);

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 16.**

**Topic:** (leptospirosis)

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology of rabies, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

Abstract of the lecture The lecture reveals the relevance of rabies in modern conditions, defines the differences in the etiological classification for English-speaking countries and the Russian Federation( RF); gives the concept of epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with rabies.

The following issues are considered: Rabies. Definition. Etiology. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Characteristics of clinical forms. Complications. Forecast. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy. Pathogenetic therapy. Symptomatic therapy Discharge procedure. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 17.**

**Topic:** (spotted fever)

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care for typhus.

Abstract of the lecture: The lecture gives the concept of etiology, epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment, emergency care in patients with typhus.

The following questions are considered: Etiology. Characteristics of the causative agent of typhus. Epidemiology. Sources of infection, mechanisms, routes, and factors of transmission. The connection between typhus and pediculosis. Lice, types of lice, life cycle. Seasonality of infection. The peculiarity of the spread of typhus in the modern world. Susceptibility and immunity. Pathogenesis of typhus. Clinical picture, periods of the disease. Possible complications. Brill-Zinser disease, features of the clinical course. Differential diagnosis. The importance of epidemiological and clinical data in diagnostics. Laboratory diagnostics. Treatment of typhus. Etiotropic, pathogenetic, and symptomatic therapy. Forecast. Follow-up after an infection. Non-specific prevention of typhus and pediculosis. Treatment of pediculosis. Vaccination against typhus.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 19.**

**Topic:** (malaria)

Purpose: to form students ' knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis of malaria, the main diagnostic criteria of this disease, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention.

Abstract of the lecture: Malaria. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Emergency measures. Anti-epidemic measures. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used at the lecture: information-receptive, problem-based presentation of the material being studied

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation);

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Module 4. Airborne infections**

**Lecture 20.**

**Topic:** (influenza, parainfluenza)

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology of influenza and parainfluenza, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

Abstract of the lecture The lecture reveals the relevance of influenza in modern conditions, identifies the differences in the etiological classification for English-speaking countries and the Russian Federation( RF); gives the concept of epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with influenza.

The following issues are considered: Influenza. Parainfluenza. Definition. Etiology. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Characteristics of clinical forms. Complications. Forecast. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy. Pathogenetic therapy. Symptomatic therapy Discharge procedure. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 21.**

**Topic:** (acute respiratory disease)

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology of influenza and parainfluenza, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care.

Abstract of the lecture The lecture reveals the relevance of influenza in modern conditions, identifies the differences in the etiological classification for English-speaking countries and the Russian Federation( RF); gives the concept of epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with influenza.

The following issues are considered: Influenza. Parainfluenza. Definition. Etiology. Sources of infection. The mechanism of infection. Propagation paths and transmission factors. Pathogenesis. The clinic. Incubation period. Classification of clinical forms. Characteristics of clinical forms. Complications. Forecast. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy. Pathogenetic therapy. Symptomatic therapy Discharge procedure. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 22.**

**Topic:**  (meningococcal infection)

Purpose: to form students ' knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis of meningococcal infection, the main diagnostic criteria of this disease, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention.

Abstract of the lecture: Meningococcal infection – meningococcal nasopharyngitis, meningococcemia, meningococcal meningitis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Emergency measures. Anti-epidemic measures. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used at the lecture: information-receptive, problem-based presentation of the studied material

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation);

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 22.**

**Topic:** (diphtheria)

Purpose: to form students ' knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis of diphtheria, the main diagnostic criteria of this disease, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention.

Abstract of the lecture: Diphtheria. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Emergency measures. Anti-epidemic measures. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used at the lecture: information-receptive, problem-based presentation of the material being studied

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation);

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 23.**

**Topic:** (streptococcal infection, erysipelas)

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care for streptococcal infections.

Abstract of the lecture: The lecture gives the concept of etiology, epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment, emergency care in patients with streptococcal infections.

