

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

APPROVED



Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work

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*September 01, 2023

**WORK PROGRAMME FOR THE DISCIPLINE
"DERMATOVENEREOROLOGY: GENITAL LESIONS IN
DERMATOVENEROLOGICAL PRACTICE"**

Level of higher education: second (master's)

Branch of knowledge: _22 "Health care"

Specialty: 222 "Medicine"

Educational and professional program: "Medicine"

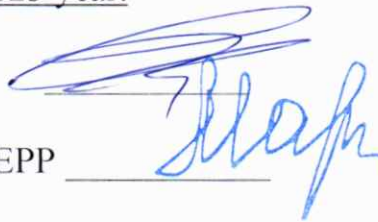
The working program is compiled on the basis of the educational and professional program "Medicine" for the training of specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 222 "Medicine" of the field of knowledge 22 "Health care", approved by the Scientific Council of ONMedU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

Developers:

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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



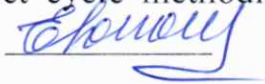
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Minutes № ___ from «__» _____ 20__ year.

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: 5</i>
Hours: 90		<i>Semester: IX-X</i>
Content modules: 5	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. PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

The purpose of teaching the academic discipline:

- formation of professional and general competences in working with patients;
- formation of higher education recipients' systemic knowledge on the topic: "dermatology: lesions of genital organs in dermatovenereological practice";
- to be able to analyze the etiology and pathogenesis of genital lesions in dermatovenereological practice;
- to be able to draw up an examination plan for patients with lesions of the genital organs in dermatovenerological practice;;
- to be able to interpret clinical signs, principles of diagnosis of lesions of genital organs in dermatovenereological practice;;
- to be able to form schemes of examination and treatment of patients with lesions of the genital organs in dermatovenerological practice;
- to be able to analyze the conclusions of additional methods of examination of patients with lesions of the genital organs in dermatovenerological practice;
- to be able to draw up a treatment and prevention plan for patients with lesions of the genital organs in dermatovenerological practice;

Tasks:

1. Acquisition of skills and abilities of a general examination of a dermatovenerological higher education recipients (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. To help students understand dermatovenereological lesions of the genital organs in the practice of a doctor.

3. Acquisition of practical skills for diagnosis and differential diagnosis of the most common genital lesions in dermatovenerological practice.

4. Acquiring the skills to organize consultations of specialist doctors to establish a final diagnosis.

5. Learning modern methods of therapy and prevention in dermatovenerology.

6. Acquisition of practical skills regarding the collection of necessary biomaterial (scales, nails, pus, serum, blood, etc.) for laboratory research and the ability to interpret them correctly.

7. 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.

8. Acquisition of local therapy application skills: lotions, pastes, aerosols, lotions, etc. with genital lesions in dermatovenerological practice.

9. Acquiring skills and abilities to prepare medical documentation - patient's outpatient cards.

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. The structure and functions of the skin, its appendages and mucous membranes.
2. Etiological factors and pathomorphological manifestations of genital lesions in dermatovenerological practice, special dermatological terminology.
3. Biological properties of pathogens, immunological reactivity of the human body in lesions of the genital organs in dermatovenerological practice.
4. Clinical signs and course of genital lesions in dermatovenerological practice.
5. Principles of diagnosis and the basis of differential diagnosis of genital lesions in dermatovenerological practice.
6. Standards of rational treatment for genital lesions in dermatovenerological practice (topical and systemic therapy).
7. Basics of primary and secondary prevention of genital lesions in dermatovenerological practice.
8. Principles of medical and psychological rehabilitation of patients with genital lesions in dermatovenerological practice.
9. Methods of psychoprophylactic work with patients with genital lesions in dermatovenerological practice.

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 that cause damage to the genitals in dermatovenerological practice.
2. To describe pathological conditions in genital lesions in dermatovenerological practice.

3. Based on clinical and anamnestic data, make a preliminary diagnosis of the most common skin and venereal diseases that cause damage to the genitals.
4. Describe pathological conditions in a patient with lesions of the genital organs in dermatovenerological practice.
5. Prescribe laboratory and/or instrumental examination, carry out differential diagnosis of diseases affecting the genital organs in dermatovenerological practice,
6. Determine the main principles of treatment of patients with lesions of the genital organs, according to their diagnosis.
7. Determine the tactics of managing a patient with lesions of the genital organs in dermatovenerological practice.
8. Prescribe rational topical and systemic therapy to patients with genital lesions.
9. Assess the psychological state of a patient with genital lesions in dermatovenerological practice.
10. To use the methods of clinical and psychological testing of patients to determine their psychological state regarding damage to the genital organs.
11. To determine the tactics of further psychological support of a patient with lesions of the genital organs, in the case of a chronic long-term course of the disease.

3. The content of the educational discipline

Content module 1.

Propaedeutics of dermatovenerology.

Topic 1. Introduction to dermatovenerology. The concept of the structure of female and male genital organs.

