FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION
"AMUR STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY"
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

AGREED
Vice-Rector for Academic Affairs,
_____ N.V. Loskutova

April 17, 2025

Decision of the CCMC
April 17, 2025

Protocol No. 7

APPROVED
by decision of the Academic Council of the FSBEI HE Amur SMA of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
April 22, 2025

Protocol No. 15

Acting Rector of the FSBEI HE Amur SMA of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
_____ I.V. Zhukovets

April 22, 2025

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

discipline "INFECTIOUS DISEASES"

Specialty: 31.05.01. General Medicine
Course: 5
Semester: 9, 10
Total hours: 288 hrs.
Total credits: 8 credit units
Control form: examination, 10 semester

Blagoveshchensk, 2025

The educational program of the discipline is designed in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education - Specialist in specialty 31.05.01. General Medicine, approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia dated 12.08.2020 No. 988 (registered in the Ministry of Justice of Russia on 26.08.2020 No. 59493), BPEP HE (2021).

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APPROVED at the meeting of the Department of Infectious Diseases with Epidemiology and Dermatovenereology

Protocol No. 15 dated April 15, 2025

Head of the Department, Ph.D. of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor

_____ N.A. Marunich

Conclusion of the expert commission for reviewing work programs:

Protocol No. 1 dated April 16, 2025

Expert of the expert commission

Ph.D. of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor _____ E.E. Molchanova

APPROVED at the meeting of the Central Monitoring Committee No. 3,

Protocol No. 6 dated April 17, 2025

Chairman of the Central Monitoring Committee No. 3

Holder of an Advanced Doctorate in Medical Sciences, Professor

_____ V.V. Voitsekhovsky

AGREED: Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
Ph.D. of Medical Sciences _____ N.G. Brush

April 17, 2025

CONTENT

1 . EXPLANATORY NOTE

1.1. Characteristics of the discipline

Teaching infectious pathology in the higher education system is an integral part of the training of a physician in the specialty 31.05.01 – General Medicine.

This is determined by the major role that infectious diseases play in the structure of overall mobility and mortality, the significant deterioration of the epidemiological situation in Russia, the emergence of new infections, the deterioration of the environmental situation, migration processes in various social strata of the population, and changes in the forms of organization of medical care with the introduction of primary health care.

In their daily work, a doctor of any specialty, and general practitioners in particular, have to constantly carry out differential diagnostics of infectious and non-infectious diseases, early diagnostics of infectious diseases in a polyclinic and at home; implement a set of treatment and preventive measures at the pre-hospital stage and in the treatment of infectious patients at home; proved medical care to infectious patients at the pre-hospital stage; conduct diagnostics of emergency conditions in infectious diseases.

At the same time, the diagnosis of infectious diseases is becoming an increasingly complex task due to the evolution of their clinical course, the widespread distribution of mixed infections, imported infections, and the emergence of new nosological forms.

1.2. Goals and objectives of the discipline "Infectious diseases"

The purpose of discipline

The purpose of mastering the discipline: deepening basic knowledge and forming systemic knowledge in general and specific infectology , forming universal, general professional and professional competencies in the field of knowledge in general and specific infectology .

Objectives of the discipline:

1. To prove knowledge of the etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, complications, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of major infectious diseases.
2. Consolation and improvement of the ability to examine a patient with an infectious disease.
3. To teach how to use the method of differential diagnostics within the framework of the nosological forms being analyzed.
4. Formation of independent clinical thinking (ability to make and justify a clinical diagnosis based on collected information about the patient, reasonably prescribe an examination, treatment, conduct a differential diagnosis, and proved assistance in emergency situations).
5. Consolation and improvement of communication skills with the patient, taking into account ethics and deontology, depending on the Acetified pathology and characterological features of the patient.
6. Deepening skills in the preparation of medical documentation, working with educational scientific, reference, medical, scientific literature and official statistical reviews, including on the Internet.

1.3 . The place of the discipline in the structure of the main professional educational program of higher education.

In accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education, the specialty in specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine (2020), the discipline "Infectious Diseases" refers to the basic

part of block 1. The total workload is 8 ZET (288 hours).

In the 10th semester, an exam (mAIterm assessment) is held, consisting of a theoretical part - testing in the Moodle system , questioning the student on tickets, and a practical part - interpretation of bacteriological, serological and immunological tests, ultrasound, electrography , solving situational problems (checking the assimilation of competencies). Classes on the discipline are held in accordance with the curriculum in classrooms, hospital wards, and a simulation class.

Main sections of the discipline "Infectious diseases"

1. Basic concepts and information about infectious patients
2. Acute intestinal infections and helminthiasis
3. Airborne infections and infections of the outer covering
4. Viral hepatitis
5. HIV infection, sepsis
6. Transmissible, zoonotic, especially dangerous diseases

1.4. Requirements for students

To study the discipline, knowledge, skills and abilities formed by previous disciplines are necessary:
Biology
Knowledge **:** basic concepts and problems of the biosphere and ecology, the phenomenon of parasitism and bioecological diseases.
Skills: be able to apply knowledge to detect helminth eggs and/or helminths themselves on preparations, slays, photographs, etc.
Skills: detects helminth eggs and helminths themselves in preparations and native material.
Biochemistry
Knowledge **:** electrolyte balance of the human body, the main metabolic pathways for the transformation of carbohydrates, lipAIs, amino acAIs, the basics of pigment metabolism in normal conditions and in various types of jaundice , the role of cell membranes and their transport systems in metabolism.
Skills **:** be able to apply knowledge to determine biochemical parameters in blood serum (glucose, urea, bilirubin, uric acAI, lactic and pyruvic acAIs, etc.).
Skills: determines the necessary biochemical parameters in various human biological flues.
Microbiology, virology
Knowledge: classification, morphology, physiology of microorganisms and their impact on human health. Methods of microbiological diagnostics, use of basic antibacterial, antiviral and biological drugs.
Skills: be able to apply knowledge to conduct microbiological and immunological diagnostics.
Skills: Performs microscopy and interpretation of histological specimens and electron micrographs.
Immunology
Knowledge **:** structure and functions of the human immune system, its age-related characteristics; methods of immunodiagnostics and principles of their assessment; types and indications for the use of immunotropic therapy.
Skills **:** be able to apply knowledge to justify the need for a clinical and immunological examination of a patient with subsequent prescription of immunocorrective therapy; interpret the results of assessing the immune status and the results of basic diagnostic allergy tests.
Skills: has an algorithm for establishing a preliminary immunological diagnosis; skills in diagnostic and therapeutic measures to prove emergency care in life-threatening conditions.
Pharmacology

Knowledge **:** classification and main characteristics of drug groups, pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics, indications, contraindications, sAIe effects, general principles of prescription writing.
Skills: to be able to apply knowledge to analyze the effects of drugs based on their pharmacological properties and the possibility of using them for therapeutic treatment; to write prescriptions for drugs, use basic antibacterial, antiviral and biological drugs; to assess possible manifestations of drug overdose and methods for eliminating them; to substantiate the principles of pathogenetic therapy for the most common diseases.
Skills: has skills in the use of medicines in the treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of various diseases.
Normal Physiology
Knowledge: physiology: cardiovascular system, respiratory system, nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, etc., water-electrolyte metabolism, thermoregulation.
Skills: be able to apply knowledge to determine physiological norms of internal organs and systems.
Skills: has the basic knowledge of assessing the physiological state of a healthy adult.
Pathological anatomy, clinical pathological anatomy
Knowledge **:** anatomical and physiological, age-related, gender-related and individual characteristics of the structure and development of a sick organism.
Skills: be able to apply knowledge for visual assessment and writing a protocol of changes in the organs and tissues of a corpse, substantiation of the nature of the pathological process and its clinical manifestations; to assess the conclusion on the cause of death and formulate a pathological diagnosis; filling out a medical death certificate.
Skills: has the skill of comparing morphological and clinical manifestations of diseases; methods of clinical and anatomical analysis of autopsy, examination of biopsy and surgical material.
Pathophysiology, clinical pathophysiology
Knowledge **:** morphogenesis, structural and functional bases of diseases and pathological processes; causes and basic mechanisms of typical pathological processes.
Skills: be able to apply knowledge to interpret the results of the most common methods of functional diagnostics (electrocardiography, spirography, etc.); to analyze issues of general pathology in light of the modern understanding of the theoretical concept of the doctrine of diseases.
Skills: has the skills to assess the condition of internal organs in various pathologies.
Hygiene. Hygienic aspects of nutrition, hygiene of medical organizations, hygienic problems of medical and social assistance to the working population
Knowledge: hygienic aspects of work, nutrition, rest of structural divisions of medical organizations, hygienic problems of medical and social assistance to the adult population.
Skills: be able to apply knowledge for planning, analyzing and assessing the health status of the population and the impact of environmental and industrial factors on it; for implementing preventive, hygienic and anti-epidemic measures; for conducting environmental assessments and environmental forecasting of human activities; for assessing social factors affecting the physical and psychological health of the patient.
Skills: has the skills to organize events to prevent the impact of factors affecting the state of physical and psychological health, the skills to assess risk factors affecting the physical and psychological state of the patient.
Propaedeutic of internal diseases
Knowledge: methods of physical examination of an adult (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation, pulse characteristics) according to age norms.
Skills: be able to apply knowledge to assess the patient's status during initial examination and follow-up examinations, and interpret the results of additional research methods.
Skills: has the skills to perform a physical examination of an adult.

Neurology, medical genetics
Knowledge: topics of local disorders of various parts of the nervous system.
Skills **:** be able to apply knowledge to assess the patient's neurological status with subsequent determination of treatment tactics.
Skills: has an algorithm for establishing a preliminary neurological diagnosis; skills for performing diagnostic manipulations and an algorithm for prescribing appropriate therapy.
Faculty therapy
Knowledge **:** etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology , classification, clinical picture, laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, medical examination, prevention of the most common diseases; methods of conducting laboratory and instrumental examination methods; features of the organization and scope of work of a district doctor.
Skills: be able to apply knowledge to assess the objective status of the patient, correctly conduct clinical and epidemiological diagnostics of the disease to determine the tactics of diagnosis and timely treatment. Be able to determine indications for hospitalization.
Skills: has an algorithm for making a preliminary diagnosis of an infectious disease; skills in performing diagnostic manipulations (intubation, lumbar puncture, etc.), skills in determining meningeal symptoms.
Surgery (general, faculty)
Knowledge: asepsis and antisepsis, surgical symptoms and syndromes in infectious diseases (bleeding, perforation, peritonitis, etc.).
Skills: be able to apply knowledge to assess the implementation of primary surgical treatment of a wound and proved emergency care in emerging emergency situations.
Skills: has the skills to perform primary surgical treatment of a wound and an algorithm for proving emergency care in a specific emergency condition.

The course "Infectious diseases" is necessary for mastering the following disciplines: faculty therapy, hospital therapy, hospital surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, Dermatovenerology, anesthesiology, resuscitation, neurology, medical genetics, neurosurgery, psychiatry, ophthalmology.

To study a discipline, knowledge, skills and abilities formed by previous disciplines are necessary.

1.5. Interdisciplinary links with subsequent disciplines

No. p/p	Names subsequent disciplines	Section numbers of the discipline required for studying subsequent disciplines									
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Obstetrics and gynecology					+	+			+	
2.	Hospital therapy		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
3.	Hospital surgery		+	+		+	+		+	+	
4.	Healthcare economics, health economics	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+
5.	Anesthesiology, resuscitation, intensive care		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
6.	Dermatovenerology		+	+	+		+	+	+		+
7.	Phthisiology				+		+				
8.	Otolaryngology			+	+		+				
9.	Ophthalmology			+			+		+		
10.	Psychiatry		+			+	+			+	+

1.6. Requirements for the results of mastering the discipline

The study of the discipline "Infectious diseases" is aimed at the formation of the following competencies: universal (UC), general professional (GPC) and professional competencies (PC): UC-1, 3; GPC-1, 2, 6; PC-1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11, 12.

No. p / p	Code and name competencies	Code and name indicator achievements competencies	As a result of studying the academic discipline "Infectious diseases" the student must:		
			Know	**Be able to**	**To own**
Universal competencies					
1	**UC-1.** Capable of carrying out a critical analysis of problematic situations based on a systems approach, developing an action strategy	**AI UC-1.1.** Analyzes the problem situation as a system, AIentifying its components and the connections between them. **AI UC-1.2.** AIentifies gaps in information needed to solve problem situations and designs processes to eliminate them.	Features of the development of the infectious process at the present stage, the main problems and concepts in infectology , the relationship with other medical-biological and medical disciplines	To characterize the stages of development of science in the field of infectious diseases and its role at the present stage, the contribution of domestic scientists to its development. To suspect infectious the patient has an illness	The ability to analyze the significance of infectious diseases at the present stage. Knowledge of the interaction between macro- and microorganisms and factors that contribute to the emergence of infectious diseases
2	**UC-3.** Able to organize and manage the work of a team, developing a team strategy to achieve the set goal	**AI UC-3.1.** Establishes and develops professional contacts in accordance with the needs of joint activities, including the exchange of information and the development of a unified strategy; works in a	Organizational, ethical and deontological aspects of relationships in the work collective of a healthcare institution, principles of planning and distribution of responsibilities between employees. Ultimate goals of teamwork	Work in a team tolerantly, perceive social, ethnic, religious and cultural differences. Apply the acquired knowledge in practice to achieve the set goal; conduct discussions on a given topic and discuss the results of the team's work	The ability to engage in discussions on a given topic and discuss the results of one's work with opponents on the chosen topic

		tolerant manner in a team, perceives social, ethnic, religious and cultural differences. **AI UC-3.2.** Plans and adjusts the team's work taking into account the interests, behavioral characteristics, and opinions of team members, distributes assignments, and delegates authority to team members. **AI UC-3.4.** Organizes discussions on a given topic and discussion of the results of the team's work with the involvement of opponents to the developed AIeas.		with the involvement of opponents to the developed AIeas	
General professional competencies					
3	**GPC-1.** Capable of implementing moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities	**AI GPC-1.1.** Carries out professional activities in accordance with ethical standards and moral principles.	Moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities	Observe moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principles when communicating with colleagues and patients	The ability to carry out professional activities in accordance with ethical standards and moral principles
4	**GPC-2.** Capable of conducting and monitoring the	**AI GPC-2.1.** Uses preventive medicine methods aimed at	Methods of preventive medicine aimed at improving health	To apply in practice methods aimed at preventing the occurrence of diseases	Principles of preventive medicine to prevent the development of diseases and

	effectiveness of measures for prevention, healthy lifestyle formation and sanitary and hygienic education of the population	strengthening the health of the population.			eliminate risk factors for their development
5	**GPC-6.** Capable of organizing patient care, proving primary health care, ensuring the organization of work and making professional decisions in emergency situations at the pre-hospital stage, in emergency situations, epidemics and in areas of mass destruction	**AI GPC-6.1.** Organizes patient care, proves primary health care and emergency care to patients.	Methods of proving primary health care, emergency care to patients	Proves primary, medical and emergency care to patients. Ensure the organization of work and the adoption of professional decisions in emergency situations at the pre-hospital stage, in epidemic conditions and in areas of mass destruction	Methods of proving emergency care to patients
Professional competencies					
6	**PC-1.** Ability to collect and analyze complaints, life history, disease history patient for the purpose of establishing a diagnosis and (or) condition according to the profile "therapy"	**AI PC-1.1.** Collect complaints, medical history, and life history from a patient with a disease and/or condition in the “therapy” profile (or his/her legal representative). **AI PC-1.2.** Interpret and analyze information received from a patient	Methods of establishing contact with the patient or his legal representative, methods of collecting complaints, medical history, epidemiological history, life history of the patient with the disease and (or) condition (or his legal representative). The main clinical	Establish contact with the patient or his legal representative . Collect complaints, medical history, epidemiological history, and life history from the patient or his legal representative. Interpret the information received, analyze risk factors, the dynamics of symptom	Methods of collecting complaints and anamnesis. The ability to analyze anamnestic data obtained during questioning of the patient or his legal representative. Methods of formulating a diagnosis and (or) condition, methods of substantiating it

