

**Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution
higher education
"North Ossetian State Medical Academy"
Ministry of Health of Russia**

DEPARTMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

**METHODICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR
DOING SELF
EXTRACURRICULAR WORK OF STUDENTS
TO PRACTICAL EXERCISES ON INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR
FACULTY OF MEDICINE
(5 COURSE)**

Vladikavkaz 2020

Topic "Typhoid-paratyphoid diseases"

I. Questions for self-control

- Definition of TPZ
- Etiology of SMI
- Epidemiology of SMI
- Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy of SMI
- Clinical picture of SMI
- Diagnostics of TPZ
- SMI treatment

II. Targets

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient examination plan • Etiology and epidemiology of SMI • Links of the pathogenesis of typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever A and B. • Pathological changes characteristic of SMI. • Classification of clinical forms of SMI • The clinical course of typhoid fever • Clinical differences between paratyphoid fever A and B and typhoid fever • Complications • Laboratory examination and differential diagnosis of SMI • Principles of SMI Therapy • Clinical examination of convalescents • Anti-epidemic measures in the focus of the disease <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correctly collect anamnesis and examine the patient • identify an epidemiological history • on the basis of clinical, anamnestic data and epidemiological anamnesis, correctly diagnose, assess the severity of the patient's condition • assess the results of laboratory tests • to make a differential diagnosis in the initial period and in the peak period • organize monitoring of contact persons in the epidemic • to carry out rehabilitation measures for convalescents in a polyclinic. • educate people on SMI prevention 	<p><u>Main literature:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007.-- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012.-- 1007 p. 4. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995.-- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). <p><u>Additional.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. - SPb., Folio, 2005 2. Belozherov E.S. Typhoid fever and paratyphoid fever. M., 1978 3. Otaraeva B.I. Typhoid-paratyphoid diseases. Vladikavkaz, 2010.
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Describe the causative agents of BT and paratyphoid A and
 2. List the epidemiological features of modern BT and paratyphoid A and B
 3. List the main links in the pathogenesis of SMI
 4. What morphological changes are characteristic of SMI? List all pathological periods
 5. What clinical manifestations are characterized by the initial period of typhoid fever?
6. Assign treatment to a patient with a diagnosis of typhoid fever, typical course; moderate severity.
7. Diagnosis and treatment of intestinal bleeding, complicating the course of typhoid fever.
8. Specify the methods of laboratory diagnosis of typhoid fever and the timing of their implementation.

The topic "Salmonellosis"

I. Questions for self-control

1. Definition of salmonellosis
2. Etiology and epidemiology of salmonellosis
3. Clinical classification of salmonellosis
4. Pathogenesis of salmonellosis
5. Possible complications of salmonellosis
6. Differential diagnosis
7. Principles of diagnosis and treatment

II. Targets

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient examination plan• Etiology and epidemiology of salmonellosis• Links of pathogenesis, mechanisms of development of diarrheal syndrome• Classification of clinical forms of salmonellosis• The course and prognosis of salmonellosis• Complications• Diagnostics and differential diagnosis of salmonellosis• The principles of therapy, urgent measures for the syndromes of infectious toxicosis• Recovery criteria, discharge and medical examination rules• Anti-epidemic and preventive measures in the focus of salmonella infection	<p>Main literature:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s.2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007.-- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities).3. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012.-- 1007 p.4. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995.-- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities).
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<p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct an examination of the patient, identify diagnostically significant information to confirm salmonellosis • To identify the characteristic clinical symptoms of salmonellosis and explain their pathogenesis • Justify a preliminary diagnosis and make a differential diagnosis with other diseases with similar clinical symptoms • Assess the severity of the course and identify complications of the disease • Assign a reasonable laboratory examination, give a correct interpretation of their results. • Formulate a diagnosis indicating the clinical form, the severity of the course, the presence of complications. 	<p>Additional.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treatment regimens for infection under. ed. S.V. Yakovleva, 2005 2. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V., St. Petersburg, 2008 3. Otaraeva B.I. Salmonellosis. Vladikavkaz, 2008.
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Name the types of Salmonella known to you and the main factors of pathogenicity of the pathogen.

2. Complete the missing words in the following text below:

Salmonellosis is, since it is the reservoir and source of the pathogen. The main transmission mechanism is, which is implemented mainly by way, as well as by ways. Transmission factors are

3. Make a diagram of the pathogenesis of salmonellosis. What causes diarrheal syndrome and general intoxication syndrome in salmonellosis?

4. What forms of salmonellosis are isolated depending on clinical features?

5. Name the signs that distinguish salmonellosis from IPT of other etiology.

6. Add:

Carrier bacteria can be:

and)

b)

in)

- What are the features of immunity in salmonellosis?

- Specify the drugs that need to be prescribed to a patient with a diagnosis of salmonellosis, gastrointestinal form, gastric variant.

The topic "PTI"

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Definition of PTI
2. Etiology of PTI
3. Classification of PTI
4. Pathogenesis of PTI
5. Clinical manifestations of IPT of various etiology
6. Diagnostics and treatment

II. Targets

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of PTI • Etiology of PTI • PTI classification • Pathogenesis of PTI • Clinical manifestations of PTI • Diagnostic methods and treatment principles <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly collect an anamnesis of the disease, and after examining the patient, identify the most significant signs of the disease for the diagnosis of PTI. • Purposefully study the patient's epidemiological anamnesis, identify diagnostically significant information. • Assign a laboratory examination, organize and collect material for laboratory research. • Assess the results of laboratory examination methods • Differentiate with similar infectious as well as non-infectious diseases • Determine indications for hospitalization • Treat the patient at home • Organize work in epid. outbreak at the place of residence 	<p><u>Main literature:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007.-- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012.-- 1007 p. 4. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995.-- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). <p><u>Additional.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treatment regimens. infections under. ed. S.V. Yakovleva, 2005 2. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. SPb., 2005. 3. Food toxicoinfection. Met. manual edited by Suanova R.B., Otaraeva B.I., Vladikavkaz, 2008
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Give a definition of the concept of "foodborne toxicoinfection"
2. Please fill in the missing information in the following text:
The most common causative agents of the disease are:
Clostridium perfringens,
Proteus vulgaris (name at least 5 more PTI pathogens)

3. Complete the missing words in the following text:
IPT refers to ..., as sources of pathogens can be both ... and ...
 4. Make a diagram of the pathogenesis of PTI.
 5. What determines the severity of the disease? (name the main syndromes and symptoms that determine their severity).
 6. What are the main clinical manifestations of staphylococcal IPT and possible complications?
7. Sketch the pathogenesis of PTI.

