

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH PROTECTION OF UKRAINE
ODESSA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY"
DEPARTMENT OF DERMATOLOGY AND VENEREOLOGY

APPROVED



Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work

Eduard BURYACHKIVSKY

September 01, 2023

**WORKING PROGRAM ON EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE
"DERMATOLOGY, VENEREOLOGY"**

Level of higher education: second (master's)

Branch of knowledge: _22 "Health care"

Specialty: 222 "Medicine"

Educational and professional program: "Medicine"

The working program is compiled on the basis of the educational and professional program "Medicine" for the training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 222 "Medicine" of the field of knowledge 22 "Health care", approved by the Scientific Council of ONMedU (minutes No. 8 of June 29, 2023).

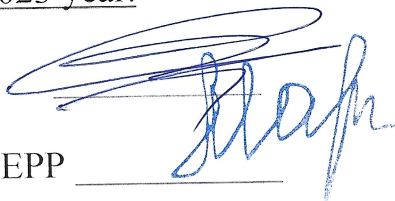
Developers:

Doctor of Medicine, professor, head of the dermatology and venereology department
M.M. Lebedyuk;
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The program was discussed at the meeting of the Department of the Dermatology and Venereology

Minutes № 1 from «28» 08. 2023 year.

Head of the department



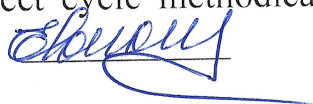
Mykhailo LEBEDYUK

Agreed with guarantor of the EPP _____

Valeriy MARICHEREDA

Approved by the subject cycle commission for therapeutic disciplines of ONMedU
Minutes № 1 from «31» 08. 2023 year.

Head of the subject cycle methodical commission from therapeutic disciplines of ONMedU



Olena VOLOSHYNA

Reviewed and approved at a meeting of the Department of the Dermatology and Venereology

Minutes № ___ from «__» _____ 20__ year.

Head of the department _____

Reviewed and approved at a meeting of the Department of the Dermatology and Venereology

Minutes № ___ from «__» _____ 20__ year.

Head of the department _____

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

| Name of indicators | Галузь знань, спеціальність, спеціалізація, рівень вищої освіти | Характеристика навчальної дисципліни |
|--------------------|---|---|
| Total number: | Field of knowledge 22 «Health care» | <i>Денна форма навчання</i> |
| Credits of ECTS: 3 | Specialty: 222 "Medicine" _ | <i>Обов'язкова дисципліна</i> |
| Hours: 90 | | <i>Course: 5 курс</i> |
| | | <i>Semester: IX - X</i> |
| Content modules: 3 | Level of higher education second (master's degree) | <i>Lectures 6 hours</i> |
| | | <i>Seminars (0 hours)</i> |
| | | <i>Practical classes (54 hours)</i> |
| | | <i>Laboratories (0 hours)</i> |
| | | <i>Independent work (30 hours)</i> |
| | | <i>including individual tasks (0 hours)</i> |
| | | <i>Form of final control – credit test</i> |

2. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

The purpose of teaching the academic discipline is to provide higher education recipients with medical knowledge about the etiology, clinic, methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of dermatological and venereal diseases, as well as to teach higher education recipients to evaluate the clinical signs of dermatoses and sexually transmitted diseases, to draw up a plan for examining a patient to establish a diagnosis, evaluate the diagnostic criteria of diseases, draw up a treatment plan, write prescriptions for medicinal substances used for the treatment of dermatoses and sexually transmitted diseases.

Tasks:

1. Acquisition of skills and abilities of a general examination of a dermatovenerological patient (examination, assessment of skin changes, determination of proliferative, exudative, cavity and cavity-free, congenital and acquired primary and secondary morphological elements, monomorphism and polymorphism of the rash, palpation, percussion, scraping, determination of dermatographism, implementation diascopy, Balzer's iodine test, symptoms of Nikolsky, Meshchersky, instrumental studies).
2. Acquisition of practical skills for diagnosis and differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the skin, mucous membrane of the mouth and diseases transmitted mainly by sexual means;
3. Acquiring the skills of organizing consultations of specialist doctors to establish a final diagnosis;

4. Learning modern methods of therapy and prevention of skin and venereal diseases;
5. Acquisition of practical skills regarding the collection of the necessary biomaterial for laboratory research (scales, nails, pus, serum, blood, etc.) and the ability to correctly interpret them;
6. Acquisition of skills and abilities to provide emergency aid in case of fainting, shock, allergic reactions; referral of patients to a special medical and preventive institution;
7. Acquisition of skills in the use of lotions, pastes, aerosols, lotions, etc.
8. Acquiring skills and abilities to prepare medical documentation - patient's outpatient cards;
9. Formation of moral, ethical and deontological qualities during professional communication with the patient.

The process of learning the discipline by the students is directed at forming the elements of the following competencies:

General competencies:

GC1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis

GC3. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations

GC4. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity

GC5. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation

GC6. Ability to make reasonable decisions

GC10. Ability to use information and communication technologies

GC11. Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources

GC13. Awareness of equal opportunities and gender issues

Special (professional) competencies:

SC1. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data

SC2. Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results

SC3. Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease

SC4. Ability to determine the necessary regime of work and rest in the treatment and prevention of diseases

SC5. The ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment and prevention of diseases

SC6. Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment and prevention of diseases

SC7. Ability to diagnose emergency conditions

SC8. Ability to determine tactics and provide emergency medical care

SC10. Ability to perform medical manipulations

SC11. Ability to solve medical problems in new or unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information, taking into account aspects of social and ethical responsibility

SC13. Ability to carry out sanitary and hygienic and preventive measures

SC14. Ability to plan and carry out preventive and anti-epidemic measures for infectious diseases

SC15. Ability to conduct an examination of working capacity

SC16. Ability to fill medical documentation, including electronic forms

SC24. Adherence to ethical principles when working with patients and laboratory animals

SC26. Ability to determine the management tactics of persons subject to dispensary supervision

SC27. The ability to diagnose and determine the management tactics of patients with extrapulmonary and widespread forms of tuberculosis, including co-infection of TB/HIV with a chemoresistant course

Program learning outcomes (PLO):

PLO1. Having a thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Being able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge. To be responsible for professional development, the ability for further professional training with a high level of autonomy.

