MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE

ODESSA NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

Department of infectious diseases with a course of dermatovenereology

APPROVED
Vice-Rector for Scientific and Pedagogical Work

Eduard BURYACHKIVSKYI

September 1, 2025

WORK PROGRAM OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE CHILDREN`S INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Level of higher education: second (master's)

Field of knowledge: 22 'Health Care'

Speciality: 222 'Medicine'

Educational and professional programme: Medicine

2025

The work programme is based on the educational and professional programme 'Medicine' for training specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 222 "Medicine" in the field of knowledge 22 'Health Care', approved by the Academic Council of ONMedU (Minutes No. 10 of 27 June 2024) and the educational and professional programme 'Medicine' for training specialists of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty I 2 "Medicine" in the field of knowledge I 'Health Care and Social Security', approved by the Academic Council of ONMedU (Minutes No. 10 of 26 June 2025).

Developers:
Head of the Department, MD, professor Chaban T.V.
Associate professors: candidate of medical science Movlyanova N.V.
Assistant Verba N.V.

The work program was approved at the meeting of the Department of Infectious Diseases
The work programme was approved at a meeting of the department of infectious diseases with a course of dermatolovenereology.
Minutes No. 1 dated August 29, 2025.

Head of the department _____ Tetiana CHABAN

Agreed with the EPP Guarantor _____ Valeriia MARICHEREDA

Approved by the subject cycle methodical commission on therapeutic disciplines of ONMedU
Minutes No. 1dated 08/28/2025.

Chairman of the subject cycle methodical commission
for therapeutic disciplines of ONMedU _____ Maryna MELNYCHENKO

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the department _____
Minutes No. ___ dated "_____" _____ 20__

Head of Department _____ _____
(signature) (Name SURNAME)

Reviewed and approved at the meeting of the department _____
Minutes No. ___ dated "___" _____ 20__

Head of Department _____ _____
(signature) (Name SURNAME)

1. Description of the discipline:

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, specialty, specialization, level of higher education	Characteristics of the discipline
Total number: Credits of ECTS: 2 Hours: 60	Field of knowledge 22 «Health care» Specialty 222 «Medicine» Level of higher education second (master's degree)	*Full-time (day) education* *Compulsory discipline*
		Course: 6
		Semester XI - XII
		Lectures (0 hours)
		Seminars (0 hours)
		Practical classes (40 hours)
		Laboratories (0 hours)
		Independent work (20 hours)
		Form of final control – Credit

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

The purpose is Mastery by the student of higher education of knowledge and formation of elements of professional competences in the field of children's infectious diseases, and improvement of skills and competences acquired during the study of previous disciplines.

The tasks of the discipline are the following

1. Formation of skills and abilities in diagnosis, differential diagnosis of the most common infectious diseases in children, syndromes that occur with these diseases and emergency conditions that may arise during the disease.
2. Improving the skills of substantiating and establishing a clinical diagnosis according to the classification of diseases, drawing up a plan for additional laboratory and instrumental examination.
3. Mastering the ability to determine treatment tactics, providing emergency care and prevention of the most common infectious diseases in children.

The process of studying the discipline is aimed at forming elements of following competencies:

- *General competencies:*

GC1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
GC 3. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations
GC 4. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
GC 5. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation
GC 6. Ability to make reasonable decisions
GC 7. Ability to work in a team
GC 8. Ability to interpersonal interaction
GC 10. Ability to use information and communication technologies
GC 11. Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources
GC12 Determination and persistence in relation to assigned tasks and assumed responsibili GC14 The ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to be aware of the

values of a public (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person and a citizen in Ukraine
GC15 The ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technologies, to use various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and leading a healthy lifestyle
GC16 Ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of performed works
GC 17. Ability to evaluate and ensure the quality of the work performed.