Topic "Bacterial dysentery"

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Reasons for the development of bacterial dysentery
2. Pathogenesis of bacterial dysentery
3. Clinical picture
4. Treatment of bacterial dysentery

II. Targets

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of bacterial dysentery • Etiology of bacterial dysentery • Classification of bacterial dysentery • The pathogenesis of this disease • Clinic for bacterial dysentery • Indications for hospitalization • Treatment <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly collect an anamnesis of the disease and identify the most significant signs of the disease for the diagnosis of dysentery • Examine the epidemiological history • Identify the main syndromes of the disease and highlight the leading one • Visually assess the nature of feces and vomit • Collect feces for bacteriological examination • Justify the diagnosis, assess the severity of the patient's condition • Assess the results of laboratory examination methods • Differentiate with similar infectious as well as non-infectious diseases • Establish indications for hospitalization 	<p><u>Main literature:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007.-- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012.-- 1007 p. 4. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995.-- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). <p><u>Additional.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treatment regimens. Infections under. ed. S.V. Yakovleva, M., 2005 2. Selected issues in the treatment of infectious diseases. Lobzin Yu.V., SPb., 2000 3. Otarava B.I. V. V. Tsutsieva Manual for senior students of honey. universities. Vladikavkaz, 2008. 5. Yushchuk N.D., Brodov L.E. Acute intestinal
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat the patient at home • Have an idea of the technique of performing sigmoidoscopy, know the indications for their conduct 	infections. M., Medicine, 2001
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Bacterial dysentery -
2. Name the causative agents of dysentery and indicate their properties.
3. Fill in the missing words:
Dysentery is typical
The source of infection is, as well as

The main mechanism for the transmission of dysentery, which is implemented:
and)
b)
in)
4. The main clinical manifestations of colitis variant of acute dysentery are
5. What is post-infectious immunity in dysentery.
6. Continue filling in the table, which reflects the clinical classification of bacterial dysentery by options:

the form	Clinical variant	flow	Etiology
Acute shigellosis			
Chronic shigellosis			
Shigellosis bacteriosis government			

7. Classification of dysentery includes:

- Indicate the basic principles of prevention of dysentery.

Topic: "Cholera"

I. Questions for self-control

1. Cholera definition
2. Cholera etiology
3. Cholera epidemiology
4. Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy of cholera
5. Clinical manifestations of cholera
6. Cholera treatment

II. Targets

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patient examination plan• The etiology and epidemiology of cholera• Links of pathogenesis, mechanism of development of diarrheal syndrome• The clinical picture of cholera• Cholera Dehydration• Complications• Diagnostics and differential diagnostics• Principles of rehydration therapy <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• correctly collect anamnesis and examine the patient, identify the characteristic clinical signs of cholera• organize the collection and delivery of material for bacteriological research• make a preliminary diagnosis <p>determine the degree of dehydration by clinical and laboratory data</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• diagnose complications of cholera (hypovolemic shock, acute renal failure)• to make a differential diagnosis with infectious and non-infectious diseases similar in clinical manifestations• prescribe rehydration therapy taking into account the degree of dehydration• to assess the adequacy of the therapy for the disappearance of clinical symptoms of dehydration and the normalization of laboratory parameters• write out the main rehydration solutions• to carry out anti-epidemic measures in the outbreak of cholera, taking into account the ways and factors of transmission acting in specific conditions	<p><u>Main literature:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s.2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007. -- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities).3. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012. -- 1007 p.4. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995. -- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). <p><u>Additional.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Treatment regimens for infection under. ed. S.V. Yakovleva, 20052. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. SPb., 2005
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. What group of infections does cholera belong to, depending on the epidemiological characteristics?

2. What biotype of *Vibrio cholerae* is responsible for the modern cholera pandemic, what are its features as an etiological factor?
3. What are the factors of pathogenicity of the pathogen? What features of pathogenesis determine the severity of the course and the epidemic danger of cholera

4. Choose the correct answer:

The source of the causative agent of cholera are

- a patient with cholera
- vibration carrier
- a patient with cholera-like diarrhea
- carrier of NAG - vibrios
- birds with cholera diarrhea

5. What do you think: who poses an epidemiological danger to others:

- a patient with a typical form of cholera
- a patient with an atypical form of cholera
- transient vibration carrier

6. Please fill in the missing information in the following text

Name:

- transmission mechanism ...
- ways of its implementation ...
- transmission path ...

7. What solutions are used for rehydration? How is the volume of injected solutions dosed?

8. Make a situational task, from which it would follow that the patient is diagnosed with Cholera. Dehydration III degree.

Botulism theme

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Definition of botulism
2. Etiology of botulism
3. Epidemiology of botulism
4. Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy of botulism
5. Clinical manifestations of botulism
6. Botulism treatment

II. Targets

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etiology and epidemiology of botulism • Pathogenesis of botulism • Clinical classification and characteristics of various clinical forms of the disease • Diagnostic methods for botulism • Methods of etiopathogenetic therapy • Measures in the focus of infection and 	<p><u>Main literature:</u></p> <p>1. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s.</p> <p>2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007. -- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities).</p>
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<p>prevention issues</p> <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly collect anamnesis. • Find out in detail the essential information of the epidemiological history • Conduct an objective examination of the patient • Analyze objective and subjective data in order to establish a diagnosis • Differentiate botulism from related diseases • Provide emergency medical care to a patient with botulism at home • Correctly collect the necessary material for laboratory research • Carry out detoxification therapy • Conduct awareness-raising work among the population on the prevention of botulism 	<p>3. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012. -- 1007 p.</p> <p>4. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995. -- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities).</p> <p>Additional.</p> <p>1. Treatment regimens for infection under. ed. S.V. Yakovleva, 2005</p> <p>2. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. M., 2005.</p> <p>3. Otaraeva B.I., Otaraeva N.I., Butaev T.M. Botulism. Vladikavkaz, 2008.</p>
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. What are the characteristics of the causative agent of botulism? Indicate the properties of the toxin.
2. What are the features of the epidemiology of botulism?
3. List the main links in the pathogenesis of botulism and the mechanism of action of botulinum toxin
4. What neurological syndromes are observed in botulism and what are their clinical manifestations?
5. Make a table for the differential diagnosis of botulism with acute cerebrovascular accident
6. Please fill in the missing information in the following text:
The criterion for a severe course is the multiplicity of neurological manifestations:
- swallowing disorder
- violation ...
- development of paralysis ... leading to a stop ...
7. Describe the mechanism of action of botulinum toxin.

Topic: "Meningococcal infection"

I. Questions for self-control:

1. Etiology of meningococcal infection.

2. Epidemiology of meningococcal infection.
3. Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy of meningococcal infection.
4. Classification of forms of meningococcal infection.
5. Meningeal syndrome. Characteristics of the symptoms included in the meningeal syndrome.
6. Differential diagnosis of meningococcal infection depending on the clinical form.
7. Complications of meningococcal infection.
8. Clinical picture of cerebral edema, meningoencephalitis, infectious toxic shock.
9. Diagnosis of meningococcal infection.
10. Treatment of various forms of meningococcal infection.
11. Emergency treatment of complications of meningococcal infection.

II... Target tasks:

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current epidemiological situation in Russia and the world • Main issues of etiology, immunopathology and epidemiology of meningococcal infection (MI) • The main pathogenetic mechanisms of the development of various forms of MI and its complications • The main clinical manifestations of various forms of MI • The reasons for the development of various complications of MI • Diseases with which it is necessary to carry out the differential diagnosis of MI, depending on the clinical form • Methods of laboratory diagnostics of MI (specific and non-specific) • Principles and tactics of treatment for various forms of MI, including its complications • MI prevention measures and interventions in the outbreak <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial examination of the patient, identify characteristic symptoms of the disease and resolve the issue of hospitalization • Purposefully find out the epidemiological history of the patient • Conduct a clinical examination of a patient with various forms of MI, draw up an algorithm for laboratory examination of a patient with MI • To identify the presence and severity of meningeal syndrome • Clinically interpret laboratory findings (cerebrospinal fluid) • Conduct differential diagnosis of meningococcal meningitis and meningitis 	<p><u>Main literature:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007.-- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012.-- 1007 p. 4. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995.-- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). <p><u>Additional.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treatment regimens for infection under. ed. S.V. Yakovleva, 2005 2. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. M., 2005. 3. Otaraeva B.I., Temirova T.K., Meningococcal infection. Vladikavkaz, 2008.
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<p>of other etiology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate a detailed clinical diagnosis • Assign adequate therapy to a patient with various forms of MI • Evaluate the effectiveness of the therapy and the criteria for discharge from the hospital • Provide emergency care for the development of MI complications • Provide counseling and interventions in the MI outbreak 	
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The study of the special literature indicated above will help to fill the missing knowledge.