PLO2. Understanding and knowledge of basic and clinical biomedical sciences, at a level sufficient for solving professional tasks in the field of health care.

PLO3. Specialized conceptual knowledge that includes scientific achievements in the field of health care and is the basis for conducting research, critical understanding of problems in the field of medicine and related interdisciplinary problems.

PLO4. Identifying leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1); according to standard methods, using preliminary data of the patient's history, data of the patient's examination, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2).

PLO5. Collecting complaints, history of life and diseases, assessing the psychomotor and physical development of the patient, the state of organs and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluation of the information regarding the diagnosis (according to list 4), taking into account the age of the patient.

PLO6. Establishing the final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, carrying out differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and

legal norms, under the control of the managing physician in the conditions of the health care institution (according to the list 2).

PLO7. Assigning and analyzing additional (mandatory and optional) examination methods (laboratory, functional and/or instrumental) (according to list 4) of patients with diseases of organs and body systems for differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2).

PLO8. Determination of the main clinical syndrome or symptom that determines the severity of the victim's/victim's condition (according to list 3) by making a reasoned decision about the person's condition under any circumstances (in the conditions of a health care facility, outside its borders), including in conditions of emergency and hostilities, in field conditions, in conditions of lack of information and limited time.

PLO9. Determination of the nature and principles of treatment (conservative, operative) of patients with diseases (according to list 2), taking into account the patient's age, in the conditions of a health care institution, outside its borders and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in field conditions, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes, in case of the need to expand

PLO 10. Determine the necessary mode of work, rest and nutrition on the basis of the final clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

PLO14. Determination of tactics and providing emergency medical care in emergencies (according to list 3) in limited time conditions according to existing clinical protocols and standards of treatment.

PLO17. Performing medical manipulations (according to list 5) in the conditions of a medical institution, at home or work based on a previous clinical diagnosis and/or indicators of the patient's condition by making a reasoned decision, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms.

PLO18. Determination of the state of functioning and limitations of a person's vital activities and the duration of incapacity for work with the preparation of relevant documents, in the conditions of a health care institution, based on data about the disease and its course, peculiarities of a person's professional activity, etc. Maintain medical documentation regarding the patient and the contingent of the population based on regulatory documents.

PLO19. Plan and implement a system of anti-epidemic and preventive measures regarding the occurrence and spread of diseases among the population.

PLO20. Analyze the epidemiological situation and carry out measures for mass and individual, general and local prevention of infectious diseases.

PLO21. Searching for the necessary information in the professional literature and databases of other sources, analysing, evaluating and application of this information.

PLO24. To organize the necessary level of individual safety (own and the persons he cares for) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.

PLO32. The ability to diagnose and determine the management tactics of patients with extrapulmonary and common forms of tuberculosis, including co-infection of TB/HIV with a chemoresistant course.

Expected learning outcomes. As a result of studying the academic discipline, the student must:

Know:

1. The structure and functions of the skin, its appendages and mucous membranes.
2. Skin diseases and sexually transmitted diseases based on etiological factors and pathomorphological manifestations, special dermatovenerological terminology.
3. Etiology, pathogenesis and pathomorphology of the most common skin diseases and sexually transmitted diseases.
4. Clinical signs and course of skin diseases and sexually transmitted diseases.
5. Principles of diagnosis and the basis of differential diagnosis of skin diseases and sexually transmitted diseases.
6. Standards of rational treatment of dermatovenerological diseases (topical and systemic therapy).
7. Basics of primary and secondary prevention of skin and venereal diseases. Principles of medical and psychological rehabilitation of patients with dermatovenerological pathology.
8. Methods of psychoprophylactic work with patients with skin and venereal diseases.

Be able:

1. To determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of the appearance and subsequent clinical course of the most common skin and venereal diseases in humans.
2. Describe pathological dermatological and venereological conditions.
3. Make a preliminary diagnosis of the most common dermatovenerological diseases on the basis of clinical and anamnestic data.
4. Describe the patient's dermatovenerological conditions.
5. Prescribe laboratory and/or instrumental examination, carry out differential diagnosis of dermatoses and sexually transmitted diseases
6. Determine the basic principles of treating patients according to their diagnosis.
7. Determine the tactics of managing a patient with skin diseases and sexually transmitted diseases.
8. Prescribe rational topical and systemic therapy.
9. Assess the psychological state of a patient with skin and venereal pathology.
10. Use methods of clinical and psychological testing of patients to determine their psychological state.
11. To determine the tactics of further psychological support of the patient, in the case of a chronic long-term course of the disease.

12. To conduct a survey, review and registration of the medical history

3. The content of the educational discipline

Content module 1.

Propaedeutics of dermatology.

Topic 1. Introduction to dermatology. Structure, functions of the skin and its appendages. Dermatovenerology is a scientific discipline that covers not only clinical issues, but also a number of problems of epidemiology, sociology, economics, demography, ethics, and legal aspects. The ancient history of dermatovenerology. History of formation and development of dermatovenerology in Ukraine, in the Odesa region. MKZ-10. Anatomy and histology of normal skin and its appendages. General characteristics of the skin - color, elasticity, turgor, pattern, moisture, oiliness, etc. The structure of the epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous fat. Blood and lymphatic vessels, neuroreceptor apparatus of the skin. Hair, hair follicle, sweat glands, sebaceous glands, nails - structure, functions. Physiology and biochemistry of the skin. Connection of the skin with other organs and systems. Participation of the skin in water, mineral, protein, carbohydrate, vitamin, enzyme and fat metabolism. Formation of biologically active compounds in the skin. The main functions of the skin are protective, immune, thermoregulatory, excretory, resorptive, respiratory. Skin is a sense organ.