- *Special competencies are:*

SC1. Skills of communication and clinical examination of a patient with an infectious disease.
SC 2. Ability to determine the list of necessary clinical and laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.
SC 3. Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of an infectious disease.
SC4 The ability to determine the necessary work and rest regime in the treatment and prevention of diseases
SC 5. Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases.
SC 6. Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment and prevention of infectious diseases.
SC 7. Ability to diagnose emergency conditions in infectious diseases
SC 8. Ability to determine tactics and provide emergency medical care for infectious diseases
SC 10. Ability to perform medical manipulations
SC 11. 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 , hygienic and preventive measures
SC 14. Ability to plan and carry out preventive and anti-epidemic measures regarding infectious diseases
SC15 The ability to conduct a work capacity examination
SC 16. Ability to assess and ensure the quality of work performed
SC17 The ability to assess the impact of the environment, socio-economic and biological determinants on the state of health of an individual, family, population
SC20 The ability to conduct epidemiological and medical statistical studies of population health; processing of social, economic and medical information
SC23 The ability to develop and implement scientific and applied projects in the field of health care
SC 24. Compliance with ethical principles when working with patients and laboratory animals
SC 25. Adherence to professional and academic integrity, to be responsible for the reliability of the obtained scientific results
SC 26. The ability to determine the management tactics of persons subject to dispensary supervision.

- *Program learning outcomes are:*

PLO 1. 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.

PLO 2. Understanding and knowledge of fundamental and clinical biomedical sciences, at a level sufficient for solving professional tasks in the field of health care.
PLO3 Specialized conceptual knowledge, which 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.
PLO 4. Highlight and identify 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).
PLO 5. Collect complaints, anamnesis of life and diseases, evaluate 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, evaluate information about the diagnosis (according to list 4), taking into account the age of the patient.
PLO 6. Establish a 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 a health care institution (according to list 2).
PLO 7. Prescribe and analyze 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).
PLO 8. Determine the main clinical syndrome or symptom that determines the severity of the victim/injured'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 boundaries), including in conditions of emergency and hostilities, in field conditions, in conditions of lack of information and limited time.
PLO 9. Determine the nature and principles of treatment (conservative, operative) of patients with diseases (according to list 2), taking into account the age of the patient, in the conditions of a health care institution, outside its borders and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in field conditions, on the basis of 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 the standard scheme, be able to justify personalized recommendations under the control of the head physician in the conditions of a medical institution.
PLO 10. Determine the necessary regime 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.
PLO 14. Determine tactics and provide emergency medical care in emergency situations (according to list 3) in limited time conditions according to existing clinical protocols and treatment standards.
PLO16 Form rational medical routes for patients; organize interaction with colleagues in their own and other institutions, organizations and institutions; to apply tools for the promotion of medical services in the market, based on the analysis of the needs of the population, in the conditions of the functioning of the health care institution, its division, in a competitive environment.
PLO 17. Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5) in the conditions of a medical institution, at home or at 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 Determine the state of functioning and limitations of a person's life activity 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 on the basis of 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 To analyze the epidemiological situation and carry out mass and individual, general and local prevention of infectious diseases.
PLO 21. 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 they care about) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.
PLO 29. Plan, organize and carry out measures for the specific prevention of infectious diseases, including in accordance with the National calendar of preventive vaccinations, both mandatory and recommended. Manage vaccine residues, organize additional vaccination campaigns, including immunoprophylaxis measures.
PLO 30. Determine the management tactics of persons subject to dispensary supervision (children, pregnant women, workers whose professions require mandatory dispensary examination).
PLO31 Determine the management tactics of persons suffering from chronic infectious diseases subject to dispensary supervision

As a result of studying the discipline, the student has to

Know: Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention of common diseases in children of different ages. **Be able:**

- Communicate with the child and his parents, collect complaints, life and disease history, vaccination status.

-Conduct clinical examination of children of different ages according to standard methods.

-Analyze the results of laboratory, functional and instrumental studies.

- Carry out differential diagnosis and substantiate the clinical diagnosis.
- Diagnose, determine tactics and provide emergency medical care in emergency situations in children with infectious pathology.

-Determine the character and principles of treatment of sick children on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, observing relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

-Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5) for common infectious diseases in children.

-Maintain medical documentation for common infectious diseases in children.

