

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH PROTECTION OF UKRAINE

ODESSA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Department of infectious diseases with a course of dermatovenereology

APPROVED
vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work.
Eduard BURIACHKIY SKYI
« 08 » / 20 25 р.



**METHODOLOGICAL RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR INDEPENDENT WORK BY HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS
IN THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE**

ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

*Infectious diseases
6 year*

Level of higher education: second (master's)

Field of knowledge: 22 "Health care"

Specialty: 222 "Medicine"

Educational and professional program: Medicine

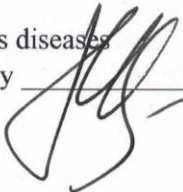
Approved:

Meeting of the department of infectious diseases with a course of
dermatovenereology

Odessa National Medical University

Protocol No. 1 of 29.08.2025

Head of the department of infectious diseases

with a course of dermatovenereology  Tetiana CHABAN

Teacher(s)

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

Associate professors: candidate of medical science Usychenko K.M., Pavlenko O.V.,

Gerasymenko O.A., N.V. Movlyanova

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

Topic:" The differential diagnosis of the diseases with syndrome of diarrhea: salmonellosis, shigellosis, food-borne infections, botulism "

The **aim** is improvement of the knowledge of applicant of higher education about the diseases of infectious and non-infectious pathology that can occur with diarrhea syndrome, developing professional skills in drawing up a plan for the examination of patients, carrying out differential diagnosis of diseases with diarrhea syndrome, for the further appointment of treatment.

Basic concepts: diarrhea, diarrheal syndrome, differential diagnosis of diseases with diarrheal syndrome.

Plan

1. Theoretical questions:

1. What are features of diarrhea of various genesis and their classification?
2. What are degrees of dehydration, criteria of severity of this pathology?
3. What is differential diagnosis of infectious diseases occurring with enterocolitis syndrome?
4. What is differential diagnosis of infectious diseases with enteritis syndrome?
5. What is differential diagnosis of infectious diseases occurring with colitis syndrome?
6. What is differential diagnosis of infectious diseases occurring with gastroenterocolitis syndrome?
7. What are principles of providing emergency aid in case of dehydration shock?
8. What are methods of specific and non-specific diagnosis of diarrheal syndrome?
9. What are basic principles of treatment of diseases occurring with diarrheal syndrome?
10. What are pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy in patients with intestinal infections?
11. What are rules for discharge from the hospital of patients with intestinal infections with diarrheal syndrome?

Questions for self-control:

1. What is definition of salmonellosis?
2. What is the relevance of salmonellosis at the current stage?
3. What are etiology and epidemiology of salmonellosis?
4. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of salmonellosis?
5. What are the main clinical manifestations of salmonellosis?
6. What complications are possible with salmonellosis?
7. What is the method of specific diagnosis of salmonellosis?
8. What drugs are used to treat salmonellosis?
9. What are prevention measures of salmonellosis?
10. What is definition of shigellosis?
11. What is the relevance of shigellosis at the current stage?
12. What are etiology and epidemiology of shigellosis?
13. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of shigellosis?
14. What are the main clinical manifestations of shigellosis?
15. What complications are possible with shigellosis?
16. What is the method of specific diagnosis of shigellosis?
17. What drugs are used to treat shigellosis?
18. What are prevention measures of shigellosis?
19. What is definition of botulism?
20. What is the relevance of botulism at the current stage?
21. What are etiology and epidemiology of botulism?
22. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of botulism?
23. What are the main clinical manifestations of botulism?
24. What complications are possible with botulism?
25. What is the method of specific diagnosis of botulism?
26. What drugs are used to treat botulism?
27. What are prevention measures of botulism?

Approximate tasks for processing the theoretical material: study of basic and additional literature, lecture notes, methodological developments, recommendations and instructions of the Ministry of Health and WHO, writing essays.

2. Practical work:

1. Compile a differential-diagnostic table of clinical manifestations and diagnosis of giardiasis.
2. Make a treatment-prophylactic table with giardiasis.

3. Test tasks for self-control:

- 1) What are degrees of dehydration in cholera (loss of fluid in percent of body's mass)?
 - A. I-%, II-2-3%, III-4-5%, IV-6-7%
 - B. I-1-3%, II-4-6%, III-7-9%, IV-10% and more.
 - C. I-10%, II-12-14%, III-16-18%, IV-20-30%
 - D. I-1-2%, II-4%, III-7%, IV-8%.
 - E. I-1-5%, II-6-8%, III-9-12%, IV-13-15%
- 2) What is the duration of carrying out primary rehydration in cholera?
 - A. 6-8 hours
 - B. 12 hours
 - C. 30 minutes
 - D. 1,5-2,0 hour
 - E. 24-48 hour.
- 3) What is the speed of solutions injecting in primary rehydration?
 - A. 70-120ml/min
 - B. 100ml/min
 - C. 20-50ml/min
 - D. 200-300ml/min.
 - E. 10-20ml/min
- 4) In dysentery, during palpation of stomach is found
 - A. Hepatomegaly
 - B. Spasmodic painful sigma
 - C. Splenomegaly
 - D. Positive symptom of Kurvuaze
 - E. Positive symptom of Padalka.
- 5) What are characteristic of shigellosis?
 - A. Contact zoonoses
 - B. Transmissive antroponoses
 - C. Intestinal antroponoses
 - D. Natural seat invasion
 - E. Air-droplet and intestinal anthroponoses
- 6) What is the mechanism of transmission of shigellosis?
 - A. Parenteral
 - B. Transmissive and fecal-oral
 - C. Air-droplet
 - D. Fecal-oral
 - E. Parenteral and sexual
- 7) What are complications of shigellosis?
 - A. Intestinal bleeding
 - B. Infection-toxic shock, dehydration II-III degree.
 - C. Perforation of small intestine, followed by development of peritonitis
 - D. Meningitis, meningoencephalitis
 - E. Reactive psychosis

4. Individual tasks for applicant of higher education on the topic: applicants of higher education are offered a choice of individual tasks, in the form of writing: an abstract work, drawing up thematic schemes, algorithms or tables in accordance with the subject of the lesson.

5. List of recommended literature:

Main:

1. Infectious diseases: Підручник для мед. ун-тів, інст., акад. Затверджено МОН і МОЗ / Голубовська О.А., Андрейчин М.А., Шкурба А.В.; за ред. О.А. Голубовської. К.: ВСВ «Медицина», 2018. –с. 339-358
2. CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel \ Edited by Brunette Gary Wkozarsky Phyllis. Oxford University Press, 2017. 704 pp.