Topic 2. Methods of examining a dermatovenerological patient. Principles of treatment of skin diseases.

Research methods: visual observation, clinical evaluation of rashes, laboratory studies. Additional methods of examination of skin and venereal patients: diascopy or vitropressure, scraping, determining the nature of dermographism, skin tests with allergens, luminescent diagnostics, biopsy, diagnostic tests and phenomena (Balzer's test, Yadason's test, Brock's test, psoriatic triad, phenomena: Pospelova, "apple jelly", Kebner). Dental manifestations of skin diseases.

Treatment of patients with skin and venereal diseases is a rather difficult task, requiring, in addition to special knowledge of the essence of certain dermatoses and their causes, as well as thorough familiarity with the effect of the used means. General therapy. In most cases, a dermatovenerological patient, in addition to local, also needs general (systemic) drug therapy, which must be individual and correspond to the etiological, pathogenetic or symptomatic aspects of the disease. Drug therapy of dermatoses includes almost all the main methods and means of modern medicine: sedative, psychotropic, desensitizing, enteroabsorbing, immunocorrective, vitamin, antimicrobial, nonspecific anti-inflammatory, hormonal, cytostatic, enzymatic, etc. drugs External (local) therapy. The tasks pursued by local therapy are very diverse: in

some cases, it is desirable to stop wetting, reduce inflammatory phenomena, in others to achieve resorption of the pathological seal in the skin, in others - to destroy the painful focus, in the fourth - to kill the parasite, exfoliate the epidermis, etc. It is worth remembering that the effect of any medicine depends not only on its chemical composition, but also on the correct method of application. The effect of treatment is influenced by the choice of dosage form of the drug. In many ways, it is determined by the nature of the inflammatory process. For acute and subacute phenomena, surface-acting medicinal forms are used - solutions, powders, spiked suspensions, pastes. With chronic inflammatory processes - medicinal forms that act more strongly and deeply (ointments, plasters, etc.). In case of infectious skin diseases, special etiotropic agents are used.

Throughout the course of the disease, constant correction of external treatment is required, depending on the change in the clinical picture (for example, cessation of bedwetting), on the tolerability of the drug, "getting used to" it, on individual susceptibility to drugs.

Content module 2.

Dermatological diseases.

Topic 3. Parasitic skin diseases. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of scabies. Clinical forms and course of scabies. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of scabies. Principles of therapy and prevention of scabies. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of pediculosis. Clinical picture of pediculosis. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of pediculosis. Principles of therapy and prevention of pediculosis.

Topic 4. Parasitic diseases of the skin: demodicosis, cutaneous leishmaniasis (Borovsky's disease). Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of demodicosis. Clinical forms and course of demodicosis. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of demodicosis. Principles of therapy and prevention of demodicosis. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of cutaneous leishmaniasis. Clinical picture of cutaneous leishmaniasis. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of cutaneous leishmaniasis. Principles of therapy and prevention of cutaneous leishmaniasis.

Topic 5. Pustular skin diseases: staphyloiderma. Main clinical manifestations. General idea about pyodermas. Epidemiology. Classification. Anti-epidemic measures. Modern methods of therapy. Staphyloiderma. Etiopathogenesis. Clinical picture. Diagnostics. Systemic and external therapy.

Topic 6. Pustular skin diseases: streptoderma. Main clinical manifestations. General classification and features, course of streptoderma. Etiopathogenesis.

Clinical picture. Diagnostics. General and local treatment.

Topic 7. Tuberculosis of the skin. The causative agent. Skin lesions as one of the manifestations of general tuberculosis infection. Clinical forms of skin tuberculosis. Pathogenesis. Clinical characteristics and histopathology of the main forms of cutaneous tuberculosis. Diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Prevention.

Topic 8. Leprosy. Spread. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical varieties. Diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention. Organization of fight against leprosy.

Topic 9. Viral dermatoses. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Herpetic infection. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Shingles. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Kaposi's eczema. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Molluscum contagiosum. Knots of milkmaids. Clinical picture. Treatment. Papillomavirus infection. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.

Topic 10. Keratomycoses, epidermomycoses. Clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, therapy and prevention. Superficial mycoses. Keratomycosis: lichen planus, piedra. Treatment of keratomycosis. Prevention of keratomycosis. Pseudomycosis: erythrasma, actinomycosis. Erythrasma, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Actinomycosis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Epidermomycoses. Treatment of epidermomycoses. Prevention of epidermomycoses.

Topic 11. Trichomycosis: microsporia, trichophytia, scabies. Clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, therapy and prevention. Microsporia, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Trichophytosis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Mycosis of the feet epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Scabies, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Candidiasis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Topic 12. Deep mycoses, diagnosis and symptoms, endemic pathogens on the skin. Coccidiosis epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Histoplasmosis epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Cryptococcosis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Blastomycosis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Mucorosis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Aspergillosis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Penicilliosis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Sporotrichosis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Chromomycosis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Rhinosporidiosis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Cephalosporiosis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Cladosporiosis, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Mycetomas, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Topic 13. Dermatitis, toxicoderma, eczema. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Simple contact or artificial dermatitis: classification, clinic and treatment. Allergic contact dermatitis, toxicoderma. Clinical picture and treatment. Dermatological tests that help identify allergens. Mono- and polysensitization. Comparative characteristics of simple and allergic dermatitis.

