

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

*Handwritten signature*

APPROVED



Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work

*Handwritten signature of Eduard Buryachkivsky*

Eduard BURYACHKIVSKY

September 01, 2023

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

**Level of higher education:** second (master's)

**Field of knowledge:** 22 "Health care"

**Specialty:** 221 "Dentistry"

**Educational and professional program:** "Dentistry"

2023

The program was made of the educational and professional program "Dentistry of training specialists of the second (master's) level of higher of education" in the speciality "Dentistry" of the field of knowledge 22 "Health care", approved by the Scientific Council of ONMedU (Protocol № 8 dated 29.06.2023).

Developers:

Doctor of Medicine, professor, head of the dermatology and venereology department  
M.M. Lebedyuk;  
PhD in Medicine, Associate Professor L.A. Kovtun

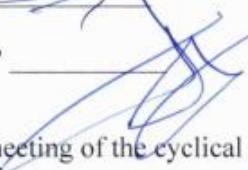
The program was discussed at the meeting of the Department of the Dermatology and Venereology  
Protocol № 1 from 28. 08. 2023 year

Head of the department



Mykhailo LEBEDYUK

Agreed wsth guarantor of the EPP




Anatoly GULYUK

The program was approved at a meeting of the cyclical subject commission for dental disciplines of ONMedU  
Protocol № 5 from 16. 08. 2023 year.

Head of the subject cycle methodical for dental disciplines of ONMedU

\_\_\_\_\_



Volodymyr KRYKLYAS

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 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>
Credits of ECTS: 3		<i>Compulsory discipline</i>
Hours: 90	Specialty: 221 "Dentistry"	<i>Course: 4</i>
Content modules: 2	Level of higher education second (master's degree)	<i>Semester: VII - VIII</i>
		<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 of the etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases, as well as to teach higher education recipients to assess the clinical signs of sexually transmitted diseases, to make a patient examination plan to establish a diagnosis, to assess diagnostic criteria for sexually transmitted diseases, to make a treatment plan, to prescribe medicines used for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases

### **Tasks:**

- 1) to acquire students' knowledge of the course of the main sexually transmitted diseases, the ability to carry out diagnostic criteria, to provide care to patients, and to carry out preventive measures for sexually transmitted diseases;
- 2) to form skills and abilities to conduct examination of a patient suffering from sexually transmitted infections, apply modern diagnostic methods and treatment measures, conduct preventive measures and work in the focus of infection;
- 3) to form moral, ethical and deontological qualities in the process of 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.** Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

**GC7.** Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.

**GC8.** Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.

**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

**SC7.** Ability to diagnose emergency conditions

**SC8.** Ability to determine tactics and provide emergency medical care

**SC9.** Ability to treat major diseases

organs and tissues of the oral cavity and maxillofacial area.

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

**Program learning outcomes (PLO):**

**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

**PLO10.** 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.

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

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

**Expected learning outcomes.** As a result of studying the discipline, the student should:

**Know:**

1. Biological characteristics of pathogens of sexually transmitted diseases and their ecological niches.

2. The characteristics of the clinical manifestations of sexually transmitted diseases of different etiologies.
3. Complications of sexually transmitted diseases and methods of therapy.
4. Diagnostic methods for the infections under study, including RIF, ELISA and PCR, virological and cultural studies.
5. Methods of controlling the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.
6. Organisational and preventive measures for sexually transmitted diseases.

**Be able:**

1. To take a medical history.
2. To assess the clinical manifestations of sexually transmitted diseases of various etiologies.
3. To identify the necessary investigations to confirm the diagnosis.
4. To carry out the topical diagnosis.
5. To collect material for laboratory tests for various infections (secretions, mucosal scrapings, native drops).
6. To conduct microscopy of urethral material with methylene blue and Romanowsky-Giemsa staining, detection of the *Pallidum Trepanema* in tissue fluid of hard chancre or regional lymph node puncture.
7. To prescribe treatment according to the infection detected and the topography of the lesion.

