

Summary of the working program of the academic discipline

« TROPICAL DISEASES »

(name of the academic discipline)

General Educational Program of higher education (specialist's degree programs)

code, name of the specialty

31.05.01 General Medicine;

Department: **Department of Infectious diseases**

1. The purpose of mastering the discipline (*participation in the formation of relevant competencies – specify the codes*):

1.1. The purpose of mastering the discipline: participation in the formation of competencies UC-4, GPC-1, GPC-4, PC-5, PC-9, PC-10.

1.2. Tasks of the discipline:

1.3. Requirements to the deliverables of mastering the discipline

2. Position of the academic discipline in the structure of the General Educational Program (GEP).

2.1 The discipline "" refers to the cycle "Professional cycle" of the basic part of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Professional Education in the specialty: 31.05.01 "Medical Care" (specialist level), approved by order of the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation No. 988 dated August 12, 2020 .

2.2 To study the discipline, knowledge, skills and abilities are required that are formed by previous disciplines: biology, physics, chemistry, histology, biochemistry, normal and pathological anatomy, normal and pathological physiology, topographic anatomy, as well as clinical disciplines: propaedeutics of internal diseases, general surgery, faculty therapy, faculty surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, ENT diseases, eye diseases, neurology.

2.3 The study of the discipline is necessary to acquire the knowledge, skills and abilities necessary for the subsequent passage of the primary accreditation of a specialist.

3. Deliverables of mastering the academic discipline and metrics of competence acquisition

Mastering the discipline aims at acquiring the following universal (UC) or/and general professional (GPC) or/and professional (PC) competencies

№	Competence code	The content of the competence (or its part)	Code and name of the competence acquisition metric	As a result of mastering the discipline, the students should:		
				know	be able to	possess
1.	UC -4	Able to apply modern communication technologies, including in a foreign language(s), for academic and	UC 4.1 Knows the basics of oral and written communication in Russian and business communication,	fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation on the	analyze and evaluate the quality of medical care; - to participate in	- correct maintenance of medical records; - methods of general

		<p>professional interaction</p> <p>modern means of information and communication technologies</p> <p>UC 4.2 Is able to express his thoughts in Russian and foreign languages in business communication</p> <p>UC 4.3 Has practical experience in: compiling texts in Russian and foreign languages related to professional activities; experience in translating medical texts from a foreign language into Russian;</p>	<p>protection of public health;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - endemic and epidemiological factors of human health; - basics of preventive medicine, methods of sanitary and educational work; - epidemiology of infectious and parasitic diseases; - pathogenesis of infectious diseases, complications and emergency conditions that develop in infectious pathology; - the main methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics used in infectology; - basic principles of treatment 	<p>the organization and treatment-and-prophylactic and sanitary-anti-epidemic assistance to the population;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to carry out preventive and anti-epidemic measures; - determine the patient's status: anamnesis, interview the patient and / or his relatives, physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, auscultation, indication of blood pressure, determination of arterial pulse, etc.); - assess the patient's condition to make a decision on the need to provide him with medical care; - to establish priorities for solving the patient's health problems: a 	<p>clinical examination;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods; - an algorithm for a detailed clinical diagnosis; an algorithm for making a preliminary diagnosis with subsequent referral of the patient to a specialist doctor; - the main medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures to provide first aid in emergency and threatening conditions.
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				<p>of infectious diseases and rehabilitation of patients, indications for hospitalization of an infectious patient;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - specific and non-specific prevention of infectious diseases; - the structure of the infectious disease service, indications for outpatient treatment of an infectious patient; - transportation of an infectious patient to a hospital: rules for isolation during hospitalization of patients; - sanitary and hygienic requirements for the organization of work 	<p>critical (terminal) state, a state with an infectious disease;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - make a preliminary diagnosis - synthesize information about the patient - determine additional studies in accordance with the prognosis of the disease, for diagnosis and obtaining a reliable result; - choose an individual type of care for the treatment of the patient in accordance with the situation: primary care, ambulance, hospitalization; - formulate a clinical diagnosis; - develop a plan of therapeutic action; - formulate indications for the chosen method of treatment, 	
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				<p>and the regime of infectious diseases hospitals, departments, boxes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organization of work with patients with HIV infection; - main clinical manifestations of HIV infection; - clinical and pharmacological characteristics of the main groups of drugs and the rational choice of specific drugs in the treatment of the main pathological syndromes of diseases and emergency conditions in patients. 	<p>taking into account etiotropic and pathogenetic agents, determine pharmacotherapy in a patient with pathological syndromes and emergency conditions, determine the route of administration, regimen and dose of drugs, evaluate the effectiveness and safety of the treatment;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - apply various methods of administering drugs; - use methods of primary and secondary prevention in medical activities; - provide first aid in case of emergency; - fill out a medical history, write a prescription. 	
2.	GPC -1	Able to assess the condition of a patient requiring	GPC 1.1 Knows the etiology, pathogenesis and		make a preliminary diagnosis	methods and techniques

