

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

APPROVED



Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work

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September 01, 2023

**WORKING PROGRAM ON EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE
" ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF DERMATOLOGY"**

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).

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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	Field of knowledge, specialty, specialization, level of higher education	Characteristics of the discipline
Total number:	Field of knowledge 22 «Health care»	<i>Full-time (day) education</i> <i>Compulsory discipline</i>
Credits of ECTS: 3	Specialty: 222 "Medicine" _	<i>Course: 4</i>
Hours: 90		<i>Semester: VII - VIII</i>
Content modules: 2	Level of higher education second (master's degree)	<i>Lectures (0 hours)</i>
		<i>Seminars (0 hours)</i>
		<i>Practical classes (30 hours)</i>
		<i>Laboratories (0 hours)</i>
		<i>Independent work (60 hours)</i>
		<i>including individual tasks (0 hours)</i>
		<i>Form of final control –Test</i>

2. The purpose and tasks of the educational discipline, competencies, program learning outcomes.

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 dermatoses, as well as to teach higher education recipients to evaluate the clinical signs of dermatoses, to draw up a plan for examining a patient to establish a diagnosis, to evaluate diagnostic criteria for dermatoses, to draw up a treatment plan, to prescribe prescriptions of medicinal substances used for the treatment of dermatoses.

Tasks:

1. Acquisition of skills and abilities of general examination of a dermatological patient (examination, evaluation of skin changes, determination of proliferative, exudative, cavitory and non-cavitory, congenital and acquired primary and secondary morphological elements, monomorphism and polymorphism of rash, palpation, percussion, scraping, dermatography, diascopy, Balzer iodine test, symptoms of Nikolsky, Meschersky, instrumental examination).
2. Acquisition of practical skills of diagnostics and differential diagnosis of the most widespread diseases of the skin and oral mucosa.
3. Acquiring the skills of organizing consultations with medical specialists to establish the final diagnosis.
4. Learning modern methods of therapy and prevention of skin diseases.
5. Acquiring the practical skills of collecting the necessary biomaterial (scales, nails, pus, serum, blood, etc.) for laboratory tests and the ability to interpret them correctly.

6. Acquiring the skills and ability to provide emergency care for fainting, shock, allergic reactions; referring patients to a special treatment and preventive care facility.
7. Learning how to use lotions, pastes, sprays, lotions, etc.
8. Acquiring the skills and abilities in preparing medical records - outpatient records of patients.

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 discipline, the higher education recipients should:

Know:

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

Be able:

1. To identify the etiological and pathogenetic factors in the onset and subsequent clinical course of the most common human skin diseases.
2. To describe the pathological dermatological conditions.
3. To make a preliminary diagnosis of the most common skin diseases based on clinical and anamnestic findings.
4. To describe the dermatological conditions of the patient.
5. To prescribe laboratory and/or instrumental examinations, carry out differential diagnosis of dermatoses.
6. To determine the basic principles of treatment of patients according to their diagnosis.
7. To determine management tactics for patients with skin diseases.
8. To prescribe rational local and systemic therapy.
9. To evaluate the psychological state of the patient with skin pathology.
10. To 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.

3. The content of the educational discipline

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. The concept of the main skin systems (circulatory system, nervous system, muscular

system, lymphatic system). Biochemistry and physiology of the skin.

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. ICD-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 examination of a dermatological patient. Pathomorphological changes of the skin. Primary and secondary morphological elements of the skin.

Etiology and pathogenesis of skin diseases. The concept of "rash" and its role in making the appropriate dermatological diagnosis. The primary morphological elements of the rash: macula, blister (urtica), vesicle (vesicula), bulla, pustule, papula, tuberculum, node (nodus), tumor, cyst. Secondary elements: secondary pigment spot, squama, erosion (erosio), ulcer, crust, crust-laminosa, fissura, excoriation, scar (cicatrix), lichenification (lichenisatio), vegetation (vegetatio). Research methods: visual observation, clinical evaluation of rashes, laboratory studies. Additional methods of examination of skin patients: diascopy or vitropressure, scraping, determining the nature of dermographism, skin tests with allergens, luminescent diagnosis, biopsy, diagnostic tests and phenomena (Balzer's test, Yadason's test, Brock's test, psoriatic triad, phenomena: Pospelov, "apple jelly", Kebner). Dental manifestations of skin diseases.

Topic 3. Basic concepts of treatment of skin diseases. Etiotropic therapy, pathogenetic therapy, external treatment, physical methods of treatment.

Dermatoses are not only local pathological processes in the skin. They are the result of changes in the nervous system, functions of internal and endocrine organs, metabolism, homeostasis, etc. Therefore, the treatment of skin lesions should be combined (general and local), complex - with the use of psychotherapy, medications, physiotherapeutic methods and spa treatment. The following system is used in the treatment of skin diseases: 1) regimen; 2) diet; 3) general therapy; 4) external (local)

therapy; additional (psychotherapeutic, physiotherapeutic, surgical) methods; 6) prevention and spa treatment.

Content module 2. Main skin diseases.