Additional:

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

Electronic information resources:

1. www.who.int- World Health Organization
2. www.ama-assn.org–American Medical Association /American Medical Association
3. www.dec.gov.ua/mtd/home/- State Expert Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine
4. <http://bma.org.uk>– British Medical Association
5. www.gmc-uk.org- General Medical Council (GMC)
6. www.bundesaerztekammer.de– German Medical Association
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Topic: " General characteristics of helminthiases. Intestinal protozoal invasions: giardiasis, balantidiasis."

The **aim** is improvement of the knowledge of applicant of higher education about diseases that belong to helminthiases and protozoal invasions. Classification, course, treatment. Diagnosis and prevention of the most common helminths and protozoal invasions.

Basic concepts: Ascariasis. Enterobiosis. Trichocephalosis. Hookworm disease. Strongyloidosis. Trichinellosis. Difilobatriosis. Taeniarynchosis. Taeniosis and cysticercosis. Heminolepidosis. Echinococcosis. Giardiasis. Balantidiasis.

Plan

1. Theoretical questions:

1. Clinical classification of helminthiases and protozoal invasions.
2. Relevance of helminthiases and protozoal invasions.
3. Prevalence of helminthiases and protozoal invasions.
4. Clinical course of helminthiases and protozoal invasions.
5. Modern methods of diagnosis of helminthiases and protozoal invasions.
6. Basic principles of treatment of patients with helminthiases and protozoal invasions.
7. Methods of prevention of helminthiases and protozoal invasions.

Questions for self-control:

1. What is definition of giardiasis?
2. What is the relevance of giardiasis at the current stage?
3. What are etiology and epidemiology of giardiasis?
4. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of giardiasis?
5. What are the main clinical manifestations of giardiasis?
6. What complications are possible with giardiasis?
7. What is the method of specific diagnosis of giardiasis?
8. What drugs are used to treat giardiasis?
9. What are prevention measures of giardiasis?
10. What is definition of balantidiasis?
11. What is the relevance of balantidiasis at the current stage?
12. What are etiology and epidemiology of balantidiasis?
13. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of balantidiasis?
14. What are the main clinical manifestations of balantidiasis?
15. What complications are possible with balantidiasis?
16. What is the method of specific diagnosis of balantidiasis?
17. What drugs are used to treat balantidiasis?
18. What are prevention measures of balantidiasis?
19. What is definition of helminthiases?
20. What are etiology and epidemiology of helminthiases?
21. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of helminthiases?
22. What are the main clinical manifestations of helminthiases?
23. What complications are possible with helminthiases?
24. What is the method of specific diagnosis of helminthiases?
25. What drugs are used to treat helminthiases?
26. What are prevention measures of helminthiases?

Approximate tasks for processing the theoretical material: study of basic and additional literature, lecture notes, methodological developments, recommendations and instructions of the Ministry of Health and WHO, writing essays.

2. Practical work:

1. Compile a differential-diagnostic table of differences in clinical manifestations and diagnostics according to the following nosofoms (helminthiasis and protozoal invasions).
2. Compile a treatment and prevention table for the following nosofoms: (helminthiasis and protozoal invasions).

3. Test tasks for self-control:

1. What is the agent of pork worm disease?
 - A. *Taenia soleum*
 - B. *Hymenolepis nana*
 - C. *Taeniarhynchus saginatus*
 - D. *Trichinella spiralis*
 - E. *Dyphyllobotrium latum*
2. What are the principal clinical syndromes in pork worm disease?
 - A. dyspeptic syndrome
 - B. cholestatic syndrome
 - C. general toxic syndrome
 - D. meningeal syndrome
 - E. respiratory syndrome
3. What is the epidemiology of cysticercosis?
 - A. the infection is an endogenic (autoinvasion)
 - B. the infection is an exogenic
 - C. the human is the definitive host
 - D. the human is an intermediate host
 - E. the pigs are an intermediate host
4. What methods are used for diagnostics of cysticercosis?
 - A. ophthalmoscopy
 - B. biochemistry methods
 - C. computed tomography
 - D. roentgenograms
 - E. intracutaneous test
5. What is epidemiology of fascioliasis?
 - A. It is anthroponosis
 - B. It is zoonosis
 - C. The definitive host is human and cattle
 - D. The intermediate hosts are the pigs
 - E. The intermediate hosts are mollusks
6. The invasion of the human with *Dyphyllobotrium latum* is possible in use into the food:
 - A. fresh water fishes
 - B. sea fishes
 - C. pork
 - D. beef
 - E. milk
7. What is the duration of the life of the adult forms in echinococcosis ?
 - A. It is continued from 6 months till 1 year
 - B. It is continued till 1 month
 - C. It is continued from 1 year till 3 years
 - D. It is continued more than 3 years
 - E. It is continued 7 days
8. What is epidemiology of hymenolepiasis?
 - A. It is peroral helminthiasis
 - B. It is percutaneous helminthiasis
 - C. It is contagious helminthiasis

- D. It is transmissible helminthiasis
- E. It is especially dangerous disease
- 9. What is the possible localization of hydatid cyst?
 - A. liver
 - B. lungs
 - C. brain
 - D. ovaries
 - E. large intestine
- 10. What treatment should be administered in pork tapeworm?
 - A. vermitin (phenasalum; Niclosamidum)
 - B. decaris (levamysol)
 - C. mebendazol
 - D. Filicis maris acterium
 - E. Chloxil
- 11. What is the epidemiology of beef worm disease?
 - A. the source of infection is a human
 - B. the intermediate hosts are pigs, dogs, cats
 - C. the intermediate hosts is cattle
 - D. *the definitive host is human*
 - E. *the definitive hosts are rodents*
- 12. What are the possible complications of beef worm disease?
 - A. Intestinal obstruction
 - B. acute appendicitis
 - C. hepatic encephalopathy
 - D. anaphylactic shock
 - E. acute pancreatitis, cholecystitis
- 13. The next remedies are used for treatment of beef worm disease?
 - A. vermoz (mebendazol)
 - B. fenasal
 - C. extractum Filicis maris acterium
 - D. broad spectrum antibiotics
 - E. praziquantel
- 14. What is epidemiology of beef worm disease?
 - A. It is anthroponosis
 - B. It is peroral biohelminths
 - C. It is zoonosis with natural foci
 - D. The definitive host is a human
 - E. The intermediate hosts are pigs and dogs
- 15. What is etiology of opisthorchiasis?
 - A. Fasciola hepatica
 - B. Opisthorchis felineus
 - C. Clonorchis sinensis
 - D. Trichocephalus trichiuris
 - E. Enterobius vermicularis
- 16. What are the factors of the transmission in opisthorchiasis?
 - A. The pork without sufficient thermal processing
 - B. fresh fishes
 - C. the little salty fish
 - D. insufficiently processing meat of the cattle
 - E. milk
- 17. What is etiology of hymenolepiasis?
 - A. Fasciola hepatica
 - B. Strongyloides stercoralis