III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Name the causative agent of meningococcal infection, its main properties, serological groups and types of meningococci

2. Complete the missing words and expressions in the following text: Meningococcemia is characterized by a combination of ... a syndrome with a lesion The first symptoms of ICC, as a rule, are After 6-12 hours from the onset of the chill, the main symptom of ICC appears - , which at the beginning of the disease has character, then acquires.... character, from small ... to large ... The rash is localized mainly on The earlier the rash appears, the larger the elements, the ...

3. Insert the missing words and phrases in the following text: Crucial in the diagnosis of meningococcal meningitis is.... ... With the conduct of.....,.....,..... CSF research. With meningococcal meningitis, typical liquorological changes are revealed:..... ..

The following methods are used to detect the pathogen

4. A patient with suspected generalized meningococcal infection developed a clinical picture of infectious-toxic shock. Your tactics?

5. Classification of meningococcal infection.

Topic "Diphtheria".

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Determination of diphtheria.
2. Brief description of the pathogen.
3. Epidemiology of diphtheria (reservoir and source of infection, transmission mechanism, transmission routes).
4. What pathogenetic features determine the severity of the course of diphtheria?
5. Clinical forms of diphtheria.
6. Clinical signs of localized and toxic oropharyngeal diphtheria.
7. Stages of diphtheria croup and their clinical signs.
8. Methods for laboratory diagnosis of diphtheria.

9. Specific therapy for diphtheria.

II... Targets

<p>The student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The etiology and epidemiology of diphtheria; • Diphtheria pathogenesis; • Rules for examining the mucous membrane of the oropharynx; • Clinical forms of diphtheria; • Clinical signs of diphtheria and diphtheria croup; • Indications for hospitalization; • Diseases with which diphtheria must be differentiated. • Complications of diphtheria; • Causes of death in diphtheria; • Laboratory confirmation methods • Specific therapy for the disease • Activities in the diphtheria focus. 	<p>Main literature:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007.-- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012.-- 1007 p. 4. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995.-- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). <p>Additional.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treatment regimens for infection under. ed. S.V. Yakovleva, 2005 2. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. M., 2005. 3. Otaraeva B.I., Tsutsieva V.V. Diphtheria. Vladikavkaz, 2008.
<p>The student should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial examination of the patient, collect anamnesis and conduct an examination, identify the main signs of diphtheria; • Correctly inspect the oropharynx; • Solve the issue of hospitalization • Determine a plan for examining a patient with suspected diphtheria; • Take material for bacteriological research; • Carry out a differential diagnosis with diseases occurring with symptoms of oropharyngeal lesions (tonsillitis, peritonsillar abscess, infectious mononucleosis, mumps, etc.) • Assess the severity of the course, anticipate complications; • Draw up a treatment plan, inject anti-diphtheria serum; • Draw up a sanitary and educational conversation on the prevention of diphtheria for work in the outbreak and monitor contact persons. 	

III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. What information should be found out from the epidemiological anamnesis of a patient with diphtheria?
2. Make an algorithm for the early diagnosis of localized oropharyngeal diphtheria.
3. Make a plan for examining a patient with diphtheria.
4. Pathogenetic features of the development of diphtheria and croupous inflammation.
5. Make up a situational task, d-z "Diphtheria of the oropharynx, localized"

The theme "Mug".

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Determination of erysipelas
2. Etiology and epidemiology of erysipelas.
3. Pathogenesis of erysipelas.
4. The clinical picture of the disease.
5. Treatment of erysipelas.

II... Target tasks:

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Erysipelas detection; ▪ Etiology and epidemiology of erysipelas; ▪ Pathogenetic mechanisms of the development of this disease; ▪ Clinical classification and characteristics of various clinical forms of the disease; ▪ Diagnostic methods; ▪ Methods of complex therapy for erysipelas; ▪ Prevention of erysipelas. <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When examining a patient, correctly collect complaints, anamnesis of the disease and an epidemiological analysis. • Examine the patient. • Analyze the results of anamnestic and clinical data. • To identify concomitant diseases, the presence of factors that predispose to the development of the disease. • Examine and describe local changes. • Substantiate the diagnosis. • Assess the severity of the course. • Select methods of patient treatment • Assess the effectiveness of the therapy. • Know the rules for patient discharge. • Draw up a scheme of dispensary observation of a patient with erysipelas • Prevent erysipelas recurrence 	<p><u>Main literature:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007.-- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012.-- 1007 p. 4. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995.-- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). <p><u>Additional.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treatment regimens for infection under. ed. S.V. Yakovleva, 2005 2. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. M., 2005. 3. Otaraeva B.I. Erysipelas. Vladikavkaz, 2008.
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Characterize the etiological factor of erysipelas.
2. Characteristics of various clinical forms:
 - a) by severity
 - b) by the nature of the local focus
 - c) by multiplicity
 - d) by the prevalence of local manifestations
 - e) complications
 - f) consequences.
3. Specify the differences: erysipeloid differs from erysipelas in the following clinical signs:
 - a) high fever
 - b) the focus is hot and painful
 - c) the occurrence after damage to the hands when working with meat or fish
 - d) involvement of interphalangeal joints
 - e) severe regional lymphadenitis.
4. What methods of preventing erysipelas relapse do you know.
5. Note which links take place in the pathogenesis of erysipelas:
 - a) polyadenopathy
 - b) focal serous-hemorrhagic inflammation of the skin.
 - c) the formation of fixed complexes
 - d) persistence of L - forms
 - e) the development of intoxication.

The topic is "Leptospirosis".

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Determination of leptospirosis.
2. Brief characteristics of the pathogen.
3. Epidemiology of leptospirosis.
4. Pathogenesis of leptospirosis.
5. The main clinical symptoms of leptospirosis.
6. The most common clinical forms of leptospirosis.
7. Complications of leptospirosis.
8. Methods of laboratory diagnostics.
9. Treatment and prevention.

II... Targets

<p>The student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etiology and epidemiology of leptospirosis; • The most significant clinical signs of leptospirosis; • The most common clinical forms of leptospirosis; • The mechanism of development of hemorrhagic syndrome, kidney damage, 	<p>Main literature:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007.-- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin
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<p>liver, central nervous system;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differential diagnosis with viral hepatitis, meningitis; • Complications of leptospirosis; • Basic principles of treatment of leptospirosis; • Indications for hospitalization. 	<p>B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012. -- 1007 p.</p> <p>4. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995. -- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). Additional.</p> <p>1. Treatment regimens for infection under. ed. S.V. Yakovleva, 2005</p> <p>2. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. M., 2005.</p> <p>3. Otaraeva B.I., Plieva Zh.G., Gurieva Z.S. Leptospirosis. Vladikavkaz, 2011.</p>
<p>The student should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial examination of the patient, purposefully collect an epidemiological history and conduct an examination. • Based on clinical data, establish the severity of damage to various organs and systems, hemorrhagic manifestations, assess the severity of the disease; • Evaluate the results of clinical, biochemical and serological studies confirming leptospirosis; • Draw up a plan of rehabilitation measures for convalescent leptospirosis. 	