### **3. The content of the educational discipline**

#### **Content module 1.**

#### **Classical sexually transmitted diseases.**

**Topic 1. Introduction to venereology. The history of the development of venereology. International classification of sexually transmitted diseases. Principles of examination of a venereal patient.**

Venereology is a scientific discipline that covers not only questions of a clinical nature, but also a number of problems of epidemiology, sociology, economics, demography, ethics, and legal aspects. Ancient history of venereology. Venereology of the early and advanced Middle Ages. Venereology of the new world. The history of the formation and development of venereology in Ukraine, in the Odesa region. ICD -10. Methods of physical examination of a venereal patient. Examination of genital organs in women. Examination of the genitals in men.

**Topic 2. Reproductive system of the human body. Basic concepts about the structure of the reproductive system in women and men.** Attention is paid to the anatomy and physiology of the reproductive system in women and men, sexual

education. Types and methods of contraception.

**Topic 3. Syphilis. Etiology. Pathogenesis Epidemiology and general pathology. Immunity. Ways of transmission.** 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.

**Topic 4. Primary and secondary periods of syphilis. 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. 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 primary and secondary periods of syphilis.

**Topic 5. Tertiary period of syphilis. Visceral syphilis. Syphilis of the nervous system.** 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.

**Topic 6. Congenital syphilis. Classification. Laboratory diagnosis of syphilis. Principles of treatment and prevention of syphilis.** 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 children of infancy. 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 *Treponema pallidum*. 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. Curability criteria for syphilis patients. A complex of preventive measures for syphilis.

**Topic 7. Gonorrhoea. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.** 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 8. Chancroid (soft chancre). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.** Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of chancroid. Ways of transmission. Features of the clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Methods of treatment.

**Topic 9. Venereal lymphogranuloma. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Donovanosis (granuloma inguinale). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.** Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of venereal lymphogranuloma. Epidemiology. Ways and probable conditions of infection. Characteristic clinical features of venereal lymphogranuloma. Principles of therapy and prevention. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of granuloma inguinale. Ways of transmission of granuloma inguinale. Features of the clinical picture. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of donovanosis. Differential diagnosis. Criteria and methods of treatment.

## **Content module 2. Other sexually transmitted infections.**

**Topic 10. Scabies. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Pediculosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.** 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 11. Urogenital trichomoniasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Urogenital chlamydia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.** Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of trichomoniasis. Clinical forms and course of trichomoniasis. Trichomoniasis diagnostic criteria. Principles of treatment and preventive measures and dispensation of patients with trichomoniasis. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of chlamydia. Clinical forms and

course of chlamydia. Criteria for diagnosis of chlamydia. Principles of treatment and preventive measures and dispensation of patients with chlamydia.

**Topic 12. Urogenital mycoplasmosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Urogenital ureaplasmosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Giardiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention. Amoebiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.**

Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of mycoplasmosis. Clinical forms and course of mycoplasmosis. Diagnostic criteria for mycoplasmosis.

Principles of treatment and prevention of mycoplasmosis. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of ureaplasmosis. Clinical forms and course of ureaplasmosis. Criteria for diagnosis of ureaplasmosis. Principles of treatment and prevention of ureaplasmosis. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of giardiasis. Clinical picture of giardiasis. Diagnosis of giardiasis. Treatment and prevention of giardiasis. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of amebiasis. Clinical picture of amebiasis. Diagnosis of amebiasis. Treatment and prevention of amebiasis.

**Topic 13. Urogenital Gardnerellosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Urogenital candidiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.**

Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of gardnerellosis. Clinical picture and course of gardnerellosis. Criteria for the diagnosis of gardnerellosis. Principles of treatment of gardnerellosis. Etiopathogenetic features of urogenital candidiasis. Clinical picture and course of urogenital candidiasis.

Diagnostic criteria for urogenital candidiasis. Principles of treatment of urogenital candidiasis.