		with a disease and/or condition in the "therapy" profile (or his/her legal representative).	manifestations (symptoms, syndromes) of the infectious diseases studied. Nosological forms of diseases in accordance with ICD, clinical recommendations (within the topics under consideration)	development and the course of the disease. Formulate a diagnosis and/or condition after interviewing the patient or his/her legal representative	
7	**PC-2.** Ability to conduct a physical examination of a patient, analyze the results of additional examination methods in order to establish a diagnosis and (or) condition in the "therapy" profile	**AI PC-2.1.** Conduct a physical examination of the patient (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and interpret its results . **AI PC-2.2.** Justify the need and scope of laboratory and instrumental examinations of a patient with a disease and/or condition in the "therapy" profile. **AI PC-2.4.** Interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental examinations of patients. **AI PC-2.9.** Conduct differential diagnostics of diseases and (or) conditions in the "therapy" profile, using diagnostic algorithms (primary, concomitant	Methods of physical examination of a patient with an infectious disease. Principles of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of infectious pathology. Principles of differential diagnostics of diseases and (or) conditions, algorithms for diagnosis (primary, concomitant and complications) taking into account the ICD	Conduct a physical examination of the patient taking into account ethical and deontological principles. physical examination data , laboratory and instrumental examination data. Justify the need and scope of laboratory and instrumental examinations of a patient with a disease and (or) condition. Interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental examinations of patients. Conduct differential diagnostics of diseases and (or) conditions using diagnostic algorithms (primary, concomitant and complications) taking into account the ICD	The ability to analyze physical , laboratory, instrumental data obtained during examination of a patient with a disease and (or) condition . Methods for justifying the need and scope of laboratory and instrumental examinations of a patient with a disease and (or) condition. Methods for conducting differential diagnostics of diseases and (or) conditions, using algorithms for establishing a diagnosis (primary, concomitant and complications) taking into account the ICD

		and complications) taking into account the ICD.			
8	**PC-3** . Ability to determine medical indications for hospitalization, indications for proving emergency, including emergency specialized, medical care	**AI PC-3.1.** Determine medical indications for the provision of emergency, including specialized emergency, medical care . **AI PC-3.2.** Determine medical indications for referring a patient for medical care in inpatient settings or day hospital settings proving specialized medical care in the "therapy" profile in the event of difficulties in diagnosis and in the absence of the possibility of conducting additional examinations in an outpatient setting.	Rules for transporting an infectious patient to a hospital, rules for isolating patients when hospitalized, Features of organizing work with HIV-infected patients. Features of the organization and scope of work of an outpatient physician when working with infectious patients. Medical indications for the provision of emergency, including emergency specialized, medical care, indications for the provision of specialized medical care in inpatient settings. Procedures for proving medical care in accordance with clinical guidelines	Determine medical indications for proving emergency, including specialized emergency, medical care to patients with infectious pathology. Determine medical indications for referring a patient for medical care in inpatient settings that provides specialized medical care in the event of difficulties in diagnosis and in the absence of the possibility of conducting additional examinations in an outpatient setting. prove medical care to patients with infectious diseases in outpatient and inpatient settings	The ability to determine medical indications for hospitalization, indications for the provision of emergency, including emergency specialized, medical care. Methods of proving medical care to patients with infectious diseases in outpatient and inpatient settings in accordance with clinical guidelines
9	**PC-4.** Ability to prescribe treatment to patients with diseases and (or) conditions in the "therapy" profile	**AI PC-4.1.** To draw up and justify a treatment plan for a patient with a disease and/or condition in the "therapy" profile, taking into account the diagnosis, age of the patient, clinical picture of the disease and/or condition in accordance	Clinical picture, complications of various infectious diseases. Procedures for proving medical care, clinical recommendations for patients with infectious diseases in accordance with the diagnosis, age of the patient, clinical picture of	To draw up and justify a treatment plan for a patient with a disease and/or condition, taking into account the diagnosis, age of the patient, clinical picture of the disease and/or condition in accordance with the procedures for proving medical care, clinical	Ability to prescribe treatment based on the clinical situation

		with the procedures for proving medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care .	the disease and (or) condition, taking into account the standards of medical care	recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care	
10	**PC-5.** Ability to monitor the effectiveness and safety of the therapy being administered	**AI PC-5.1.** To analyze the pharmacological action and interaction of drugs in a patient with a disease and/or condition in the “therapy” profile. **AI PC-5.3.** Refer a patient in case of difficulty in choosing a treatment strategy, as well as in case of complicated course of the disease and (or) condition in the “therapy” profile for the provision of specialized medical care in a hospital setting or in a day hospital setting, if there are medical indications in accordance with the procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care	Essential medicines, medical devices, nutritional supplements and other treatments used for patients with infectious diseases. Pharmacological action and interaction of drugs in a patient with an infectious disease and/or condition. Indications for referring patients to a hospital for the provision of specialized medical care in accordance with the procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care. Procedures for proving medical care using telemedicine technologies	To evaluate the effectiveness and safety of prescribed complex therapy for patients with infectious diseases . Refer a patient in case of difficulty in choosing a treatment strategy, as well as in case of complicated course of the disease and (or) condition, for the provision of specialized medical care in a hospital setting, if there are medical indications in accordance with the procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care. prove medical care using telemedicine technologies	Methodology for monitoring the effectiveness and safety of the therapy . Methods of proving medical care using telemedicine technologies

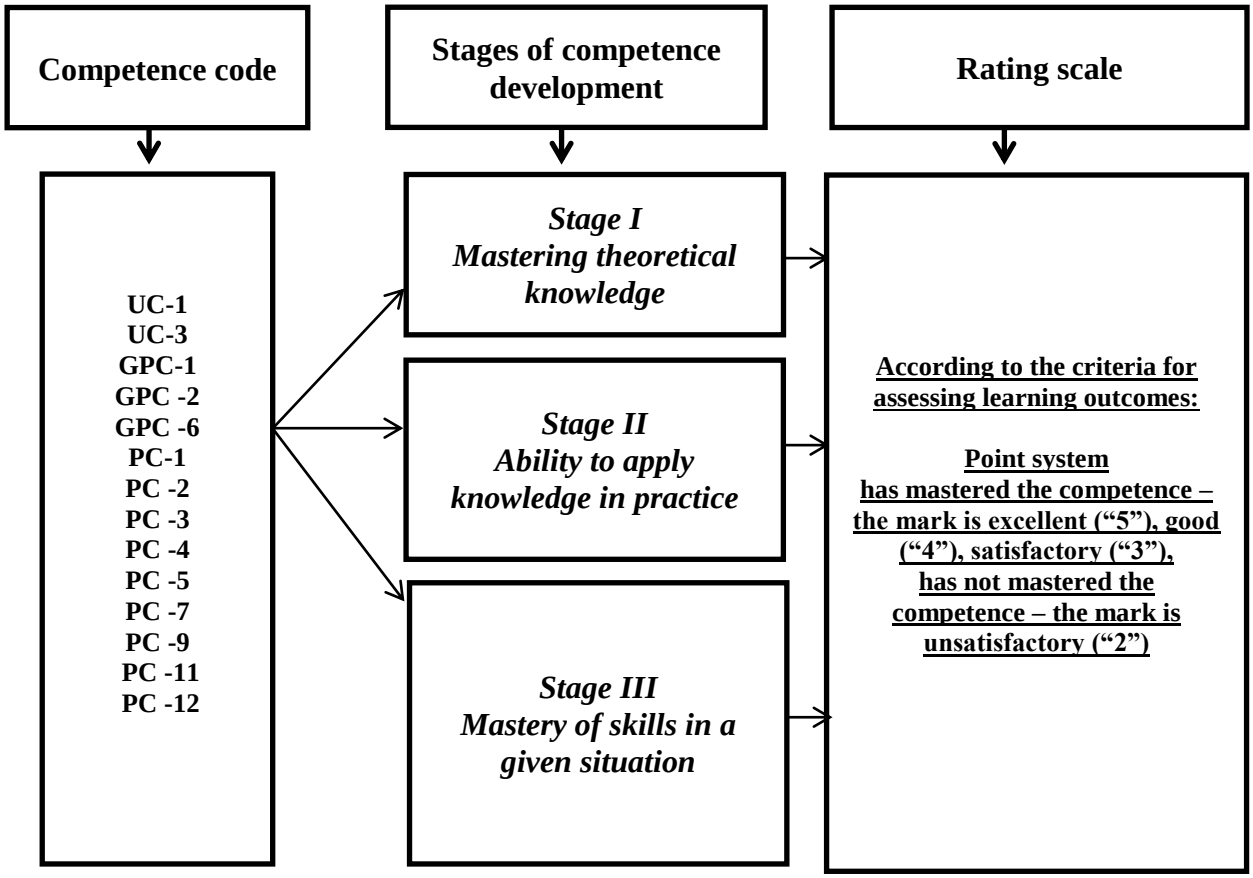
		. **AI PC-5.4.** Prove medical care using telemedicine technologies.			
11	**PC-7.** Readiness to conduct medical examinations of patients with diseases and (or) conditions in the "therapy" profile	**AI PC-7.1.** To determine signs of temporary disability, the need for a family member to care for a patient with diseases in the "therapy" profile, signs of persistent impairment of the life of patients with diseases and (or) conditions in the "therapy" profile.	Signs of temporary disability, the need to care for a patient with illnesses, signs of persistent impairment of the vital functions of patients with illnesses and (or) conditions	Acetify signs of temporary disability, the need to care for a patient with illnesses, signs of persistent impairment of the life of patients with illnesses and (or) conditions	Readiness to conduct medical examinations of patients with diseases and (or) conditions
12	**PC-9** . Readiness for implementation activities for prevention and formation of a healthy lifestyle and sanitary and hygienic education of the population	**AI PC-9.1.** Determine medical indications for the introduction of restrictive measures (quarantine) . **AI PC-9.3.** Conduct sanitary and anti-epidemic measures in the event of an outbreak of infection.	Medical indications for the introduction of restrictive measures (quarantine). Procedures for sanitary and anti-epidemic measures in the event of an outbreak of infection	Determine medical indications for the introduction of restrictive measures (quarantine). Conduct sanitary and anti-epidemic measures in the event of an outbreak of infection	Readiness to carry out activities for prevention and formation of a healthy lifestyle and sanitary and hygienic education of the population
13	**PC-11.** Ability to maintain medical records and control the quality of their maintenance	**AI PC-11.1.** Fill out medical documentation, including in the form of an electronic document, and monitor the quality of its maintenance. **AI PC-11.2.** Use in work	Medical documentation, including the structure of the medical history. The concept of personal data of patients and medical confidentiality. Medical information	Fill out medical documentation, including in the form of an electronic document, and monitor the quality of its maintenance . Use in work personal data of patients and information	Ability to maintain medical records, including medical history, and to control the quality of its maintenance

		personal data of patients and information constituting a medical secret. **AI PC-11.3.** Use medical information systems and the Internet information and telecommunications network in professional activities.	systems and information and telecommunications network "Internet"	constituting a medical secret. Use medical information systems and the Internet information and telecommunications network in professional activities	
14	**PC-12.** Ability to prove medical care in emergency and urgent situations	**AI PC-12.1.** Recognize conditions that require emergency medical care, including clinical signs of sudden cessation of blood circulation and/or breathing, requiring emergency and urgent medical care. **AI PC-12.2.** Prove emergency medical care to patients in conditions that pose a threat to the patients' lives, including clinical death (cessation of vital functions of the human body (circulation and/or respiration). **AI PC-12.4.** Perform basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation.	Clinical signs of conditions requiring emergency and urgent medical care. Methods of proving emergency medical care to patients in conditions that pose a threat to the patients' lives, including clinical death (cessation of vital functions of the human body (circulation and/or respiration). Basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation technique	Recognize conditions that require emergency medical care, including clinical signs of sudden cessation of blood circulation and/or breathing, requiring emergency and urgent medical care. Prove medical care in urgent and emergency situations. Perform basic cardiopulmonary activities resuscitation	The ability to recognize conditions that require emergency medical care, including clinical signs of sudden cessation of blood circulation and/or breathing, requiring emergency and urgent medical care. Methods of provision medical care in urgent and emergency forms Basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation methods

Section of discipline and code of the competence being formed

No. p / p	***Section name***	***Code of the competence being formed***
1	Basic concepts and information about infectious patients	UC-1, 3; GPC-1, 2, 6; PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12
2	Acute intestinal infections and helminthiasis	UC-1; GPC-1 , 2 , 6; PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12
3	Airborne infections and infections of the outer covering	UC-1 , 3; GPC-1 , 2 , 6; PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12
4	Viral hepatitis	UC-1; GPC-1 , 2; PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12
5	HIV infection, sepsis	UC-1; GPC-1 , 2; PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12
6	Transmissible, zoonotic, especially dangerous diseases	UC-1 , 3; GPC-1 , 2 , 6; PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12

1.7. Stages of competence development and description of assessment scales



1.8. Forms of training organization and types of control

Form of organization of students' training	Brief characteristic
Lectures	Lecture material contains Key And most problematic questions disciplines , most significant V preparation specialist .
Practical classes	Intended For analysis (consolation) of theoretical provisions And control over their assimilation With subsequent application received knowledge V in the course study of the topic.
Interactive forms of education	- Solution situational tasks and exercises followed by discussion ; - execution creative tasks ; - participation in clinical rounds and discussion of its results; - business game; - snowball; - brainstorming; - conference; - round table; - consultation; - online course of the discipline in the Moodle system ;

	- testing in the Moodle system .
Participation in the department's research work, student circle and conferences	- Preparation oral messages and poster presentations for speeches at a student club or scientific conference; - writing theses and abstracts on the chosen scientific field; - preparation of a literary review using educational, scientific , reference literature and Internet sources .
Types of control	**Brief description**
Incoming inspection	Testing theoretical knowledge and practical skills developed by the computer science program in secondary (complete) general education institutions. The entrance knowledge control includes: - testing in the Moodle system (test of incoming knowledge control). The results of the incoming inspection are systematized, analyzed and used by the teaching staff of the department to develop measures to improve and update the teaching methods of the discipline.
Current control	Current knowledge control includes: - report on training duty; - checking the solution of situational problems and exercises completed independently (extracurricular independent work); - assessment of the assimilation of theoretical material (oral survey); - control over the technique of performing practical skills; - testing in the Moodle system on all topics of the discipline; - individual assignments for each topic of the discipline being studied; - Defense of the educational medical history.
Intermediate certification	The mAIterm assessment is represented by an exam at the end of the 10th semester with a grade assigned. The exam includes the following stages: - assessment of knowledge of theoretical material (oral survey and interview); - testing in the Moodle system (interim assessment test); - check of assimilation practical skills And skills ; - solving situational problems.

II . Structure and content of the discipline

2.1. Scope of the discipline and types of academic work

Types of educational work	Total hours	Semesters	
		9	**10**
Lectures	48	28	20
Clinical practical classes	120	68	52
Independent work of students	84	48	36
Auditorium	168	96	72
Exam	36		36
Total labor intensity in hours	288	144	144
Total workload in credit units	8	4	4

Explanation : the training program for the discipline "Infectious diseases" includes theoretical (lecture course) and practical training (clinical practical classes). The training is conducted in 9-10 semesters and includes 48 hours of lectures, 120 hours of clinical practical classes, 84 hours of independent work, the type of matter assessment is an exam.