- C. Hymenolepis nana
- D. Ascaris lumbricoides
- E. Opisthorchis felinus
- 18. The adult parasites of echinococcosis in the small intestine:
 - A. of the dogs
 - B. of the human
 - C. of the rodents
 - D. of fishes
 - E. mammals
- 19. What are the possible complications of echinococcosis?
 - A. anaphylactic shock
 - B. dehydrative shock
 - C. suppuration of the cyst (abscesses)
 - D. peritonitis
 - E. intestinal hemorrhage
- 20. What principal method are used for the laboratory diagnostics of diphylobothriasis?
 - A. ovoscopy
 - B. serological method
 - C. biological method
 - D. ultra-sound diagnostics
 - E. skin-allergic test

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6. www.bundesärztekammer.de– German Medical Association
7. <https://library.odmu.edu.ua/catalog/>- Electronic catalog

Topic: " Intestinal yersiniosis. Pseudotuberculosis "

The **aim** is improvement of students' knowledge about etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis; formation of professional skills in making of the plan of examination (laboratory and instrumental), a complex plan of the treatment of the patient and the necessary preventive measures.

Basic concepts: intestinal yersiniosis, pseudotuberculosis.

Plan

1. Theoretical questions:

1. Clinical classification of intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis.
2. Factors of pathogenicity of intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis.
3. The main clinical syndromes in intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis.
4. Specific diagnosis of intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis.
5. Specify the basis there are etiotropic drugs for the treatment of intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis.
6. What a drug are you used for pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy of intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis?
7. Intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis prevention methods.

Questions for self-control:

1. What is definition of intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis?
2. What are etiology and epidemiology of intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis?
3. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis?
4. What are the main clinical manifestations of intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis?
5. What complications are possible with intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis?
6. What is the method of specific diagnosis of intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis?
7. What drugs are used to treat intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis?
8. What are prevention measures of intestinal yersiniosis and pseudotuberculosis?

Approximate tasks for processing the theoretical material: study of basic and additional literature, lecture notes, methodological developments, recommendations and instructions of the Ministry of Health and WHO, writing essays.

2. Practical work:

1. Compile a differential-diagnostic table of clinical manifestations and diagnosis of giardiasis.
 2. Make a treatment-prophylactic table with giardiasis.

3. Test tasks for self-control:

- 1) The main way of penetration of the causative agent of yersiniosis into the human body are:
 - A. Household
 - B. Sexual
 - C. Water
 - D. Food
 - E. Insect bite
- 2) Name the variants of the abdominal form of yersiniosis:
 - A. Appendicitis
 - B. Mesadenitis
 - C. Ulcerative colitis
 - D. Ileitis
 - E. Intestinal bleeding

3) Methods laboratory diagnostics Yersiniosis are:

- A. ELISA
- B. Coproculture
- C. Allergological
- D. RFLP in dynamics
- E. Biological

4) The main factors of pathogenicity of the causative agent of yersiniosis .

- A. Adhesion, colonization, penetration
- B. Exotoxin
- C. Endotoxin
- D. Capsule formation
- E. Intracellular parasites

6) Name the surgical complications of pseudotuberculosis:

- A. Shock
- B. Perforation of the intestinal wall
- C. Peritonitis
- D. Myocarditis
- E. Appendicitis

7) Variants of secondary focal forms of yersiniosis are:

- A. Pyelonephritis
- B. Crohn's disease
- C. Rheumatoid arthritis
- D. Meningoencephalitis
- E. Mesadenitis.

4. Individual tasks for applicant of higher education on the topic: applicants of higher education are offered a choice of individual tasks, in the form of writing: an abstract work, drawing up thematic schemes, algorithms or tables in accordance with the subject of the lesson.

5. List of recommended literature:

Main:

- 3. Infectious diseases: Підручник для мед. ун-тів, інст., акад. Затверджено МОЗ і МОЗ / Голубовська О.А., Андрейчин М.А., Шкурба А.В.; за ред. О.А. Голубовської. К.: ВСВ «Медицина», 2018. –с. 339-358
- 4. CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel \ Edited by Brunette Gary Wkozarsky Phyllis. Oxford University Press, 2017. 704 pp.

Additional:

- 4. Harrison's Principles of internal medicine. 19th edition /edited by Anthony S. Fauci, Dennis L Kasper, Dan L. Longo [et al]. – New York. - 2017. – P. 876-898.
- 5. Comprehensive Textbook of Infectious Disease : M. I. Sahadulla, S. A. Udman. – 2nd edition. Jaypee Brothers, Medical Publishers Pvt. Limited, 2019 – 835 p.
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- 13. www.bundesaerztekammer.de– German Medical Association
- 14. <https://library.odmu.edu.ua/catalog/>- Electronic catalog

Topic:" Differential diagnosis of diseases with syndrome of jaundice. Clinical and pathophysiological characteristics of jaundice: hemolytic, hepatic, mechanical. Clinical and laboratory syndromes: cytolysis, cholestasis, mesenchymal-inflammatory."

The **aim** is improvement of students' knowledge about etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of infections with syndrome of jaundice; formation of professional skills in making of the plan of examination (laboratory and instrumental), a complex plan of the treatment of the patient and the necessary preventive measures.

Basic concepts:

Syndrome of jaundice, hemolytic jaundice, hepatic jaundice, mechanical jaundice.

Plan

1. Theoretical questions:

1. General characteristics of jaundice.
2. Morphology, biological properties of causative agents of jaundice.
3. Pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of jaundice.
4. Rules for selecting material for laboratory research. Laboratory diagnosis of jaundice.
5. Specific prevention and treatment of jaundice.

Questions for self-control:

1. What is definition of jaundice?
2. What are etiology and epidemiology of the diseases with syndrome of jaundice?
3. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of diseases with syndrome of jaundice?
4. What are the main clinical manifestations of diseases with syndrome of jaundice?
5. What complications are possible with diseases with syndrome of jaundice?
6. What is the method of specific diagnosis of diseases with syndrome of jaundice?
7. What drugs are used to treat diseases with syndrome of jaundice?
8. What are prevention measures of diseases with syndrome of jaundice?