The following questions are considered: Etiology. Groups of streptococcal pathogens. The role of streptococci of group A. Epidemiology. Sources of infection, mechanisms and routes of transmission. Susceptibility and immunity. The pathogenesis of streptococcal infection, depending on the form. Clinical classification. Angina. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis. Laboratory diagnostics. Erysipelas. Clinical classification. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Complications of streptococcal infection: early and late. Treatment of streptococcal infection at the outpatient stage and in the hospital. Etiotropic, pathogenetic, and symptomatic therapy. Emergency care. Forecast. Prevention.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 24.**

**Topic:** (herpetic infection)

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, principles of therapy, and emergency care for streptococcal infections.

Abstract of the lecture: The lecture gives the concept of etiology, epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment, emergency care in patients with streptococcal infections.

The following questions are considered: Etiology. Groups of streptococcal pathogens. The role of streptococci of group A. Epidemiology. Sources of infection, mechanisms and routes of transmission. Susceptibility and immunity. The pathogenesis of streptococcal infection, depending on the form. Clinical classification. Angina. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis. Laboratory diagnostics. Erysipelas. Clinical classification. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Complications of streptococcal infection: early and late. Treatment of streptococcal infection at the outpatient stage and in the hospital. Etiotropic, pathogenetic, and symptomatic therapy. Emergency care. Forecast. Prevention.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 25.**

**Topic:** (infectious mononucleosis)

Purpose: to form students ' knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis of EBV infection, the main diagnostic criteria of this disease, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention.

Abstract of the lecture: Epstein-Barr-viral infection. Infectious mononucleosis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Emergency measures. Anti-epidemic measures. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used at the lecture: information-receptive, problem-based presentation of the studied material

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation);

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Module 5 Viral hepatitis and HIV infection**

**Lecture 27.**

**Topic:** (enteric viral hepatitis)

Purpose: to form students ' knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis of enteral viral hepatitis, the main diagnostic criteria of this disease, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention.

Abstract of the lecture: Hepatitis A. Hepatitis E. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Emergency measures. Anti-epidemic measures. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used at the lecture: information-receptive, problem-based presentation of the material being studied

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation);

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 28.**

**Topic:** (parenteral viral hepatitis)

Purpose: to form students ' knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis of enteral viral hepatitis, the main diagnostic criteria of this disease, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention.

Abstract of the lecture: Hepatitis A. Hepatitis E. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Emergency measures. Anti-epidemic measures. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used at the lecture: information-receptive, problem-based presentation of the material being studied

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation);

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 29.**

**Topic:** (chronic viral hepatitis)

Purpose: to form students ' knowledge of the etiology, pathogenesis of enteral viral hepatitis, the main diagnostic criteria of this disease, differential diagnosis, treatment, anti-epidemic measures, emergency care, prevention.

Abstract of the lecture: Hepatitis A. Hepatitis E. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Emergency measures. Anti-epidemic measures. Prevention.

Form of organization of the lecture: traditional

Teaching methods used at the lecture: information-receptive, problem-based presentation of the material being studied

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation);

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 30.**

**Topic:** (HIV infection)

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical classifications (RF, WHO), stages of infection, clinical manifestations in HIV infection.

Abstract of the lecture: The lecture gives the concept of etiology, epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical classifications, clinical manifestations in patients with HIV infection.

Etiology. Feature of the structure of the HIV pathogen. HIV-1 and HIV-2, similarities and differences. Environmental resistance of the HIV virus. Epidemiology. Sources of infection, mechanisms and routes of transmission. Risk groups. Susceptibility and immunity. The prevalence of HIV infection in the world, Russian Federation, Rep. India. Pathogenesis of HIV infection. WHO Clinical Classification. Clinical classification of HIV infection in the Russian Federation. Features of the course of infections at each stage. Incubation period. The dependence of the viral load and the level of CD4+. Stage of primary manifestations. ORS. Features of the clinical course and diagnosis. The latent stage. The stage of secondary manifestations. Clinical picture (A, B, C). Terminal stage.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 31.**

**Topic:** (HIV infection)

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, epidemiology, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical classifications (RF, WHO), stages of infection, clinical manifestations in HIV infection.

Abstract of the lecture: The lecture gives the concept of etiology, epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical classifications, clinical manifestations in patients with HIV infection.