Topic 14. Atopic dermatitis. Clinic and treatment. Itchy dermatoses. Pathogenesis. Treatment. Atopic dermatitis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Neurodermatitis. Clinic, diagnostics, modern treatment principles of working with patients suffering from common neurodermatitis Itchy skin. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.

Topic 15. Eczema. Eczema and its varieties: true or idiopathic eczema; microbial eczema: paratraumatic, varicose, mitotic. dyshidrotic; seborrheic eczema, nummular eczema; professional Stages of the development of the eczematous process. Differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Prognosis and prevention of relapses.

Topic 16. Psoriasis. Parapsoriasis. Psoriasis. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment. Psoriasis. Current issues of pathogenesis. Psoriasis: clinical manifestations, clinical forms.

Stages of the clinical course, evolution of the rash, differential diagnosis, treatment algorithm. Medical and labor examination. Parapsoriasis. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment. Etiopathogenesis. Clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis, treatment algorithm.

Topic 17. Lichen planus. Zhiber's pink lichen. Lichen planus: features of damage to mucous membranes and skin. The nature of itching. Principles of treatment and prevention. Zhiber's pink lichen. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.

Topic 18. Bullous dermatoses. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Acantholytic pemphigus. Etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations on the skin and mucous membranes and its course. Features of diagnosis in the case of damage to the mucous membranes. Prognosis. Systemic and external therapy. Pemphigoids. Classification. Clinical picture. Diagnosis Differential diagnosis. Treatment. During's herpetiform dermatosis. Clinical pictures. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.

Content module 3.

Venereal diseases.

Topic 19. Syphilis. Etiology. Pathogenesis Epidemiology and general pathology. Immunity. Ways of transmission. Primary period of syphilis. The causative agent of syphilis and its characteristics. Epidemiological analysis of morbidity and risk factors. Reinfection and superinfection in syphilis. Classification of syphilis. Sexual and other ways of transmission. Incubation period. Clinical signs of classic (erosive or ulcerative) hard chancre. Atypical forms of chancres: chancre-panaritium, chancre-tonsillitis, indurative edema. Diagnostic algorithm of the primary period of syphilis. Personal prevention.

Topic 20. The secondary period of syphilis. General characteristics of the secondary period of syphilis. Features of the secondary period of syphilis. Manifestations of secondary syphilis on the skin: roseolae, papules, pustules. Syphilitic alopecia. Pigmented syphilides. Damage to internal organs and mucous membranes. Differential diagnosis of secondary periods of syphilis.

Topic 21. Tertiary period of syphilis. Visceral syphilis. Syphilis of the nervous system. Congenital syphilis. Classification. Laboratory diagnosis of syphilis. Principles of syphilis treatment and prevention. General characteristics of the tertiary period of syphilis. Manifestations of tertiary syphilis on the skin. Damage to the mucous membranes. Differential diagnosis of the tertiary period of syphilis. Damage to internal organs in visceral syphilis. Pathogenesis of neurosyphilis. Classification of neurosyphilis. Clinical characteristics and diagnostic algorithms of

early and late neurosyphilis. Additional examination methods for neurosyphilis. Transplacental route of transmission. Dependence of termination of pregnancy on the duration of syphilitic infection in the mother. Features of congenital syphilis. Clinical manifestations of syphilitic infection in infants and toddlers. Manifestations of pathology in childhood. Hutchinson's typhus and probable signs of late congenital syphilis, dystrophic stigmas. Diagnostic criteria for establishing a diagnosis.

Methods of laboratory diagnosis of syphilis: microscopic and serological (methods of rapid diagnosis, standard and highly specific reactions to syphilis). Rules for taking material for laboratory detection of pale treponema. Rules for taking blood and cerebrospinal fluid for serological confirmation of the diagnosis of syphilis. Basic principles of treatment of syphilis patients. Indications and contraindications for the appointment of anti-syphilitic drugs. Reserve group antibiotics. Non-specific therapy in the treatment of syphilis. Dispensary monitoring of syphilis patients. Criteria for the cure of syphilis patients. A complex of preventive measures for syphilis.

Topic 22. Gonorrhoea and its complications. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of gonorrhoea. Clinical forms and course of gonorrhoea. Diagnostic criteria for gonorrhoea and its complications. Principles of treatment and preventive measures and dispensation of patients with gonorrhoea.

Topic 23. Non-gonorrhoeal diseases of the genitourinary organs. Urogenital trichomoniasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention. Urogenital chlamydia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention. Urogenital mycoplasmosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention. Urogenital ureaplasmosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention. Urogenital Gardnerellosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.

Topic 24. Genital viral infection. Genital herpes. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention. Genital warts. Etiopathogenetic features of genital warts. Clinical picture of genital warts. Diagnosis of genital warts. Principles of treatment of genital warts.

Topic 25. Tropical trepanematoses. Soft chancre. Venereal lymphogranuloma. Tropical trepanematoses. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of tropical trepanematosis. Ways of transmission of tropical trepanematosis. Features of the clinical picture. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Criteria and methods of treatment. Soft chancre. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features. Ways of transmission. Features of the clinical picture. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Criteria and methods of treatment.

Venereal lymphogranuloma. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features. Ways of transmission. Features of the clinical picture. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Criteria and methods of treatment.

Topic 26. HIV infection – main dermatological aspects. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention. Lesions of the skin and mucous membranes in AIDS. Clinical classification of HIV-AIDS symptoms. General clinical course of HIV infection and AIDS. Methods of laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Anti-epidemic measures. Individual prevention. Public prevention.

Topic 27. Credit test.

4. STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

| Names of content modules and topics | Number of hours | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------|----------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|
| | Total | including | | | IWS | Individual work |
| | | Auditorium | | Practical classes | | |
| | | Lectures | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
| Content module 1. | | | | | | |
| Propaedeutics of dermatology. | | | | | | |
| Topic 1. Introduction to dermatology. History of the development of dermatology. Anatomy and histology of normal skin and its appendages. Pathomorphological changes of the skin and mucous membranes. Primary and secondary morphological elements. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | |
| Topic 2. Methods of examining a dermatovenerological patient. Principles of treatment of skin diseases. | 2 | | 2 | | - | |
| Total by content module 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 2 | - | |
| Content module 2. | | | | | | |
| Dermatological diseases. | | | | | | |
| Topic 3. Parasitic skin diseases: scabies, pediculosis. | 4 | | 2 | 2 | - | |
| Topic 4. Parasitic diseases of the skin: demodicosis, cutaneous leishmaniasis (Borovsky's disease). | 2 | | 2 | | - | |
| Topic 5. Pustular skin diseases: staphylococcal impetigo. | 4 | | 2 | 2 | - | |

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Topic 6. Pustular skin diseases: streptoderma, staphylostreptoderma. | 2 | | 2 | | - |
| Topic 7. Tuberculosis of the skin. | 2 | | 2 | | - |
| Topic 8. Leprosy. | 2 | | 2 | | - |
| Topic 9. Viral dermatoses. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Topic 10. Keratomycosis. Dermatormycosis. Clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, therapy and prevention, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention. | 4 | | 2 | 2 | - |
| Topic 11. Trichomycosis. Candidiasis. Clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, therapy and prevention. | 2 | | 2 | | - |
| Topic 12. Deep mycoses. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. | 2 | | 2 | | - |
| Topic 13. Dermatitis. Toxicoderma. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. | 4 | | 2 | 2 | - |
| Topic 14. Atopic dermatitis. Neck itch. Clinic and treatment. | 2 | | 2 | | - |
| Topic 15. Eczema. Clinic and treatment. | 2 | | 2 | | - |
| Topic 16. Psoriasis. Parapsoriasis. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment. | 4 | | 2 | 2 | - |
| Topic 17. Lichen planus. Zhiber's pink lichen. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment. | 2 | | 2 | | - |
| Topic 18. Bullous dermatoses. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. | 4 | | 2 | 2 | - |
| Total by content module 2 | 48 | 2 | 32 | 14 | - |
| Content module 3. Venereal diseases | | | | | |
| Topic 19. Syphilis: immunity, reinfection, superinfection, serodiagnosis. Primary syphilis. | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | - |
| Topic 20. Secondary syphilis. | 2 | | 2 | | - |
| Topic 21. Tertiary syphilis. Congenital syphilis. | 2 | | 2 | | - |
| Topic 22. Gonorrhoea and its complications. | 4 | | 2 | 2 | - |
| Topic 23. Non-gonorrhoeal diseases of the genitourinary organs. | 4 | | 2 | 2 | - |
| Topic 24. Genital viral infection. | 4 | | 2 | 2 | - |
| Topic 25. Tropical trepanematoses. Soft chancre. Venereal lymphogranuloma. | 6 | | 2 | 4 | - |
| Topic 26. HIV infection – main dermatological aspects. | 4 | | 2 | 2 | - |
| Topic 27. Credit test. | 2 | | | 2 | |
| Total by content module 3 | 34 | 2 | 18 | 14 | - |

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Total hours | 90 | 6 | 54 | 30 | - |
|--------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|

5. Topics of lectures/seminars/practical/ laboratory classes

5.1. Topics of lectures

| № з/п | Topic | Hours |
|----------|---|----------|
| 1 | Introduction to dermatovenerology. Dermatozoonosis. Pyoderma. Mycotic lesions of the skin and mucous membranes. | 2 |
| 2 | Allergodermatoses. Psoriasis. Lichen planus. Viral dermatoses. Bullous dermatoses. | 2 |
| 3 | Venereal diseases: WHO classification. Syphilis. Gonorrhoea and other sexually transmitted infections. | 2 |
| | Total | 6 |

5.2. Topics of seminar classes "Seminar classes are not provided."

5.3. Topics of practical classes

| № | Topic | Hours |
|--|--|-------|
| Content module 1. Propaedeutics of dermatology. | | |
| 1. | Topic 1. Anatomy, histology and physiology of human skin. Pathomorphological changes of the skin and mucous membranes. Primary and secondary morphological elements. | 2 |
| 2. | Topic 2. Methods of examining a dermatovenerological patient. Principles of treatment of skin diseases. | 2 |
| Content module 2. Dermatological diseases. | | |
| 3. | Topic 3. Parasitic skin diseases: scabies, pediculosis. | 2 |
| 4. | Topic 4. Parasitic diseases of the skin: demodicosis, cutaneous leishmaniasis (Borovsky's disease). | 2 |
| 5. | Topic 5. Pustular skin diseases: staphyloderma. | 2 |
| 6. | Topic 6. Pustular skin diseases: streptoderma, staphylostreptoderma. | 2 |
| 7. | Topic 7. Tuberculosis of the skin | 2 |
| 8. | Topic 8. Leprosy | 2 |
| 9. | Topic 9. Viral dermatoses | 2 |
| 10. | Topic 10. Keratomycosis. Dermatomycosis. | 2 |
| 11. | Topic 11. Trichomycosis. Candidiasis. | 2 |
| 12. | Topic 12. Deep mycoses. | 2 |
| 13. | Topic 13. Dermatitis. Toxicoderma. | 2 |
| 14. | Topic 14. Atopic dermatitis. Itchy skin | 2 |
| 15. | Topic 15. Eczema. | 2 |