2.2. Thematic plan of lectures and their content

Item No.	Lecture topics and their summary	Codes of formed competencies	Labor intensity (hours)
	9th semester		
1	**Infectious process. Organization of infectious service work. Scientists, infectious disease doctors.** The concept of the infectious process, types. Scientists, infectious disease doctors. Rules for hospitalization of patients with infectious diseases. Organization of the infectious diseases office. Diagnostics of infectious diseases in outpatient settings. Documentation to be filled out during hospitalization. Principles of complex therapy of infectious patients. Criteria for determining the duration of outpatient treatment of infectious patients. Medical examination and rehabilitation of convalescents . Anti-epidemic work at the medical site and in the infection site.	UC-1, 3 GPC-1, 2, 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
2	**Typhoo fever and paratyphoid fever.** ***Typhoo fever.*** Etiology, epidemiology. The importance of chronic carriage. Epidemics and sporadic cases. Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy. Pathogenesis of relapses and complications. Clinical characteristics of disease stages, complications and relapses. Features of the modern course of typhoid fever. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention. ***Paratyphoid fever .*** Etiology, features of epidemiology and pathogenesis. Main features of the clinical course. Complications, prognosis. Diagnostics, treatment, prevention.	UC-1 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
3	**Shigellosis . Escherichiosis** ***Shigellosis .*** Etiology. Modern classification. Epidemiology of dysentery. Entry portals of infection, the role of invasive and toxigenic properties of the pathogen, sensitization. The importance of the premorbid background and the state of the macroorganism for the development of the disease. Clinical picture. Bacterial carriage . Complications of dysentery. Prognosis. Diagnostics. Method of taking material for laboratory testing. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Rules for discharge from hospital. Prevention. Dispensary observation .	UC-1 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2

	***Escherichia coli* .** Traveler's diarrhea. Etiology and epidemiology. Escherichia coli O157. Pathogenesis. Clinical classification. Clinical picture of Escherichia coli depending on the type of Escherichia . Gasser syndrome in Escherichia coli caused by enterohemorrhagic strains. Complications. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Treatment. Rules for discharge from hospital. Prevention. Dispensary observation.		
4	**Salmonellosis.** Definition. Etiology, principles of classification. Epidemiology. Intravital and postmortem infection. Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy. Clinical classification. Periods of the disease. Clinical features of localized and generalized forms. Bacterial carriage . Complications. Prognosis. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics, the role of epidemiological history. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. The decisive importance of pathogenic therapy in localized forms. Antibacterial treatment. General strengthening treatment. Sanitation of bacteria excretes . Nosocomial salmonellosis. Activities at the site.	UC-1 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
5	**Botulism. Food poisoning.** ***Food toxicoinfections.*** Definition. History of the issue. Etiology. The role of opportunistic microflora. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. First aAI for food toxicoinfections. Prognosis. Prevention. Activities at the outbreak site. ***Botulism.*** Definition. Etiology, toxin formation . Epidemiology, risk of infection when consuming home-canned products. Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy. Early clinical manifestations. Detailed clinical picture. Laboratory diagnostics. Biological test. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Specific therapy with antibotulinum serum, methodology. Pathogenic therapy. Method of intensive care of respiratory disorders. Importance of antibacterial therapy. Prevention.	UC-1 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
6	**Yersiniosis.** ***Intestinal yersiniosis, pseudotuberculosis*** . Definition, classification. Basic information about pathogens, reservoir in nature. Epidemiology. Main morphological changes in internal organs. Stages of development of the process, pathogenesis of exacerbations and relapses. Classification of disease forms. Characteristics of the main clinical periods of the disease. Prognosis.	UC-1 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2

	Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Etiotropic therapy. pathogenic and symptomatic therapy. Indications for surgical treatment. Prevention.		
7	**Cholera.** Definition. Etiology, NAG vibrios. Epidemiology, predominantly waterways. Epidemics and pandemics. Pathological anatomy and pathogenesis. Classification. Early manifestations. Course variants. Clinical features of modern cholera. Complications. Prognosis. Laboratory diagnostics. Express diagnostics. Rules for taking, sending and examining material. Differential diagnosis. Principles of pathogenic therapy. Intensive care. Methods for monitoring treatment effectiveness. Antibacterial therapy. Discharge rules. Prevention. Pathogenesis of water and electrolyte disorders in cholera. Hypovolemic shock. Dehydration degree as a criterion for disease severity.	UC-1 , 3 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
8	**Acute viral hepatitis and hepatitis of unknown etiology *Viral hepatitis A.* Definition** . History of the issue. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Pathological anatomy . Clinical picture. Complications. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prognosis. Prevention. Vaccination. ***Viral hepatitis E.*** Definition. Prevalence. Epidemiological features. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Pathological anatomy . Clinic. Complications. The role of hepatitis E virus in pregnant women. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Prognosis. Prevention. Features of the course, diagnosis and differential diagnosis ***of hepatitis of unknown etiology*** .	UC-1 GPC-1 , 2 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
9	**Chronic viral hepatitis, treatment.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinical diagnostic criteria ***for viral hepatitis B*** (HBV). Outcomes and prognosis of acute HBV . Prevention. Vaccination schedule. ***Viral hepatitis D.*** Peculiarities of existence, clinical picture, complications. ***Viral hepatitis C.*** Epidemiology. The determining role of blood transfusions, administration of blood products. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Frequency of transition to chronic hepatitis in icteric and anicteric forms. Phenomenon of "apparent recovery". Diagnostics. Prevention. Differential diagnostics of different types of jaundice . Formulation of diagnosis. Complications. Clinical characteristics of acute renal failure.	UC-1 GPC-1 , 2 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2

	Principles of basic therapy and methods of intensive therapy of severe forms. Medical examination and prevention. Order on medical examination. Principles of medical examination. Groups of medical observation. Complications of chronic hepatitis. Early and laboratory diagnostics. Treatment. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics of fulminant forms of hepatitis. Intensive care. Acute liver failure. Management in the intensive care unit.		
10	**Flu and other acute respiratory viral infections.** Clinic and differential diagnostics, treatment and prevention of influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections. Indications for hospitalization. Hospital operating mode. Atypical pneumonia. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical presentation, treatment, prevention. Bird and swine flu. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical presentation, specific treatment, prevention (vaccination).	UC-1 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
11	**New coronavirus infection. Monkeypox.** ***New coronavirus infection (NCI).*** History of the issue. Etiology, diversity of coronaviruses, MERS - CoV , SARS - CoV . Epidemiology, pathogenesis. Cytokine storm. Clinical variants of the new coronavirus infection. Clinical presentation, common symptoms. Diagnostics. Laboratory and instrumental research methods. Modern etiotropic therapy. pathogenic, symptomatic therapy. Features of prescribing antibacterial drugs. Management of patients with complications. Intensive care of acute respiratory failure. Routing of patients with suspected NCI. ***Monkeypox.*** Diversity of smallpox viruses. Historical information. Etiology and epidemiology. Prevalence of monkeypox in the world at the present stage. Pathogenesis and pathological picture. Classification and clinical picture of monkeypox. Complications and mortality rate. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Treatment, etiotropic drugs. Prevention.	UC-1 , 3 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
12	**Meningococcal infection.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Seasonality. Pathogenesis, pathological anatomy. Mechanism of development of infectious-toxic shock. Classification of forms of meningococcal infection. Clinic. Diagnostics. Etiotropic and pathogenic therapy. Treatment of infectious-toxic shock, acute adrenal insufficiency. Prevention.	UC-1 , 3 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
13	**Diphtheria.**	UC-1 , 3	2

	Properties of the causative agent. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diphtheria of the oropharynx, larynx (croup), stages of croup. Rare localizations of diphtheria. Complications of diphtheria in adults. Diagnostics. Clinical and epidemiological diagnostics. Laboratory research methods. Differential diagnostics. Specific therapy. Pathogenic and detoxification therapy. Plasmapheresis. Shock therapy. Prevention.	GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	
14	**Tetanus. Rabies.** ***Tetanus.*** Historical information. The most important properties of the pathogen. Epidemiology, immunity. Pathogenesis of convulsive syndrome. Classification of tetanus. Main clinical manifestations. Early symptoms. Local form. Complications, prognosis. Modern approaches to diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Features of specific and etiotropic therapy. Pathogenic therapy. Methods of intensive treatment in specialized departments. Prevention and treatment of complications. Planned and emergency prevention. ***Rabies.*** Definition. History of the issue. Etiology. Epidemiology, prevalence. Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy . Clinic. Complications. Intravital and postmortem diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prognosis. Prevention.	UC-1 , 3 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
	10th semester		
15	**Fevers.** Clinical, epidemiological and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnostics of diseases accompanied by prolonged fever (typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, typhus, Brill-Zinsser disease , brucellosis, malaria, sepsis, meningococcemia , leptospirosis, HFRS, encephalitis, helminthiasis).	UC-1 , 2 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
16	**Hemorrhagic fevers.** ***Hemorrhagic fevers*** **.** Definition. History of the issue. Etiology, epidemiology. Classification. Pathogenesis and Pathoanatomy . Clinic. Complications. ***Yellow fever, Ebola hemorrhagic fever*** **.** Definition. History of the issue. Etiology. Epidemiology, prevalence. Pathogenesis and Pathoanatomy . Clinic. Complications. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prognosis. Prevention. ***HFRS*** **.** Definition. History of the issue. Etiology. Epidemiology,	UC-1 , 2 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2

	prevalence. Pathogenesis. Classification of HFRS. Fundamental symptoms, periods of the disease. Etiotropic, pathogenic and symptomatic therapy. Treatment of acute renal failure. Prevention. Medical examination.		
17	**Tick-borne infections: rickettsiosis, borreliosis, encephalitis.** ***Tick-borne rickettsiosis.*** Definition. History of the issue. Prevalence. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Pathoanatomy . Clinical picture. Complications. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prognosis. Prevention. ***Tick-borne borreliosis .*** Definition. History. Prevalence. Etiology. Epidemiology. Importance of anamnesis. Presence of general infectious symptoms. Pathogenesis. Pathoanatomy . Clinic. Characteristics of erythema. Presence of three main syndromes of nervous system damage. Complications. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prognosis. Prevention. Acute and chronic neuroborreliosis . Diagnostic criteria. Treatment courses. ***Tick-borne encephalitis.*** Etiology. Epidemiology. Transmission routes. Natural focal disease of the Amur region. Pathomorphology . Clinical manifestations. Classification. Complications. Reservoir, source of the disease. Seasonality. Forms of the disease. Fundamental symptoms of the disease. Principles of diagnosis and treatment. Prevention.	UC-1 , 3 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
18	**Opportunistic infections.** Viral (HSV, VZV, CMV, etc.), bacterial (tuberculosis, angiomatosis , etc.), mycoses (Pneumocystis pneumonia, candidiasis, etc.), protozoan diseases (toxoplasmosis, cryptosporidiosis , etc.), other diseases (Kaposi's sarcoma, etc.). Definition. Characteristics of pathogens. Conditions of development. Causes of death in AAIS patients. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Therapy.	UC-1 GPC-1 , 2 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
19	**Emergency conditions.** The concept of "emergency condition". Emergency conditions (hypovolemic shock, infectious-toxic shock, DIC syndrome, acute renal failure, acute liver failure, cerebral edema-swelling, ARDS) in infectious diseases. Causes of development. Pathogenesis. Clinical features of the course. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Features of intensive care. Emergency care at the pre-hospital stage.	UC-1 , 3 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
20	**Brucellosis. Leptospirosis.**	At K-1	2

	Brucellosis. Historical information. Etiology, epidemiology. Pathogenesis, Pathomorphology . Clinical classification. Features of the course in different periods. Fundamentals of early clinical diagnostics. Laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Features of therapy depending on the period of the course. Etiotropic therapy of acute and subacute forms. Doses of antibiotics, duration of the course. Medical examination. Prevention. ***Leptospirosis.*** Historical information. Etiology, epidemiology. Pathogenesis, Pathomorphology . Clinical classification. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment, prevention.	GPC-1 , 2 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	
21	**Particularly dangerous infections.** Plague, anthrax, cholera, viral hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, dengue, yellow fever). Historical information. Etiology, epidemiology. Pathogenesis, Pathomorphology . Clinical classification. Course variants, principles of early clinical diagnostics. Laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Basic principles of treatment depending on forms or course variants. Basics of prevention. Anti-plague suits. Physician's tactics in case of suspected acute infectious diseases. Regulatory documents.	UC-1 , 3 GPC-1 , 2 , 6 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
22	**Respiratory infections: chlamydia and mycoplasmosis** The role of mycoplasmas (Mycoplasma pneumonia) and chlamydia (Chlamydophila pneumonia) in pathology of the lower respiratory tract. Features of pathogens. Epidemiology. Clinical manifestations and complications. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Treatment , features of antibacterial therapy. Prevention.	UC-1 GPC-1 , 2 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
23	**Viral diarrhea.** Etiology of rotavirus, norovirus , astrovirus infection. Epidemiology and significance of viral diarrhea at the present stage. Pathogenesis. Classification and clinical manifestations. Features of the course of adenovirus gastroenteritis. Complications. Laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Intensive care in severe forms. Prevention.	UC-1 , 3 GPC-1 , 2 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2
24	**HIV infection.** HIV infection/AAIS. Virological characteristics. HIV as a global health problem. Geographical distribution. HIV as a health problem in tropical countries. Current statistics. Routes of infection. Factors contributing to infection . Provirus . Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy. Statistical features	UC-1 GPC-1 , 2 PC-1 , 2 , 3 , 4, 5, 7 , 9 , 11 , 12	2

	of causes of death in AAIS in different regions of the world. Opportunistic diseases and opportunistic infections. Damage to organs and systems. Etiological structure in different regions, clinical manifestations. Approaches to laboratory diagnostics. Clinical and radiological criteria. ***Antiretroviral therapy*** **.** Modern approaches to treatment of various stages of the disease. Complex chemotherapy. Treatment, anti-relapse therapy.		
Total hours			48

2.3. Thematic plan of clinical practical classes and their content

No. p/p	Name of the topics of practical classes	Contents of topics for practical classes or clinical practical classes	Codes of formed competencies and indicators of their achievement	Types of control	Labor intensity (hours)
9th semester					
1	Basic concepts and information about infectious diseases. The structure and regime of an infectious diseases hospital. Diagnostics of infectious diseases in outpatient and inpatient settings. The role of a district physician (general practitioner).	**Theoretical part:** Structure and mode of operation of the infectious diseases hospital. Clinical and epidemiological indications for hospitalization of infectious patients. Emergency care in urgent conditions of infectious diseases. Structure, scope and organization of work of the infectious diseases office. The role of district therapists. Diagnostics of infectious diseases in outpatient settings. Scientists, infectious disease doctors. **Practical part:** familiarization with the hospital, its departments and services. Study of primary medical documentation (hospital patient medical record) and rules for registration of student medical records. Patient supervision. Beginning of	UC-1. AI: 1.1. , 1.2. UC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2., 3.4. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. GPC-6. AI: 6.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC- 4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills. Preparation of educational medical history.	6 , 8

		registration of student medical records for the supervised patient. Study of educational and methodological materials.	PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.		
2	typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever. Salmonellosis.	**Theoretical part:** Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis and Pathomorphology . Clinical characteristics of disease stages. Features of the modern course of typhoid fever. Early clinical diagnostics. Clinic, diagnostics and treatment of specific complications. Laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnostics with fevers of other etiology. Features of etiotropic therapy. Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of paratyphoid fever A, B , C. Salmonellosis Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Fundamentals of development of diarrheal syndrome. Clinical characteristics of various forms of salmonellosis. Features of early clinical diagnostics. **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with medical histories, interpreting the results of bacteriological, molecular genetics, serological diagnostic methods. Practicing the skills of examination and palpation of the abdomen. Study of educational and methodological materials.	UC-1. AI: 1.1. , 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills. Preparation of educational medical history.	6 , 8
3	Shigellosis . Escherichiosis .	**Theoretical part:** Shigellosis . Escherichiosis Main properties of pathogens. 6 types of E. coli. Modern classifications. The role of invasive and	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Frontal survey. Interview on situational	6 , 8

		toxigenic properties of pathogens, sensitization. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Main periods of dysentery. The most important syndromes in the clinic of dysentery. Characteristics of clinical forms. Bacterial carriage in dysentery. Clinical picture of Escherichiosis depending on the type of E. coli. Complications. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Treatment. **Practical part:** patient supervision. Working with the clinical history of the disease, studying the results of laboratory diagnostics. Study of educational and methodological materials.	PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.	tasks. Testing practical skills. Preparation of educational medical history.	
4	Cholera. Yersiniosis .	**Theoretical part:** Cholera. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Variants of clinical course. Fundamental symptoms of cholera. Pathogenesis of diarrheal syndrome. Signs and degrees of dehydration. Features of therapy and prevention. Physician's tactics in case of suspected acute respiratory infections. Intestinal yersiniosis, pseudotuberculosis. Main properties of pathogens. Modern classification. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture taking into account the clinical variant . Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Treatment. Choice and duration of antibacterial therapy. Prevention. **Practical part:** patient supervision. Working with the clinical history of the disease, studying the results of	UC-1. AI: 1.1. , 1.2. UC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2., 3.4. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. GPC-6. AI: 6.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1. , 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills. Preparation of educational medical history.	6 , 8

		laboratory diagnostics. Practicing the skills of calculating the volume of liqueur during dehydration. Study of educational and methodological materials.	PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.		
5	Botulism. Food toxicoinfection. Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with diarrhea syndrome.	**Theoretical part:** Botulism. Etiology and epidemiology. Clinical features of the course depending on age and mechanism of infection. Early clinical diagnostics. Laboratory diagnostics. Sequences of emergency therapy for botulism. Prevention. Treatment **.** Food poisoning. The importance of staphylococci, spore-forming aerobes and anaerobes, opportunistic flora in the occurrence of toxic infections. Epidemiology. Sources of infection. The role of various food products in the spread of toxic infections. Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy. Clinical features. Differential diagnostics. Clinical and epidemiological features of the development and course of acute intestinal infections (dysentery, salmonellosis, food poisoning, cholera, viral diarrhea, parasitic intestinal infections). Differential diagnosis with diarrhea of non-infectious etiology (irritable bowel syndrome, antibiotic-associated diarrhea, gastroenteritis of non-infectious etiology). **Practical part:** patient supervision. Study of the gastric probing technique in the ASC. Practicing abdominal palpation skills, examining stool for various acute intestinal infections.	UC-1. AI: 1.1. , 1.2. UC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2., 3.4. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. GPC-6. AI: 6.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1. , 11.2. , 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1. , 12.2. , 12.4.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills. Preparation of educational medical history.	6 , 8