III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. What serological groups of leptospira are of primary importance in human pathology.
2. What phases are distinguished in the pathogenesis of leptospirosis.
3. Blood, urine, cerebrospinal fluid can serve as the material for research. What laboratory diagnostic methods are used to confirm leptospirosis?
4. What is rhabdomyolysis?
5. Make a situational task, ds "Leptospirosis, icteric form, severe course"

The theme is "Brucellosis".

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Species of brucella capable of causing disease in humans, and comparative characteristics of their pathogenicity.
2. Source of infection with brucellosis.
3. Ways of human infection with brucellosis.
4. Clinical syndromes characteristic of acute brucellosis.
5. The main clinical manifestations of chronic brucellosis.
6. Methods of laboratory diagnostics of brucellosis.
7. Technique of setting skin-allergic test Burne, taking into account its results.
8. Differential diagnosis of brucellosis.
9. Treatment of patients with brucellosis.

II... Targets

<p>The student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etiology and epidemiology of brucellosis; • Brucellosis pathogenesis; • Clinical forms of brucellosis; • Factors contributing to the formation of chronic brucellosis; • Basic principles of brucellosis treatment; • Indications for hospitalization. 	<p>Main literature:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007.-- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012.-- 1007 p. 4. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995.-- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities).
<p>The student should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial examination of the patient, purposefully collect an epidemiological history and conduct a clinical examination and identify signs of acute and chronic brucellosis that are significant for the diagnosis. • Based on clinical data, determine the form of the disease, assess the severity of the patient's condition; • Evaluate the results of special laboratory and allergological studies confirming brucellosis; • To carry out differential diagnosis of acute brucellosis with acute respiratory infections, malaria, typhoid-paratyphoid diseases, sepsis; <p>Chronic - with rheumatoid arthritis, rheumatism, lymphogranulomatosis, tuberculosis of the musculoskeletal system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draw up a treatment plan for the patient with various forms of brucellosis. 	<p>Additional.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Treatment regimens for infection under. ed. S.V. Yakovleva, 2005 2. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. M., 2005. 3. Otaraeva B.I., Lazarev V.V., Gipaeva G.R., Plieva Zh.G. Brucellosis. Vladikavkaz, 2013.

- Conduct sanitary and educational work among the population and professional groups with an increased risk of infection with brucellosis.

III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Brucellosis

2. Where is the primary localized infection in the body with brucellosis?

3. Brucellosis is characterized by the formation of focal accumulations of macrophage elements in the connective tissue layers of parenchymal organs, muscles, fascia, articular bags, synovial sheaths. These clusters represent ...

4. Make a table of differential diagnosis of acute brucellosis with the following diseases

Signs	Acute brucellosis	Typhoid fever	ARI	Leptospirosis

5. Name the main stages of the pathogenesis of brucellosis.

Topic: "Viral hepatitis with fecal-oral transmission mechanism."

I. Questions for self-control

- Classification of viral hepatitis. Determination of acute viral hepatitis with fecal-oral transmission mechanism.
- Etiology of viral hepatitis A and viral hepatitis E. Characteristics of pathogens.
- Epidemiology of viral hepatitis A (HAV) and viral hepatitis E (HEV). Similarities and differences.
- Pathogenesis of HAV and HEV.
- The clinical picture of HAV (variants of the course; periods and forms of the disease).
- The clinical picture of HEV. Features of the course in pregnant women.
- Complications and outcomes of HAV and HEV.
- Diagnostics of HAV and HEV (non-specific and specific)
- Principles of HAV and HEV treatment and their prevention.

II. Target tasks:

<u>The student should know:</u>	<u>Main literature</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of viral hepatitis and their classification • Features of the etiology and epidemiology of HAV and HEV • The main pathogenetic mechanisms of the development of these diseases • Clinic of HAV and HEV. Similarities and differences. • Possible outcomes and complications of these diseases 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology: Textbook. - 3rd ed., Rev. - M.: GEOTAR - Med, 2013. - 1007 p. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and additional - M., Medicine, 2007. - 1024s. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Shuvalova E.P. et al. Infectious Diseases:

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diseases with which it is necessary to carry out a differential diagnosis • Principles of laboratory diagnosis of these diseases • Principles of treatment for patients with HAV and HEV • Preventive measures (non-specific and specific) for the development of these diseases • Activities in the outbreak of HAV and HE 	<p>Textbook. - 8th ed., Rev. and add. - SPb. : Spetslit, 2016. -- 782 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities).</p> <p>4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases in 2-xt. M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016</p>
<p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial examination of a patient with suspected viral hepatitis, collect complaints, identify the features of the medical history and epidemiological history, conduct an examination and physical examination of the patient and make a preliminary diagnosis of GV. • Assign the necessary examination (laboratory and instrumental) to clarify the diagnosis and interpret them correctly • Formulate a detailed diagnosis • Develop an individual patient treatment plan (diet, regimen, specific and non-specific therapy) • Carry out a differential diagnosis with other diseases of an infectious and non-infectious nature • Assess the effectiveness of the therapy • Conduct a sanitary and educational conversation on the prevention of HAV and HEV in the outbreak and observation of contact 	<p><i>Additional literature:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobzin Yu.V., Zhdanov K.V., Volzhanin V.M. Viral hepatitis: clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment. - SPb., 2006. -- 192 p. 2. Lobzin Yu.V., Finogeev Yu.P., Novitsky S.N. Treatment of infectious patients. - SPb., 2003 - 128 p. 3. Sorinson S.N. Viral hepatitis. - SPb., 1998 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases (national guidance) M. : GEOTAR-Media, 2010. P. 1027

III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Which statements are correct? Possible sources of the causative agent of viral hepatitis A can be:

- a. Hepatitis a virus
- b. Patient's feces
- c. A patient with GA with a clinically manifest form
- d. Patient with HA with subclinical and inapparent form
- e. Contaminated water
- f. Flies
- g. Dishes used by the patient

2. What is the nature of jaundice in viral hepatitis A and E?

3. What biochemical tests are most important for the early diagnosis of hepatitis A?
4. Prescribe treatment for a 43-year-old patient with a diagnosis of Viral hepatitis A, icteric form, moderate severity.
5. To which group of drugs are the following drugs and is their appointment indicated for patients with hepatitis A: magnesium sulfate, flamin, corn silk decoction, allochol, cholenzym, hophytol, hepabene.

**The topic "Viral hepatitis
with parenteral mechanism
transmission of the pathogen (Viral hepatitis B, C and D) ”.**

I. Questions for self-control

1. Classification of viral hepatitis. Determination of acute viral hepatitis with parenteral transmission of the pathogen.
2. Etiology of viral hepatitis B, C and D (HBV, HCV, IOP). Characteristics of pathogens.
3. Epidemiology of viral hepatitis B, C and D.
4. Pathogenesis of viral hepatitis B, C and D.
5. Clinical picture of HBV, HCV and IOP (variants of the course; periods and forms of the disease).
6. Complications and outcomes of HBV, HCV and IOP.
7. Diagnostics of HBV, HCV and IOP (non-specific and specific)
8. Principles of treatment of viral hepatitis. Indications and contraindications for the appointment of specific antiviral treatment.
9. Prevention of the indicated viral hepatitis.