		medical care in emergency or emergency forms of	pathomorphology, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, course features, complications and outcomes of diseases of internal organs; methodology for collecting complaints and anamnesis; physical examination technique (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation); a list of laboratory and instrumental research methods for assessing the condition, the main medical indications for conducting research and interpreting the results in patients requiring medical care in emergency or emergency forms GPC 1.2 Can identify clinical signs of conditions requiring emergency or emergency medical care		with subsequent referral to a specialist doctor using diagnostic and differential diagnostic techniques, including the identification of clinical signs of conditions requiring emergency or emergency medical care	of radiation examination of patients, the implementation of basic diagnostic measures in urgent and life-threatening conditions
3.	GPC-4	Able to use medical devices provided for by the procedure for the provision of medical care, as well as to conduct examinations of the patient in order to establish	GPC-4.1 methods of collecting anamnesis of life and diseases, complaints from patients (their legal representatives); methods of examination and	the basic principles of the treatment of infectious diseases and the rehabilitation of	collect complaints, anamnesis of life and disease from patients (their legal representatives),	develop a plan of therapeutic action, taking into account the course of the disease and its treatment; formulate indications for the

		a diagnosis	physical examination; clinical picture, methods of diagnosis of the most common diseases; methods of laboratory and instrumental studies to assess the state of health, medical indications for conducting research, rules for interpreting their results; the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health Problems (ICD); conditions requiring emergency medical care; the procedure for the use of medical devices in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, assistance taking into account the standards of medical care	patients, the clinical and pharmacological characteristics of the main groups of drugs and the rational choice of specific drugs in the treatment of the main pathological syndromes of diseases and emergency conditions in infectious pathology	identify risk factors and causes of disease development; apply methods of examination and physical examination of patients; interpret the results of examination and physical examination of patients; diagnose the most common pathology in patients; identify risk factors for cancer; formulate a preliminary diagnosis, draw up a plan for laboratory, instrumental and additional studies in patients in accordance with the procedures	chosen method of treatment, taking into account etiotropic and pathogenetic agents, justify pharmacotherapy in a particular patient, determine the route of administration, regimen and dose of drugs, evaluate the effectiveness and safety of the treatment; use different methods of administering drugs
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					<p>for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care; refer patients to laboratory, instrumental and additional studies in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care; refer patients for consultations to specialist doctors in accordance with the procedures for the provision of medical</p>	
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					care	
4.	PC -5	Able to collect complaints, an anamnesis of the patient's life and illness, conduct a complete physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation), formulate a preliminary diagnosis and draw up a plan for laboratory and instrumental examinations of the patient	IPC 5.1 Legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of health care, regulatory legal acts and other documents that determine the activities of medical organizations and medical workers; method of collecting complaints, anamnesis of life and disease of the patient; a technique for a complete physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation); etiology, pathogenesis and pathomorphology, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, course features, complications and outcomes of diseases of internal organs; patterns of functioning of a healthy human body and mechanisms for ensuring health from the standpoint of the theory of functional systems; features of the regulation of the functional systems of the human body in pathological processes; methods of laboratory and	the legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of health protection, regulatory legal acts and other documents that determine the activities of medical organizations and medical workers; method of collecting complaints, anamnesis of life and disease of the patient; a technique for a complete physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation); etiology, pathogenesis and pathomorphology, clinical picture, differential	collect complaints, a history of life and illness of the patient and analyze the information received; conduct a complete physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, perkussia, auscultation) and interpret its results; determination of volume, co-maintenance and after-completion of diagnostic measures interpret the data obtained using various radiation diagnostic methods	Has practical experience in: collecting complaints, anamnesis of life and diseases in children and adults (their legal representatives), identifying risk factors and causes of diseases; examination and physical examination of children and adults; diagnosis of the most common diseases in children and adults; identification of risk factors for major cancers; formulating a preliminary diagnosis, drawing up a plan for instrumental, laboratory, additional studies, consultations with specialist doctors;