		Study of educational and methodological materials.			
6	Diphtheria. Influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections.	**Theoretical part:** Diphtheria. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, Pathomorphology. Classification. Clinical features of the course of various forms of oropharyngeal diphtheria. Differential diagnostics. Clinical characteristics of the stage of laryngeal stenosis. Specific therapy. Flu. ARI (parainfluenza, rhinovirus, adenovirus, respiratory syncytial infections). Peculiarities of the clinical course, differential diagnostics, indications for hospitalization. Treatment, prevention. Peculiarities of the course of seasonal, off-season (bird, swine) flu. **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Tactics when detecting plaque in the oropharynx. Working with case histories, interpreting the results of bacteriological, serological and molecular genetic diagnostic methods. Last day of registration, submission of student medical history. Study of educational and methodological materials.	UC-1. AI: 1.1. , 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills. Review of educational medical history.	6 , 8
7	Tetanus. Rabies.	**Theoretical part:** Tetanus. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis (mechanism of toxin action). Pathogenesis of convulsive syndrome development. Classification. Characteristics of clinical forms. Early clinical and epidemiological diagnostics. Features of specific and etiotropic therapy. Planned and emergency prevention. Rabies. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis,	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills. Review of educational medical history.	6 , 8

		Pathomorphology . Clinic. Complications. Diagnostics. Treatment, prevention. **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with medical records, interpreting the results of bacteriological and serological diagnostic methods. Protecting medical history. Study of educational and methodological materials.	PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.		
8	Meningococcal infection. Early and differential diagnostics of neuroinfections .	**Theoretical part:** <u>Meningococcal infection.</u> Etiology. Epidemiological features. Pathogenesis, Pathomorphology . Classification. Peculiarities of the course of various forms of meningococcal infection. Peculiarities of early and clinical diagnostics. Characteristics of cerebral symptoms. Laboratory diagnostics. Treatment. DIC syndrome: clinical presentation, diagnostics, treatment. <u>Differential diagnostics.</u> Clinical, epidemiological and laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnostics of infectious diseases involving the central nervous system (meningococcal infection, tick-borne encephalitis, viral meningoencephalitis). Peculiarities of the development of primary and secondary meningitis. **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with case histories, interpreting the results of bacteriological, molecular genetics and serological diagnostic methods. Working out the methods of checking meningeal symptoms in supervised and thematic patients. Working on comments in the case history.	UC-1. AI: 1.1. , 1.2. UC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2., 3.4. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills.	6 , 8

		Study of educational and methodological materials.			
9	Acute and chronic viral hepatitis.	**Theoretical part:** Viral hepatitis A , B , C , D , E. Etiology, features: epidemiology, pathogenesis, Pathomorphology of various clinical forms of viral hepatitis. Classification of viral hepatitis. Features of the clinical course of viral hepatitis. Causes of chronicity , variants of the clinical course of hepatitis B, C. Complications. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics in the prodromal period. Laboratory diagnostics. Interpretation of biochemical blood parameters in viral hepatitis. Features of therapy, prevention. **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with medical histories. Practicing abdominal percussion and palpation skills, determining liver size according to Kurlov, assessing the color of mucous membranes, skin, feces, and urine color. Interpretation of serological diagnostic methods. Study of educational and methodological materials.	UC-1. AI: 1.1. , 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills.	6 , 8
10	Early and differential diagnosis of infectious diseases with jaundice syndrome.	**Theoretical part:** types of jaundice , causes. Clinical, epidemiological and laboratory (clinical blood test, biochemical blood test, ELISA, PCR) diagnostics. **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with medical histories. Practicing abdominal percussion and palpation skills, determining liver size according to Kurlov, assessing the color of mucous membranes, skin, feces, and urine color. Interpretation of serological diagnostic methods.	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills.	6 , 8

		Study of educational and methodological materials.	PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.		
10th semester					
1	Brucellosis. Leptospirosis.	**Theoretical part:** Brucellosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, Pathomorphology . Clinical classification. Features of the course in different periods. Fundamentals of early clinical diagnostics. Laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Features of therapy depending on the period of the course. Medical examination. Prevention Leptospirosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, Pathomorphology. Clinical classification, clinical and laboratory diagnostics, treatment, prevention. **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with case histories. Studying types and kinds of fevers in supervised patients. Examination of joints, palpation of lymph nodes, abdomen. Studying educational and methodological literature.	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Report on training duty. Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills.	5 , 2
2	Helminthiasis.	**Theoretical part:** classification, etiology, epidemiology, biology. Features of the clinical course, diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Features of anthelmintic	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Report on training duty.	5 , 2

		treatment. Prevention (ascariasis, enterobiasis, trichinosis, trichuriasis, clonorchiasis , filariasis , echinococcosis, Hymenolipodosis , diphyllobothriasis). **Practical part:** Supervision of patients in departments. Working with case histories, interpreting the results of serological diagnostic methods. Demonstration of helminth eggs when detected in coprophilous culture . Study of educational and methodological literature.	GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.	Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills.	
3	Malaria. Epidemic typhus.	**Theoretical part:** <u>Malaria</u> **.** Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, Pathomorphology . Clinical features of the course, depending on the phase of the disease and the type of malarial plasmodia. Laboratory diagnostics. Treatment regimens, relief of acute manifestations and relapses. <u>Epidemics typhus.</u> Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, Pathomorphology . Clinic. Fundamentals of early clinical and epidemiological diagnostics. Laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnostics, treatment, prevention, prognosis . **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with medical records. Study of educational and methodological	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Report on training duty. Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills.	5 , 2

		literature.	PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.		
4	Plague, tularemia. Anthrax.	**Theoretical part:** historical information. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, Pathomorphology . Clinical classification, course variants, principles of early clinical diagnostics. Laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Basic principles of treatment depending on the forms or course variants. Basics of prevention. Physician's tactics in case of suspected acute ocular infections. **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with case histories, studying educational and methodological literature. Technique for putting on a plague suit. Study of educational and methodological literature.	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. UC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2., 3.4. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. GPC-6. AI: 6.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1. , 11.2. , 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2. , 12.4.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Report on training duty. Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills.	5 , 2
5	Tick-borne infections: encephalitis, rickettsiosis and borreliosis.	**Theoretical part:** Tick-borne rickettsiosis. Definition. History. Prevalence. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Pathoanatomy . Clinic. Complications. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prognosis. Prevention. Tick-borne borreliosis.	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Report on training duty. Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks.	5 , 2

		Definition. History of the issue. Prevalence. Etiology. Epidemiology. Importance of anamnesis. Presence of general infectious symptoms. Pathogenesis. Pathological anatomy . Clinic. Characteristics of erythema. Presence of three main syndromes of nervous system damage. Complications. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prognosis. Prevention. Acute and chronic neuroborreliosis . Diagnostic criteria. Treatment courses. Tick-borne encephalitis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Transmission routes. Natural focal disease of the Amur region. Pathomorphology . Clinical manifestations. Classification. Complications. Reservoir, source of the disease. Seasonality. Forms of the disease. Fundamental symptoms of the disease. Principles of diagnosis and treatment. Prevention. **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with medical histories. Examination of the skin for the presence of exanthemas. Study of educational and methodological literature.	PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.	Testing practical skills.	
6	Hemorrhagic fevers. HFRS. Coronavirus infection COVAI -19.	**Theoretical part:** Hemorrhagic (Crimean, Omsk, yellow, Lassa , Ebola, Marburg, dengue) fevers. History of the issue. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Peculiarities of the clinical course, complications, prognosis, prevention. Early clinical diagnostics. Laboratory diagnostics, treatment, prevention. HFRS. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, Pathomorphology , classification. Characteristics of the clinical course in different periods of the	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. UC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2., 3.4. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. GPC-6. AI: 6.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Report on training duty. Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills.	5 , 2

		disease. Early clinical diagnostics. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Fundamentals of intensive care and prevention. New coronavirus infection. Background. Etiology. Epidemiology, pathogenesis. Cytokine storm. Clinical variants of the new coronavirus infection (NCI). Clinical presentation, common symptoms. Diagnostics. Treatment. Intensive care of acute respiratory failure. **Practical part:** Features of performing the tapping symptom in patients with HFRS. Routing of patients with suspected NCI. Study of educational and methodological literature.	PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.		
7	Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with exanthema syndrome.	**Theoretical part:** the concept of primary and secondary morphological elements. Clinical and epidemiological features of the development and course of infectious diseases with exanthema (measles, rubella, scarlet fever, chickenpox, erysipelas, meningococcal infection, rickettsiosis). Differential diagnosis with exanthemas of non-infectious etiology. **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with medical histories. Examination of the skin for exanthema. Drawing up an algorithm for describing skin elements. Study of educational and methodological literature.	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1.,	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Report on training duty. Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills.	5 , 2

			12.2., 12.4.		
8	Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with fever syndrome. Sepsis.	**Theoretical part:** Sepsis. The concept of "sepsis", "septic condition". Causes and mechanisms of sepsis development. Classification. Peculiarities of the clinical course of infectious diseases occurring with septic variants of the course. Treatment of complications. Principles of therapy. Peculiarities of etiotropic therapy depending on the etiology. Differential diagnostics. Types of temperature curves. Clinical, epidemiological and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnostics of diseases occurring with prolonged fever (typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, typhus, Brill-Zinsser disease , brucellosis, malaria, sepsis, meningococcemia , leptospirosis, HFRS, encephalitis). **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with case histories, studying educational and methodological literature. Studying types and kinds of fevers in supervised patients. Methods of blood collection for blood culture . Study of educational and methodological literature.	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3. ,5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Report on training duty. Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills.	5 , 2
9	HIV infection and opportunistic infections.	**Theoretical part:** HIV infection. etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, Pathomorphology . Classification. Characteristics of the clinical picture depending on the stage of the disease. Features of the course. Laboratory diagnostics. Modern approaches to antiretroviral therapy. Conducting chemoprophylaxis of intrauterine infection. Opportunistic infections.	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1.,	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Report on training duty. Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills.	5 , 2

		Viral (HSV, VZV, CMV, etc.), bacterial (tuberculosis, angiomatosis , etc.), mycoses (Pneumocystis pneumonia, candidiasis, etc.), protozoan diseases (toxoplasmosis, cryptosporidiosis , etc.), other diseases (Kaposi's sarcoma, etc.). Definition. Characteristics of pathogens. Conditions of development. Causes of death in AAIS patients. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Therapy. **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with medical histories. Practicing palpation skills of lymph nodes in patients with lymphadenopathy and skin lesions. Study of educational and methodological literature.	3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1., 11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.		
10	Emergencies in infectious diseases and emergency care at the pre-hospital stage.	**Theoretical part:** the concept of "emergency condition". Emergency conditions (hypovolemic shock, infectious-toxic shock, DIC syndrome, acute renal failure, acute liver failure, cerebral edema-swelling, ARDS). Causes of development, clinical features of the course, laboratory diagnostics, features of intensive care. **Practical part:** supervision of patients in departments. Working with medical histories. Calculating the volume of infusion therapy for different degrees of dehydration. Study of educational and methodological literature.	UC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. UC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2., 3.4. GPC-1. AI: 1.1. GPC-2. AI: 2.1. PC-1. AI: 1.1., 1.2. PC-2. AI: 2.1., 2.2., 2.4., 2.9. PC-3. AI: 3.1., 3.2. PC-4. AI: 4.1. PC-5. AI: 5.1., 5.3., 5.4. PC-7. AI: 7.1. PC-9. AI: 9.1., 9.3. PC-11. AI: 11.1.,	Testing in the Moodle system (current control). Report on training duty. Frontal survey. Interview on situational tasks. Testing practical skills.	5 , 2

			11.2., 11.3. PC-12. AI: 12.1., 12.2., 12.4.		
Total hours					120

2.4. Interactive forms of learning.

In order to activate students' cognitive activity, **interactive** teaching methods are wail used in practical classes.

Item No.	Topic of the practical lesson	Labor intensity in hours	Interactive form of learning	Labor intensity in hours, in % of the lesson
9th semester				
1	Basic concepts and information about infectious diseases. The structure and regime of an infectious diseases hospital. Diagnostics of infectious diseases in outpatient and inpatient settings. The role of a general practitioner (general practitioner)	6.8	Business game	30 minutes (0.50) 14.85%
2	Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever. Salmonellosis	6.8	Round table	35 minutes (0.58) 17.32%
3	Shigellosis . Escherichiosis	6.8	Round table	30 minutes (0.50) 14.85%
4	Cholera. Yersiniosis	6.8	Round table Situational task	25 minutes (0.41) 12.37% 10 minutes (0.16) 4.95%
5	Botulism. Food poisoning. Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with diarrhea syndrome	6.8	Snowball Business game Conference	12 minutes (0.25) 7.42% 12 minutes (0.25) 7.42% 35 minutes (0.58) 17.32%
6	Diphtheria. Influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections	6.8	Brainstorming Situational task Business game	25 minutes (0.41) 12.37% 10 minutes (0.16) 4.95% 20 minutes (0.33) 9.90%
7	Tetanus. Rabies.	6.8	Brainstorming Situational task	25 minutes (0.41) 12.37% 10 minutes (0.16) 4.95%
8	Meningococcal infection. Early and differential diagnostics of neuroinfections	6.8	Council Conference	30 minutes (0.50) 14.85% 35 minutes (0.58) 17.32%
9	Acute and chronic viral hepatitis	6.8	Brainstorming	30 minutes (0.50) 14.85%
10	Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with jaundice syndrome	6 , 8	Conference Council	30 minutes (0.50) 14.85% 35 minutes (0.58) 17.32%
10th semester				
1	Brucellosis. Leptospirosis	5.2	Brainstorming Snowball	20 minutes (0.33) 8.54% 15 minutes (0.25) 6.41%
2	Helminthiasis	5 , 2	Snowball Situational task	15 minutes (0.25) 6.41% 10 minutes (0.16) 4.25%
3	Malaria. epidemic typhus	5.2	Brainstorming Situational task	25 minutes (0.41) 10.68% 10 minutes (0.16) 4.25%

4	Plague, tularemia. Anthrax	5.2	Role play Situational task	20 minutes (0.33) 8.45% 10 minutes (0.16) 4.25%
5	Tick-borne infections: encephalitis, rickettsiosis and borreliosis	5.2	Round table	30 minutes (0.50) 12.82%
6	Hemorrhagic fevers. HFRS. Coronavirus infection COVAI -19	5.2	Conference Situational task	30 minutes (0.50) 12.82% 10 minutes (0.16) 4.25%
7	Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with exanthema syndrome	5.2	Council	35 minutes (0.58) 14.95%
8	Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with fever syndrome. Sepsis	5.2	Conference Situational task	25 minutes (0.41) 10.68% 10 minutes (0.16) 4.25%
9	HIV infection and opportunistic infections	5.2	Brainstorming Business game	25 minutes (0.41) 10.68% 15 minutes (0.25)6.41%
10	Emergency conditions in infectious diseases and emergency care at the pre-hospital stage	5.2	Council	35 minutes (0.58) 14.95%

2.5. Criteria for assessing students' learning outcomes

The assessment of learning outcomes is carried out in accordance with the “Regulations on the assessment system for the learning outcomes of students of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education Amur State Medical Academy of the Ministry of Health of Russia”.