Approximate tasks for processing the theoretical material: study of basic and additional literature, lecture notes, methodological developments, recommendations and instructions of the Ministry of Health and WHO, writing essays.

2. Practical work:

1. Compile a differential-diagnostic table of differences in clinical manifestations and diagnosis of manifestations of diseases with syndrome of jaundice?
2. Compile a therapeutic and preventive table for diseases with syndrome of jaundice?

3. Test tasks for self-control:

1. Who is a source of infection in hepatitis B?
 - A. sick person
 - B. wild animals
 - C. sick person, agricultural animals
 - D. environment
 - E. contaminated food
2. What is the risk group in hepatitis B (excepting)?
 - A. Blood recipients
 - B. Patients with chronic disease of digestive system
 - C. Surgeons
 - D. Hemophiliacs
 - E. Homosexuals
3. What are the routes of the transmission in hepatitis B?

- A. sexual, transfusional, transplacental
- B. contact, air-drop, wound
- C. fecal-oral, contact, air-drop
- D. transmissible, transplacental, sexual
- E. air-drop, vertical, food

4. What are the factors of the transmission in hepatitis B?

- A. blood
- B. water
- C. bile
- D. food
- E. saliva

5. What is more dangerous from living condition to transmission of hepatitis B?

- A. using of the common dishes
- B. using of the common soap
- C. using of the common tooth-brush
- D. using of the common towels
- E. using of the common linen

6. What is the causative agent of hepatitis B?

- A. Mycoplasma
- B. RNA contained virus
- C. Vibrio El-Tor
- D. DNA contained Virus
- E. Corynebacterium

7. What is the duration of the acute hepatitis B?

- A. up to 2 months
- B. up to 3 months
- C. up to 4 months
- D. up to 5 months
- E. up to 6 months

8. What is the duration of the incubation period in hepatitis B?

- A. up to 1,5-6 months
- B. up to 14-50 days
- C. up to some years
- D. up to 9 months
- E. up to 21 days

9. What is the medium duration of preicteric period in hepatitis B?

- A. from 3 days to 3 weeks
- B. up to 4 weeks and more
- C. up to 1,5 months
- D. up to 3 month
- E. up to 6 month

10. What is main biochemical index in diagnostics of acute hepatic insufficiency?

- A. alkaline phosphatase
- B. prothrombin index
- C. amylase
- D. tymol test
- E. general bilirubin

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

Topic:" The differential diagnosis of the diseases with respiratory syndrome "

The **aim** is improvement of students' knowledge about etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of infections with respiratory syndrome; formation of professional skills in making of the plan of examination (laboratory and instrumental), a complex plan of the treatment of the patient and the necessary preventive measures.

Basic concepts: respiratory syndrome.

Plan

1. Theoretical questions:

1. General characteristics of respiratory syndrome.
2. Morphology, biological properties of causative agents of respiratory syndrome.
3. Pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of respiratory syndrome.
4. Rules for selecting material for laboratory research. Laboratory diagnosis of respiratory syndrome.
5. Specific prevention and treatment of respiratory syndrome.

Questions for self-control:

1. What is definition of jaundice?
2. What are etiology and epidemiology of the diseases with respiratory syndrome?
3. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of diseases with respiratory syndrome?
4. What are the main clinical manifestations of diseases with respiratory syndrome?
5. What complications are possible with diseases with respiratory syndrome?
6. What is the method of specific diagnosis of diseases with respiratory syndrome?
7. What drugs are used to treat diseases with respiratory syndrome?
8. What are prevention measures of diseases with respiratory syndrome?

Approximate tasks for processing the theoretical material: study of basic and additional literature, lecture notes, methodological developments, recommendations and instructions of the Ministry of Health and WHO, writing essays.

2. Practical work:

1. Compile a differential-diagnostic table of differences in clinical manifestations and diagnosis of manifestations of diseases with respiratory syndrome?
2. Compile a therapeutic and preventive table for diseases with respiratory syndrome?

3. Test tasks for self-control:

- 1) A source of infection in influenza
 - A. Rodents
 - B. Birds
 - C. Domestic animals
 - D. Sick men
 - E. Cats, dogs
- 2) Duration of a fever's period in influenza
 - A. 1-6 days
 - B. 7-14 days
 - C. 20-25 days
 - D. 12-24 hours
- 3) Infectious agent in influenza
 - A. Epstein-Barr virus
 - B. Viruses A, B, C
 - C. Enteroviruses (Coxsackievirus and ECHO)

- D. Rickettsia
- E. Arboviruses
- 4) Incubational period in meningococcal infection
 - A. A few hours – 10 days
 - B. 12-14 days
 - C. 1 month
 - D. 45-180 days
 - E. 1-2 months
- 5) Normal cytosis of cerebrospinal fluid
 - A. 100-200 in 1 mcl
 - B. 12000 – 30000 in 1 mcl
 - C. 8-10 in 1 mcl
 - D. 20-40 in 1 mcl
 - E. 50-100 in 1 mcl
- 6) Main factor of pathogenesis in fulminate form of meningococemia
 - A. Anaphylactic shock
 - B. Edema and swelling of brain
 - C. Cardio-vascular insufficiency
 - D. Infective-toxic shock
 - E. Dehydration with loss of Na⁺, K⁺
- 7) Localization of pathanatomy changes in meningitis
 - A. Capillaries of internal organs
 - B. Meninx vasculosa and arachnoid
 - C. Gray substance of brain
 - D. Hypotalamo-hypophysial-adrenal system
 - E. Epithelium of upper respiratory ways
- 8) Mechanism of transmission in meningococcal infection
 - A. Air-droplet and alimentary
 - B. Air-droplet
 - C. Parenteral
 - D. Contact-condition
 - E. Air-droplet and parenteral
- 9) Season in meningococcal infection
 - A. Winter-spring
 - B. Spring-summer
 - C. Summer-autumn
 - D. Autumn-winter
 - E. Summer
- 10) Incubational period in meningococcal infection
 - A. From 6 to 24 hours
 - B. 1-2 months
 - C. From 5 to 20 days
 - D. From 1 to 6 months
 - E. 2-3 hours

4. Individual tasks for applicant of higher education on the topic: applicants of higher education are offered a choice of individual tasks, in the form of writing: an abstract work, drawing up thematic schemes, algorithms or tables in accordance with the subject of the lesson.