II... Target tasks:

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of viral hepatitis and their classification • Peculiarities of the etiology and epidemiology of HBV, HCV and IOP • The main pathogenetic mechanisms of the development of these diseases • Clinic for parenteral viral hepatitis. Similarities and differences. • Possible outcomes and complications of these diseases • Diseases with which it is necessary to carry out a differential diagnosis • Principles of laboratory diagnosis of parenteral viral hepatitis. • Principles of treatment of patients with HBV, HCV, IOP and other parenteral hepatitis • Preventive measures (non-specific and specific) for the development of these 	<p><i>Main literature:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology: Textbook. - 3rd ed., Rev. - M.: GEOTAR - Med, 2013. - 1007 p. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and additional - M., Medicine, 2007. - 1024s. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Shuvalova E.P. et al. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 8th ed., Rev. and add. - SPb.: Spetslit, 2016. -- 782 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases in 2-xt. M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016
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<p>diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outbreak activities <p><i>The student should be able to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial examination of a patient with suspected viral hepatitis, collect complaints, identify the features of the medical history and epidemiological history, conduct an examination and physical examination of the patient and make a preliminary diagnosis of GV. • Assign the necessary examination (laboratory and instrumental) to clarify the diagnosis and interpret them correctly • Formulate a detailed diagnosis • Develop an individual patient treatment plan (diet, regimen, specific and non-specific therapy) • Carry out a differential diagnosis with other diseases of an infectious and non-infectious nature • Assess the effectiveness of the therapy • Conduct a sanitary and educational conversation on the prevention of parenteral hepatitis in the outbreak and observation of contact 	<p><i>Additional literature:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobzin Yu.V., Zhdanov K.V., Volzhanin V.M. Viral hepatitis: clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment. - SPb., 2006 .-- 192 p. 2. Lobzin Yu.V., Finogeev Yu.P., Novitsky S.N. Treatment of infectious patients. - SPb., 2003 - 128 p. 3. Sorinson S.N. Viral hepatitis. - SPb., 1998 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious Diseases (National Guide) M .: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.S. 1027
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Name the structural features of the hepatitis B virus.

2. Complete the missing words and phrases in the following text:
 The hepatitis B virus enters first into and then into the Virus is mainly replicated in cells, however, its replication is also possible in cells,
 ...
 Integration is ...

3. What options for the course of HDV infection are possible? Give examples of the correct formulation of the diagnosis for HDV infection.

4. Give examples of the correct formulation of the diagnosis for OVHV and OVGS.

5. Which of the listed drugs can be used as etiotropic and pathogenetic therapy in the treatment of patients with mild and moderate chronic viral hepatitis B, C and D? Distribute the drugs in the table depending on their pharmacological action.

 Altevir, Pegasis, Lamivudine, Essentiale, Amiksin, Heptral, Neovir, Reaferon, Furosemide, Ceftriaxone, Acyclovir, Tamiflu, Ciprofloxacin, Realdiron, Pegintron, Polyoxidonium, Adefovir, Phosphoglivone, Crebrevrat prednisone, ursosan

Group of drugs and their pharmacological action				
The name of the drugs and their dosage				

Topic "Influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections".

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Mastering the skills of making a diagnosis of influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections
2. Name a number of infectious diseases of viral and bacterial etiology for the differential diagnosis of influenza.
3. Influenza pathogenesis
4. The clinical picture of influenza
5. Flu treatment

II. Targets

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern issues of influenza etiology • Features of the formation of anti-influenza immunity • Clinical classification of influenza and ARVI • Methods for laboratory diagnosis of influenza. • Differential diagnosis of influenza with other acute respiratory viral infections • Principles of therapy for influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections • Treatment of complicated forms of influenza • Preventive measures (specific and non-specific) <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To diagnose influenza in the non-epidemic period in patients with mild forms of the disease, with late hospitalization in the hospital, with mixed infections with a lesion of the respiratory tract. • Name specific methods (laboratory and instrumental) studies to clarify the 	<p>Main literature</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology: Textbook. - 3rd ed., Rev. - M.: GEOTAR - Med, 2013. - 1007 p. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and additional - M., Medicine, 2007. - 1024s. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Shuvalova E.P. et al. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 8th ed., Rev. and add. - SPb.: Spetslit, 2016. -- 782 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases in 2-xt. M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016 <p>Additional.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. 2. Avian influenza in humans: the threat of a pandemic. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical presentation, differential diagnosis, treatment
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diagnosis and interpret them correctly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate a diagnosis and determine the severity of the disease • Conduct differential diagnosis between influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections • Prescribe treatment and evaluate its effectiveness • Carry out preventive measures 	and prevention. M., 2007 3. Influenza. On the verge of a pandemic. A guide for doctors. GEOTAR-Media. , 2008 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases (national guidance) M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. P. 1027
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Influenza -

2. What kind of immunity develops with influenza infection?
3. What groups of drugs of etiotropic action are used to treat influenza?
4. What drugs are used for vaccination? When is vaccination carried out and how is the consistency of immunity assessed after vaccination?

Topic "Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome".

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Determination of leptospirosis.
2. Brief characteristics of the pathogen.
3. Epidemiology of HFRS.
4. The main clinical symptoms of HFRS.
5. Clinical periods of HFRS.
6. The main complications of HFRS.
7. Methods of laboratory diagnostics.
8. Diseases with which HFRS most often have to be differentiated.
9. Basic principles of treatment of HFRS.
10. Prevention of HFRS.

II... Targets

The student should know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The most significant clinical signs of HFRS; • Purposefully find out the epidemiological history; • Clinical periods of HFRS; • Differential diagnosis with viral hepatitis, influenza, typhoid and typhoid fever, acute glomerulonephritis and pyelonephritis, meningitis; • Complications of HFRS; • Basic principles of HFRS treatment; • Indications for hospitalization. 	Main literature: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology: Textbook. - 3rd ed., Rev. - M.: GEOTAR - Med, 2013. - 1007 p. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and additional - M., Medicine, 2007. - 1024s. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Shuvalova E.P. et al. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 8th ed., Rev. and add. - SPb.: Spetslit, 2016.-- 782 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases in 2-xt. M.: GEOTAR-
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	<p>Media, 2016</p> <p>Additional literature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobzin Yu.V. (ed.) Selected issues of therapy of infectious patients (Guide for physicians) .- St. Petersburg., 2005 2. Lobzin Yu.V. (ed.) Clinical and laboratory diagnostics of infectious diseases. - St. Petersburg., 2001.
<p>The student should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial examination of the patient, purposefully collect an epidemiological history and conduct an examination. • Based on clinical data, establish the severity of damage to various organs and systems, hemorrhagic manifestations, assess the severity of the disease; • Make a differential diagnosis with influenza, typhoid fever, acute glomerulonephritis and pyelonephritis, • Evaluate the results of clinical, biochemical and serological studies confirming HFRS; • Draw up a treatment plan for patients with HFRS. • Draw up a plan of rehabilitation measures for the convalescent HFRS. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious Diseases (National Guide) M .: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.S. 1027

III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Etiology of HFRS.
2. What pathomorphological changes are found in the kidneys.
3. Criteria for determining the severity of HFRS.
4. List the measures for the prevention of HFRS.

The topic is "HIV - infection".

I. Questions for self-control

1. Etiology of HIV infection. The structure of HIV. HIV subtypes.
2. Epidemiology of HIV / AIDS infection.
3. Pathogenesis of HIV / AIDS infection.
4. Clinical classification of HIV / AIDS infection. Characteristics of various stages of the course of HIV / AIDS infection.