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|---|--|-----------|
| 16. | Topic 16. Psoriasis. Parapsoriasis. | 2 |
| 17. | Topic 17. Lichen planus. Zhiber's pink lichen. | 2 |
| 18. | Topic 18. Bullous dermatoses | 2 |
| Content module 3. Venereal diseases. | | |
| 19. | Topic 19. Syphilis: immunity, reinfection, superinfection, serodiagnosis. Primary syphilis. | 2 |
| 20. | Topic 20. Secondary syphilis. | 2 |
| 21. | Topic 21. Tertiary syphilis. Congenital syphilis. | 2 |
| 22. | Topic 22. Gonorrhoea and its complications. | 2 |
| 23. | Topic 23. Non-gonorrhoeal diseases of the genitourinary organs. | 2 |
| 24. | Topic 24. Genital viral infection. | 2 |
| 25. | Topic 25. Tropical trepanematoses. Soft chancre. Venereal lymphogranuloma. | 2 |
| 26. | Topic 26. HIV infection – main dermatological aspects. | 2 |
| 27. | Topic 26. Credit test | 2 |
| Total hours | | 54 |

5.4. Topics of laboratory classes
"Laboratory classes are not provided."

6. Independent work

| № | Topic | Hours |
|--------------|--|--------------|
| 1 | The main historical stages of the development of dermatovenerology. Anatomy, histology and physiology of human skin. | 2 |
| 2 | Parasitic skin diseases. | 2 |
| 3 | Bacterial skin diseases. | 2 |
| 4 | Mycoses. Deep mycoses. | 2 |
| 5 | Allergodermatoses. | 2 |
| 6 | Viral dermatoses.. | 2 |
| 7 | Bullous dermatoses. | 2 |
| 8 | Lichens. | 2 |
| 9 | Syphilitic infection | 2 |
| 10 | Gonorrhoeal infection. | 2 |
| 11 | Genital viral infection. | 2 |
| 12 | Non-gonorrhoeal diseases of the genitourinary organs. | 2 |
| 13 | Tropical trepanematoses. | 2 |
| 14 | Soft chancre. Venereal lymphogranuloma. | 2 |
| 15 | HIV infection – main dermatological aspects. | 2 |
| Total | | 30 |

7. Teaching methods

- **Lectures:** multimedia presentations, slides, educational films, demonstration of thematic patients.
- **Practical classes:** solving clinical situational problems, practicing the skills of providing medical assistance to patients from the moment of their hospitalization, examination, diagnosis, treatment until discharge from the hospital; practicing the skills of working in a team of applicants, doctors, other participants in the provision of medical care.
- **Independent work:** independent work with recommended basic and additional literature, with electronic information resources, preparation for practical classes; independent work with a bank of test tasks KROK-2, independent mastering of communication algorithms with the patient.

8. Forms of control and evaluation methods (including criteria for evaluating learning outcomes)

Current control: oral survey, written control, control of learning practical skills.

Final control: differentiated credit.

Evaluation of the current educational activity in a practical session:

1. Evaluation of theoretical knowledge on the subject of the lesson:

- methods: survey, solving a situational clinical problem

- maximum score - 5, minimum score - 3, unsatisfactory score - 2.

2. Evaluation of practical skills and manipulations on the subject of the lesson:

- methods: assessment of the correctness of the performance of practical skills

- maximum score - 5, minimum score - 3, unsatisfactory score - 2.

3. Evaluation of work with the patient on the subject of the lesson:

- methods: assessment of: a) communication skills of communication with the patient, b) correctness of appointment and assessment of laboratory and instrumental studies, c) adherence to the differential diagnosis algorithm, d) substantiation of clinical diagnosis, e) drawing up a treatment plan;

- maximum score - 5, minimum score - 3, unsatisfactory score - 2.

The grade for one practical session is the arithmetic average of all components and can only have a whole value (5, 4, 3, 2), which is rounded according to the statistical method. Criteria of ongoing assessment at the practical class

Current assessment criteria for practical/seminar/laboratory sessions

| Grade | Assessment criterion |
|---------------|---|
| Excellent «5» | Has a fluent command of the material, takes an active part in discussing and solving a situational clinical problem, confidently demonstrates practical skills during the examination |

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| | of a patient, expresses his opinion on the subject of the lesson, demonstrates clinical thinking. |
| Good «4» | Has a good command of the material, takes part in the discussion and solution of a situational clinical problem, demonstrates practical skills during the examination of a patient with some errors, expresses his opinion on the topic of the lesson, demonstrates clinical thinking. |
| Satisfactory «3» | Does not have sufficient knowledge of the material, takes part in the discussion and solution of the situational clinical problem without confidence, demonstrates practical skills during the examination of the patient with significant errors. |
| Unsatisfactory «2» | Does not possess the material, does not take part 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. |

Only those applicants who have fulfilled the requirements of the training program in the discipline, have no academic debt and their average score for the current educational activity in the discipline is at least 3.00 are admitted to the final control in the form of a differentiated credit.