5. List of recommended literature:

Main:

1. Infectious diseases: Підручник для мед. ун-тів, інст., акад. Затверджено МОН і МОЗ / Голубовська О.А., Андрейчин М.А., Шкурба А.В.; за ред. О.А. Голубовської. К.: ВСВ «Медицина», 2018. –с. 339-358

2. CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel \ Edited by Brunette Gary Wkozarsky Phyllis. Oxford University Press, 2017. 704 pp.

Additional:

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

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3. www.dec.gov.ua/mtd/home/- State Expert Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine
4. <http://bma.org.uk>– British Medical Association
5. www.gmc-uk.org- General Medical Council (GMC)
6. www.bundesarztekkammer.de– German Medical Association
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Topic:" The differential diagnosis of the diseases with respiratory syndrome "

The **aim** is improvement of students' knowledge about etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of infections with respiratory syndrome; formation of professional skills in making of the plan of examination (laboratory and instrumental), a complex plan of the treatment of the patient and the necessary preventive measures.

Basic concepts: respiratory syndrome.

Plan

1. Theoretical questions:

6. General characteristics of respiratory syndrome.
7. Morphology, biological properties of causative agents of respiratory syndrome.
8. Pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of respiratory syndrome.
9. Rules for selecting material for laboratory research. Laboratory diagnosis of respiratory syndrome.
10. Specific prevention and treatment of respiratory syndrome.

Questions for self-control:

9. What is definition of jaundice?
10. What are etiology and epidemiology of the diseases with respiratory syndrome?
11. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of diseases with respiratory syndrome?
12. What are the main clinical manifestations of diseases with respiratory syndrome?
13. What complications are possible with diseases with respiratory syndrome?
14. What is the method of specific diagnosis of diseases with respiratory syndrome?
15. What drugs are used to treat diseases with respiratory syndrome?
16. What are prevention measures of diseases with respiratory syndrome?

Approximate tasks for processing the theoretical material: study of basic and additional literature, lecture notes, methodological developments, recommendations and instructions of the Ministry of Health and WHO, writing essays.

2. Practical work:

3. Compile a differential-diagnostic table of differences in clinical manifestations and diagnosis of manifestations of diseases with respiratory syndrome?
4. Compile a therapeutic and preventive table for diseases with respiratory syndrome?

3. Test tasks for self-control:

- 1) A source of infection in influenza
 - F. Rodents
 - G. Birds
 - H. Domestic animals
 - I. Sick men
 - J. Cats, dogs
- 2) Duration of a fever's period in influenza
 - E. 1-6 days
 - F. 7-14 days
 - G. 20-25 days
 - H. 12-24 hours
- 3) Infectious agent in influenza
 - F. Epstein-Barr virus
 - G. Viruses A, B, C
 - H. Enteroviruses (Coxsackievirus and ECHO)

- I. Rickettsia
- J. Arboviruses
- 4) Incubational period in meningococcal infection
- F. A few hours – 10 days
- G. 12-14 days
- H. 1 month
- I. 45-180 days
- J. 1-2 months
- 5) Normal cytosis of cerebrospinal fluid
- F. 100-200 in 1 mcl
- G. 12000 – 30000 in 1 mcl
- H. 8-10 in 1 mcl
- I. 20-40 in 1 mcl
- J. 50-100 in 1 mcl
- 6) Main factor of pathogenesis in fulminate form of meningococemia
- F. Anaphylactic shock
- G. Edema and swelling of brain
- H. Cardio-vascular insufficiency
- I. Infective-toxic shock
- J. Dehydration with loss of Na⁺, K⁺
- 11) Localization of pathanatomy changes in meningitis
- F. Capillaries of internal organs
- G. Meninx vasculosa and arachnoid
- H. Gray substance of brain
- I. Hypotalamo-hypophysial-adrenal system
- J. Epithelium of upper respiratory ways
- 12) Mechanism of transmission in meningococcal infection
- F. Air-droplet and alimentary
- G. Air-droplet
- H. Parenteral
- I. Contact-condition
- J. Air-droplet and parenteral
- 13) Season in meningococcal infection
- F. Winter-spring
- G. Spring-summer
- H. Summer-autumn
- I. Autumn-winter
- J. Summer
- 14) Incubational period in meningococcal infection
- F. From 6 to 24 hours
- G. 1-2 months
- H. From 5 to 20 days
- I. From 1 to 6 months
- J. 2-3 hours

4. Individual tasks for applicant of higher education on the topic: applicants of higher education are offered a choice of individual tasks, in the form of writing: an abstract work, drawing up thematic schemes, algorithms or tables in accordance with the subject of the lesson.

5. List of recommended literature:

Main:

3. Infectious diseases: Підручник для мед. ун-тів, інст., акад. Затверджено МОН і МОЗ / Голубовська О.А., Андрейчин М.А., Шкурба А.В.; за ред. О.А. Голубовської. К.: ВСВ «Медицина», 2018. –с. 339-358

4. CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel \ Edited by Brunette Gary Wkozarsky Phyllis. Oxford University Press, 2017. 704 pp.

Additional:

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

Electronic information resources:

8. www.who.int- World Health Organization
9. www.ama-assn.org–American Medical Association /American Medical Association
10. www.dec.gov.ua/mtd/home/- State Expert Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine
11. <http://bma.org.uk>– British Medical Association
12. www.gmc-uk.org- General Medical Council (GMC)
13. www.bundesarztekkammer.de– German Medical Association
14. <https://library.odmu.edu.ua/catalog/>- Electronic catalog

Topic: " Infectious mononucleosis "

The aim is improvement of the knowledge of applicant of higher education about infectious mononucleosis. Classification, course, treatment. Diagnosis and prevention of infectious mononucleosis.

Basic concepts: infectious mononucleosis.

Plan

1. Theoretical questions:

1. Clinical classification of herpetic infection.
2. Factors of pathogenicity of herpetic infection.
3. The main clinical syndromes in herpetic infection.
4. Specific diagnosis of herpetic infection.
5. Specify the basis there are etiotropic drugs for the treatment of herpetic infection.
6. What a drug are you used for pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy of herpetic infection?
7. Giardiasis prevention methods.

Questions for self-control:

1. What is definition of infectious mononucleosis?
2. What is the relevance of infectious mononucleosis at the current stage?
3. What are etiology and epidemiology of infectious mononucleosis?
4. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of infectious mononucleosis?
5. What are the main clinical manifestations of infectious mononucleosis?
6. What complications are possible with infectious mononucleosis?
7. What is the method of specific diagnosis of infectious mononucleosis?
8. What drugs are used to treat infectious mononucleosis?
9. What are prevention measures of infectious mononucleosis?