Topic 4. 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 5. 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. Streptoderma: main clinical manifestations. Etiopathogenesis. Clinical picture. Diagnostics. General and local treatment.

Topic 7. 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 8. Trichomycoses: microsporia, trichophytia, favus. 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. Favus, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

Topic 9. 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. Eczema and its varieties: true or idiopathic eczema; microbial eczema: paratraumatic, varicose, mycotic, dyshidrotic; seborrheic eczema, nummular eczema; professional eczema. Stages of the development of the eczematous process. Differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Prognosis and prevention of relapses.

Topic 10. Atopic dermatitis. Clinical picture and treatment. Itchy dermatoses. Pathogenesis. Treatment. Atopic dermatitis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Neurodermatitis. Clinical picture, diagnostics, modern treatment principles of working with patients suffering from common neurodermatitis.

Topic 11. Psoriasis. Lichen ruber planus. Diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment. Psoriasis. Current issues of pathogenesis. Psoriasis: clinical manifestations, clinical forms. Stages of the clinical course, evolution of the rash, differential diagnosis, treatment algorithm. Lichen ruber planus: features of damage to mucous membranes and skin. The nature of itching. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Topic 12. Viral dermatoses. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment. Herpetic infection. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis Treatment. Shingles. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Kaposi's eczema. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis Treatment. Molluscum contagiosum. Milker`s nodules. Clinical picture. Treatment. Papillomavirus infection. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.

Topic 13. Bullous dermatoses. Clinical picture, 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.

Topic 14. Tuberculosis of the skin.

Pathogen. 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.

Topic 15. Leprosy. Prevention. Leprosy. Spread. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical varieties. Diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention. Organization of fight against leprosy. **Credit.**

4. STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

Names of content modules and topics	Number of hours			
	Total	including		
		Practical lessons	IWS	Individual work
1	2	3	4	5
CONTENT MODULE 1. PROPAEDEUTICS OF DERMATOLOGY.				
Topic 1. Introduction to dermatology and venereology. History of the development of dermatovenerology. Anatomy and histology of normal skin and its appendages. The concept of the main skin systems (circulatory system, nervous system, muscular system, lymphatic system). Biochemistry and physiology of the skin.	6	2	4	-
Topic 2. Methods of examining a dermatological patient. Pathomorphological changes of the skin. Primary and secondary morphological elements of the skin.	6	2	4	-
Topic 3. Basic concepts of treatment of skin diseases. Etiotropic therapy, pathogenetic therapy, external treatment, physical methods of treatment.	6	2	4	-
Total by content module 1	18	6	12	-
CONTENT MODULE 2. MAIN SKIN DISEASES.				
Topic 4. Skin Diseases due to Animal Parasites.	6	2	4	-
Topic 5. Staphyloderma: main clinical manifestations.	6	2	4	-
Topic 6. Streptoderma: main clinical manifestations.	6	2	4	-
Topic 7. Keratomycoses, epidermomycoses. Clinical manifestations, laboratory	6	2	4	-

diagnostics, therapy and prevention, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.				
Topic 8. Trichomycoses: microsporia, trichophytia, scabies. Clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, therapy and prevention.	8	2	6	-
Topic 9. Dermatitis, toxicoderma, eczema. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.	6	2	4	-
Topic 10. Atopic dermatitis. Clinical picture and treatment.	6	2	4	-
Topic 11. Psoriasis. Lichen ruber planus. Diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment.	6	2	4	-
Topic 12. Viral dermatoses. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.	6	2	4	-
Topic 13. Bullous dermatoses. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.	8	2	6	-
Topic 14. Tuberculosis of the skin. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.	6	2	4	-
Topic 15. Leprosy. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment. Credit test.	2	2	-	-
Total by content module 2	72	24	48	-
Total hours	90	30	60	-

**5. Topics of lectures/seminars/practical/
laboratory classes**
5.1. Topics of lectures
(lectures are not included in the program)

5.2. Topics of practical classes

№	Topic	Number of hours
<i>CONTENT MODULE 1. PROPAEDEUTICS OF DERMATOLOGY.</i>		
1	Introduction to Dermatology. History of the development of dermatovenerology. Anatomy and histology of normal skin and its appendages. The concept of the main skin systems (circulatory system, nervous system, muscular system, lymphatic system). Biochemistry and physiology of the skin.	2
2	Methods of examining a dermatological patient. Pathomorphological changes of the skin. Primary and secondary morphological elements of the skin.	2
3	Basic concepts of treatment of skin diseases. Etiotropic therapy, pathogenetic therapy, external treatment, physical methods of treatment.	2

<i>CONTENT MODULE 2. MAIN SKIN DISEASES.</i>		
4	Skin Diseases due to Animal Parasites.	2
5	Staphyloiderma: main clinical manifestations.	2
6	Streptoderma: main clinical manifestations.	2
7	Keratomycoses, epidermomycoses. Clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, therapy and prevention, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.	2
8	Trichomycoses: microsporia, trichophytia, scabies. Clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, therapy and prevention.	2
9	Dermatitis, toxicoderma, eczema. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.	2
10	Atopic dermatitis. Clinical picture and treatment.	2
11	Psoriasis. Lichen ruber planus. Diagnosis, clinical picture, treatment.	2
12	Viral dermatoses. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.	2
13	Bullous dermatoses. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.	2
14	Tuberculosis of the skin. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.	2
15	Leprosy. Clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment. Credit test	2
	Total	30