- Draw up a vaccination schedule for children of the first year of life and other age groups, taking into account indications and contraindications.

3. The content of the educational discipline

Topic 1. Measles, rubella, allergic exanthemas. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Organization of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.

Topic 2. Chickenpox, herpes zoster, herpes simplex. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Organization of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention

Topic 3. Scarlet fever, pseudotuberculosis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.

Topic 4. Features of the course of Lyme disease in children. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Organization of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.

Topic 5. A disease caused by the Coxsackie virus. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.

Topic 6. Diphtheria. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.

Topic 7. Differential diagnosis of diseases with mononucleosis-like syndrome in children: infectious mononucleosis, CMV-infection. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.

Topic 8: Epidemic mumps. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention of the disease.

Topic 9: Lymphadenopathy syndrome in infectious diseases in children. Definition of the concept. Differential diagnosis.

Topic 10. Whooping cough, parapertussis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.

Topic 11. Influenza. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.

Topic 12. ARVI. COVID-19. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications (false croup, etc.). Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.

Topic 13. Differential diagnosis of neuroinfections in children (serous and purulent meningitis, encephalitis, neurotoxicosis, meningism)

Leading clinical symptoms of bacterial and viral meningitis, their complications and differential diagnosis. Clinical and laboratory characteristics of primary and secondary encephalitis, their complications and differential diagnosis.

Topic 14. Meningococcal infection. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.

Topic 15. Enterovirus infection, poliomyelitis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.

Topic 16. Features of tetanus in children. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.

Topic 17. Bacterial infections accompanied by diarrhoeal syndrome: shigellosis, salmonellosis, escherichiosis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.

Topic 18. Viral diarrhoea: rotavirus, norovirus and other infections. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention. Leading clinical symptoms of toxic-excitosis and neurotoxicosis in acute intestinal infections in children. Pathogenesis of toxic syndrome, types and degrees of dehydration. Data of laboratory and instrumental studies in toxic-excitotoxicosis and neurotoxicosis syndromes. Diagnosis. Tactics of a general practitioner in the diagnosis of emergencies in acute intestinal infections in children, emergency care. Pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy. Features of oral rehydration.

Topic 19. Helminthiasis in children. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.

Topic 20. Giardiasis. Amoebiasis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.

Topic 21: Viral hepatitis A, E in children. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.

Topic 22. Acute viral hepatitis B, C. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.

Topic 23: Intestinal yersinia. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.

Topic 24. Features of the course of malaria in children. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.

Topic 25. HIV/AIDS in children. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment, prevention

Topic 26. TORCH-infections in children. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment, prevention.

Topic 27. Immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases in children. Diagnosis of post-vaccination reactions and complications in children.

Calendar of preventive vaccinations. Vaccinations by age. Recommended vaccinations. Contraindications to vaccination. Vaccine preparations. Organisation of the work of the preventive vaccination room. Post-vaccination reactions and complications, their diagnosis and treatment.

Topic 28. Vaccinations for health reasons. Indications. Contraindications

Topic 29. Preventive work of a doctor at the site. Features of the work of a family doctor in the prevention of infectious diseases.

4. The structure of the educational discipline

Topic	Number of hours					
	Total	including				
		lecture	laboratories	practical classes	seminars	independent classes work
Topic 1. Measles, rubella, allergic exanthemas. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Organization of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.	2	0	0	2	0	0

Topic 2. Chickenpox, herpes zoster, herpes simplex. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Organization of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 3. Scarlet fever, pseudotuberculosis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Prevention	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 4. Features of the course of Lyme disease in children. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Organization of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.	2	0	0	0	0	2
Topic 5. A disease caused by the Coxsackie virus. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.	2	0	0	0	0	2
Topic 6. Diphtheria. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 7. Differential diagnosis of diseases with mononucleosis-like syndrome in children: infectious mononucleosis, CMV-infection. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 8: Epidemic	2	0	0	2	0	0