Approximate tasks for processing the theoretical material: study of basic and additional literature, lecture notes, methodological developments, recommendations and instructions of the Ministry of Health and WHO, writing essays.

Practical work:

1. Compile a differential-diagnostic table of differences in clinical manifestations and diagnosis of infectious mononucleosis
2. Compile a treatment-prophylactic table at infectious mononucleosis

3. Test tasks for self-control:

- 1) Specific methods of infectious mononucleosis diagnostics is:
 - A. Bacteriological
 - B. Virological
 - C. Molecular-biological
 - D. Serological
 - E. Biological
- 2) Complications of infectious mononucleosis are:
 - A. Myocarditis
 - B. Pneumonia
 - C. Nephros -nephritis
 - D. The nervous system lesions
 - E. Paratonsillar abscess
- 3) What drug is used for specific treatment of infectious mononucleosis?

- A. azithromycin
- B. penicillin
- C. zidovudin
- D. salin solution
- E. ethiothropic treatment is absent

4) What clinical manifestations are characterized for chronic form of toxoplasmosis?

- A. Meningitis
- B. Hepatosplenomegaly
- C. Dyplopia
- D. Pains in epigastrium
- E. Meteorism

4. Individual tasks for applicant of higher education on the topic: applicants of higher education are offered a choice of individual tasks, in the form of writing: an abstract work, drawing up thematic schemes, algorithms or tables in accordance with the subject of the lesson.

5. List of recommended literature:

Main:

1. Infectious diseases: Підручник для мед. ун-тів, інст., акад. Затверджено МОН і МОЗ / Голубовська О.А., Андрейчин М.А., Шкурба А.В.; за ред. О.А. Голубоської. К.: ВСВ «Медицина», 2018. –с. 339-358
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2. Comprehensive Textbook of Infectious Disease : M. I. Sahadulla, S. A. Udman. – 2rd edition. Jaypee Brothers, Medical Publishers Pvt. Limited, 2019 – 835 p.
3. Recognition and diagnosis of infectious diseases / Посібник для англomовних студентів медичних вузів. М. Kryzhanska, O. Zubach, O. Vorozhbyt // – Львів: ЛНМУ, 2018. – 95 с.

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Topic: " Differential diagnosis of infectious diseases with meningeal syndrome. Meningeal syndrome in infectious (meningococcal meningitis, viral serous meningitis, etc.) "

The **aim** is improvement of students' knowledge about etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of infections with meningeal syndrome; formation of professional skills in making of the plan of examination (laboratory and instrumental), a complex plan of the treatment of the patient and the necessary preventive measures.

Basic concepts: meningeal syndrome.

Plan

1. Theoretical questions:

1. General characteristics of meningeal syndrome.
2. Morphology, biological properties of causative agents of meningeal syndrome.
3. Pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of meningeal syndrome.
4. Rules for selecting material for laboratory research. Laboratory diagnosis of meningeal syndrome.
5. Specific prevention and treatment of meningeal syndrome.

Questions for self-control:

1. What is definition of meningitis?
2. What are etiology and epidemiology of the diseases with meningeal syndrome?
3. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of diseases with meningeal syndrome?
4. What are the main clinical manifestations of diseases with meningeal syndrome?
5. What complications are possible with diseases with meningeal syndrome?
6. What is the method of specific diagnosis of diseases with meningeal syndrome?
7. What drugs are used to treat diseases with meningeal syndrome?
8. What are prevention measures of diseases with meningeal syndrome?

Approximate tasks for processing the theoretical material: study of basic and additional literature, lecture notes, methodological developments, recommendations and instructions of the Ministry of Health and WHO, writing essays.

2. Practical work:

5. Compile a differential-diagnostic table of differences in clinical manifestations and diagnosis of manifestations of diseases with meningeal syndrome?
6. Compile a therapeutic and preventive table for diseases with meningeal syndrome?

3. Test tasks for self-control:

- 1) The causative agent of meningococcal nasopharyngitis is:
 - A. C. diphtheriae
 - B. S. typhi
 - C. Y. pestis
 - D. Cl. botulinum
 - E. N. Meningitidis
- 2) Meningococcal nasopharyngitis is:
 - A. anthroponosis
 - B. zoonosis
 - C. sapronosi
 - D. anthropozoonosis
 - E. anthroposapronosis
- 3) Acute nasopharyngitis is characterized by the following clinical manifestations, EXCEPT FOR:
 - A. hyperemia of the tonsils
 - B. hyperemia of the soft palate and arches

- C. hyperemia and granularity of the pharynx posterior wall
 - D. mucopurulent discharge
 - E. sharp unilateral edema of the tissues with displacement of the uvula to the opposite side
- 4) The mechanism of transmission of meningococcal nasopharyngitis is:
- A. fecal-oral
 - B. aerogenic
 - C. transmissive
 - D. sexual
 - E. parenteral
- 5) The source of infection in meningococcal infection is:
- A. a sick person and bacteriocarrier
 - B. pets and birds
 - C. wild animals and rodents
 - D. birds and rodents
 - E. a sick person and rodents
- 6) What is the basic method of specific diagnostics of meningococcal infection?
- A. instrumental
 - B. serological
 - C. virological
 - D. bacteriological
 - E. biological
- 7) Meningococcal nasopharyngitis is related to the group of:
- A. Intestinal infections
 - B. Infections of the respiratory tracts
 - C. Blood infections
 - D. Infections of the integument
 - E. Infections with multiple mechanisms of transmission
- 8) Meningococcal infection is:
- A. anthroponosis
 - B. zoonosis
 - C. sapronosi
 - D. anthropozoonosis
 - E. anthroposapronosis
- 9) The causative agent of meningococcal nasopharyngitis is related to the species:
- A. corynebacteriae
 - B. salmonella
 - C. neisseria
 - D. yersinia
 - E. adenoviridae
- 10) Meningococcal nasopharyngitis is the form of meningococcal infection:
- A. localized
 - B. generalized
 - C. mixed
 - D. Rare
 - E. atypical

4. Individual tasks for applicant of higher education on the topic: applicants of higher education are offered a choice of individual tasks, in the form of writing: an abstract work, drawing up thematic schemes, algorithms or tables in accordance with the subject of the lesson.

5. List of recommended literature:

Main:

1. Infectious diseases: Підручник для мед. ун-тів, інст., акад. Затверджено МОН і МОЗ / Голубовська О.А., Андрейчин М.А., Шкурба А.В.; за ред. О.А. Голубоської. К.: ВСВ

«Медицина», 2018. –с. 339-358

2. CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel \ Edited by Brunette Gary WKOzarsky Phyllis. Oxford University Press, 2017. 704 pp.