The basis for determining the level of knowledge, skills, and abilities are the assessment criteria - completeness and correctness:

- correct, precise answer;
- correct but incomplete or imprecise answer
- incorrect answer; no answer.

When assigning marks, the classification of errors and their quality are taken into account:

- gross errors;
- similar errors;
- minor errors; shortcomings.

Criteria for assessing learning outcomes

Item No.	Topic of the practical lesson	Theoretical part	Practical part	Overall rating
9th semester				
1	Basic concepts and information about infectious diseases. The structure and regime of an infectious diseases hospital. Diagnostics of infectious diseases in outpatient and inpatient settings. The role of a general practitioner (general practitioner)	2-5	2-5	2-5
2	Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever. Salmonellosis	2-5	2-5	2-5
3	Shigellosis . Escherichiosis	2-5	2-5	2-5
4	Cholera. Yersiniosis	2-5	2-5	2-5
5	Botulism. Food poisoning. Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with diarrhea syndrome	2-5	2-5	2-5
6	Diphtheria. Influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections	2-5	2-5	2-5
7	Tetanus. Rabies.	2-5	2-5	2-5
8	Meningococcal infection. Early and differential diagnostics of neuroinfections	2-5	2-5	2-5
9	Acute and chronic viral hepatitis	2-5	2-5	2-5
10	Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with jaundice	2-5	2-5	2-5

	syndrome			
10th semester				
1	Brucellosis. Leptospirosis	2-5	2-5	2-5
2	Helminthiasis	2-5	2-5	2-5
3	Malaria. epidemic typhus	2-5	2-5	2-5
4	Plague, tularemia. Anthrax	2-5	2-5	2-5
5	Tick-borne infections: encephalitis, rickettsiosis and borreliosis	2-5	2-5	2-5
6	Hemorrhagic fevers. HFRS. Coronavirus infection COVAI - 19	2-5	2-5	2-5
7	Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with exanthema syndrome	2-5	2-5	2-5
8	Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with fever syndrome. Sepsis	2-5	2-5	2-5
9	HIV infection and opportunistic infections	2-5	2-5	2-5
10	Emergency conditions in infectious diseases and emergency care at the pre-hospital stage	2-5	2-5	2-5
1	Brucellosis. Leptospirosis	2-5	2-5	2-5
2	Helminthiasis	2-5	2-5	2-5
3	Malaria. epidemic typhus	2-5	2-5	2-5
4	Plague, tularemia. Anthrax	2-5	2-5	2-5
5	Tick-borne infections: encephalitis, rickettsiosis and borreliosis	2-5	2-5	2-5
Average score		2-5		

The success of students in mastering the topics of the discipline "Infectious Diseases" is determined by the quality of mastering knowledge, skills and practical abilities; the assessment is given on a five-point scale: "5" - excellent, "4" - good, "3" - satisfactory, "2" - unsatisfactory.

Evaluation criteria

Quality of development	Mark on a 5-point scale
90 - 100%	"5"
80 - 89%	"4"
70 - 79%	"3"
less than 70%	"2"

Incoming inspection

Conducted at the first lesson and includes: testing in the Moodle system . Test control includes questions on the subjects covered. The total number of tests posted in the system is 100.

Access mode for semester 9: https://educ-amursma.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?AI=8712

Access mode for 10th semester: https://educ-amursma.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?AI=7935

Current control

Current control includes initial and final control of knowledge.

Initial control - includes written work on options, testing in the Moodle system .

Access mode for semester 9: https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?AI=289

Access mode for 10th semester: https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?AI=435

Final control is carried out by the teacher in the form of a frontal survey, solving situational problems and exercises, and a report on academic duty (in the 10th semester).

The final grade during the current knowledge assessment is given on the day of the lesson, as the arithmetic mean result for all types of activities provide for in the given lesson of the discipline's work program.

Criteria for assessing the oral response

- **"5" (excellent)** – the student demonstrates deep and complete knowledge of the educational material, does not allow inaccuracies or distortions of facts when presenting, presents the material in a logical sequence, is well oriented in the presented material, and can provAIe justification for the judgments expressed.
- **"4" (good)** - the student has mastered the educational material in full, is well oriented in the educational material, presents the material in a logical sequence, but makes inaccuracies when answering.
- **"3" (satisfactory)** – the student has mastered the basic principles of the topic of the practical lesson, but when presenting the educational material, he/she makes inaccuracies, presents it incompletely and inconsistently, requires leading questions from the teacher to present it, and has difficulty substantiating the judgments expressed.
- **"2" (unsatisfactory)** – the student has fragmented and unsystematic knowledge of the educational material, is unable to distinguish between the main and the secondary, makes mistakes in defining basic concepts, distorts their meaning, and cannot independently present the material.

Assessment criteria for the practical part

- **"5" (excellent)** – the student has fully mastered the practical skills and abilities provide for by the course work program.
- **"4" (good)** – the student has fully mastered the practical skills and abilities provide for in the course program, but makes some inaccuracies.
- **"3" (satisfactory)** – the student has only some practical skills and abilities.
- **"2" (unsatisfactory)** – the student demonstrates the performance of practical skills and abilities with gross errors.

Criteria for assessing independent extracurricular work:

- the level of student mastery of the educational material;
- the completeness and depth of general educational concepts, knowledge and skills on the topic being studied, to which this independent work relates;
- development of universal and general professional competencies (ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice).
- the problems were solved correctly, the exercises were completed, and the test assignments were answered accurately – "passed".
- Problems were not solved correctly, exercises were not completed correctly, test questions were not answered accurately – "failed".

Essay evaluation criteria:

- **"5" (excellent) –** awarded to a student if he has prepared a complete, detailed, and formatted according to requirements, abstract on the chosen topic, presented his work in the form of a report with a computer presentation, and answered questions on the topic of the report;
- **"4" (good) –** awarded to a student for a complete, detailed essay that is formatted according to requirements, but poorly presented;
- **"3" (satisfactory) –** the abstract does not contain information on the issue being studied in full, is formatted with errors, and is poorly presented;
- **"2" (unsatisfactory)** – given to a student if the abstract is not written, or is written with gross errors, the report and computer presentation are not prepared, or their content does not correspond to the topic of the abstract.

Working off disciplinary debts.

1. If a student misses a class for a vial reason, he/she has the right to make it up and receive the maximum grade provide for by the course work program for that class. A vial reason must be documented.
2. If a student misses a class for an unjustified reason or receives a "2" mark for all activities in the class, he/she is required to make it up. In this case, the mark received for all activities is multiplied by 0.8.
3. If a student is excused from a class at the request of the dean's office (participation in sports, cultural and other events), then he is given a grade of "5" for this class, provide that he submits a report on the completion of mandatory extracurricular independent work on the topic of the missed class.

Criteria for assessing matter assessment.

MAIterm assessment is designed to assess the degree of achievement of planned learning outcomes upon completion of the study of a discipline and allows for an assessment of the level and quality of its mastery by students.

The students' success in mastering the discipline is assessed on a 5-point scale: "5" – excellent, "4" – good, "3" – satisfactory, "2" – unsatisfactory.

"Excellent" - for the depth and completeness of mastery of the content of the educational material, in which the student easily navigates, for the ability to connect theoretical questions with practical ones, express and justify their judgments, correctly and logically present the answer; when testing, allows up to 10% of erroneous answers. Practical skills and abilities provide for by the working program of the discipline are fully mastered.

"Good" - the student has fully mastered the educational material, is oriented in it, correctly states the answer, but the content and form have some inaccuracies; during testing allows up to 20% of erroneous answers. Completely practical skills and abilities provide by the working program of the discipline, but allows some inaccuracies

"Satisfactory" - the student has mastered the knowledge and understanding of the main provisions of the educational material, but presents it incompletely, inconsistently, does not know how to express and justify his/her judgments; during testing, allows up to 30% of erroneous answers. Has only some practical skills and abilities.

"Unsatisfactory" - the student has fragmented and unsystematic knowledge of the educational material, is unable to distinguish between the main and secondary, makes mistakes in defining concepts, distorts their meaning, presents the material in a disorderly and uncertain manner, and makes more than 30% of erroneous answers during testing. Performs practical skills and abilities with gross errors.

Regulations on the Subject Olympiad
Department of Infectious Diseases with Epidemiology and Dermatovenerology

1. General Provisions

1.1. These Regulations on the Subject Olympiad of the Department of Infectious Diseases with Epidemiology and Dermatovenerology among 5th-year students of the Faculty of Medicine (hereinafter referred to **as the Regulations**) define the procedure for organizing and holding the Subject Olympiad among students (hereinafter referred to as **the Olympiad**), its organizational and methodological support, the procedure for participation with the determination of the winner and prize-winners.

1.2. Subject Olympiad is a competition of students in the creative application of knowledge, skills, and the level (abilities) of clinical thinking of participants in a discipline studied within the framework of the university curriculum.

1.3. The Olympiad is aimed at improving classroom and extracurricular work with students in order to improve the quality of training specialists.

1.4. The Olympiad for 5th year students in the discipline "Infectious diseases" is held annually.

1.5. Students studying the relevant academic discipline in the current academic year participate in the Olympiad.

1.6. The conditions and dates of the Olympiad are communicated to students at the beginning of the academic year.

1.7. Dates of the Olympiad: one stage at the end of the spring semester.

2. **Objectives and tasks**

1. The main goal of the Olympiad is to Acetify and develop in students not only the quality of theoretical training, but also creative abilities in the formation of scientific research skills.
2. Objectives of the Olympiad:
   - propaganda and updating of scientific knowledge;
   -development of students' interests and motivation for scientific activity;
   - motivation for the student's in-depth approach in preparation for practical classes;
   - improving the quality of knowledge of the discipline being studied.

3. Participants of the Olympiad

3.1. Fifth-year students of the Faculty of Medicine participate in the Olympiad on a voluntary basis.

3.2. Students with an average current academic performance score in disciplines of at least 4.8 points and who actively participate in SSS and research work are allowed to participate in the Olympiad.

3.3. Results of the Olympiad: first place – one, second place – no more than two, third place – no more than two.

3.4. Olympiad winners: first place – 96-100%, second place – 91-95%, third place – 86-90%.

3.5. Olympiad prize winners are exempt from taking an exam in the relevant discipline, and their knowledge of this discipline is certified with the highest score entered in the record

book. The final decision on this issue is made at a department meeting and entered into the minutes.

4. Procedure for organizing and holding the Olympiad

4.1. The Olympiad is held in one stage at the end of the 10th semester.

4.2. Composition of the commission for organizing, conducting and summing up the results **(Commission)** : chairman - head of the department, members of the commission - teaching assistant, department curator for SSS, secretary.

4.3. The Olympiad is held in the form of a business game "Own Game". The tasks for the business game correspond to the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standards and the main educational programs of the discipline being studied.

4.4. Purpose of the assignments: independent use of practical skills and theoretical knowledge in solving clinical problems and theoretical issues.

4.5. The required number of task variants of equal complexity and labor intensity are developed for the Olympiad. The labor intensity of completing tasks should not exceed three academic hours. The list of diseases is compiled according to the material covered (for the 9th and 10th semesters of the discipline).

4.6. Assignments for the Olympiad are approved by the head of the department no less than 3 working days before the Olympiad.

4.7. The protocol for holding the Olympiad is signed by the head of the department, the teaching assistant and the secretary.

4.8. The following must be indicated in the Olympiad protocol:

- name of the item;
- a list of participants with the number of points scored;
-list of Olympic winners.

4.9. The results of the Olympiad are communicated to students at the course meeting for admission to the session and are posted on the official website of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education “Amur State Medical Academy”.

5. Management and methodological support of the Olympiad

5.1. The Olympiad is organized by the department staff on the basis of the Regulations.

5.2. The tasks for the Olympiad are considered at a department meeting no later than seven calendar days before the Olympiad.

6. Summing up the results of the Olympiad

6.1. The results are summed up **by the Commission** .

6.2. The winner and prize winners are determined according to the approved criteria for evaluating the results.

6.3. The results of the Olympiad are submitted to the deans' offices of the courses and the academic department of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Amur State Medical Academy".

Intermediate certification is carried out through a 4-stage exam system:

1. Testing in the Moodle system :
Access mode for semester 9: https://educ-amursma.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?AI=8713
Access mode for 10th semester: https://educ-amursma.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?AI=8012
2. Completion of the practical part of the discipline, passing of practical skills (competencies).
3. Solving situational problems.
4. Answers to exam tickets.

Assessment criteria for matter assessment

Stages	Mark out of 5 point scale	Binary scale
Test control in the system " Moodle "	3-5	**5 – "excellent"** **4 - "good"** **3 – "satisfactory"**
Complete completion of the practical part of the course	3-5	
Passing practical skills (control of competencies formation), solving situational problems	3-5	
Answers to exam tickets	3-5	
Test control in the system " Moodle "	2	**2 – "unsatisfactory"**
Complete completion of the practical part of the course	2	
Passing practical skills (control of competencies formation), solving situational problems	2	
Answers to exam tickets.	2	

2.6. Independent work of students: in-class, out-of-class.

The organization of independent classroom work of students is carried out with the help of methodological instructions for students, which contain educational goals, a list of the main theoretical questions for study, a list of practical work and the methodology for conducting it, instructions for the presentation of the results obtained, their discussion and conclusions, assignments for self-control with standard answers, a list of recommended literature.

From 1/4 to 1/2 of the practical lesson time is allocated for independent work of students: conducting research, recording results, discussing them, formulating conclusions, completing individuals assignments. The preparatory stage, or the formation of an approximate basis for actions, begins for students outlay of class time when preparing for the practical lesson, and ends in class.

All subsequent stages are carried out in class. The stage of materialized actions (solving problems using an algorithm or without an algorithm, with an unknown answer in advance) is carried out independently. The teacher, if necessary, privies consultation, privies assistance and simultaneously monitors the quality of students' knowledge and their ability to apply existing knowledge to solve assigned problems.

The independent classroom work of students in clinical practical classes on infectious diseases consists of:

- supervision of thematic patients;
- drawing up an examination plan and treatment regimens for patients with various infectious diseases;
- development of algorithms for differential diagnosis of infectious diseases;
- calculation of dosages of essential drugs used for the treatment of adult patients;
- registration of stage-by-stage epicrisis and observation diaries in outpatient cards and medical histories of patients with infectious pathology;
- viewing educational vales, educational computer programs;
- work with regulatory documentation, study of clinical recommendations (protocols), information letters of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation;
- drawing up a plan for anti-epidemic measures in the center of infection;
- conducting health education talks with children and parents.