mumps. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention of the disease						
Topic 9: Lymphadenopathy syndrome in infectious diseases in children. Definition of the concept. Differential diagnosis	2	0	0	0	0	2
Topic 10. Whooping cough, parapertussis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 11. Influenza. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 12. ARVI. COVID-19. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications (false croup, etc.). Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 13. Differential diagnosis of neuroinfections in children (serous and purulent meningitis, encephalitis, neurotoxicosis, meningism) Leading clinical	2	0	0	2	0	0

symptoms of bacterial and viral meningitis, their complications and differential diagnosis. Clinical and laboratory characteristics of primary and secondary encephalitis, their complications and differential diagnosis.						
Topic 14. Meningococcal infection. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 15. Enterovirus infection, poliomyelitis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 16. Features of tetanus in children. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.	2	0	0	0	0	2
Topic 17. Bacterial infections accompanied by diarrhoeal syndrome: shigellosis, salmonellosis, escherichiosis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 18. Viral diarrhoea: rotavirus, norovirus and other infections. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic.	2	0	0	2	0	0

Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention. Leading clinical symptoms of toxic-excitosis and neurotoxicosis in acute intestinal infections in children. Pathogenesis of toxic syndrome, types and degrees of dehydration. Data of laboratory and instrumental studies in toxic-excitotoxicosis and neurotoxicosis syndromes. Diagnosis. Tactics of a general practitioner in the diagnosis of emergencies in acute intestinal infections in children, emergency care. Pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy. Features of oral rehydration						
Topic 19. Helminthiasis	4	0	0	0	0	4
Topic 20. Giardiasis. Amoebiasis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention	2	0	0	0	0	2
Topic 21: Viral hepatitis A, E in children. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.	2	0	0	2	0	0

Topic 22. Acute viral hepatitis B, C. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 23: Intestinal yersinia. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.						
in children. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 24. Features of the course of malaria in children. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention	2	0	0	0	0	2
Topic 25. HIV/AIDS in children. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment, prevention	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 26. TORCH-infections in children. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment, prevention.	2	0	0	2	0	0
Topic 27. Immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases in children. Diagnosis of post-vaccination reactions and complications in children.	2	0	0	2	0	0

Calendar of preventive vaccinations. Vaccinations by age. Recommended vaccinations. Contraindications to vaccination. Vaccine preparations. Organisation of the work of the preventive vaccination room. Post-vaccination reactions and complications, their diagnosis and treatment						
Topic 28. Vaccinations for health reasons. Indications. Contraindications	2	0	0	0	0	2
Topic 29. Preventive work of a doctor at the site. Features of the work of a family doctor in the prevention of infectious diseases	2	0	0	0	0	2
Total hours	60	0	0	40	0	20

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

5.1. Topics of lectures

Lectures are not provided.

5.2. Topics of seminars

Seminars are not provided.

5.3. Topics of practical classes

No.	Topic	Hours
1	**Topic 1. Measles, rubella, allergic exanthemas**. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Organization of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.	2
2	**Topic 2. Chickenpox, herpes zoster, herpes simplex.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Organization of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention	2
3	**Topic 3. Scarlet fever, pseudotuberculosis.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Prevention	2
4	**Topic 6. Diphtheria**. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.	2
5	**Topic 7. Differential diagnosis of diseases with mononucleosis-like syndrome in children: infectious mononucleosis, CMV-infection.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.	2