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3. Recognition and diagnosis of infectious diseases / Посібник для англомовних студентів медичних вузів. М. Kryzhanska, O. Zubach, O. Vorozhbyt // – Львів: ЛНМУ, 2018. – 95 с.

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7. <https://library.odmu.edu.ua/catalog/>- Electronic catalog

Topic: " Tick and Japanese encephalitis"

The **aim** is improvement of the knowledge of applicant of higher education about the general characteristics of Tick and Japanese encephalitis.

Basic concepts: Tick and Japanese encephalitis.

Plan

1. Theoretical questions:

1. Clinical classification of Tick and Japanese encephalitis.
2. Factors of pathogenicity of Tick and Japanese encephalitis.
3. The main clinical syndromes in Tick and Japanese encephalitis.
4. Specific diagnosis of Tick and Japanese encephalitis.
5. Specify the basisthere are etiotropic drugs for the treatment of Tick and Japanese encephalitis.
6. Drugs for pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy of Tick and Japanese encephalitis?
7. Prevention of Tick and Japanese encephalitis.

Questions for self-control:

1. What is definition of Tick and Japanese encephalitis?
2. What are etiology and epidemiology of Tick and Japanese encephalitis?
3. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of Tick and Japanese encephalitis?
4. What are the main clinical manifestations of Tick and Japanese encephalitis?
5. What complications are possible with Tick and Japanese encephalitis?
6. What is the method of specific diagnosis of Tick and Japanese encephalitis?
7. What drugs are used to treat Tick and Japanese encephalitis?
8. What are prevention measures of Tick and Japanese encephalitis?

Approximate tasks for processing the theoretical material: study of basic and additional literature, lecture notes, methodological developments, recommendations and instructions of the Ministry of Health and WHO, writing essays.

Practical work:

1. Compile a differential-diagnostic table of differences in clinical manifestations and diagnosis of Tick and Japanese encephalitis
2. Compile a treatment-prophylactic table at Tick and Japanese encephalitis

3. Test tasks for self-control:

- 1) With what diseases it is possible to carry out differential diagnosis of tick-borne encephalitis:
 - A. Leptospirosis, Lyme disease.
 - B. Shigellosis.
 - C. Lyme disease.
 - D. Brill's disease.
 - E. Viral hepatitis.
- 2) Carrier of tick-borne encephalitis virus:
 - A. Mosquitoes.
 - B. Fleas.
 - C. Ixodes mites.
 - D. Lice.
 - E. Red-headed mites.
- 3) Choose drugs for the etiotropic treatment of tick-borne encephalitis:
 - A. Penicillin.
 - B. Specific gamma - globulin.
 - C. Ribavirin.
 - D. Etiotropic treatment is not performed.

E. Meronem.

4) Tick-borne encephalitis has the following clinical manifestations in addition to:

A. Acute onset.

B. Focal neurological symptoms.

C. Intoxication syndrome.

D. Delay of a chair.

E. Diarrhea.

5) Specify the main source of infection in tick-borne encephalitis:

A. Sick goats.

B. Sick person.

C. Culex mosquitoes.

D. Sick rodents.

E. Sick pigs.

6) To confirm the diagnosis of tick-borne encephalitis is used:

A. Microscopy of a blood smear.

B. PCR.

C. ELISA, RZK, RIGA.

D. Allergy test.

E. Blood culture for sterility and blood culture.

7) Complications of tick-borne encephalitis:

A. Encephalitis, meningitis.

B. Epileptic syndrome, bulbar disorders, asthenic syndrome.

C. Bulbar disorders, paralysis, paresis.

D. Serous meningitis.

E. Asthenic syndrome.

4. Individual tasks for applicant of higher education on the topic: applicants of higher education are offered a choice of individual tasks, in the form of writing: an abstract work, drawing up thematic schemes, algorithms or tables in accordance with the subject of the lesson.

5. List of recommended literature:

Main:

1. Infectious diseases: Підручник для мед. ун-тів, інст., акад. Затверджено МОН і МОЗ / Голубовська О.А., Андрейчин М.А., Шкурба А.В.; за ред. О.А. Голубоської. К.: БСВ «Медицина», 2018. –с. 339-358
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2. Comprehensive Textbook of Infectious Disease : M. I. Sahadulla, S. A. Udman. – 2nd edition. Jaypee Brothers, Medical Publishers Pvt. Limited, 2019 – 835 p.
3. Recognition and diagnosis of infectious diseases / Посібник для англomовних студентів медичних вузів. М. Kryzhanska, О. Zubach, О. Vorozhbyt // – Львів: ЛНМУ, 2018. – 95 с.

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Topic:" Differential diagnosis of exanthemas "

The **aim** is improvement the knowledge of applicants of higher education regarding the main diseases of infectious and non-infectious pathology that can occur with exanthems; development of professional skills in taking an anamnesis, interviewing and examining a patient with the preparation of an examination plan and perform differential diagnosis of diseases, making a plan of treatment.

Basic concepts:

exanthema, enanthema - classification, etiological and pathogenetic factors of emergence, morphology, time of manifestation, phasing and metamorphism of rashes. Differential diagnosis of diseases with the manifestation of exanthema.

Plan

1. Theoretical questions:

1. General characteristics of exanthema.
2. Morphology, biological properties of causative agents of exanthema.
3. Pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of exanthema.
4. Rules for selecting material for laboratory research. Laboratory diagnosis of exanthema.
5. Specific prevention and treatment of exanthema.

Questions for self-control:

1. What is definition of exanthema?
2. What are etiology and epidemiology of the diseases with exanthema?
3. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of diseases with exanthema?
4. What are the main clinical manifestations of diseases with exanthema?
5. What complications are possible with diseases with exanthema?
6. What is the method of specific diagnosis of diseases with exanthema?
7. What drugs are used to treat diseases with exanthema?
8. What are prevention measures of diseases with exanthema?

Approximate tasks for processing the theoretical material: study of basic and additional literature, lecture notes, methodological developments, recommendations and instructions of the Ministry of Health and WHO, writing essays.

2. Practical work:

1. Compile a differential-diagnostic table of differences in clinical manifestations and diagnosis of manifestations exanthema.
2. Make a treatment and prevention table according to exanthema.