5. AIDS-related diseases. Causes of occurrence. Etiological attribution of these diseases.
6. Features of the disease in children (routes of transmission, features of pathogenesis, clinical differences).
7. Diagnosis of HIV / AIDS infection (clinical and epidemiological criteria; specific diagnosis)
8. Principles of HIV / AIDS Treatment. Indications and contraindications for antiretroviral therapy.
9. The mechanism of action of antiretroviral drugs.
10. Prevention of HIV / AIDS infection.

II. Target tasks:

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current epidemiological situation in Russia and the world • Main issues of etiology, immunopathology and epidemiology of HIV / AIDS infection • The main pathogenetic mechanisms of the development of HIV / AIDS infection • The main clinical manifestations of HIV infection, AIDS and AIDS-associated diseases • Causes of AIDS-related diseases and their etiological structure • Diseases with which it is necessary to carry out differential diagnosis in the early stages of HIV infection • The main methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics used in this pathology • Basic principles of treatment (antiretroviral therapy) for HIV infection and AIDS-associated diseases. Indications for starting antiretroviral therapy. • Principles and measures for the prevention of HIV infection • Outbreak activities <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial examination of the patient, identify the characteristic symptoms of the disease • To collect an epidemiological history in a patient with HIV / AIDS infection, as well as in persons placed in conditions of HIV infection • Conduct a clinical examination of a patient with HIV / AIDS infection, draw up an algorithm for laboratory and instrumental examination of a patient with HIV infection and AIDS-associated diseases 	<p><u>Main literature</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology: Textbook. - 3rd ed., Rev. - M.: GEOTAR - Med, 2013. - 1007 p. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and additional - M., Medicine, 2007. - 1024s. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Shuvalova E.P. et al. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 8th ed., Rev. and add. - SPb.: Spetslit, 2016. -- 782 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases in 2-xt. M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016 <p><u>Additional literature:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobzin Yu.V., Finogeev Yu.P., Novitsky S.N. Treatment of infectious patients. - SPb., 2003 - 128 p. 2. Lobzin Yu.V., Zhdanov KV, Pastushenkov VL, HIV infection (clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment). -SPb., 2003. - 144p. 3. Pokrovsky V.V. HIV infection and AIDS (clinical guidelines). - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2007. -- 128 p. 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious Diseases (National Guide) M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.S. 1027
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinically interpret the results of laboratory and instrumental studies with the definition of the stage of the disease, prognosis and possible outcome • Formulate a detailed diagnosis in accordance with the current classifications • Justify a set of treatment measures (antiretroviral therapy, treatment of AIDS-associated diseases) • Assess the effectiveness of the therapy • Provide counseling during an epidemiological investigation 	
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. What is the difference between the concepts of HIV and AIDS?
2. The stage of primary manifestations of HIV infection is characterized by:
 - a. mononucleosis-like syndrome
 - b. measles syndrome
 - c. headache
 - d. typhoid syndrome
 - e. secondary diseases (tonsillitis, bacterial pneumonia, herpes infection)
3. During the operation of an HIV-infected patient, the surgeon injured his finger. At the end of the operation, the surgeon washed the wound under running water with soap and treated it with 5% iodine solution. Is his tactics correct?
4. Is the statement true:
Antiretroviral therapy is not available in stages 4B and 5 of HIV infection due to its ineffectiveness. Justify.
5. Give treatment to a patient with HIV infection in stage 4B; pulmonary tuberculosis. Oral candidiasis.

Topic: "Malaria".

I. Questions for self-control

1. Malaria. Definition. Historical reference.
2. Malaria etiology. Malaria causative agents (species, subspecies). Development cycles of parasites.
3. Epidemiology of malaria.
4. Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy of malaria.
5. The clinical picture of malaria. Forms of malaria.

6. Complications and outcomes of malaria.
7. Malaria diagnostics (non-specific and specific).
8. Differential diagnosis of malaria.
9. Treatment of malaria and its complications. The main directions of therapy. The main antimalarial drugs and their mechanism of action.
10. Prevention of malaria. The main preventive directions.

II... Target tasks:

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malaria concept • Features of the etiology and epidemiology of malaria • The main pathogenetic mechanisms of malaria development and its complications • Clinic for various variants of malaria. Similarities and differences. • Possible outcomes and complications of various forms of malaria • Diseases with which it is necessary to carry out a differential diagnosis • Principles of laboratory diagnosis of malaria • Principles of treating patients with various forms of malaria • The main antimalarial drugs and their mechanism of action. • Prevention measures (nonspecific and specific) malaria <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial examination of a patient with suspected malaria, collect complaints, identify the features of the medical history and epidemiological history, conduct an examination and physical examination of the patient and make a preliminary diagnosis. • Assign the necessary examination (laboratory and instrumental) to clarify the diagnosis and interpret them correctly • Formulate a detailed diagnosis • Develop an individual patient treatment plan (specific and non-specific therapy) • Differential diagnosis with other diseases with similar symptoms • Assess the effectiveness of the therapy • Conduct a health education conversation on the prevention of the importation of malaria 	<p><u>Main literature:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology: Textbook. - 3rd ed., Rev. - M.: GEOTAR - Med, 2013. - 1007 p. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and additional - M., Medicine, 2007. - 1024s. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Shuvalova E.P. et al. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 8th ed., Rev. and add. - SPb.: Spetslit, 2016. -- 782 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases in 2-xt. M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016 <p><u>Additional literature:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious Diseases (National Guide) M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.S. 1027 2. Lobzin Yu.V., Finogeev Yu.P., Novitsky S.N. Treatment of infectious patients. - SPb., 2003 - 128 p.
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Name the main causative agents of malaria.
2. Explain the mechanism of development of hepatosplenomegaly and anemia in malaria?
3. Name the specific complications of malaria (at least 4) and explain the mechanism of their development.
4. Continue filling in the table. The main drugs for the treatment of malaria:

Group of drugs and their pharmacological action				
4-quinoline-methanol-histo-schizotropic action				
Name of drugs				
1) quinine 2) quinidine 3) mefloquine 4) lariam				

Remember! The more the clock hand turns around its axis before the start of treatment for Falciparum malaria, the more obvious the hopelessness of the patient's position becomes, since he has practically no chance of life.

**Topic "Epidemic typhus.
Brill-Zinsser disease".**

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Brief characteristics of the pathogen.
2. What type of rickettsiae causes typhus?
3. What are the epidemiological features of typhus. What is Brill's disease?
4. What is the mechanism of human infection with typhus?
5. What determines the need for early recognition of typhus and what are these terms?
6. The defeat of which body system plays a leading role in the pathogenesis of typhus?
7. Name the clinical periods of the disease.
8. Complications of typhus.
9. What are the specific methods of laboratory diagnosis of typhus?