			<p>instrumental studies for assessing the state of health, medical indications for conducting studies, rules for interpreting their results IPC 5.2 assessment of basic morphofunctional data, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body IPC 5.3 Has practical experience: assessment of basic morphological and functional data, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body when solving professional problems; legislation of the Russian Federation in the field of health protection, regulations and other documents that determine the activities of medical organizations and medical workers; a method for collecting complaints, an anamnesis of life and illness of a patient with oncological diseases; a technique for a complete physical examination of a patient with cancer (examination,</p>	<p>diagnosis, course features, complications and outcomes of diseases of internal organs; patterns of functioning of a healthy human body and mechanisms for ensuring health from the standpoint of the theory of functional systems; features of the regulation of the functional systems of the human body in pathological processes; methods of laboratory and instrumental studies for assessing the state of health, medical indications for conducting studies, rules for interpretin</p>		<p>referral of patients for instrumental, laboratory, additional studies, consultations of medical specialists in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations, taking into account the standards of medical care; interpretation of data from additional (laboratory and instrumental) examinations of patients; making a preliminary diagnosis in accordance with the international statistical classification of diseases and related</p>
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			palpation, percussion, auscultation); etiology, pathogenesis and pathomorphology, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, course features, complications and outcomes of diseases of internal organs;	g their results features of various methods of radiation diagnostics , the possibilities of domestic and foreign equipment for diagnostics		health problems (ICD); carrying out differential diagnostics of diseases; rare recognition of conditions arising from sudden acute diseases, exacerbation of chronic diseases without obvious signs of a threat to the patient's life and requiring emergency medical care
5.	PC-9	readiness for the management and treatment of patients with various nosological forms in outpatient settings and day hospital conditions	main clinical manifestations, possible complications and emergency conditions that develop in infectious pathology; the main methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics used in infectology; the basic principles of the treatment of infectious diseases and the rehabilitation of patients, the clinical	conduct a physical examination of the patient, outline the required volume of laboratory and instrumental studies for a particular patient; develop a plan of therapeutic action, taking into	prescribe non-drug treatment taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations	evaluate the effectiveness and safety of the use of medicines, medical devices and medical nutrition - the main medical diagnostic and therapeutic methods for providing

			and pharmacological characteristics of the main groups of drugs and the rational choice of specific drugs in the treatment of infectious pathology; specific and non-specific prevention of infectious	account the course of the disease and its treatment; participate in the organization and provision of medical and preventive and sanitary and anti-epidemic assistance to the population ; carry out preventive and anti-epidemic measures	(treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical care;	first aid in emergency and life-threatening conditions;
6.	PC-10	the ability to determine the tactics of managing patients with various nosological forms	clinical and pharmacological characteristics of the main groups of drugs and the rational choice of specific drugs in the treatment of the main pathological syndromes of diseases and emergency conditions in infectious pathology; - specific and non-specific prevention of infectious diseases	in a patient with cancer in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, taking into account the standards of medical	conduct a physical examination of the patient, outline the required volume of laboratory and instrumental studies for a particular patient; develop a plan of therapeutic action, taking into account the course of the disease and its treatment; participate in the	methods of general clinical examination; interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods, proper maintenance of medical records; basic medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures to provide

				care; the mechanism of action of drugs, medical products and medical nutrition, medical indications and contraindications to their use;	organization and provision of medical and preventive and sanitary and anti-epidemic assistance to the population; carry out preventive and anti-epidemic measures	first aid in emergency and life-threatening conditions
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4. Volume of discipline and types of educational work.

Type of study work.	Labor input		Labor intensity by semesters (ACh).	
	volume in credit units (CU).	volume in academic hours (AH). 12	12	
Auditorial work, including.	1,22	44	44	
Lectures (L).	0,28	10	10	
Laboratory workshops (LP).				
Practical exercises (PZ).	0,94	34	34	
Seminars (C).				
Independent work of the student (SIW).	0,78	28	28	
Research work of the student.				
Interim certification.				
Exam.				