6. Independent work

№	Topic	Hours
1	Pre-audit preparation for practical lessons (theoretical preparation and processing of thematic tests and clinical situational problems) according to the plan of practical classes from the elective academic discipline "Dermatology"	
2	Self work study of topics that are not part of the classroom lesson plan:	
	1. History of the development of dermatology.	
	2. The skin is an immune organ of the human body. - Immune functions of the skin. - Langerhans cells, their structure, location, functions.	
	3. Psychotherapeutic, physiotherapeutic, surgical methods of treating patients with dermatoses. Spa treatment.	
	4. Medicinal forms for external use, indications and contraindications for their use.	
	5. Dental manifestations of skin diseases.	
	6. Skin manifestations of pathology of internal organs and systems.	
	7. Dermatological pathology as a medical and psychological problem. The main types of psychological response of patients with dermatoses.	
	8. Principles of therapy and prevention of infectious diseases of the skin and mucous membranes.	
	Total	60,0

7. Teaching methods

In the process of teaching the discipline, various teaching methods are used:

- verbal methods: educational narrative, conversation, educational discussion (they allow you to clarify the key issues of the topic of the lesson and integrate into the process of theoretical analysis the survey of higher education applicants), instruction, work with methodical developments, methodical manuals, a textbook;
- visual methods: demonstration of multimedia materials using an LCD screen on the topics of clinical practice, as well as work at the patient's bedside (examination of clinical cases during a visit to the department or using an electronic database);
- practical methods: exercise (solving a situational clinical problem with the formulation of a diagnosis, its justification and answering questions to it; work with test tasks according to the KROC-2 type; practical work at the patient's bedside with clinical analysis and open discussion.

Types of educational activities of students of higher education according to the curriculum are: a) seminar classes, b) independent work (IWS).

Thematic plans of seminar classes and IWS ensure the implementation in the educational process of all topics that are part of the content sections.

Seminar classes are held at the department's clinical facilities. The methodology for organizing clinical seminar classes requires the following:

- make a higher education student a participant in the process of providing medical care to patients from the moment of their hospitalization, examination, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment until discharge from the hospital;
- master professional practical skills: skills of working in a team of higher education recipients, doctors, other participants in the provision of medical care;
- to form the responsibility of higher education seekers as a future specialist according to the level of their training, its improvement during training and professional activity.

Independent work: independent work with recommended basic and additional literature, with electronic information resources, independent mastering of algorithms of communication with the patient.

Tasks for independent work in the form of questions from the list of IWS topics are included in the oral interview, written work (during the clinical session).

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

Current control: oral survey, testing, solution of situational clinical tasks, assessment of activity in class.

Final control: credit.

Evaluation of the current educational activity in a practical / seminar / laboratory session:

is carried out during a seminar based on theoretical knowledge and practical skills and abilities, for which the following forms of control are used:

- oral survey;
- blitz survey;
- control of practical skills (work at the patient's bedside) - control by the teacher, self-control;

- control of the solution of a situational clinical problem with a diagnosis, its justification and the answer to the question at the end of the lesson (written control);
- oral/written answers to questions on SRS topics in accordance with the calendar and thematic plan;
- assessment of class activity.

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.

Current assessment criteria for practical/seminar/laboratory sessions

Score	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.

Credit is given to the applicant who completed all tasks of the work program of the academic discipline, took an active part in practical classes, completed and defended an individual assignment and has an average current grade of at least 3.0 and has no academic debt.

Assessment is carried out: at the last lesson before the beginning of the examination period in the cyclic system of education. The credit score is the arithmetic mean of all components according to the traditional four-point scale and has a value that is rounded according to the statistics method with two decimal places after the decimal point.

9. Distribution of points received higher education recipients

The obtained average score for the academic discipline for applicants who have successfully mastered the work program of the academic discipline is converted from a traditional four-point scale to points on a 200-point scale, as shown in the table:

Conversion table of traditional to multi-point

Traditional four-point scale	Multipoint 200-point scale
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 students 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 grade from the discipline and the sum of points on the ECTS scale

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

11. Questions for preparing for the final inspection

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, dermographism, 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.
18. Pediculosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.
19. Eczema: classification, clinical course, differential diagnosis and treatment of eczema according to stages.
20. Simple contact or artificial dermatitis: classification, clinic and treatment.
21. Allergic contact dermatitis, toxicoderma. Clinical picture and treatment.
22. Urticaria. Classification, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
23. Atopic dermatitis. Clinic and treatment
24. Pyoderma: classification, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
25. Fungal skin diseases. Classification, etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
26. Onychomycoses. Classification, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.

27. Deep mycoses. Classification, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
28. Bullous dermatoses. Classification, clinic and treatment.
29. Viral skin diseases. Clinic, differential diagnosis.
30. Tuberculosis of the skin. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
31. Leprosy. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

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