II... Targets

The student should know:	Main literature
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The etiology and epidemiology of typhus; • The pathogenesis of typhus • The mechanism of formation of typhus granulomas • Clinical periods of the disease and their manifestations; • Differential diagnosis with influenza, meningococcal infection, typhoid fever, HFRS, yersiniosis; • Complications of typhus; • Basic methods of laboratory diagnostics • Basic principles of typhus treatment; • Indications for hospitalization. • Preventive measures and measures taken in the epidemic focus. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology: Textbook. - 3rd ed., Rev. - M.: GEOTAR - Med, 2013. - 1007 p. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and additional - M., Medicine, 2007. - 1024s. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Shuvalova E.P. et al. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 8th ed., Rev. and add. - SPb.: Spetslit, 2016. -- 782 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases in 2-xt. M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016 <p>Additional literature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lobzin Yu.V. (ed.) Selected issues of therapy of infectious patients (Guide for physicians) .- St. Petersburg., 2005
<p>The student should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to identify diagnostically important information indicating the presence of typhus or Brill's disease in a patient. • to establish clinical signs during an objective examination of the patient. • to make a differential diagnosis with other diseases occurring with the syndrome of fever and exanthema. • identify complications and assess the severity of the disease. • evaluate the results of serological studies. • formulate a clinical diagnosis indicating the severity of the disease. • prescribe treatment. • to carry out primary anti-epidemic measures in the outbreak. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious Diseases (National Guide) M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.S. 1027

III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. What are the morphology and biological features of rickettsia?
2. What are the clinical signs of the initial period of typhus?
3. List the diseases with which typhus should be differentiated before and after the onset of the rash.

Topic: "Anthrax".

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Definition of anthrax.
2. Brief characteristics of the pathogen.
3. Epidemiology of anthrax.
4. Pathogenesis of anthrax.
5. The main clinical symptoms of anthrax.
6. The most common clinical forms of anthrax.
7. Complications of anthrax.
8. Methods of laboratory diagnostics.
9. Treatment and prevention.

II... Targets

<p>The student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The etiology and epidemiology of anthrax; • The most significant clinical signs of anthrax; • The most common clinical forms of anthrax; • Differential diagnosis with bacterial carbuncles, plague, tularemia. • Complications; • Basic principles of treatment; • Indications for hospitalization. <p>The student should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial examination of the patient, purposefully collect an epidemiological history and conduct an examination. • On the basis of clinical data, establish the severity of damage to various organs and systems, assess the severity of the course of the disease; • Evaluate the results of clinical, biochemical and serological studies confirming anthrax; • Draw up a plan of treatment and rehabilitation measures. 	<p>Main literature</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology: Textbook. - 3rd ed., Rev. - M.: GEOTAR - Med, 2013. - 1007 p. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and additional - M., Medicine, 2007. - 1024s. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Shuvalova E.P. et al. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 8th ed., Rev. and add. - SPb.: Spetslit, 2016. -- 782 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases in 2-xt. M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016 <p>Additional literature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious Diseases (National Guide) M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.S. 1027 2. Lobzin Yu.V. (ed.) Selected issues in the treatment of infectious patients (Guide for physicians). -S-Pb., 2005 3. Lobzin Yu.V. (ed.) Clinical and laboratory diagnostics of infectious diseases. - St. Petersburg., 2001
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III. Tasks for independent work on the topic under study:

1. Name the factors of pathogenicity of the causative agent of anthrax.
2. What characteristic features of the anthrax carbuncle can you point out?
3. List the complications of anthrax.
4. Specific therapy for anthrax.

Plague theme.

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Definition of plague.
2. Brief characteristics of the pathogen.
3. Epidemiology of plague.
4. The pathogenesis of plague.
5. The main clinical symptoms of plague.
6. Complications of the plague.
7. Methods of laboratory diagnostics.
8. Treatment and prevention.

II... Targets

<p>The student should know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plague etiology and epidemiology. <p>The most significant clinical signs of plague;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differential diagnosis with tularemia, sepsis, lymphadenopathies; • Complications; • Basic principles of treatment; • Indications for hospitalization. <p>The student should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the initial examination of the patient, identify clinical and epidemiological signs indicating a plague disease. • Carry out the first measures aimed at limiting the spread of infection in the outbreak. • inform about the identification of a patient suspicious of AOI. • use the anti-plague suit correctly • arrange patient care • take measures for personal prevention of quarantine disease 	<p>Main literature</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology: Textbook. - 3rd ed., Rev. - M.: GEOTAR - Med, 2013. - 1007 p. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and additional - M., Medicine, 2007. - 1024s. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Shuvalova E.P. et al. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 8th ed., Rev. and add. - SPb.: Spetslit, 2016. -- 782 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases in 2-xt. M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016 <p>Additional literature.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious Diseases (National Guide) M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010. S. 1027 2. Lobzin Yu.V. (ed.) Selected issues in the treatment of infectious patients (Guide for physicians). -S-Pb., 2005 3. Lobzin Yu.V. (ed.) Clinical and laboratory diagnostics of infectious diseases. - St. Petersburg., 2001 4. Kozlov M.P. Plague. M., Medicine, 1979.
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III. Tasks for independent work on the topic under study:

1. What group of diseases does the plague belong to?
2. Describe the main clinical symptoms of plague.
3. Describe the characteristic manifestations of the primary - pulmonary plague variety.
4. List the drugs for the etiotropic therapy of plague, indicating the doses and route of administration.

The theme is "Rabies".

I. Questions for self-control.

1. Definition of rabies
2. Etiology of rabies
3. Epidemiology of rabies
4. Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy of rabies
5. Clinical manifestations of rabies
6. Rabies treatment
7. Prevention of rabies

II... Target tasks:

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Etiology and epidemiology of rabies • Rabies pathogenesis and pathological anatomy • The clinical picture of rabies • Rabies Diagnostic Methods • Methods of pathogenetic therapy • Preventive measures for rabies <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correctly collect anamnesis. • Find out in detail the essential information of the epidemiological history. • Conduct an objective study of the patient. • Analyze objective and subjective data in order to establish a diagnosis. • Conduct symptomatic and pathogenetic therapy. • Treat the wound and administer rabies vaccinations. • Conduct awareness-raising work among the population on the prevention of rabies 	<p>Main literature</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology: Textbook. - 3rd ed., Rev. - M.: GEOTAR - Med, 2013. - 1007 p. 2. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and additional - M., Medicine, 2007. - 1024s. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 3. Shuvalova E.P. et al. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 8th ed., Rev. and add. - SPb.: Spetslit, 2016. -- 782 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 4. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases in 2-xt. M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2016 <p>Additional.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious Diseases (National Guide) M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2010.S. 1027
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Rabies -
2. What variants of the virus do you know and what is their difference?
3. What possible routes of transmission of the virus do you know?
4. Sketch the pathogenesis of rabies.
Virus penetration through damaged skin or mucous membranes → primary replication of the virus in myocytes →
5. What changes in the brain take place during postmortem examination?

Theme "Amoebiasis"

I. Questions for self-control

- Definition of disease
- Etiology: causative agent of the disease, its life cycle, properties
- Epidemiology
- Pathogenesis. Pathomorphology (intestinal damage, extraintestinal lesions)
- Clinical picture
- Diagnostics
- Principles of differential diagnosis with other diarrheal infections.
- Treatment.

II. Targets

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patient examination plan • Etiology and epidemiology of amoebiasis • Pathogenesis and pathomorphological changes in the intestine. • Clinical course of the disease • Complications • Laboratory examination and differential diagnosis • Principles of therapy • Prevention <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correctly collect anamnesis and examine the patient • identify an epidemiological history • on the basis of clinical, anamnestic data and epidemiological anamnesis, correctly diagnose, assess the severity of the patient's 	<p><u>Main literature:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007. -- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 2. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012. -- 1007 p. 3. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995. -- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). <p><u>Additional.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. - SPb., Folio, 2005 2. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010. - 1047s.
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condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess the results of laboratory tests • make a differential diagnosis • to conduct outreach work on the prevention of amebiasis 	
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. What are the forms of extraintestinal amebiasis?
2. What are the characteristic features of an ulcer with intestinal amebiasis:
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3. What are the complications of amoebic colitis?
4. Name the clinical symptoms and laboratory tests confirming intestinal amebiasis.
5. Does the intestinal microflora affect the pathogenic effect of amoebas?