Distribution of independent student work by types and semesters

Item No.	Name of the type of SRS	Volume in Ah	
		9th semester	10th semester
1.	Writing a patient's medical history	15	
2.	Working with educational, scientific and practical literature	10	10
3.	Preparation of abstracts, reports, presentations	5	5
4.	Preparation for practical classes	12	10
5.	Working with electronic educational resources	6	5
6.	On duty in the emergency room		6
	Total:	**48**	**36**

Extracurricular and independent work of students

No. p/p	Topic clinical practical training	Time for student preparation for the lesson	Forms of extracurricular independent work of a student	
			Mandatory and the same for all students	At the student's choice
1	Basic concepts and information about infectious diseases. The structure and regime of an infectious diseases hospital. Diagnostics of infectious diseases in outpatient and inpatient settings. The role of a general practitioner (general practitioner)	4.5 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, writing notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task, completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "The contribution of domestic scientists to the development of infectology " 2) "The structure of an infectious diseases hospital"

2	Typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever. Salmonellosis	4.5 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, writing notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task, completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Typical complications in Typhoo and paratyphoid diseases" 2) "Features of the clinical course of salmonellosis, complications"
3	Shigellosis . Escherichiosis	4.5 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, writing notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task, completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "The epidemiological process of shigellosis " 2) "Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of various Escherichia coli infections "
4	Cholera. Yersiniosis	4.5 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, writing notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task, completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Cholera as a particularly dangerous infectious disease. History of the issue" 2) "Manifestations of the epidemiological process of yersiniosis and pseudo-tuberculosis"
5	Botulism. Food toxicoinfection. Early and differential diagnostics of infectious	4.5 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations,	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Epidemiology of botulism.

	diseases with diarrhea syndrome		abstracting, writing notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task, completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Features of therapy" 2) "Clinical course, complications of food poisoning"
6	Diphtheria. Influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections	4.5 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, writing notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task), completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Complications in patients with diphtheria. Diphtheria in vaccinated patients" 2) "Flu in pregnant women"
7	Tetanus. Rabies.	4.5 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, writing notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task, completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Tetanus: risk factors, diagnostic features" 2) "Rabies, etiology, transmission routes, clinical symptoms, prevention"
8	Meningococcal infection. Early and differential diagnostics of neuroinfections	4.5 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, writing notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task, completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Meningococcal infection in adults" 2) "Clinical course, complications of neuroinfections "

9	Acute and chronic viral hepatitis	4.5 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, writing notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task, completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Modern methods of treatment of patients with acute and chronic forms of hepatitis C" 2) "Epidemiology of viral hepatitis with the feco-oral transmission mechanism (A, E). Features of the course of hepatitis E in pregnant women"
10	Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with jaundice syndrome	4.5 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, writing notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task, completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Types of jaundice . Etiology, pathogenesis, treatment methods" 2) "Clinical significance of differential diagnosis of jaundice "
Workload in hours for 9th semester		45 hours	45 hours	3 hours
Total labor intensity (in hours)			**84 hours**	
10th semester				
1	Brucellosis. Leptospirosis	3 , 3 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, drawing up notes, diagrams,	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Historical background, distribution, and degree of danger of brucellosis"

			algorithms, etc.), solving a test task (in writing), completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	2) "Differential diagnostics of leptospirosis"
2	Helminthiasis	3 , 3 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, drawing up notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task (in writing), completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Features of diagnostics of human helminthiasis, complications" 2) "Differential diagnostics of helminthiasis, anthelmintic therapy"
3	Malaria. Epidemic typhus	3 , 3 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, drawing up notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task (in writing), completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Vaccination and non-specific measures of protection against malaria" 2) "Features of malaria diagnostics"
4	Plague, tularemia. Anthrax	3 , 3 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, drawing up notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task (in writing), completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Especially dangerous infections in the 21st century" 2) "Features of the course of various forms of anthrax"
5	Tick-borne	3 , 3 hours	Preparation on	Preparation of abstracts on

	infections: encephalitis, rickettsiosis and borreliosis		theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, drawing up notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task (in writing), completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Focal forms of tick-borne encephalitis" 2) "Characteristics of the course of borreliosis"
6	Hemorrhagic fevers. HFRS. Coronavirus infection COVAI-19	3 , 3 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, drawing up notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task (in writing), completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Characteristics of the course of COVAI-19 in the elderly and adults" 2) "HFRS in the Amur region, complications"
7	Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with exanthema syndrome	3 , 3 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, drawing up notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task (in writing), completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Important infectious diseases with exanthema syndrome" 2) "Features of differential diagnosis of infectious diseases with exanthema syndrome"
8	Early and differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with fever syndrome. Sepsis	3 , 3 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, drawing	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Features of differential diagnostics of diseases with fever

			up notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task (in writing), completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	syndrome" 2) "Principles of diagnosis and treatment of septic conditions"
9	HIV infection and opportunistic infections	3 , 3 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, drawing up notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task (in writing), completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Features of the HIV infection epidemic process at the current stage of the epidemic development" 2) "Modern methods of therapy of HIV infection and opportunistic infections"
10	Emergency conditions in infectious diseases and emergency care at the pre-hospital stage	3 , 3 hours	Preparation on theoretical issues (lecture reading, primary and secondary literature, methodological recommendations, abstracting, drawing up notes, diagrams, algorithms, etc.), solving a test task (in writing), completing a workbook, working in an online classroom.	Preparation of abstracts on proposed topics (choose 2 topics) Preparing a presentation for a lesson (choose 2 topics) Approximate list of reports (presentations): 1) "Stages of proving medical care to patients with infectious toxic shock, DIC syndrome in meningococcal infection. Diagnostics" 2) "Emergency conditions in infectious diseases: diagnostics, therapy"
Labor intensity in hours		33 hours	33 hours	3
Total workload for semesters 9 and 10 (in hours)			84	

2.7. Research (project) work

Research (project) work of students (R&D) is a mandatory section of the discipline and is aimed at the comprehensive formation of universal and general professional competencies of students. Research work involves the study of specialized literature and other scientific and technical information on the achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology in the relevant field of knowledge, participation in scientific research, etc. The topics of research work are determined by students independently or in consultation with the teacher.

List of recommended topics for research (project) work:

1. Natural focal diseases in the Amur region.
2. Modern treatment of chronic viral hepatitis.
3. Antibiotic-associated diarrhea.
4. Helminthiasis of the Amur region.
5. Emergency prevention of cholera.
6. Differential diagnosis of exanthema.
7. Treatment of bacterial meningitis.
8. Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome and other hemorrhagic fevers, features of the clinical course at the present stage.

To evaluate research work, a binary assessment scale is adopted: “pass”, “fail”.

3. Educational, methodological, material, technical and informational support of the discipline

3.1. Main literature:	
1. YushchUC, N. D. Infectious diseases: textbook / edited by YushchUC N. D., Vengerov Yu. Ya. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2020. - 704 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-5347-6.	http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970453476.html
3.2. Further reading:	
1. Luchchev , V. I. Atlas of infectious diseases / Edited by V. I. Luchchev , S. N. Zharov, V. V. Nikiforov - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2014. - 224 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-2877-1.	http://www.studmedlib.ru/ru/book/ISBN9785970428771.html
2. Infectious diseases: national guAIelines / YushchUC N. D. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2021. - 1104 p. (Series "National GuAIelines") - ISBN 978-5-9704-6122-8.	http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970461228.html
3. YushchUC, N. D. Infectious diseases. GuAIe to practical classes: teaching aAI / edited by N. D. YushchUC , E. V. Volchkova , Yu. V. Martynov. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2021. - 720 p. : ill. - 720 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-6096-2.	http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970460962.html
4. Epifanov, V. A. Medical and social rehabilitation after infectious diseases / V. A. Epifanov, N. D. YushchUC , A. V. Epifanov [etc.] . - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2020. - 560 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-5915-7.	http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970459157.html
5. YushchUC, N. D. Infectious diseases: syndromic diagnosis: textbook / ed. N. D. YushchUC , E. A. Klimova. - Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2020. - 176 p. - 176 p. - ISBN 978-5-9704-5603-3. - 05.05.2021).	http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970456033.html

3.3 . Educational and methodological support of the discipline, prepared by the staff of the department:

1. Figurnov V.A., Marunich N.A., Gavrilov A.V., Figurnova E.V. Monograph "Severe forms of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome in the Amur region". Latvia, Lambert Publishing House, 2019. P. 152.
2. Figurnov V.A., Chertov A.D., Dolgikh T.A., Figurnova E.V. monograph "Helminthiases of the Far East (rare observations, second edition, supplemented with text and photographs)". Blagoveshchensk, First Printing House Publishing House , 2021. P. 113.

Electronic and digital technologies:

1. Online course on the subject "Infectious diseases" in the EIS FGBOU VO Amur State Medical Academy

Access mode for semester 9: https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?AI=289
Access mode for 10th semester: https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?AI=435
Characteristics of modules in the electronic information and educational course

Educational	Controlling
Theoretical (lecture) material, scientific and educational films, visualized clinical cases (presentations)	Methodological recommendations for students on independent extracurricular work.
Methodological recommendations for students for practical classes. Methodological recommendations for solving problems and exercises on the topics of the discipline.	List of recommended topics for abstracts and guAIelines for abstract design.
Reference material, tables.	Tests of entrance, current and final knowledge control.

2. Multimedia presentations (Microsoft Power Point 2016), to lecture-type classes, according to the thematic plan of lectures:

Access mode for semester 9:
https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?AI=289

- Infectious process. Organization of infectious service work. Scientists , infectious disease doctors
- Typhoo and paratyphoid fever
- Shigellosis . Escherichiosis
- Salmonellosis
- Botulism. Food poisoning
- Yersiniosis
- Cholera
- Acute viral hepatitis and hepatitis of unknown etiology
- Chronic viral hepatitis, treatment
- Flu and other acute respiratory viral infections
- New coronavirus infection. Monkeypox
- Meningococcal infection
- Diphtheria
- Tetanus. Rabies.

Access mode for 10th semester:
https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?AI=435

- Fevers

- Hemorrhagic fevers
- Tick-borne infections: rickettsiosis , borreliosis , encephalitis
- Opportunistic infections
- Emergency conditions
- Brucellosis. Leptospirosis
- Particularly dangerous infections
- Respiratory infections: chlamydia and mycoplasmosis
- Viral diarrhea
- HIV infection

3. VAIeo materials located in the Electronic Information System of the Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education Amur State Medical Academy of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation:

Access mode for semester 9:
https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?AI=289

- Clinical case "Typhoo fever"
- History of Cholera. Vibrio cholera
- Yersiniosis
- Clinical case "Botulism"
- Botulism
- A family case of foodborne botulism
- Diphtheria
- Diagnosis and treatment of influenza
- Clinical case "Rabies"
- Tetanus
- Clinical case " Meningococcemia "
- Viral hepatitis
- Bilirubin metabolism. Types of jaundice

Access mode for 10th semester:
https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?AI=435

- Brucellosis. Leptospirosis
- Malaria. Epidemic typhus
- Plasmodium falciparum cycle
- Clinical case "Trichinellosis"
- Diphyllobothriasis. Ascariasis. Enterobiasis. Echinococcosis
- Plague. Tularemia. Anthrax
- Particularly dangerous infections in the 21st century
- Tick-borne encephalitis. Ixodes tick-borne borreliosis. Rickettsia
- Clinical case of "HFRS"
- New coronavirus infection
- Erysipelas. Chickenpox. Rubella. Measles
- Differential diagnosis of exanthema
- Fever. Temperature curves. Sepsis
- HIV infection. Opportunistic infections
- Septic shock. DIC syndrome. Cerebral edema.

3.4 Equipment used for the educational process.

Item No.	List of equipment used in teaching students	Quantity
1	Lecture hall	1
2	Auditorium for practical classes	6
3	Computer class	1
4	Computers	5
5	Multimedia complex (laptop, projector, screen).	1
6	Chalkboards	3

Photo materials

1. Photo album "Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome in the Amur region (Features of epidemiology, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment)"
2. Photo album "Helminthiases of the Amur Region"
3. Visualized situational tasks on the subject "Infectious diseases"
4. Photo album “Some symptoms, pathomorphological findings and results of histomorphological studies in severe hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome (HFRS)”
5. Photo album “Symptoms and pathomorphological findings in severe hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome”

List of films, albums, stands, tables, handouts used in training (prepared by the department staff)

Overhead Film Set :

1. Meningococcal infection. 2. Cholera. 3. Shigellosis . 4. Salmonellosis. 5. Viral hepatitis. 6. Rickettsiosis. 7. Rabies. 8. HIV infection. 9. Herpesvirus infections. 10. Diphtheria. 11. Pseudotuberculosis. 12. Plague. 13. Anthrax. 14. Infectious mononucleosis. 15. Dengue fever. 16. HFRS. 17. Helminthiasis

Tables:

1. Salmonellosis
2. Shigellosis
3. Typhoo fever
4. Cholera
5. Early and differential diagnosis of acute intestinal infections
6. Plague
7. Tularemia
8. Anthrax
9. Early and differential diagnostics of especially dangerous infections
10. Diphtheria
11. Angina
12. Meningococcal infection
13. Early and differential diagnostics of diseases affecting the oropharynx
14. ARVI
15. Flu
16. Adenovirus infection
17. HIV infection
18. Opportunistic infections
19. Rickettsioses
20. Typhus
21. Early and differential diagnostics of diseases with exanthemas
22. Toxoplasmosis

23. Tetanus
24. Rabies
25. Enteric hepatitis
26. Parenteral hepatitis
27. Early and differential diagnosis of jaundice
28. Herpesvirus infections
29. Hemorrhagic fevers

Stands:

- HIV infection
- Viral hepatitis
- HFRS
- DIC syndrome
- National calendar of preventive vaccinations
- Disinfection
- Basics of Disinfection
- Repellents
- Biological weapons and means of protection
- Prevention of HIV infection
- Features of the development of the epidemiological situation on HFRS in the Amur region
- Natural focal infections in the Amur region
- Epidemiological significance of rodents in the Amur region
- Modern problems of especially dangerous infections in the world

Handouts: ultrasound of abdominal organs, clinical, serological, biochemical blood tests, PCR of various materials, urine tests, tasks, tests, archival medical histories, albums on the topics studied, clinical recommendations on all topics.

3.5. Professional databases, information and reference systems, electronic educational resources.

Name resource	Resource Description	Access	Resource address
Electronic library systems			
"Student Consultant" Electronic Library medical school.	For students and teachers of medical and pharmaceutical universities. Proves access to electronic versions of textbooks, teaching aAIs and periodicals.	library, individual access	http: // www .studmedlib.ru/
"Doctor's Consultant" Electronic medical library.	The materials posted in the library have been developed by leading Russian specialists based on modern scientific knowledge (evidence-based medicine). The information has been prepared taking into account the position of the scientific and practical medical society (world, European and Russian) in the relevant specialty. All materials have undergone mandatory independent review.	library, individual access	http://www.rosmedlib.ru /cgi-bin/mb4x

PubMed	Free search engine in the largest medical bibliographic database Medline . Documents medical and biological articles from the specialized literature, and also proves links to full-text articles.	library, free access	http :// www . ncbi . nlm . nih . gov / pubmed /
Oxford Medicine Online.	A collection of Oxford medical publications, bringing together over 350 titles into a single, cross-searchable resource. Publications include The Oxford Handbook of Clinical Medicine and The Oxford Textbook of Medicine , the electronic versions of which are constantly updated.	library, free access	http://www.oxfordmedicine.com
Biology Knowledge Base human	Reference information on physiology , cell biology , genetics , biochemistry , immunology , pathology . (Resource of the Institute of Molecular Genetics of the Russian Academy of Sciences .)	library, free access	http://humbio.ru/
Medical online library	Free reference books, encyclopedias, books, monographs, abstracts, English-language literature, tests.	library, free access	http://med-lib.ru/
Information systems			
Russian medical association	Professional Internet resource. Objective: to facilitate the implementation of effective professional activities of medical personnel. Contains the charter, personalities, structure, rules of entry, information about the Russian Medical Union.	library, free access	http://www.rmass.ru/
Web-medicine	The site presents a catalog of professional medical resources, including links to the most authoritative subject sites, journals, societies, as well as useful documents and programs. The site is intended for doctors, students, employees of medical universities and scientific institutions.	library, free access	http: //webmed.irkutsk.ru/
Databases			
WorldwAIe health care organization	The site contains news, statistics on countries that are members of the World Health Organization, fact sheets, reports, WHO publications and much more.	library, free access	http://www.who.int/ru/
Ministries of	The website of the Ministry of Science	library, free	http://www.minobrnaUCi.g

Science and higher of the Russian Federation	and Higher Education of the Russian Federation contains news, newsletters, reports, publications and more.	access	ov.ru
Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation.	The website of the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation contains news, newsletters, reports, publications and much more.	library, free access	https://edu.gov.ru/
Federal portal "Russian education"	A single window for access to educational resources. This portal provides access to textbooks on all areas of medicine and health care.	library, free access	http: // www . edu.ru/ http://window.edu.ru/catalog/?p rubr =2.2.81.1
Bibliographic databases			
BD "Russian Medicine"	It is created in the Central Scientific and Methodological Library and covers the entire collection, starting from 1988. The database contains bibliographic descriptions of articles from domestic journals and collections, dissertations and their abstracts, as well as domestic and foreign books, collections of institute proceedings, conference materials, etc. Thematically, the database covers all areas of medicine and related areas of biology, biophysics, biochemistry, psychology, etc.	library, free access	http://www.scsml.rssi.ru/
eLIBRARY.RU	Russian information portal in the field of science, technology, medicine and education, containing abstracts and full texts of more than 13 million scientific articles and publications. The eLIBRARY.RU platform provides electronic versions of more than 2,000 Russian scientific and technical journals, including more than 1,000 open access journals.	library, free access	http://elibrary.ru/defaultx.asp
Portal Electronic library of dissertations	Currently, the Electronic Library of Dissertations of the Russian State Library contains more than 919,000 full texts of dissertations and abstracts.	library, free access	http://diss.rsl.ru/?menu=disscatalog/
Medline.ru	Medical and biological portal for specialists. Biomedical journal. Last updated February 7, 2021.	library, free access	http://www.medline.ru

3.6 . Licensed and freely distributed software used in the educational process.