GENERAL LABOR CAPACITY.	2	72	72	
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5. Sections of the academic discipline and competencies that are formed when mastering them

№ п/п	Competency code	Section name disciplines	The content of the section in didactic units
	UC-1, PC-5,6,8,9,11,22	Introduction to the specialty. The doctrine of the general pathology of infections. Principles of treatment of infectious patients. The structure of the infectious service.	<p>Infectious diseases as an independent scientific and clinical discipline. Patterns of the development of the infectious process. Classification of infectious diseases.</p> <p>Clinical and epidemiological diagnosis of infectious diseases. Features of conducting and methods of laboratory and instrumental research.</p> <p>Hospitalization is mandatory, according to clinical and epidemiological indications. Principles of organization of outpatient services. Principles of complex etiotropic and pathogenetically substantiated therapy.</p> <p>The most important sanitary-hygienic and clinical requirements for the design and operation of infectious diseases hospitals and departments. Features of the organization of work with patients with HIV infection.</p> <p>Release conditions. Medical examination. Principles of prevention of infectious diseases. Current WHO information in the detection of a conventional quarantine disease.</p>

	<p>UC-1, PC-5,6,8,9,11,22</p>	<p>Intestinal infections and invasions:</p> <p>1. anthroponoses - typhoid fever, paratyphoid A and B, dysentery, escherichiosis, cholera, food poisoning, viral gastroenteritis, amoebiasis, enterovirus infections, helminthiasis, viral hepatitis A and E, campylobacteriosis</p> <p>2. anthroozoonoses and zoonoses - salmonellosis, balantidiasis, botulism, yersiniosis, leptospirosis, brucellosis, toxoplasmosis</p>	<p>Definition. Etiology, properties of pathogens.</p> <p>Epidemiological features and nature of the immune response in each nosological form.</p> <p>The pathogenesis of diseases. Mechanisms for the development of complications (infectious-toxic and hypovolemic shock, massive liver necrosis, acute respiratory failure). Features of the pathogenesis of helminthiasis. Characteristics of pathomorphological processes.</p> <p>Clinical picture (classification, incubation period, characteristics of the periods of the course of the disease, severity criteria), characteristics of complications, clinical manifestations of relapses and chronic forms (typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, dysentery, amoebiasis, brucellosis, toxoplasmosis).</p> <p>Diagnosis (the role of epidemiological, anamnestic and clinical data; biochemical blood parameters; serological, virological, bacteriological, parasitological, molecular biological methods; instrumental research methods). differential diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment: the value of the regimen, diet therapy, including the pre-hospital stage; mandatory hospitalization, indications for hospitalization; principles and means of etiotropic, pathogenetic therapy and indications for their use. Specific therapy with anti-botulinum serum. Emergency treatment for complications. Discharge rules. Rehabilitation of the sick.</p> <p>Prevention: the need for early detection and hospitalization of patients, bacteriological examination of contact persons; vaccination; principles of disinfection; clinical examination of convalescents; international regulations and quarantine measures for cholera control; principles of veterinary and sanitary (brucellosis), deratization (leptospirosis) measures.</p>
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	<p>UC-1, PC-5,6,8,9,11,22</p>	<p>Respiratory infections: 1. anthroponoses - influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections, diphtheria, tonsillitis, meningococcal infection, legionellosis, mycoplasma infection, herpesvirus infections 2. zoonoses - chlamydia (ornithosis)</p>	<p>Definition. Etiology, properties of the pathogen. Epidemiological aspects, the nature of the immune response.</p> <p>pathogenesis of diseases; features of the development of hypertoxic forms of influenza; mechanism of action of diphtheria exotoxin; pathogenesis of complications (infectious-toxic shock, swelling and edema of the brain, DIC, acute adrenal insufficiency - Waterhouse-Frideriksen syndrome); development of relapses (herpetic infections). pathological changes.</p> <p>Clinical picture (classification, incubation period, characteristics of the periods of the disease, severity criteria, complications, outcomes, relapses, prognosis); features of the course of influenza and toxic forms of diphtheria.</p> <p>Diagnosis (the role of epidemiological, anamnestic and clinical data; serological, virological, bacteriological, biological and molecular biological methods for confirming the diagnosis; the importance of CSF studies in the diagnosis of meningitis; instrumental diagnosis of complications); assessment of the state of antitoxic antidiphtheria immunity. differential diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment: indications for hospitalization (influenza, SARS, tonsillitis, herpes infections), home treatment; mandatory hospitalization; etiotropic therapy, principles and means of pathogenetic therapy, indications for antibiotic therapy for influenza and SARS; therapy with antitoxic antidiphtheria serum, indications for intubation and tracheostomy in diphtheria; emergency treatment of complications, hypertoxic forms of influenza. Discharge rules. Rehabilitation of the sick.</p> <p>Prevention (isolation of patients with influenza, diphtheria, meningococcal infection; specific prevention of influenza, diphtheria; anti-epidemic measures).</p>
