

Місцеві

MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE.
ODESSA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY.
Medical faculty
Department of infectious diseases



APPROVED
Vice-rector on scientific and pedagogical work
[Signature]
Eduard BURIACHKIVSKYI
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STUDENT'S GUIDELINES
on study discipline:

Dentistry faculty, 4th year
Infectious diseases
Content module 3

Approved:

Meeting of the Department of Infectious Diseases

Odessa National Medical University

Protocol No. 1 of 29.08.2024

Head of the Department of Infectious Diseases



Tetiana CHABAN

Teacher(s)

Chaban T.V. PhD. Doctor of Sciences, professor, head of the department.

Associate professors: candidate of medical science Usychenko K.M., Pavlenko O.V., Gerasymenko O.A., N.V. Movlyanova

Assistants: Verba N.V., Bocharov V.M.

Practical class No. 5

Topic № 11: "Acute viral hepatitis with a parenteral transmission mechanism" - 2 hours

Goal: Improve students' knowledge of etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of viral hepatitis with a parenteral transmission mechanism; to develop professional skills in drawing up an examination plan (laboratory and instrumental), a comprehensive plan for the treatment of the patient and the necessary preventive measures.

Basic concepts:

Viral hepatitis with a parenteral transmission mechanism, viral hepatitis B, viral hepatitis C, viral hepatitis D.

Equipment: illustrative material, tables, thematic patients

Plan:

1. There are organizational activities (greetings, verification of those present, announcement of the topic, purpose of the class, motivation of applicants of higher education to study the topic).
2. Control of the reference level of knowledge is carried out by the method of frontal survey. To control the reference level of knowledge with a student of higher education must know the answers to the questions.
 - What is the etiology of viral hepatitis B?
 - What are the epidemiological features of viral hepatitis B?
 - What are the main links of the pathogenesis of viral hepatitis B?
 - What are the main clinical symptoms and syndromes of viral hepatitis B?
 - What are the possible complications of viral hepatitis B?
 - What non-specific and specific diagnostic methods are necessary for viral hepatitis B?
 - What are the main principles of treatment of viral hepatitis B?
 - What are the main directions of prevention of viral hepatitis B?
 - What is the etiology of viral hepatitis C?
 - What are the epidemiological features of viral hepatitis C?
 - What are the main links of the pathogenesis of viral hepatitis C?
 - What are the main clinical symptoms and syndromes of viral hepatitis C?
 - What are the possible complications of viral hepatitis C?
 - What non-specific and specific diagnostic methods are necessary for viral hepatitis C?
 - What are the main principles of treatment of viral hepatitis C?

- What are the main directions of prevention of viral hepatitis C?
- What is the etiology of viral hepatitis D?
- What are the epidemiological features of viral hepatitis D?
- What are the main links of the pathogenesis of viral hepatitis D?
- What are the main clinical symptoms and syndromes of viral hepatitis D?
- What are the possible complications of viral hepatitis D?
- What non-specific and specific diagnostic methods are necessary for viral hepatitis D?
- What are the main principles of treatment of viral hepatitis D?
- What are the main directions of prevention of viral hepatitis D?

3. Formation of professional abilities and skills (mastery of skills, conducting curation, determining the treatment scheme, conducting laboratory research, etc.).

Recommendations (instructions) for performing tasks

A student of higher education must:

- collect complaints, life and disease history, epidemiological history of a patient with viral hepatitis with a parenteral transmission mechanism;
- conduct a physical examination of a patient with viral hepatitis with a parenteral transmission mechanism and determine the main symptoms of the disease;
- prescribe a complex of laboratory and instrumental studies of a patient with viral hepatitis with a parenteral transmission mechanism and analyze the results obtained;
- carry out differential diagnosis and substantiate the clinical diagnosis of a patient with viral hepatitis with a parenteral transmission mechanism;
- to determine the tactics of providing emergency medical care in emergency situations in a patient with viral hepatitis with a parenteral transmission mechanism;
- create a comprehensive plan for the treatment of a patient with viral hepatitis with a parenteral transmission mechanism based on a previous clinical diagnosis, observing relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.
- determine measures for the prevention of viral hepatitis with a parenteral transmission mechanism;
- draw up the medical documentation of a patient with viral hepatitis with a parenteral transmission mechanism;
- make a report on the results of the examination of a patient with viral hepatitis with a parenteral mechanism of transmission by a team of students in the study group, an analysis under the guidance of the teacher of the correctness of the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, the scope of the prescribed examination, treatment tactics, assessment of prognosis and work capacity.

Materials for the final stage of the practical class
Situational task 1

Patient K., 60 years old, was operated on for rectal adenocarcinoma 3 months ago. The condition after the operation gradually improved, but about 3 weeks ago he began to notice increased fatigue, increasing general weakness, and a worsening of appetite. A week later, nausea, pain in the joints, heaviness in the right hypochondrium appeared, sleep worsened. 2 days ago, feces became lighter, urine became darker, health worsened, skin itching appeared.