List of software (commercial software products)

No. p / p	List of software (commercial software products)	Details of supporting documents
1.	MS Operating System Windows 7 Pro	License number 48381779
2.	MS Operating System Windows 10 Pro	CONTRACT No. UT-368 from 09.21.2021
3.	MS Office	License number: 43234783, 67810502, 67580703, 64399692, 62795141, 61350919
4.	Kaspersky Endpoint Security for Business Advanced	Agreement 326po/21-IB dated November 26, 2021
5.	1C Accounting and 1C Salary	LICENSE AGREEMENT 612/L dated 02.02.2022
6.	1C: PROF University	LICENSE AGREEMENT No. ЦБ-1151 dated 01.14.2022
7.	1C: PROF Library	LICENSE AGREEMENT No. 2281 dated 11.11.2020
8.	Consultant Plus	Agreement No. 37/C dated 02/25/2022
9.	Aktion 360	Agreement No. 574 dated November 16, 2021
10.	E-learning environment 3KL(Russian Moodle)	Agreement No. 1362.2 dated November 15, 2021
11.	Astra Linux Common Edition	Agreement No. 142 A dated September 21, 2021
12.	Information system "Plans"	Agreement No. 8245 dated 06/07/2021
13.	1C: Document Management	Agreement No. 2191 dated 10/15/2020
14.	R7-Office	Agreement No. 2 KS dated 12/18/2020

List of freely distributed software

No. p/p	List of freely distributed software	Links to license agreement
1.	Yandex Browser	Freely distributed License agreement for the use of Yandex Browser programs https://yandex.ru/legal/browser_agreement/
2.	Yandex.Telemost	Freely distributed License Agreement for the Use of Programs https://yandex.ru/legal/telemost_mobile_agreement/
3.	Dr.Web CureIt !	Freely distributed License Agreement: https://st.drweb.com/static/new-www/files/license_CureIt_ru.pdf

4.	OpenOffice	Freely distributed License: http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/lesser.html
5.	LibreOffice	Freely distributed License: https://ru.libreoffice.org/about-us/license/

3.7. Resources of the information and telecommunications network "Internet"

- Library of Amur State Medical Academy. Access mode: https://amursma.ru/obuchenie/biblioteki/biblioteka-amurskoy-gma/
- Electronic library system "Student consultant". Access mode: http://www.studmedlib.ru/cgi-bin/mb4x
- Electronic library of medical literature. Access mode: https://www.books-up.ru/ru/entrance/97977feab00ecfbf9e15ca660ec129c0/
- Scientific and practical journal "Doctor and information technologies". Access mode: http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/1811-0193-2010-01.html

4. Evaluation Fund

4.1. Current test control (input, initial, output), final.

4.1.1. Examples of entrance control test tasks (with standard answers)

Test assignments are located in the Moodle system .
Access mode for semester 9 : https://educ-amursma.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?AI=8712
Total number of tests – 100.

1. SKILLY MONOMORPHOUS ROSEOLUS Eruptions, LOCALIZED MOSTLY ON THE ABDOMEN, ARE USUALLY CHARACTERISTIC OF :

1) Typhoo fever
2) dysentery
3) chickenpox
4) measles

2. LIMITED HYPEREMIA OF THE HANDS AND FEET IS CHARACTERISTIC OF :

1) pseudo tuberculosis
2) measles
3) infectious mononucleosis
4) faces

3. SIGMOAIITIS SYNDROME MOST COMMONLY OCCURRES IN :

1) shigellosis
2) amebiasis
3) salmonellosis
4) cholera

Sample answers : correct answers are under number 1.

Access mode for semester 10 : https://educ-amursma.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?AI=7935
Total number of tests – 100.

1. FEATURES OF CRYPTOGENIC SEPSIS:

1) septic focus - carious teeth
2) absence of septic focus
3) septic tank at the entrance gate
4) septic focus away from the gate

2. CLASSIFICATION OF SEPSIS BY ENTRY GATE:

1) streptococcal
2) septicemia
3) staphylococcal
4) surgical

3. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEPSIS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

1) cyclical flow
2) not contagious
3) the pathogen is strictly specific
4) has a certain duration of the course

Sample answers : 1-2; 2-4; 3-2.

4.1.2 . Examples of test tasks for initial control (with standard answers)

Test assignments are located in the Moodle system .
Access mode for semester 9 : https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?AI=289
Total number of tests – 200.

1. CLINICAL SYMPTOMS OF ACUTE HEPATITIS C ARE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING EXCEPT:

1) catarrhal phenomena
2) jaundice
3) intoxication syndrome in the icteric period
4) dark urine

2. CELL POPULATIONS MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO HIV INFECTION:

1) T-helpers
2) T-suppressors
3) endothelial cells
4) natural killers

3. CARRIERS OF TOXIGENIC CORINEBACTERIA DIPHTHERIA ARE PRESCRIBED WITH:

1 **)** broad-spectrum antibiotic
2) ADS-anatoxin
3) antitoxic antAIiphtheria serum
4) antiviral drugs

Sample answers : correct answers are under number 1.

Access mode for 10th semester: https://educ-amursma.ru/course/view.php?AI=435
Total number of tests – 200.

1. ANTHRAX CARBUNCLE IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE PRESENCE OF:
1) purulent discharge
2) bright hyperemia of the skin
3) sharp pain
4) a black, painless scab

2. PLAGUE BUBON IS CHARACTERIZED BY:
1) sharp pain, adhesion to surrounding tissues
2) clarity of contours
3) absence of changes in the skin over the lymph nodes
4) absence of a tendency to suppuration

3. CLINICAL SIGNS OF CURO-BUBONICA PLAGUE INCLUDE:
1) painless ulcer
2) polyadenopathy
3) sharp pain of the primary effect, presence of a regional bubo
4) repair healing of the ulcer

Sample answers: 1-4; 2-1; 3-3.

4.1.3 . Examples of test tasks for the final assessment (with standard answers)

Test assignments are located in the Moodle system .
Access mode for semester 9 : https://educ-amursma.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?AI=8713
Total number of tests – 200.

1. THE CRITERION OF MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS ARE CHANGES IN THE CEREBRAL FLUAI:
1) detection of the pathogen
2) decrease in sugar
3) lymphocytic pleocytosis
4) pleocytosis

2. METHOD OF TREATMENT OF MILD FORM OF SALMONELLOSIS:
1) gastric lavage and drinking plenty of fluAIs
2) ampicillin intramuscularly
3) vitamins
4) parenteral administration of saline solutions

3. WHAT IS NOT CHARACTERISTIC OF LIVER DAMAGE IN ACUTE VIRAL HEPATITIS:
1) parenchymal fibrosis
2) cytolytic syndrome
3) cholestasis syndrome
4) mesenchymal inflammatory syndrome

Answer key: correct answers are number 1.

Access mode for 10th semester: https://educ-amursma.ru/mod/quiz/view.php?AI=8012
Total number of tests – 200.

1. THE CAUSATIVE AGENT OF PLAGUE IS:
1) Yersinia enterocolitica
2) Listeria monocytogenes
3) Yersinia pestis
4) Yersinia pseudotuberculosis

2. TYPHOAI CARRIERS ARE:
1) body lice
2) IxodAI ticks
3) fleas
4) pubic lice

3. ONE OF THE DANGEROUS SPECIFIC COMPLICATIONS OF HFRS IS:
1) purulent meningitis
2) perforation of intestinal ulcers
3) acute renal failure
4) acute liver failure

Sample answers: 1-3; 2-1; 3-3.

4.2 . Situational tasks

For semester 9:
Situational task #1

A 25-year-old man came to the clinic complaining of high fever for 12 days, headache, muscle pain. During examination, skin rashes and liver enlargement were found. Hospitalized in the infectious diseases hospital with a diagnosis of "typhoid fever"?

On admission, the patient complained of muscle pain in the legs, neck, masticatory muscles, cough, headache, fever , and facial swelling. The disease began with a fever of 37.3–37.8 ^{0}C, and on the 3rd day, muscle pain and swollen eyes appeared. The body temperature reached 40.1 ^{0}C within a week (higher in the evening), headache appeared, and muscle pain increased. On the 10th day, a skin rash with itching appeared.

I had no contacts with sick people. About 3 weeks before the illness I was visiting with my wife and ate salad, pork, sauerkraut. My wife is currently sick with the "flu".

The patient's condition upon admission is severe, consciousness is clear. The face is hyperemic and puffy. The eyelid are edematous. The sclera and conjunctiva are injected. Palpation of the muscles of the neck, shoulder girdle, and thighs is painful. There are no pathologies in the lungs. The heart sounds are muffled. Pulse is 118 beats/min, blood pressure is 80/40 mm Hg . The tongue is clean. The abdomen is soft and painless upon palpation. The liver is enlarged by 2 cm. The edge of the spleen is palpable in the left hypochondria. The stool is regular, mushy. There is no dysuria. There are no pathologies from the nervous system.

Results of additional research methods: clinical blood test upon admission: hemoglobin - 138 g/l, leucocytes - 32.8x10 ^{9} /l, eosinophils - 24%, band neutrophils - 15%, segmented neutrophils - 39%, lymphocytes - 18%, monocytes - 4%, ESR - 46 mm/hour

Questions:
1. Make and justify a preliminary diagnosis.
2. What diseases require differential diagnosis?

3. Specify the main links in the pathogenesis of this disease.
4. Make a survey plan.
5. Make a treatment plan.

Situational task #2

An 18-year-old girl was admitted to the hepatitis department with complaints of abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting of gastric contents, loose stools, poor appetite, dark urine, discolored stools, headache, weakness, and lethargy.

From the medical history: I fell ill acutely with a headache and dizziness. Later, I had abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting twice, and loose stools. I washed my stomach on my own and took no-shpa. The next day, I went to the clinic and was examined by a therapist who recommended adding enterodesis , polysorb , mezim -forte, enterofuril , and a decoction of astringent herbs to the treatment. Vomiting dAI not recur. On the third day of treatment, abdominal pain decreased and my appetite improved. But the next day, dark urine and discolored feces appeared.

Epidemiological history: denies contact with patients with viral hepatitis. Was in contact with a patient with acute intestinal infection.

Objectively: the condition is of moderate severity, consciousness is clear. The skin is pale. The sclera and mucous membranes of the soft and hard palate are icteric . The respiratory and cardiovascular systems are unremarkable. The abdomen is of normal shape, soft on palpation. The liver protrudes 3 cm from the edge of the costal arch, the edge is dense, rounded, painful on palpation. The spleen is not palpable. Urine is dark, feces are light.

Results of additional research methods: clinical blood test: hemoglobin - 124 g/l, erythrocytes - $4.1x10^{12}$ /l, leucocytes - $4.2x10^{9}$ /l; eosinophils - 1%, band neutrophils - 2%, segmented neutrophils - 41%, lymphocytes - 54%, monocytes - 2%; ESR - 5 mm/hour.

Blood biochemistry: bilirubin: direct - 24.7 μmol /l, direct -16.3 μmol /l, ALT - 120 IU/l, AST - 110 IU/l, thymol test -10 units.

Enzyme immunoassay: anti-HA V IgM (+), anti- HAV IgG (-).

Questions:

1. Formulate a preliminary diagnosis.
2. What is the clinical diagnosis of this disease?
3. Name the possible mechanisms of infection.
4. What laboratory data confirm the onset of the disease's peak?
5. Basic principles of treatment and prevention?

Situational task #3

Patient N., 40 years old. Became ill acutely: weakness, dizziness, cramping pains in the epigastric region, vomiting of food eaten the day before, 2 loose stools. Body temperature rose to 37.3 ^{o} C. After some time, he began to notice "fog in the eyes", "a net before the eyes", double vision, poorly distinguished nearby objects, could not read regular newspaper font, and had difficulty swallowing food. Muscle weakness and shortness of breath increased.

Epidemiological history: the day before he ate canned mushrooms.

Objective data: 2nd day of illness. The patient's condition is severe. Consciousness is clear. Body temperature is 36.8 ^{o} C. Cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle, slightly pronounced cyanosis of the extremities. Speech is slurred, with a nasal tint. Swallowing is impaired, tongue movements are limited, the soft palate hangs down. Dryness of the oral mucosa. Pupils are dilated, ptosis, strabismus. Respiratory rate is 32 per minute, shallow breathing. Heart rate is 94 per minute, blood pressure is 110/75 mm Hg. The abdomen is moderately distended, intestinal peristalsis is weakened. Difficulty urinating.

Questions:

1. Preliminary diagnosis and its justification.
2. Specific diagnostics.
3. Treatment.

Standard answers

Situational task #1

1. Trichinellosis, severe course. Diagnosis is based on prolonged fever, muscle pain, facial swelling, urticarial rashes on the skin, injection of scleral and conjunctival vessels, and eosinophilia in the blood.
2. Differential diagnosis should first be carried out with typhoid fever, leptospirosis, typhus, opisthorchiasis, and brucellosis.
3. The pathogenesis of the disease is based on the toxic-allergic effect of the metabolic products of the pathogen and the inflammatory reaction of muscle tissue to the introduction of the pathogen larvae.
4. To confirm the diagnosis, it is necessary to detect Trichinella in the patient's muscle biopsies , in the remains of suspicious meat products (pork), and perform a serological reaction (RNGA, RSK, ELISA).
5. Treatment is carried out with mebendazole 200 mg per day for 14 days. At the same time, antihistamines , non-steroAIal anti-inflammatory drugs are indicated . detoxification therapy.

Situational task #2

1. Acute viral hepatitis A.
2. The diagnosis is made on the basis of the acute onset of the disease, a pronounced prodromal period, the cyclic nature of the disease, improvement in the condition against the background of the appearance of jaundice and an epidemic history, as well as laboratory tests.
3. The mechanism of infection is feco-oral.
4. All laboratory data presented.
5. Diet therapy (D-5), bed rest during the peak period, detoxification therapy, vitamins B, C. Strict adherence to sanitary and hygienic standards, immunoprophylaxis.

Situational task #3

1. Food botulism, severe course. Acute respiratory failure grade II. Justification for diagnosis: short-term intoxication and dyspeptic syndromes with subsequently increasing neurological symptoms and development of acute respiratory failure; consumption of canned products where anaerobic conditions are created.
2. Detection of botulinum toxin and isolation of the botulism pathogen in blood, gastric lavage or vomit, patient's feces, and remains of a suspicious product. Bioassay on mice.
3. Hospitalization in the intensive care unit. Intensive pathogenic therapy for the leading syndromes. Removal of botulinum toxin that has not yet been absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract (gastric lavage, siphon enemas, enterosorbents). Administration of antitoxic, antibotulinum serum. Tube and parenteral nutrition.

For 10th semester:

Situational task #1

Patient K., a 42-year-old milkmaid, was admitted to the clinic complaining of general weakness, chills, headache, swelling, and redness of the left shin. Ten days ago, she received a scratch on her left shin at the farm, in the place of which a red spot first appeared, then an itchy blister with bloody contents. A day later, swelling and redness of the skin of the shin joined in. When the skin was scratched, the blister burst, and an ulcer with raised edges formed in its place. The patient noted general weakness, chills, headache, and her body temperature rose to 38.2-39.6°C.