Etiology. Feature of the structure of the HIV pathogen. HIV-1 and HIV-2, similarities and differences. Environmental resistance of the HIV virus. Epidemiology. Sources of infection, mechanisms and routes of transmission. Risk groups. Susceptibility and immunity. The prevalence of HIV infection in the world, Russian Federation, Rep. India. Pathogenesis of HIV infection. WHO Clinical Classification. Clinical classification of HIV infection in the Russian Federation. Features of the course of infections at each stage. Incubation period. The dependence of the viral load and the level of CD4+. Stage of primary manifestations. ORS. Features of the clinical course and diagnosis. The latent stage. The stage of secondary manifestations. Clinical picture (A, B, C). Terminal stage.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Helminthiasis Module 6**

**Lecture 32.**

**Topic:** (cestodes)

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, and principles of therapy in patients with helminthiasis caused by tapeworms.

Abstract of the lecture: The lecture gives the concept of etiology, epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment in patients with helminthiasis caused by tapeworms.

Etiology. Classification of helminths of the cestode class. Morphology. Teniosis. Cysticercosis. Echinococcosis. Alveococcosis. Diphyllobothriosis. Teniarinhoz. Characteristics of the pathogen, structural features. Sustainability in the environment. Epidemiology. Mechanisms, pathways, and transmission factors. The development cycle. The prevalence of infection on the planet. Clinical classification. Acute opisthorchiasis. Clinical picture. Chronic opisthorchiasis. Clinical picture. Possible complications. Diagnostic features. Parasite detection, serological studies, gastroduodenal probing. Criteria for making a diagnosis. Treatment. Features of therapy depending on the clinical form. Monitoring of recovering patients. Prevention.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**Lecture 33.**

**Topic:** ( (trematodes)

Objective: To form students ' understanding of the etiology, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, and principles of therapy in patients with helminthiasis caused by tapeworms.

Abstract of the lecture: The lecture gives the concept of etiology, epidemiology, the main links of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, principles of diagnosis and treatment in patients with helminthiasis caused by tapeworms.

Etiology. Classification of helminths of the cestode class. Morphology. Teniosis. Cysticercosis. Echinococcosis. Alveococcosis. Diphyllobothriosis. Teniarinhoz. Characteristics of the pathogen, structural features. Sustainability in the environment. Epidemiology. Mechanisms, pathways, and transmission factors. The development cycle. The prevalence of infection on the planet. Clinical classification. Acute opisthorchiasis. Clinical picture. Chronic opisthorchiasis. Clinical picture. Possible complications. Diagnostic features. Parasite detection, serological studies, gastroduodenal probing. Criteria for making a diagnosis. Treatment. Features of therapy depending on the clinical form. Monitoring of recovering patients. Prevention.

Teaching methods used in the lecture: active

Training tools:

- didactic (presentation)

- material and technical (multimedia projector, blackboard, chalk, laptop)

**2. Methodological recommendations for conducting practical classes.**

**The plan of the training session**

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| №п/п | Stages and content of the lesson |
| 1 | Organizational moment.Announcement of the topic, the purpose of the lesson.Motivational moment (the relevance of studying the topic of the lesson) |
| 2 | Input control, updating of reference knowledge, skills, skills (test control). |
| 3 | The main part of the training session.Consolidation of theoretical materialQuestions for consideration:Typhoid fever. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical classification.Paratyphs A and B. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis clinical classification.Practical skills developmentQuestions for consideration:Typhoid fever. Basic diagnostic criteria, principles of diagnosis, treatment, prevention, anti-epidemic measures.Paratyphs A and B. Basic diagnostic criteria, principles of diagnosis, treatment, prevention, anti-epidemic measures.Solving situational problems.Practical training on a clinical basis (curation of a patient with suspected typhoid fever, development of survey methods, examination of the patient, interpretation of the data obtained.). |
| 4 | The final part of the lesson:summing up the lesson results;submitting current grades to the training journal; task for independent training of students. |

Training tools:

- didactic (tables, diagrams);

- material and technical (chalk, blackboard, multimedia projector, laptop).