Evaluation of the results of the recipients of higher education of the training during the final control - differentiated credit.

| <i>The content of the evaluated activity</i> | Number of points |
|---|-------------------------|
| 1. Solving the situational clinical problem (according to the type of OSKI) with the appointment of laboratory and instrumental research, treatment, preventive measures. Example <i>A 26-year-old patient came to see a dermatovenerologist with complaints of a rash on the soles of the feet, in the interdigital folds of the feet, and itching. The patient is actively involved in sports, visits the swimming pool, the gym, and uses the sauna. Scaling in the interdigital folds of the feet. On the right foot in the interdigital spaces against the background of edema and erythema, cracks, bordered by a horn of exfoliating epidermis. On the arches of the feet, bubbles the size of a pea with transparent contents, the bubbles are dense. Trichophyton rubrum was found during bacterioscopic examination of the scales.</i> What diagnosis can be made? | 3 |
| 2. Answers to theoretical questions. Example 1). <i>Medicines for external therapy of dermatoses.</i> 2). <i>Genital manifestations of gonorrhea infection in women and men.</i> | 2 |

Criteria for evaluating the results of the recipients of higher education of the training during the final control - differentiated credit.

| Grade | Критерії оцінювання |
|---------------|--|
| Excellent «5» | Correctly, accurately and completely fulfilled all the tasks of the examination ticket, clearly and logically answered the questions posed by the examiners. Thoroughly and comprehensively knows the content of |

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| | <p>theoretical issues, fluent in professional and scientific terminology. Thinks logically and constructs an answer, freely uses acquired theoretical knowledge when analyzing practical tasks. When solving a clinical problem, he correctly interpreted the anamnesis data, the results of clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies, answered all the questions correctly and convincingly substantiated his point of view, could propose and justify an alternative version of the decision on individual issues. When solving a practical task according to the OSKI type, he correctly demonstrated the implementation of practical skills, strictly followed the algorithm of their implementation.</p> |
| Good «4» | <p>Completed all the tasks of the examination ticket sufficiently completely, clearly and logically answered the questions posed by the examiners. He knows the content of theoretical issues deeply and comprehensively, and has professional and scientific terminology. Thinks logically and constructs an answer, uses acquired theoretical knowledge when analyzing practical tasks. But when teaching some questions, there is not enough depth and argumentation, it makes insignificant mistakes, which are eliminated by the applicant himself when the examiner points them out. When solving a clinical problem, he assumed insignificant errors or inaccuracies in the interpretation of anamnesis data, the results of clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies, answered all the questions without significant errors, fully substantiated his point of view, but the proposal of an alternative option caused difficulties. When solving a practical task according to the OSKI type, he made minor mistakes in the algorithm and technique of performing skills, which were corrected at the instruction of the teacher.</p> |
| Satisfactory «3» | <p>Completed all the tasks of the exam ticket incompletely, the answers to additional and leading questions are vague and vague. Possesses a basic amount of theoretical knowledge, uses professional and scientific terminology inaccurately. Experiences significant difficulties in constructing an independent logical answer, in applying theoretical knowledge in the analysis of practical tasks. There are significant errors in the answers. When solving a clinical problem, he interpreted the anamnesis data, the results of clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies with errors, did not know individual details, made inaccuracies in the answers to questions, did not sufficiently justify his answers and interpret the wording correctly, experienced difficulties in completing tasks and offering alternative options. When solving a practical task according to the OSKI type, significant errors were made in the algorithm and skill performance technique.</p> |
| Unsatisfactory «2» | <p>Did not complete the tasks of the exam paper, in most cases did not answer additional and leading questions from the examiners. Did not master the main body of theoretical knowledge, showed a low level of proficiency in professional and scientific terminology. Answers to the questions are fragmentary, inconsistent, illogical, and unable to apply theoretical knowledge in the analysis of practical tasks. There are a significant number of gross errors in the answers. When solving a clinical problem, he/she could not interpret the anamnesis data, the results of clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies, answer the questions posed, or made significant errors in the answers; could not justify his/her decisions or did not do so convincingly. No alternative options were offered. When solving a practical task of the OSCE type, he/she did not demonstrate or made gross errors and mistakes in the algorithm and technique of performing the skill.</p> |

9. Distribution of points received by recipients of higher education

The average grade point average for a discipline for recipients of higher education who have successfully completed the discipline's work programme is converted from the traditional four-point scale to points on a 200-point scale, as shown in the table below:

Conversion table of traditional to multi-point

| National score for the discipline | The sum of scores for the discipline |
|--|---|
| Excellent («5») | 185 – 200 |
| Good («4») | 151 – 184 |
| Satisfactory («3») | 120 – 150 |
| Unsatisfactory («2») | Less than 120 |

A multi-point scale (200-point scale) characterizes the actual success of each applicant in learning the educational component. The conversion of the traditional grade (average score for the academic discipline) into a 200-point grade is performed by the information and technical department of the University.

According to the obtained points on a 200-point scale, the achievements of the applicants are evaluated according to the ECTS rating scale. Further ranking according to the ECTS rating scale allows you to evaluate the achievements of students from the educational component who are studying in the same course of the same specialty, according to the points they received.

The ECTS scale is a relative-comparative rating, which establishes the applicant's belonging to the group of better or worse among the reference group of fellow students (faculty, specialty). An "A" grade on the ECTS scale cannot be equal to an "excellent" grade, a "B" grade to a "good" grade, etc. When converting from a multi-point scale, the limits of grades "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" according to the ECTS scale do not coincide with the limits of grades "5", "4", "3" according to the traditional scale. Acquirers who have received grades of "FX" and "F" ("2") are not included in the list of ranked acquirers. The grade "FX" is awarded to recipients of higher education who have obtained the minimum number of points for the current learning activity, but who have not passed the final examination. A grade of "F" is assigned to students who have attended all classes in the discipline, but have not achieved a grade point average (3.00) for the current academic activity and are not admitted to the final examination.