**Topic 14. Genital herpes. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Molluscum contagiosum. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Genital warts. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.**

Etiopathogenetic features of genital herpes. Clinical picture and course of genital herpes. Diagnosis of genital herpes. Principles of treatment of genital herpes. Etiopathogenetic features of molluscum contagiosum. Clinical picture of molluscum contagiosum. Diagnosis of molluscum contagiosum. Principles of treatment of molluscum contagiosum. Etiopathogenetic features of genital warts. Clinical picture of genital warts. Diagnosis of genital warts. Principles of treatment of genital warts.



**Topic 15. HIV infection. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention. Lesions of the skin and mucous membranes in AIDS.** The history of the emergence and spread of this infectious pathology. Human immunodeficiency virus and its features. Epidemiological features. Epidemiological situation in Ukraine. Social, ethical, legal and economic aspects of the HIV-AIDS pandemic in the world and in Ukraine. 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. **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
<b><i>CONTENT MODULE 1. CLASSICAL SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES.</i></b>				
<b>Topic 1.</b> Introduction to venereology. The history of the development of venereology. International classification of sexually transmitted diseases. Principles of examination of a venereal patient.	6	2	4	-
<b>Topic 2.</b> Reproductive system of the human body. Basic concepts about the structure of the reproductive system in women and men. Anatomy and physiology of the reproductive system of women and men, sexual education. Types and methods of contraception.	6	2	4	-
<b>Topic 3.</b> Syphilis. Etiology. Pathogenesis Epidemiology and general pathology. Immunity. Ways of transmission.	4	2	2	-
<b>Topic 4.</b> Primary and secondary periods of syphilis.	6	2	4	-
<b>Topic 5.</b> Tertiary period of syphilis. Visceral syphilis. Syphilis of the nervous system.	6	2	4	-
<b>Topic 6.</b> Congenital syphilis.	6	2	4	-

Classification. Laboratory diagnosis of syphilis. Principles of syphilis treatment and prevention.				
<b>Topic 7.</b> Gonorrhoea. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	6	2	4	-
<b>Topic 8.</b> Chancroid (soft chancre). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	4	2	2	-
<b>Topic 9.</b> Venereal lymphogranuloma. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Donovanosis (granuloma inguinale). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	6	2	4	-
<b>Total by content module 1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>CONTENT MODULE 2.</b> <b>OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS.</b>				
<b>Topic 10.</b> Scabies. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Pediculosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	6	2	4	-
<b>Topic 11.</b> Trichomoniasis urogenital. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prophylaxis. Chlamydia urogenital. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment and prophylaxis principles.	8	2	6	-
<b>Topic 12.</b> Urogenital mycoplasmosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Urogenital ureaplasmosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Lambliosis (giardiasis). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Amoebiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and	8	2	6	-

prevention.				
<b>Topic 13.</b> Urogenital Gardnerellosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Urogenital candidiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Genital herpes. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Molluscum contagiosum. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Genital warts. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	8	2	6	-
<b>Topic 14.</b> Genital herpes. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Molluscum contagiosum. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Genital warts. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	8	2	6	-
<b>Topic 15.</b> HIV infection. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Lesions of the skin and mucous membranes in AIDS. <b>Credit.</b>	2	2	-	-
<b>Total by content module 2</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-</b>