During the examination - moderate jaundice of the skin and sclera. There is no rash. The stomach is soft. The liver is enlarged to +3 cm, the edge is smooth, moderately dense. The lower pole of the spleen is palpated. There are increased bile pigments in the urine.

1. Preliminary diagnosis.
2. Plan of diagnostics.
3. Plan of treatment.

Situational task 2

Patient L., 20 years old, a student, cannot specify the exact time of illness. Approximately 10 days before hospitalization, she noted an increase in fatigue, general weakness, and deterioration of appetite. The temperature was not measured. In the following days, the state of health worsened: anorexia, nausea, progressive general weakness. But she did not consult a doctor, because she associated her condition with overtiredness (taking care of a 3-month-old child). She sought help after noticing dark urine.

During examination: significant general weakness, dizziness, nausea, 1-time vomiting. Sclera are subicteric. The skin is of normal color. Liver +1 cm, palpation of the right hypochondrium is moderately painful. The spleen is not palpable. Pulse 80/min. Blood pressure 110/60 mm Hg.

1. Preliminary diagnosis.
2. Plan of diagnostics.
3. Plan of treatment.

Situational task 3

Patient V., 19 years old, student. I went to the student polyclinic for the second time

A patient with viral hepatitis, who has been in the infectious disease department for 2 weeks, has a sharp deterioration in his general condition, jaundice has developed, the size of the liver has decreased, and a clapping tremor has appeared. Total bilirubin - 387 $\mu\text{mol/l}$, direct - 106 $\mu\text{mol/l}$, albumin - 39 g/l, prothrombin index 71%.

1. Preliminary diagnosis.
2. Plan of diagnostics.
3. Plan of treatment.

4. Summary:

There are evaluation of the students, summing up, announcement of the topic of

the next practical class.

5. List of recommended literature (main, additional, electronic information resources):

Main:

1. Infectious diseases: Підручник для мед. ун-тів, інст., акад. Затверджено МОН і МОЗ / Голубовська О.А., Андрейчин М.А., Шкурба А.В.; за ред. О.А. Голубоської. К.: ВСВ «Медицина», 2018. –с. 245-260.
2. CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel \ Edited by Brunette Gary W Kozarsky Phyllis. Oxford University Press, 2017. 704 pp.

Additional:

1. Harrison's Principles of internal medicine. 19th edition /edited by Anthony S. Fauci, Dennis L Kasper, Dan L. Longo [et all]. – New York. - 2017. – P. 876-898.
2. Comprehensive Textbook of Infectious Disease : M. I. Sahadulla, S. A. Udman. – 2nd edition. Jaypee Brothers, Medical Publishers Pvt. Limited, 2019 – 835 p.
3. Recognition and diagnosis of infectious diseases / Посібник для англomовних студентів медичних вузів. М. Kryzhanska, О. Zubach, О. Vorozhbyt // – Львів: ЛНМУ, 2018. – 95 с.

Electronic information resources:

1. www.who.int- World Health Organization
2. www.ama-assn.org–American Medical Association /American Medical Association
3. www.dec.gov.ua/mtd/home/- State Expert Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine
4. <http://bma.org.uk>– British Medical Association
5. www.gmc-uk.org- General Medical Council (GMC)
6. www.bundesaerztekammer.de– German Medical Association
7. <https://library.odmu.edu.ua/catalog/>- Electronic catalog

Practical class No. 6

Topic № 12: "HIV infection. AIDS" - 2 hours

Goal:

Improve students' knowledge of etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of HIV infection; to develop professional skills in drawing up an examination plan (laboratory and instrumental), a comprehensive plan for the treatment of the patient and the necessary preventive measures.

Basic concepts: HIV infection, opportunistic infections, opportunistic invasions, organization of assistance to patients with HIV infection.

Equipment: illustrative material, tables, thematic patients

Plan:

1. There are organizational activities (greetings, verification of those present, announcement of the topic, purpose of the class, motivation of applicants of higher education to study the topic).
2. Control of the reference level of knowledge is carried out by the method of frontal survey. To control the reference level of knowledge with a student of higher education must know the answers to the questions.
 - What is the etiology of HIV infection?
 - What is the epidemiology of HIV infection?
 - What is the pathogenesis of HIV infection?
 - What is the international classification of HIV infection?
 - What are the clinical manifestations of the main HIV-associated diseases (viral, bacterial, protozoal, fungal etiology)?
 - What are the methods of diagnosing HIV infection and HIV-associated diseases?
 - What are the main areas of treatment for HIV infection?
 - What are the criteria for the effectiveness of therapy based on polymerase chain reaction (PCR) data?
 - What are the directions of prevention of HIV infection?
3. Formation of professional abilities and skills (mastery of skills, conducting curation, determining the treatment scheme, conducting laboratory research, etc.).