6	**Topic 8: Epidemic mumps.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention of the disease	2
7	**Topic 10. Whooping cough, parapertussis**. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.	2
8	**Topic 11. Influenza**. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.	2
9	**Topic 12. ARVI. COVID-19.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications (false croup, etc.). Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention	2
10	**Topic 13. Differential diagnosis of neuroinfections in children (serous and purulent meningitis, encephalitis, neurotoxicosis, meningism)** Leading clinical symptoms of bacterial and viral meningitis, their complications and differential diagnosis. Clinical and laboratory characteristics of primary and secondary encephalitis, their complications and differential diagnosis.	2
11	**Topic 14. Meningococcal infection.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention	2
12	**Topic 15. Enterovirus infection, poliomyelitis**. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic	2
13	**Topic 17. Bacterial infections accompanied by diarrhoeal syndrome: shigellosis, salmonellosis, escherichiosis.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention	2
14	**Topic 18. Viral diarrhoea: rotavirus, norovirus and other infections.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention. Leading clinical symptoms of toxic-excitosis and neurotoxicosis in acute intestinal infections in children. Pathogenesis of toxic syndrome, types and degrees of dehydration. Data of laboratory and instrumental studies in toxic-excitotoxicosis and neurotoxicosis syndromes. Diagnosis. Tactics of a general practitioner in the diagnosis of emergencies in acute intestinal infections in children, emergency care. Pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy. Features of oral rehydration	2
15	**Topic 21: Viral hepatitis A, E in children.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention	2
16	**Topic 22. Acute viral hepatitis B, C.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention	2
17	**Topic 23: Intestinal yersinia.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention	2
18	**Topic 25. HIV/AIDS in children**. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment, prevention	2
19	**Topic 26. TORCH-infections in children**. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment, prevention.	2
20	**Topic 27. Immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases in children.** Diagnosis of post-vaccination reactions and complications in children. Calendar of preventive vaccinations. Vaccinations by age. Recommended vaccinations. Contraindications to vaccination. Vaccine preparations. Organisation of the work of the preventive vaccination room. Post-vaccination reactions and complications, their diagnosis and treatment	2
	Total	40

5.4. Topics of laboratories

Laboratories are not provided

6. Independent work of the student

No.	Topic	Hours
1	**Topic 4. Features of the course of Lyme disease in children.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Organization of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.	2
2	**Topic 5. A disease caused by the Coxsackie virus.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.	2
3	**Topic 9: Lymphadenopathy syndrome in infectious diseases in children.** Definition of the concept. Differential diagnosis	2
4	**Topic 16. Features of tetanus in children**. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Organisation of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection. Prevention.	2
5	**Topic 19. Helminthiasis**	4
6	**Topic 20. Giardiasis. Amoebiasis**. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention	2
7	**Topic 24. Features of the course of malaria in children.** Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention	2
8	**Topic 28. Vaccinations for health reasons**. Indications. Contraindications	2
9	**Topic 29. Preventive work of a doctor at the site.** Features of the work of a family doctor in the prevention of infectious diseases	2
	Total	20

7. Forms and methods of teaching

Practical classes: solving clinical cases, practicing the skills of providing medical care to patients from the moment of their hospitalization, examination, diagnosis, treatment until discharge from the hospital; practicing the skills of working in a team of applicants, doctors, other participants in the provision of medical care.

Self-study work: independent work with recommended basic and additional literature, with electronic information resources, preparation for practical classes; independent work with a bank of test tasks КРОК-2, independent mastering of algorithms for communication with the patient.

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

8. Forms of control and criteria for assessing learning outcomes

Forms of ongoing control: oral questioning, testing, assessment of practical skills performance, evaluation of communication skills during role-playing, solving situational clinical problems, assessment of activity in class.

Form of final control: credit

Current evaluation criteria in practical training

Grade	Evaluation criteria
Excellent «5»	The acquirer 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 and the interpretation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental research data, expresses his opinion on the topic of the lesson, demonstrates clinical thinking.
Good «4»	The acquirer has a good command of the material, participates in the discussion and solution of a situational clinical problem, demonstrates practical skills during the examination of a patient and the interpretation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental research data with some errors, expresses his opinion on the subject of the lesson, demonstrates clinical thinking.
Satisfactory «3»	The acquirer does not have sufficient knowledge of the material, is unsure of participating in the discussion and solving of the situational clinical problem, demonstrates practical skills during the examination of the patient and the interpretation of clinical, laboratory and instrumental research data with significant errors.
Unsatisfactory «2»	The acquirer does not possess the material, does not participate 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.