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. External female genitalia: labia, vagina, perineum. Internal female genital organs: uterus, cervix, fallopian tubes, ovaries. Function of the female reproductive system. Internal male genital organs: testicles with appendages, genital ducts (vas deferens and accessory ducts), accessory gonads (seminal vesicles, prostate gland, glands of the bulb of the urethra), urethra. External male genitalia: penis (penis) and scrotum. Male reproductive system.

Topic 2. Methods of examining a dermatovenerological patient. Pathomorphological changes of the skin and mucous membranes. Primary and

secondary morphological elements of the skin and mucous membranes.

Etiology and pathogenesis of diseases with genital lesions in dermatovenerological practice. The concept of "rash" and its role in making the appropriate dermatological diagnosis. Primary morphological elements of the rash: macula, blister (urtica), vesicule, bulla, pustule, nodule, papula, tuberculum, cyst. Secondary elements: secondary pigment spot, squama, erosion, ulcer, crust, crust-laminosa, fissura, excoriation, scar (cicatrix), lichenification, vegetation.

Topic 3. Lesions of genital organs in chronic recurrent dermatoses. Anogenital psoriasis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Sclerotic lichen of genital organs. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Red lichen planus. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Allergic and simple contact dermatitis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Atopic dermatitis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Lesions of genital organs in bullous dermatoses. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Vitiligo Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.

Content module 2.

Bacterial infections of the genitals.

Topic 4. Tuberculosis. Leprosy. Diphtheria. Actinomycosis. Tuberculosis. Skin clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Leprosy. Skin clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Diphtheria. Skin clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Actinomycosis. Skin clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.

Topic 5. Genital infections caused by group B streptococci, staphylococci, enterobacteria, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, anaerobic microorganisms. Staphylo-derma of genital organs. Skin clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Genital streptoderma. Skin clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Mixed pyodermas of the genitals. Skin clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.

Topic 6. Gardnerellosis, chlamydia, listeriosis. Gardnerellosis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Chlamydia. Clinical

picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Listeriosis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy.

Content module 3.

Viral infections of genital organs.

Topic 7. Herpesvirus infection of genital organs. Etiopathogenetic features of genital herpes. Clinical picture and course of genital herpes. Diagnosis of genital herpes. Principles of treatment of genital herpes.

Topic 8. Papillomavirus infection of the genitourinary organs. Molluscum contagiosum. 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 9. HIV infection. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, principles of treatment and prevention. Genital lesions in AIDS. Methods of laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Anti-epidemic measures. Individual prevention. Public prevention.

Content module 4.

Helminthic and protozoal diseases of the genitourinary organs.

Topic 10. Enterobiosis, schistosomiasis, filariasis. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of enterobiosis. Clinical picture of enterobiosis. Diagnosis of enterobiosis. Treatment and prevention of enterobiosis. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of schistosomiasis. Clinical picture of schistosomiasis. Diagnosis of schistosomiasis. Treatment and prevention of schistosomiasis. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of filariasis. Clinical picture of filariasis. Diagnosis of filariasis. Treatment and prevention of filariasis.

Topic 11. Urogenital trichomoniasis. 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.

Topic 12. Amebiasis, giardiasis. 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.

**Content module 5.
Treponematous diseases of genital organs.**

Topic 13. Primary and secondary 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. 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. Pigment syphilides. Damage to internal organs and mucous membranes. Differential diagnosis of primary and secondary periods of syphilis.

Topic 14. Tertiary syphilis. Congenital syphilis. General characteristics of the tertiary period of syphilis. Manifestations of tertiary syphilis on the skin. Damage to the genitals. Differential diagnosis of the tertiary period of syphilis.

Topic 15. Pinta. Yaws. Bejil. Test

Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of pinta. Epidemiology. Ways and probable conditions of infection. Characteristic clinical features of pinta. Principles of pinta therapy and prevention. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of yaws. Epidemiology. Ways and probable conditions of infection. Characteristic clinical features of yaws. Principles of treatment and prevention of yaws. Etiopathogenesis and epidemiological features of bejil. Epidemiology. Ways and probable conditions of infection. Characteristic clinical features of bejil. Principles of therapy and prevention of bejil.

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
<i>Content module 1. Propaedeutics of dermatology.</i>				