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

### 5.1. Topics of lectures (lectures are not included in the program)

## 5.2. Topics of seminar classes

№	Topic	Number of hours
<b><i>CONTENT MODULE 1. CLASSICAL SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES.</i></b>		
1	Introduction to venereology. The history of the development of venereology. International classification of sexually transmitted diseases. Principles of examination of a venereal patient.	2
2	The reproductive system of the human body. Basic concepts about the structure of the reproductive system in women and men. Attention is paid to the anatomy and physiology of the reproductive system in women and men, sexual education. Types and methods of contraception.	2
3	Syphilis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Epidemiology and general pathology. Immunity. Ways of transmission.	2
4	Primary and secondary periods of syphilis.	2
5	Tertiary period of syphilis. Visceral syphilis. Syphilis of the nervous system.	2
6	Congenital syphilis. Classification. Laboratory diagnosis of syphilis. Principles of syphilis treatment and prevention.	2
7	Gonorrhoea. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	2
8	Chancroid (soft chancre). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	2
9	Venereal lymphogranuloma. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Donovanosis granuloma (inguinale). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	2
<b><i>CONTENT MODULE 2. OTHER SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS.</i></b>		
10	Scabies. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention. Pediculosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	2
11	Urogenital trichomoniasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Urogenital chlamydia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	2
12	Urogenital mycoplasmosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Urogenital ureaplasmosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Lambliosis (giardiasis). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Amoebiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	2
13	Urogenital Gardnerellosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Urogenital candidiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Genital herpes. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Molluscum contagiosum. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Genital warts. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	2
14	Genital herpes. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Molluscum contagiosum. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Genital warts. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.	2
15	HIV infection. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention. Lesions of the skin and mucous membranes in AIDS. Credit test.	2

	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>
--	--------------	-----------

## 6. Independent work

<b>№</b>	<b>Theme</b>	<b>Hours</b>
1	<b>Pre-audit preparation</b> for seminars (theoretical preparation and processing of thematic tests and clinical situational problems) according to the plan of practical classes from the elective academic discipline «Venereology».	34
2	<b>Self work study of topics that are not part of the classroom lesson plan:</b>	
	1. The history of the development of worldwide venereology.	2
	2. The structure of the reproductive system in women and men. Anatomy and physiology of the reproductive system in women and men. Types and methods of contraception.	2
	3. Gonorrhoeal complications in women. Gonorrhoea complications in men. Gonorrhoea in children.	6
	4. Urogenital chlamydia. Reiter's disease.	2
	5. Differential diagnosis of sexually transmitted diseases.	4
	6. Schemes and methods of treatment of classical venereal diseases.	4
	7. Schemes and methods of treating urogenital genital infection in women and men.	4
	8. HIV infection. AIDS. Dermatological aspects.	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60,0</b>

## 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) practical 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.

**Practical 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 practical 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**

<b>Traditional four-point scale</b>	<b>Multipoint 200-point scale</b>
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**

<b>Score on the ECTS scale</b>	<b>Statistical indicator</b>
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. History of the development of worldwide venereology.
2. The structure of the reproductive system in the female.



3. The structure of reproductive system in the male.
4. Syphilis. Etiology. Pathogenesis Epidemiology and general pathology. Immunity. Ways of transmission.
5. Primary period of syphilis. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis.
6. Secondary periods of syphilis. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis.
7. Tertiary period of syphilis. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis.
8. Visceral syphilis. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis.
9. Syphilis of the nervous system. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis.
10. Congenital syphilis. Clinical picture. Differential diagnosis.
11. Laboratory diagnosis of syphilis. Principles of syphilis treatment and prevention.
12. Gonorrhoea. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention.
13. Chancroid (soft chancre). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
14. Venereal lymphogranuloma. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
15. Donovanosis (granuloma inguinale). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture. differential diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
16. Scabies. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.
17. Pediculosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.
18. Urogenital trichomoniasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.
19. Urogenital chlamydia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.
20. Reiter's disease.
21. Giardiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.
22. Amebiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.
23. Urogenital mycoplasmosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.
24. Urogenital ureaplasmosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.
25. Urogenital Gardnerellosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.
26. Urogenital candidiasis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.

27. Genital herpes. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.
28. Molluscum contagiosum. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.
29. Genital warts. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment and prevention.
30. 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/>

Departments E-mail [kdvrem@onmedu.edu.ua](mailto:kdvrem@onmedu.edu.ua)

Library [library@onmedu.edu.ua](mailto:library@onmedu.edu.ua)