Applicants who study in one course (one specialty), based on the number of points scored in the discipline, are ranked on the ECTS scale as follows:

Conversion of the traditional evaluation and and ECTS scores

| Score on the ECTS scale | Statistical indicator |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A | The best 10% students |
| B | Next 25% students |
| C | Next 30% students |
| D | Next 25% students |
| E | Next 10% students |

10. Methodological support

1. Working program of the academic discipline
2. Syllabus
3. Methodical developments for lecture classes
4. Methodical developments for practical classes
5. Methodological recommendations for independent work of higher education applicants
6. Multimedia presentations
7. Illustrative materials
8. Situational clinical tasks
9. Situational results of laboratory examinations
10. Scenarios of role-playing games (if necessary)
11. Electronic bank of test tasks KROK-2

11. Questions for preparation for final control

1. Anatomy and histology of the skin. Skin appendages.
2. Functions of skin: protective, thermoregulatory, secretory, absorbent, etc.
3. Histopathological changes in inflammatory processes in the skin
4. Morphological elements of skin rashes (primary, secondary)
5. Histology of primary morphological elements of skin rashes
6. Persistent secondary elements of skin rashes
7. Diagnostic value of morphological elements of skin rashes
8. Polymorphism of rash
9. Methods of examination of patients with skin diseases
10. Special dermatological studies: palpation, scraping, diascopy, dermatographism, skin tests, biopsy.
11. Methods of laboratory examinations in dermatology (general and special)
12. The main methods of treatment used in dermatology
13. Diet therapy for skin diseases
14. Medicinal forms for external use

15. Psoriasis: etiology, clinic, differential diagnosis and treatment.
16. Lichen planus: etiology, clinic, differential diagnosis and treatment.
17. Parasitic skin diseases. Scabies: clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Pediculosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.
18. Eczema: classification, clinical course, differential diagnosis and treatment of eczema according to stages.
19. Simple contact or artificial dermatitis: classification, clinic and treatment.
20. Allergic contact dermatitis, toxicoderma. Clinical picture and treatment.
21. Atopic dermatitis. Clinical picture and treatment.
22. Pyoderma: classification, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
23. Fungal skin diseases. Classification, etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
24. Bullous dermatoses. Classification, clinic and treatment.
25. Viral skin diseases. Clinic, differential diagnosis.
26. Tuberculosis of the skin. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
27. Leprosy. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
28. Syphilis. Etiology. Pathogenesis Epidemiology and general pathology. Immunity. Ways of transmission.
29. Primary period of syphilis. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis.
30. Secondary periods of syphilis. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis.
31. Tertiary period of syphilis. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis.
32. Visceral syphilis. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis.
33. Syphilis of the nervous system. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis.
34. Congenital syphilis. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis.
35. Laboratory diagnosis of syphilis. Principles of syphilis treatment and prevention.
36. Gonorrhoea. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.
37. Chancroid (soft chancre). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
38. Venereal lymphogranuloma. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
39. Donovanosis (inguinal granuloma). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture. differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
40. Urogenital trichomoniasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.
41. Urogenital chlamydia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.
42. Urogenital mycoplasmosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.

43. Urogenital ureaplasmosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.
44. Urogenital Gardnerellosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.
45. Genital herpes. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.
46. Genital warts. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.
47. Dermatological aspects of HIV infection, AIDS.

12. Recommended literature

Main:

1. Dermatology and venereology: Textbook for students institutions of vocational pre-university and higher education. 2nd ed., pp. Approved by the Ministry of Health / V.I. Stepanenko, A.I. Chobotar, S.O. Bondar et al. K., 2020.
2. Dermatology. Venereology. T.V. Svyatenko, I.V. Svystunov. Publisher: New book, 2021, p. 656.
3. Dermatology and venereology: a study guide for the preparation of students of higher medical education institutions in the specialty "Medicine" on the topics presented for independent work / O.I. Denisenko, M.P. Perepichka, M.Yu. Gaevska [and others]. Chernivtsi, 2019.
4. Workshop on dermatology and venereology / V. I. Stepanenko, A. I. Chobotar, S. O. Bondar. Kyiv: Medicine, 2018.
5. Dermatology, venereology / According to the general edition of O.O. The season - Guide for students, masters of higher educational institutions. – Lviv: DrukZahid LLC, 2017.
6. Dermatology, venereology in questions and answers / Edited by O.O. The season - Guide for students, masters of higher educational institutions. – Lviv: DrukZahid LLC, 2017.

Additional:

1. Dermatology, Venereology. Textbook / [Stepanenko V.I, Shupenko M.M., Mikheiev O.G. et al.]; under edit. of V.I. Stepanenko. Kyiv.: KIM, 2013.
2. Skin Disease: Diagnosis and Treatment. Thomas P. Habif. Publisher: Elsevier, 2017, p. 688.
2. Dermatology. Venereology: tutorial. for students higher honey. education closing III-IV levels of accreditation / V.I. Stepanenko, M.M. Shupenko, P.M. Nedoboi, S.G. Svyrid, V.G. Kolyadenko [and others]; under the editorship V.I. Stepanenko; National honey. University named after O.O. Bogomolets K.: KIM, 2012.
3. Dudyun A.D. and sang Sexually transmitted infections (study guide). - Kyiv. Polygraph Plus, 2012. – 133 p.
4. Svyatenko T. V. [etc.]; edited by: T. V. Svyatenko, I. V. Svistunova; rec.: O. I. Denysenko, L. A. Bolotna Dermatology. Venereology: an atlas for senior university students, intern doctors, post-graduate students, clinics. residents, doctors of various specialties /— Vinnytsia: Nova Kniga, 2020. — 424 p.

5. Rook's Textbook of Dermatology Eds.: T. Burns, S. Breathnach, N. Cox, C. Griffiths. 9th ed. 4 Volume Set - Wiley-Blackwell, 2016. - 4696 p.

6. Andrews' Diseases of the Skin: Clinical Dermatology Odom R.B., James W.D., Berger T.G. 12th ed. - Saunders, 2015. - 968 p.

7. Fitzpatrick's Dermatology in General Medicine. 8th ed. Eds.: L. A. Goldsmith et al. - N.Y.: McGraw-Hill medical, 2012. - XXX. - 3076 p. (Two volumes).

13. Electronic information resources

University website <https://onmedu.edu.ua/>

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Library library@onmedu.edu.ua