Topic 1. Introduction to dermatovenerology. The concept of the structure of female and male genital organs.	6	2	4	-
Topic 2. Methods of examining a dermatovenerological patient. Pathomorphological changes of the skin and mucous membranes. Primary and secondary morphological elements of the skin and mucous membranes.	6	2	4	-
Topic 3. Lesions of genital organs in chronic recurrent dermatoses.	6	2	4	-
Total by content module 1	18	6	12	-
<i>Content module 2. Bacterial infections of genital organs.</i>				
Topic 4. Tuberculosis. Leprosy. Diphtheria. Actinomycosis.	6	2	4	-
Topic 5. Genital infections caused by group B streptococci, staphylococci, enterobacteria, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, anaerobic microorganisms.	6	2	4	-
Topic 6. Gardnerellosis, chlamydia, listeriosis.	6	2	4	-
Total by content module 2	18	6	12	-
<i>Content module 3. Viral infections of genital organs.</i>				
Topic 7. Herpesvirus infection of genital organs.	6	2	4	-
Topic 8. Papillomavirus infection of the genitourinary organs. Molluscum contagiosum.	6	2	4	-
Topic 9. HIV infection.	6	2	4	-
Total by content module 3	18	6	12	-
<i>Content module 4. Helminthic and protozoan diseases of the urogenital organs.</i>				
Topic 10. Enterobiosis, schistosomiasis, filariasis.	6	2	4	-
Topic 11. Trichomoniasis.	6	2	4	-
Topic 12. Amebiasis, giardiasis.	6	2	4	-
Total by content module 4	18	6	12	-
<i>Content module 5. Treponematous diseases of genital organs.</i>				
Topic 13. Primary and secondary syphilis.	6	2	4	-
Topic 14. Tertiary syphilis.	6	2	4	-
Topic 15. Pinta. Yaws. Bejil. Test.	6	2	4	-

Total by content module 5	18	6	12	-
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 dermatovenerology. The concept of the structure of female and male genital organs. Lesions of genital organs in chronic recurrent dermatoses.	2
2	Methods of examining a dermatovenerological patient. Pathomorphological changes of the skin and mucous membranes.	2
3	Primary and secondary morphological elements of the skin and mucous membranes.	2
<i>Content module 2. Bacterial infections of genital organs.</i>		
4	Tuberculosis. Leprosy. Diphtheria. Actinomycosis.	2
5	Genital infections caused by group B streptococci, staphylococci, enterobacteria, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, anaerobic microorganisms.	2
6	Gardnerellosis, chlamydia, listeriosis.	2
<i>Content module 3. Viral infections of genital organs.</i>		
7	Herpesvirus infection of genital organs.	2
8	Papillomavirus infection of the genitourinary organs. Molluscum contagiosum.	2
9	HIV infection.	2
<i>Content module 4. Helminthic and protozoan diseases of the urogenital organs.</i>		
10	Enterobiosis, schistosomiasis, filariasis.	2
11	Trichomoniasis	2
12	Amebiasis, giardiasis. Ентеробіоз, шистосомоз, філяріатози.	2
<i>Content module 5. Treponematous diseases of genital organs.</i>		
13	Primary and secondary syphilis.	2
14	Tertiary syphilis.	2
15	Pinta. Yaws. Bejil. Test.	2
	Total	30

6. Independent work

№	Topic	Hours
1	Introduction to dermatovenerology. The concept of the structure of female and	4

	male genital organs. Lesions of genital organs in chronic recurrent dermatoses.	
2	Methods of examining a dermatovenerological patient. Pathomorphological changes of the skin and mucous membranes.	4
3	Primary and secondary morphological elements of the skin and mucous membranes.	4
4	Tuberculosis. Leprosy. Diphtheria. Actinomycosis.	4
5	Genital infections caused by group B streptococci, staphylococci, enterobacteria, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, anaerobic microorganisms.	4
6	Gardnerellosis, chlamydia, listeriosis	4
7	Herpesvirus infection of genital organs.	4
8	Papillomavirus infection of the genitourinary organs. Molluscum contagiosum.	4
9	HIV infection.	4
10	Enterobiosis, schistosomiasis, filariasis.	4
11	Trichomoniasis.	4
12	Amebiasis, giardiasis.	4
13	Primary and secondary syphilis.	4
14	Tertiary syphilis.	4
15	Pinta. Yaws. Bejil. Test.	4
	Total	60

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 practical 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

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
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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 and venereal 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 dermatovenerology
14. Medicinal forms for external use
15. Anogenital psoriasis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
16. Sclerotic lichen of genital organs. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
17. Red lichen planus. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
18. Allergic and simple contact dermatitis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
19. Atopic dermatitis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
20. Genital lesions in bullous dermatoses. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
21. Vitiligo. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
22. Tuberculosis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
23. Leprosy. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.

24. Diphtheria. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
25. Actinomycosis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
26. Genital infections caused by group B streptococci, staphylococci, enterobacteria, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, anaerobic microorganisms. . Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
27. Gardnerellosis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
28. Chlamydia. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
29. Listeriosis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
30. Herpesvirus infection of the genitals. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
31. Papillomavirus infection of the genitourinary organs. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
32. Molluscum contagiosum. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
33. HIV infection. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
34. Enterobiosis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
35. Schistosomiasis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
36. Filariatoses. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
37. Trichomoniasis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
38. Amebiasis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
39. Giardiasis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
40. Primary syphilis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
41. Secondary syphilis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
42. Tertiary syphilis. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.

43. Pinta. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
44. Yaws. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
45. Bejil. Clinical picture. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of 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. Svyatunov. 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. Svyatunova; 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