3. Test tasks for self-control:

- 1) A source of infection in measles
 - A. Rodents
 - B. Birds
 - C. Domestic animals
 - D. Sick men
 - E. Cats, dogs
- 2) Duration of a fever's period in measles
 - A. 1-6 days
 - B. 7-14 days
 - C. 20-25 days
 - D. 12-24 hours
- 3) Infectious agent in rubella

- A. Epstein-Barr virus
- B. Togaviridae
- C. Enteroviruses (Coxsackievirus and ECHO)
- D. Rickettsia
- E. Arboviruses
- 4) Incubational period in rubella
 - A. A few hours – 10 days
 - B. 12-14 days
 - C. 1 month
 - D. 45-180 days
 - E. 1-2 months
- 5) Localization of pathanatomy changes in meningitis
 - A. Capillaries of internal organs
 - B. Meninx vasculosa and arachnoid
 - C. Gray substance of brain
 - D. Hypotalamo-hypophysial-adrenal system
 - E. Epithelium of upper respiratory ways
- 8) Mechanism of transmission in measles
 - A. Air-droplet and alimentary
 - B. Air-droplet
 - C. Parenteral
 - D. Contact-condition
 - E. Air-droplet and parenteral
- 9) Source of infection in rubella
 - A. Birds
 - B. Rodents
 - C. Sick domestic animals
 - D. Sick man and sick animals
 - E. Sick man and bacteriocarriers
- 10) Etiology of infectious mononucleosis
 - A. RNA-virus from group of Enteroviruses
 - B. Arboviruses
 - C. Rickettsia Prowazekii
 - D. Epstein-Barr virus
 - E. Salmonella

4. Individual tasks for applicant of higher education on the topic: applicants of higher education are offered a choice of individual tasks, in the form of writing: an abstract work, drawing up thematic schemes, algorithms or tables in accordance with the subject of the lesson.

5. List of recommended literature:

Main:

1. Infectious diseases: Підручник для мед. ун-тів, інст., акад. Затверджено МОН і МОЗ / Голубовська О.А., Андрейчин М.А., Шкурба А.В.; за ред. О.А. Голубоської. К.: ВСВ «Медицина», 2018. —с. 339-358
2. CDC Yellow Book 2018: Health Information for International Travel \ Edited by Brunette Gary W Kozarsky Phyllis. Oxford University Press, 2017. 704 pp.

Additional:

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

Electronic information resources:

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

Topic: "Differential diagnosis of lymphadenopathies"

The **aim** is improvement the knowledge of applicants of higher education regarding the main diseases of infectious and non-infectious pathology, which can occur with lymphadenopathy; development professional skills in taking an anamnesis, interviewing and examining a patient with the preparation of an examination plan and carrying out differential diagnosis of diseases, making a plan of treatment.

Basic concepts: lymphadenopathy - classification, etiological and pathogenetic factors of occurrence. Differential diagnosis of diseases with manifestation is lymphadenopathy.

Plan

1. Theoretical questions:

- infectious diseases with syndrome of lymphadenopathy;
- noninfectious diseases with syndrome of lymphadenopathy;
- clinical manifestations of lymphadenopathy depending on the localization of the pathological process;
- epidemiological, pathogenetic, clinical and laboratory features of infectious diseases that can be accompanied by lymphadenopathy, their specific diagnosis, doctor's tactics when they are detected or suspected, their complications, principles of treatment and prevention;
- procedure for hospitalization, examination and discharge of the patients;
- differential diagnostic features of lymphadenopathy in infectious and non-infectious pathology;

Questions for self-control:

1. What is definition of lymphadenopathy?
2. What are etiology and epidemiology of the diseases with lymphadenopathy?
3. What are specify the main links of the pathogenesis of diseases with lymphadenopathy?
4. What are the main clinical manifestations of diseases with lymphadenopathy?
5. What complications are possible with diseases with lymphadenopathy?
6. What is the method of specific diagnosis of diseases with lymphadenopathy?
7. What drugs are used to treat diseases with lymphadenopathy?
8. What are prevention measures of diseases with lymphadenopathy?

Approximate tasks for processing the theoretical material: study of basic and additional literature, lecture notes, methodological developments, recommendations and instructions of the Ministry of Health and WHO, writing essays.

2. Practical work:

1. Compile a differential-diagnostic table of differences in clinical manifestations and diagnosis of manifestations of lymphadenopathy.
2. Make a treatment and prevention table according to lymphadenopathy.

3. Test tasks for self-control:

- 1) What is the etiology of HIV-infection?
 - A. Vibrio El-Tor
 - B. Shigella Zonei
 - C. Retrovirus
 - D. Rabdovirus
 - E. Micobacterium aviam
- 2) What is the epidemiology of HIV-infection?
 - A. anthroponosis
 - B. zoonosis
 - C. anthropozoonosis
 - D. sapronosis
 - E. saproozoonosis
- 3) The main factor in the pathogenesis of HIV-infection is:
 - A. damage of intestinal tract;
 - B. damage of respiratory tract;
 - C. damage of immune system;
 - D. damage of skin
 - E. damage of immune and intestinal system
- 4) What is the emergency prophylaxis of HIV-infection?
 - A. medical supervision during week
 - B. erythromycin 0,1 during 3 days протягом 3 днів
 - C. washing the wound by 6% H₂O₂ and 70% alkohol. Azidothemidin on scheme.
 - D. glue the wound by plaster
 - E. washing the wound by 70% alkohol
- 5) What is not the AIDS-associated infection?
 - A. Caposhi's sarcoma
 - B. cryptococcosis
 - C. izosporosis
 - D. dysentery
 - E. lymphoma
- 6) What is the AIDS-associated infection?
 - A. pneumocyst's pneumonia
 - B. viral hepatitis B
 - C. Caposhi's sarcoma
 - D. lymphoma
 - E. toxoplasmosis
- 7) What is the AIDS-associated infection?
 - A. cryptosporidiosis
 - B. erysipelas
 - C. rabies
 - D. tularemia
 - E. adenoviral infection
- 8) What is the methods of diagnostics of HIV-infection:
 - A. Sternal punction
 - B. Blood count
 - C. X-ray investigation
 - D. ELISA
 - E. cerebrospinal puncture
- 9) What drug is used for treatment of HIV-infection?
 - A. azithromycin
 - B. penicillin
 - C. zidovudin
 - D. salin solution

E. furadonin

10) What method prophylaxis is used of HIV-infection?

A. vaccine

B. serum

C. immunoglobulin

D. specific prophylaxis is absent

E. penicillin

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Electronic information resources:

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3. www.dec.gov.ua/mtd/home/- State Expert Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine
4. <http://bma.org.uk>– British Medical Association
5. www.gmc-uk.org- General Medical Council (GMC)
6. www.bundesärztekammer.de– German Medical Association
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