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4.	UC-1, PC-5,6,8,9,11,22	<p>Blood infections:</p> <p>1. anthroponoses - viral hepatitis B, C, D, G, epidemic typhus and Brill's disease, Q fever, malaria, leishmaniasis, sepsis, HIV infection</p> <p>2. anthroozoonoses and zoonoses - plague, tularemia, hemorrhagic fevers, endemic (rat) typhus, rare rickettsiosis, viral encephalitis</p>	<p>Definition. Etiology, properties of pathogens, features of the biological action of the human immunodeficiency virus.</p> <p>Epidemiological aspects, the nature of the immune response.</p> <p>pathogenesis of diseases; features of the pathogenesis of chronic hepatitis; mechanism for the development of relapses (typhus, malaria); inhibition of the body's defense mechanisms as a decisive factor in the development of sepsis; mechanisms of formation of immunological disorders in HIV infection; pathogenesis of complications (massive necrosis of the liver, infectious-toxic shock, acute respiratory failure, DIC). Characteristics of pathomorphological processes.</p> <p>Clinical picture (classification, incubation period, periods of the course of the disease, criteria for severity, complications, clinical manifestations of relapses and chronic forms, outcomes, prognosis; features of the sepsis clinic depending on the entrance gate and on the properties of the pathogen.</p> <p>Diagnosis (the role of clinical, anamnestic and epidemiological data; serological, virological, bacteriological, parasitological, molecular biological methods; instrumental diagnostics and biochemical blood tests in viral hepatitis, the study of the state of cellular immunity in HIV infection). differential diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment: importance of regimen, nursing and diet therapy, mandatory hospitalization; indications for hospitalization of patients with chronic viral hepatitis; principles and means of etiotropic and pathogenetic therapy, indications for their use; emergency treatment for complications. Discharge rules. Rehabilitation of the sick.</p> <p>Prevention: the need for early detection and hospitalization of patients; immediate mandatory hospitalization of a plague patient in specialized hospitals and isolation of contact persons; specific prevention; principles of disinfection, deratization and disinfestation in the foci of infections; preventing the importation of malaria; principles of clinical examination of convalescents.</p> <p>Global Strategy to Combat HIV Infection. Legal and medical-deontological problems of HIV infection</p>
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5.	UC-1, PC-5,6,8,9,11,22	<p>infections of the outer integument:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. anthroponoses - erysipelas, tick-borne borreliosis 2. anthroozoonoses and zoonoses - anthrax, erysipeloid, glanders, tetanus, rabies, foot and mouth disease, listeriosis 	<p>Definition. Etiology, properties of the pathogen. Epidemiological features, the nature of the immune response.</p> <p>pathogenesis of diseases; features of the spread of the rabies virus in the body; pathogenesis of complications. Characteristics of pathomorphological processes.</p> <p>Clinical picture (classification, incubation period, characteristics of the periods of the disease, severity criteria, complications, clinical manifestations of relapses and chronic forms, outcomes, prognosis).</p> <p>Diagnosis (the role of professional epidemiological, clinical and anamnestic data; serological, virological, bacteriological, molecular biological methods, the leading role of the clinical symptom complex in the diagnosis of erysipelas, tetanus; the importance of detecting Babes-Negri bodies in the brain of animals that died from rabies). differential diagnosis.</p> <p>Treatment: prehospital stage; mandatory hospitalization; with erysipelas - indications for hospitalization, a home treatment program; principles and means of etiotropic therapy; the use and method of administration of specific anti-anthrax gamma globulin, anti-tetanus serum, anti-tetanus globulin, toxoid; means of pathogenetic therapy; emergency treatment for complications. Discharge rules. Rehabilitation of the sick.</p> <p>Prevention: bicillin prophylaxis of recurrence of erysipelas, specific prevention of rabies; with anthrax - medical monitoring of contacts and specific prophylaxis; planned and emergency prophylaxis of tetanus; principles of sanitary-hygienic and sanitary-veterinary measures (foot-and-mouth disease, anthrax, rabies, listeriosis).</p>
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