Recommendations (instructions) for performing tasks

A student of higher education must:

- collect complaints, life and disease history, epidemiological history of a patient with HIV infection;

- conduct a physical examination of a patient with HIV infection and determine the main symptoms of the disease;
- prescribe a complex of laboratory and instrumental studies of a patient with HIV infection and analyze the results obtained;
- carry out differential diagnosis and substantiate the clinical diagnosis of a patient with HIV infection;
- to create a comprehensive treatment plan for a patient with HIV infection based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, observing relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.
- determine preventive measures for HIV infection;
- draw up the medical documentation of a patient with HIV infection;
- to make a report on the results of the examination of a patient with HIV infection by a team of students in the study group, an analysis under the guidance of the teacher of the correctness of the diagnosis, differential diagnosis, the scope of the prescribed examination, treatment tactics, assessment of prognosis and work capacity.

Materials for the final stage of the practical class

Situational task 1

During the professional examination of donor P., 35 years old, HIV antibodies were detected by enzyme immunoassay. The patient has been married for 15 years, does not cheat on his wife. He does not use narcotic substances. No complaints. Feeling good. Objectively, no changes were detected on the part of systems and organs.

1. Preliminary diagnosis.
2. Examination plan.
3. Treatment.

Situational task 2

Patient L. 23 years old, homosexual. He has been ill for 3 months, complains of general weakness, temperature rise to 37.5-38 0C, enlargement of lymph nodes (on the neck, armpits, inguinal), significant weight loss, prolonged diarrhea.

1. Preliminary diagnosis.
2. Examination plan.
3. Treatment.

Situational task 3

A nurse accidentally pricked her hand with a needle after taking blood from an HIV-infected patient. After 1 month, her body temperature rose and a sore throat appeared. During the clinical examination, catarrhal tonsillitis and hepatolienal syndrome were found. Previously, she was healthy, she did not have sexual relations.

1. Preliminary diagnosis.

2. Examination plan.
3. Treatment.

Situational task 4

The patient is 28 years old, an injection drug addict. He complains of intermittent fever, sweating, weakness, prolonged diarrhea, herpetic impression of the oral cavity. Cough. Body weight loss exceeds 10%. Pale, malnourished. Enlarged peripheral lymph nodes, mobile, painless. The mucous membrane of the oral cavity is covered with a white coating, a herpetic rash. Enlarged liver and spleen. Dry and moist rales are heard in the lungs.

1. Preliminary diagnosis.
2. Examination plan.
3. Treatment.

4. Summary:

There are evaluation of the students, summing up, announcement of the topic of the next practical class.

5. List of recommended literature (main, additional, electronic information resources):

Main:

1. Infectious diseases: Підручник для мед. ун-тів, інст., акад. Затверджено МОН і МОЗ / Голубовська О.А., Андрейчин М.А., Шкурба А.В.; за ред. О.А. Голубовської. К.: ВСВ «Медицина», 2018. –с. 153-169.
2. CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel \ Edited by Brunette Gary W Kozarsky Phyllis. Oxford University Press, 2017. 704 pp.

Additional:

1. Harrison's Principles of internal medicine. 19th edition /edited by Anthony S. Fauci, Dennis L Kasper, Dan L. Longo [et all]. – New York. - 2017. – P. 876-898.
2. Comprehensive Textbook of Infectious Disease : M. I. Sahadulla, S. A. Udman. – 2rd edition. Jaypee Brothers, Medical Publishers Pvt. Limited, 2019 – 835 p.
3. Recognition and diagnosis of infectious diseases / Посібник для англomовних студентів медичних вузів. М. Kryzhanska, О. Zubach, О. Vorozhbyt // – Львів: ЛНМУ, 2018. – 95 с.

Electronic information resources:

1. www.who.int- World Health Organization
2. www.ama-assn.org–American Medical Association /American Medical Association
3. www.dec.gov.ua/mtd/home/- State Expert Center of the Ministry of Health of

Ukraine

4. <http://bma.org.uk>– British Medical Association
5. www.gmc-uk.org- General Medical Council (GMC)
6. www.bundesaerztekammer.de– German Medical Association
7. <https://library.odmu.edu.ua/catalog/>- Electronic catalog

The criteria of evaluation of the students on practical class

rating	criteria of evaluation
Excellent "5"	The student is fluent in the material, takes an active part in discussing and solving a situational clinical problem, confidently demonstrates practical skills during the examination of a patient and the interpretation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental research data, expresses his opinion on the topic of the class, demonstrates clinical thinking.
Good "4"	The applicant has a good command of the material, participates in the discussion and solution of a situational clinical problem, demonstrates practical skills during the examination of a patient and the interpretation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental research data with some errors, expresses his opinion on the topic of the class, demonstrates clinical thinking.
Satisfactory "3"	The acquirer does not have sufficient knowledge of the material, is unsure of participating in the discussion and solution of the situational clinical problem, demonstrates practical skills during the examination of the patient and the interpretation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental research data with significant errors.
Unsatisfactory "2"	The acquirer does not possess the material, does not participate in the discussion and solution of the situational clinical problem, does not demonstrate practical skills during the examination of the patient and the interpretation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental research data.