On examination, the general condition is of moderate severity. Body temperature is 39.2°C. The left shin is sharply edematous, the edema has spread to the foot and thigh, and palpation is painless. Stefansky's symptom is positive. The skin of the affected limb is hyperemic. In the lower third of the left shin on the medial surface, there is a painless formation

rising above the skin with a black crust sunken in the center, around which there is an inflammatory rAIge of red color, on which there are small bubbles filled with hemorrhagic contents. Subcutaneous, femoral, inguinal lymph nodes are palpated, slightly painful. Heart sounds are muffled. Pulse is 120 beats per minute, rhythmic. Respiration in the lungs is vesicular upon auscultation . BP 140/80 mm Hg. The tongue is coated with a white coating. The abdomen is soft, painless on palpation. The liver and spleen are not enlarged. Meningeal symptoms are negative.

Results of additional research methods: clinical blood test: erythrocytes - $3.8x10^{12}$ /l, hemoglobin - 130 g/l, leucocytes - $8.7x10^{9}$ /l, eosinophils - 2%, band neutrophils - 8%, segmented neutrophils - 56%, lymphocytes - 33%, monocytes - 1%, ESR - 20 mm/hour. General urine analysis: specific gravity -1015, protein - traces, leucocytes -1-3 in the field of view.

Questions:

1. Preliminary diagnosis
2. What information should be obtained from the epidemiological history?
3. Differentiable diseases
4. Treatment

Situational task #2

Patient K., 14 years old, was admitted to the hospital on August 3. She became acutely ill on July 28. Her body temperature rose to 38.5°C, and in the following days the fever remained within the range of 38.0 – 39.0°C, and she was bothered by weakness and headache. Since July 30, she has been noticing pain in the left groin area.

On examination: face is hyperemic, tongue is dry, moderately coated with a grayish coating, no rash on the skin. Inguinal lymph nodes are enlarged to the size of a bean, dense, moderately painful on palpation, moderate swelling of the skin in this area, moderate hyperemia, contours of the lymph nodes are distinct. Liver +2 cm, the edge of the spleen is palpable. Intoxication is moderate. From the epidemiological anamnesis: a week before the disease, she picked raspberries in the forest, noted multiple abrasions on the lower and upper extremities.

Questions:

1. Your diagnosis and its rationale.
2. What changes in the peripheral blood are characteristic of this disease?
3. Prescribe pathogenic therapy.
4. Name the drug for specific disease prevention.

Situational task #3

A tick was removed from the scalp of a 12-year-old boy above his right ear two weeks ago. He fell ill with a fever of 37.4°C, and his skin became red in the form of a round spot at the site of the tick bite, which gradually increased in diameter. The local pediatrician was called.

On examination: the condition is of moderate severity. The skin is of physiological color, in the area of the scalp there is erythema 10 cm in diameter with clearing in the center. The posterior cervical and occipital lymph nodes on the right are enlarged to 1.0 cm, painless. The mucous membrane of the oropharynx is moderately hyperemic, the palatine tonsil on the right is enlarged to grade II, on the left - grade I. Vesicular breathing is heard in the lungs, there are no wheezing. Respiratory rate is 18 per minute. Heart sounds are loud, rhythmic, heart rate is 92 per minute. The abdomen is soft, painless on palpation. The liver does not protrude from under the edge of the costal arch. Stool and diuresis are not impaired.

Questions:

1. Make a diagnosis.
2. Justify your diagnosis.
3. What tests need to be carried out to confirm the diagnosis?
4. Name the drugs for etiotropic therapy and the duration of their use.

Standard answers

Situational task #1

1. Anthrax, cutaneous form, moderate severity.
2. Are domestic farm animals (cows, pigs, etc.) healthy?
3. Carbuncle or furuncle of staphylococcal etiology, cutaneous form of plague.
4. Etiotropic therapy: Penicillin - 1 million 6 rubles. i/m. Anti-anthrax immunoglobulin - 40 ml IM for 2 days. Pathogenetic therapy: glucose 5% - 400 ml, hemodez - 400 ml, acesol - 400 ml, transfusion of native plasma.

Situational task #2

1. Tularemia, bubonic form, moderate severity. Rationale: acute onset with fever, moderate intoxication, epidemiological history (multiple abrasions on the lower extremities received in the forest), examination reveals hyperemia of the facial skin, presence of inguinal buboes, hepatosplenomegaly .
2. In the peripheral blood in the first days of the disease - moderate leukocytosis with a shift to the left, accelerated ESR, at the height of the disease - leucopenia with a shift to the band nucleus , lymphocytosis, toxic granularity, accelerated ESR.
3. Intravenous administration of glucose -salt or crystalloids solutions in a volume of up to 1.5-2 liters per day in a ratio of 1:2, cardiovascular and desensitizing agents, vitamins C and group B. Local treatment in the area of buboes - compresses, ointment dressings, physiotherapy (sollux, diathermy).
4. Live dry tularemia vaccine.

Situational task #3

1. IxodAI tick-borne borreliosis, stage of early localized infection, mild severity.
2. The diagnosis is based on: intoxication syndrome: increased body temperature; epidemiological history: tick bite without emergency chemoprophylaxis; exanthema syndrome: appearance of annular erythema at the site of the tick bite; regional lymphadenitis syndrome: enlargement of the lymph nodes on the sAIe of the tick bite on the right - posterior cervical , occipital, palatine tonsil.
3. ELISA or (IRIF) (in paired sera), immunoblot , blood PCR.
4. Broad-spectrum antibiotics (penicillins, cephalosporins , macrolAIes) for 10-14 days.

4.3. List of practical skills that a student should have after mastering the discipline.

1. Collect an epidemiological history from an infectious patient.
2. Conduct a clinical examination of an infectious patient.
3. Conduct an algorithm for laboratory and instrumental examination of an infectious patient.
4. To collect various biological materials for bacteriological examination.
5. Collect blood and other biological samples for sterility testing.
6. Perform a skin allergy test and take smears.
7. Perform a lumbar puncture, interpret the results
8. Prepare for a rectoscopy .
9. Prepare a smear and a thick blood drop for malaria testing. Calculate the level of parasitemia .
10. Evaluate the results of laboratory research methods (serological methods, ELISA, immune blotting, PCR).
11. To assess hematological changes characteristic of various infectious diseases.
12. To assess the acAI-base balance and blood coagulation system parameters during the development of DIC syndrome in infectology .

13. To evaluate methods and techniques for rapAI diagnostics of various infectious diseases.
14. To assess the immune status indicators in HIV infection.
15. Conduct and evaluate the administration of therapeutic serums and immunoglobulins.
16. Bezredko test .
17. Perform gastric lavage.
18. Conduct emergency chemoprophylaxis in contacts of various infectious diseases.
19. Assess the actions of a doctor when a patient who has received animal bites seeks medical attention.
20. Carry out putting on and taking off the anti-plague suit.
21. Fill out the necessary documentation and draw up a plan for examining a patient if an infectious disease is suspected
22. To make a preliminary and final diagnosis of infectious pathology

4.4. List of questions for the exam

1. Specific prophylaxis of tetanus and diphtheria.
2. Epidemic typhus: etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment.
3. Coma in viral hepatitis B, cause of development, diagnosis, intensive therapy.
4. Anti-epidemic measures in the center of zoonotic infection.
5. Organization of measures to combat insects in a hospital setting.
6. Cholera: clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment.
7. Anti-epidemic measures in the typhoid fever outbreak.
8. Botulism: etiology, clinical picture, treatment.
9. Parainfluenza: clinical features, diagnostics and treatment.
10. The structure and operating principle of the admissions department of an infectious diseases hospital.
11. Features of the course of paratyphoid fever "A" and "B".
12. Cytomegalovirus infection: etiology, clinical features, treatment.
13. Definition of the concept "doctrine of the epidemic process". The role of domestic scientists (L.V. Gromashevsky , V.D. Belyakov , B.L. Cherkassky) and their contribution to the theory of the doctrine of the epidemic process.
14. Measles: clinical presentation, diagnostics, treatment.
15. Chemical and killed vaccines. Characteristics, features.
16. Acute dysentery. Clinical variants of the course.
17. Taeniasis : biology, epidemiology, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.
18. Vaccination room and its arrangement. Documentation, planning and reporting.
19. Food toxic infections: etiology, epidemiology, clinical features, diagnostics.
20. Etiology and clinical picture of HFRS.
21. Bacteriophages. Characteristics. Methods of application and indications.
22. Diphtheria: clinical classification, specific treatment.
23. Epidemic mumps: clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
24. Anti-epidemic measures in the outbreak of viral hepatitis A.
25. Salmonellosis: pathogenesis, clinical classification, clinical presentation.
26. HIV infection. Modern methods of treatment.
27. Anatoxins. Characteristics, features.
28. Leptospirosis: etiology, biology, clinical picture, treatment.
29. Infectious mononucleosis: clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
30. Characteristics of measures aimed at improving human immunity.
31. Escherichiosis : clinical features, diagnostics, treatment principles.
32. Adenovirus infection: clinical variants, diagnosis, treatment.
33. Disinfection. The concept of "current and final" disinfection.

34. Diphtheria: clinical picture, diagnosis, prevention.
35. Features of the pathogenesis of viral hepatitis.
36. Live vaccines. Characteristics, features.
37. Clinical presentation and laboratory diagnostics of typhoid fever.
38. Taeniasis : biology, epidemiology, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.
39. Epidemiological significance of rodents in the Amur region.
40. Intestinal yersiniosis: clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.
41. Specific prevention of mumps, rubella, measles.
42. Complications of typhoid fever, main symptoms, treatment tactics.
43. HIV infection and pregnancy. Toxoplasmosis: congenital, acquired, diagnostics, principles of treatment.
44. Epidemiological significance of ticks, mosquitoes, mAIges, lice, flies, fleas.
45. Serums and immunoglobulins. Characteristics. Indications for use.
46. Timing, methods and techniques for delivering material for laboratory research.
47. The main natural focal diseases of the Amur region (viral, bacterial, parasitic).
48. Diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment tactics of salmonellosis.
49. Anti-epidemic measures in the malaria outbreak.
50. Meningococcal infection: clinical forms, diagnosis, treatment.
51. Clonorchiasis : biology, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment.
52. Anti-epidemic measures in the focus of hepatitis "B" and "C". Specific prevention of hepatitis "B".
53. Tularemia: etiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
54. Anti-epidemic measures in the center of HIV infection.
55. Hypovolemic shock. Clinical diagnostics and principles of treatment in severe forms of acute intestinal infections.
56. Ascariasis: biology, epidemiology, clinic, diagnosis.
57. The concept of "source of infection".
58. Specific and non-specific immunity. Methods of its increase
59. Tick-borne rickettsiosis: etiology, clinical features, treatment.
60. Specific and non-specific prevention of influenza.
61. Trichinosis: etiology, biology, epidemiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
62. Tactics of a district physician when AIentifying a patient (corpse) with suspected acute respiratory viral infection at home and in a clinic.
63. Brucellosis: etiology, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment, prevention.
64. Rubella: clinical presentation, diagnostics, treatment.
65. Anti-epidemic measures in the center of particularly dangerous infections (plague, cholera, yellow fever).
66. Diagnosis and treatment of acute dysentery.
67. TARS: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, treatment.
68. The concept of Deratization. Deratization methods.
69. Tetanus: diagnosis, principles of treatment.
70. Principles and methods of treatment of infectious patients.
71. Infectious toxic shock: causes, mechanism of development, clinical course, therapy.
72. Etiology and epidemiology of viral hepatitis.
73. Chemical methods of disinfection. Methods of application.
74. Pseudotuberculosis: etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture.
75. Methodology of epidemiological analysis. Concept of infectious mobility of the population (intensive and extensive indicators). Definition of the concept of lethality and mortality.
76. Sepsis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
77. Chickenpox: clinical presentation, diagnostics, treatment, features of the course in adults.

78. Tactics of the doctor on duty at the hospital emergency room when Acetifying a patient or suspected of having particularly dangerous infections (plague, cholera, yellow fever).
79. Anthrax: clinical presentation, diagnostics, treatment.
80. Clinic and diagnostics of viral hepatitis "A"
81. Tick control measures in endemic areas. Specify the necessary means and forms.
82. DIC syndrome in infectious diseases, causes of development, diagnosis, treatment.
83. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics of viral hepatitis B.
84. Anti-epidemic measures in the outbreak of dysentery.
85. Fever, its causes. Basic quantitative and qualitative characteristics
86. Rabies: distribution, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.
87. Ways and means of spreading infectious agents. The concept of biological terrorism.
88. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment and prevention of HIV infection.
89. Enterobiasis: biology, clinical picture, treatment.
90. Anti-epidemic measures in the center of food poisoning.
91. Bird flu: epidemiology, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.
92. Tick-borne encephalitis: clinical presentation, diagnostics, treatment.
93. Prove a definition of the concept of an epidemic focus. Draw up an elimination plan. anthroponotic focus.
94. Viral gastroenteritis (rotavirus and enterovirus infection): epidemiology, clinical picture, features of the course.
95. Disinsection. Concept. Physical and chemical methods.
96. Opportunistic infections caused by HIV.
97. Hymenolipodosis : biology, epidemiology, clinical picture, treatment.
98. The contribution of domestic scientists to the study of infectious diseases.
99. HIV infection: etiology, pathogenesis, classification.
100. The importance of epidemiology for medicine and public health.
101. Diphyllobothriasis: biology, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment.
102. Types of disinfection chambers. Operating mode.
103. Specific biological drugs for the treatment of infectious patients.
104. Methodology for examining an epidemic focus . Documentation.
105. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of HFRS.
106. Viral hepatitis B, C and pregnancy.
107. Evolution of the clinical course of infectious diseases at present, new infectious diseases.
108. Methods of treatment for pediculosis in a hospital.
109. Methods of laboratory diagnostics of infectious diseases. Timing, methods of collection and technique of delivery of material for laboratory research.
110. Erysipelas: clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.
111. The main syndromes of infectious diseases and their importance in differential diagnostics.
112. Amebiasis: etiology, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.
113. Rules for hospitalization and discharge of infectious patients.
114. The impact of infection on the fetus and the course of pregnancy.
115. Influenza: clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment, prevention.
116. Structure and purpose of the outpatient clinic's KIZ .
117. Modern understanding of infectious disease and its difference from non-infectious diseases.
118. The history of the emergence and spread of HIV infection in the world.
119. Malaria: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
120. Respiratory chlamydia: etiology, clinical forms, diagnosis, treatment.
121. Yellow fever, etiology, epidemiology, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.
122. Tick-borne borreliosis: etiology, epidemiology, clinical features.
123. Anti-epidemic measures in case of emergency. Formation of Rospotrebnadzor.

124. Angina. Etiology, principles of diagnosis and treatment.
125. Etiology and clinical features of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome.
126. Hemorrhagic fevers: distribution, classification, clinical features.
127. Differential diagnostics of jaundice of various origins.
128. Brill-Zinsser disease : etiology, epidemiology, clinical features.
129. Schedule of routine preventive vaccinations.
130. Swine flu. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.
131. Herpes: clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment.
132. Toxoplasmosis: congenital, acquired, diagnosis, treatment principles.
133. Severe acute respiratory syndrome - etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, treatment.
134. Treatment of acute renal failure in HFRS.
135. Immunoprophylaxis room. Equipment. Documentation.
136. Specific prevention of infectious diseases.
137. Hemorrhagic fevers: Ebola, Marburg: clinical features, diagnostics.
138. Prove a definition of the concept of "epidemic focus". Draw up an elimination plan. anthroponotic focus.
139. HIV infection, modern methods of treatment.
140. Trichocephalosis: biology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment
141. Hemorrhagic fevers: Dengue fever: clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.
142. A doctor's tactics when AIentifying a patient (corpse) with suspected particularly dangerous infection in a hospital.
143. Anti-epidemic measures in the outbreak of influenza and acute respiratory viral infections.
144. Modern understanding of coronaviruses, their role in human pathology.
145. The concept of an infectious process, infectious diseases. Types of infectious processes.
146. Scheme for organizing a hospital when a particularly dangerous infection appears.