Tetanus theme

I. Questions for self-control

1. Definition of disease
2. Etiology
3. Epidemiology
4. Pathogenesis
5. Clinical picture
5. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics
6. Treatment
7. Prevention

II. Targets

<u>The student should know:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • properties of the causative agent of tetanus and its toxins • factors contributing to tetanus • main clinical syndromes (convulsive, lesions of the autonomic nervous system). initial clinical manifestations. • criteria for the severity of the course and the main causes of death • Complications • preventive measures. Rules and Methods for Administration of Human Tetanus Immunoglobulin and Anti-Tetanus Serum. • Principles of therapy 	<u>Main literature:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007.-- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 2. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012.-- 1007 p. 3. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995.-- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). <p><u>Additional.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selected issues of therapy for infectious
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<p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correctly collect anamnesis and examine the patient • purposefully find out the epidemiological history • highlight characteristic symptoms • formulate a diagnosis and determine the severity of the disease • carry out differential diagnostics • prescribe etiotropic treatment, inject anti-tetanus serum • carry out intensive therapy 	<p>patients. Lobzin Yu.V. - SPb., Folio, 2005</p> <p>2.Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s.</p>
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Give a definition of the disease, indicate the spread.
2. What are the main properties of the pathogen and the properties of tetanus toxin?
3. What are the main properties of tetanus.
4. Name the clinical signs characteristic of the prodromal period of tetanus.
5. Specify laboratory tests to confirm the diagnosis of tetanus.
6. What are the drugs for specific therapy of tetanus? Indicate doses and routes of administration.

Topic "Herpesvirus infections: herpes simplex, chickenpox, herpes zoster, infectious mononucleosis"

I. Questions for self-control

- 1.characteristic of herpes viruses
- 2.Classification of herpesviruses
- 3.clinical manifestations of diseases
- 4 laboratory diagnostics
- 5.the principles of therapy

II. Targets

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general characteristics in herpesviruses • the main links of pathogenesis • classification of herpes viruses • methods of laboratory diagnosis of herpesvirus infections • clinical manifestations of diseases • characteristic symptom complex of infectious mononucleosis, the nature of changes in the oropharynx, the state of 	<p>Main literature:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007. -- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 2. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012. -- 1007 p. 3. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.:
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<p>the lymph nodes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hematological changes characteristic of infectious mononucleosis • principles of therapy • differential diagnosis with diseases accompanied by lymphadenopathy and angina • characteristic clinical manifestations of chickenpox and herpes zoster • principles of treatment of chickenpox, herpes zoster <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • correctly collect an anamnesis of the disease, examine the patient, identify clinical symptoms and syndromes of the disease characteristic of herpes infections • formulate a diagnosis based on anamnestic data and clinical picture • to make a differential diagnosis with diseases accompanied by mononucleosis-like syndrome • correctly assess the severity of the patient's condition • evaluate hemogram parameters, serological test results 	<p>Medicine, 1995 .-- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities).</p> <p>Additional.</p> <p>1. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. - SPb., Folio, 2005</p> <p>2. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s.</p>
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Describe the causative agent of chickenpox, its properties.
2. Describe the pathogenesis and pathomorphology of IV smallpox, the ability of the virus to persist in the body.
3. Describe the clinical picture of IV smallpox, course options
4. List the complications of IV smallpox and shingles.
5. Antiviral therapy. Preparations, doses.
6. Indicate the methods of prevention of i / smallpox

Topic "Yersiniosis: intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis"

- I. Questions for self-control
 - Definition of disease

- Etiology: causative agent of the disease, its properties
- Epidemiology
- Pathogenesis.
- Clinical picture
- Diagnostic methods
- Differential Diagnostic Principles
- Treatment.

II. Targets

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • properties and factors of pathogenicity of pathogens • clinical syndromes of gastrointestinal and generalized forms of yersiniosis: ionic intoxication, gastrointestinal, arthralgic, catarrhal. lymphadenopathy, exanthema, hepatosplenomegaly, abdominal • methods of laboratory diagnostics at different periods of the disease • causes of the formation of a secondary focal form and the development of relapses in yersiniosis • methods of diagnosis and treatment of secondary focal forms • indications for etiotropic therapy <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to examine the patient and identify signs that are significant for yersiniosis; • purposefully collect an epidemiological history • based on clinical data, determine the form of the disease, assess the severity of the patient's condition • evaluate the results of laboratory tests • carry out differential diagnostics • prescribe treatment 	<p><u>Main literature:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007. -- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 2. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012. -- 1007 p. 3. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995. -- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). <p><u>Additional.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. - SPb., Folio, 2005 2. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s.
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Give the definition of pseudotuberculosis and yersiniosis.
2. Describe the main properties of Yersinia.
3. The main features of the epidemiology of yersiniosis.

4. Clinical forms of pseudotuberculosis. List their symptoms.
5. Methods of laboratory diagnostics.
6. Principles of treatment. Indicate etiotropic drugs, doses and duration of therapy.

Topic "Helminthiasis"

I. Questions for self-control

1. Definition of disease
2. Etiology: causative agent of the disease, its properties
3. Epidemiology
4. Pathogenesis.
5. Clinical picture
6. Methods of diagnosis
7. Principles of differential diagnosis
8. Principles of treatment

II. Targets

<p><u>The student should know:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general patterns of the pathological process in helminthiasis • factors of influence of parasitic worms on the human body (mechanical, sensitizing, toxic, ways of feeding) • clinical manifestations of helminthic invasion (ascariasis, enterobiasis, teniasis, teniarinchosis) • clinical manifestations of the migratory and intestinal phases of ascariasis, complications • methods for the diagnosis of helminthic invasion in different stages of the disease • Treatment principles <p><u>The student should be able to:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • examine the patient and identify the existing clinical signs of helminthiasis; • purposefully collect an epidemiological history • prescribe laboratory tests • apply modern medicines 	<p><u>Main literature:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yushchuk ND, Vengerov Yu.Ya. Lectures on infectious diseases. 3rd ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 2007. -- 1024 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). 2. Pokrovsky V.I., Pak S.G., Briko N.I., Danilkin B.K. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. - M.: GEOTAR - Media, 2012. -- 1007 p. 3. Shuvalova E.P. Infectious Diseases: Textbook. - 4th ed., Rev. and add. - M.: Medicine, 1995. -- 656 p. (Textbook. Literature for students. Medical universities). <p><u>Additional.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Selected issues of therapy for infectious patients. Lobzin Yu.V. - SPb., Folio, 2005 2. Yushchuk N.D., Vengerov Yu.Ya. Infectious diseases. National leadership. M., GEOTAR-Media, 2010.- 1047s.
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III. Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.

1. Give the definition of ascariasis. Describe the pathogen
2. What is the distribution and epidemiology?
3. List and describe the stages of the disease, the duration of the invasion.
4. Methods of diagnosis at different stages of the disease
5. Principles of treatment and prevention. List the drugs with an indication of the dose, dosage regimen.