The credit is awarded to the student who has completed all tasks of the educational program, actively participated in practical classes, completed and defended an individual task, has an average current grade of no less than 3.0, and has no academic debts. The credit is conducted: in the last class before the start of the exam session - under the credit system of education, in the last class - under the cyclical system of education. The grade for the credit is the arithmetic mean of all components according to the traditional four-point scale and is rounded using a statistical method to two decimal places.

9. Distribution of points received by acquirers of higher education

The grades from the subject for students who have successfully completed the program are converted into a traditional four-point scale based on the absolute criteria listed in the table:

Table of conversion of traditional grade into a multi-point scale

National assessment for discipline	The sum of points for the discipline
Excellent («5»)	185-200
Good («4»)	151-184
Satisfactory («3»)	120-150
Unsatisfactory («2»)	Lower then 120

The multi-point scale (200-point scale) characterizes the actual success of each student in mastering the educational discipline. The conversion of the traditional grade to the 200-point scale is carried out by the information and technical department of the University using the program 'Contingent' according to the appropriate formula: Average success score (current

success in the discipline) x 40.

The ECTS grading scale assesses the achievements of students in the educational discipline who study in the same course of the same specialty according to the scores they have received, through ranking, namely:

ECTS mark	Statistic index
“A”	Next 10% of acquirers
“B”	Next 25% of acquirers
“C”	Next 30% of acquirers
“D”	Next 25% of acquirers
“E”	Next 10% of acquirers

The ECTS grading scale establishes the student's ranking among the best or the worst within the reference group of peers (faculty, specialty), meaning their rating. When converting from a multi-point scale, the boundaries of grades 'A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E' do not usually correspond with the boundaries of grades '5', '4', '3' on the traditional scale. The grade 'A' on the ECTS scale cannot equal the grade 'excellent', and the grade 'B' cannot equal the grade 'good', and so forth. Students who receive the grades 'FX' and 'F' ('2') are not included in the ranked list of students. Such students automatically receive a grade 'E' after retaking the exam. The grade 'FX' is awarded to students who have scored the minimum points for current academic activity, but who have not passed the final assessment. The grade 'F' is awarded to students who have attended all classroom sessions for the course but have not achieved an average score (3.00) for current academic activity and are not allowed to take the final assessment.

10. Methodological support

- Working program of the academic discipline
- Syllabus
-Methodical developments for lecture classes
-Methodical developments for practical classes
-Methodical recommendations for independent work of acquirers of higher education
- Multimedia presentations
- Illustrative materials
-Situational clinical tasks
-Situational results of laboratory examinations
- Scenarios of role-playing games (if necessary)
- Presentations and lecture notes
- Examination tickets
- Electronic bank of test tasks KROK-2

11. Questions for the final control

1. Measles. Clinic of typical and atypical forms. Complication. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.
2. Rubella. Differential diagnosis of acquired and congenital rubella. Treatment. Prevention.
3. Chickenpox. Clinical picture of typical and atypical forms of chicken pox. Complication.

Differential diagnostics. Congenital chicken pox. Treatment, prevention.

4. Shingles. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.
5. Herpetic infection (herpes simplex). Clinical forms. Differential diagnostics. Congenital herpes infection. Treatment. Prevention.
6. Scarlet fever. Clinical picture of typical and atypical forms. Complication. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention. Differential diagnosis of angina. Tactics of managing angina patients at home.
7. Pseudotuberculosis. Differential diagnostics. Treatment, prevention.
8. Diphtheria, clinical forms. Complication. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention of diphtheria. Diphtheria laryngotracheitis. Clinic. Differential diagnosis of true and false croup.

Emergency care.

9. Infectious mononucleosis. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
10. Whooping cough. Peculiarities of the course in infants. Complication. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.
11. Apneic form of whooping cough. Clinical and pathogenetic features. Prevention of respiratory arrest in children with whooping cough. Emergency care. Apnea.
12. Mumps infection. Clinical picture of different forms of epidemic parotitis (parotitis, submaxillitis, sublinguitis, pancreatitis, orchitis, meningitis, etc.). Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
13. Meningococcal infection. Clinical forms. Peculiarities of the course in children of the 1st year of life. Differential diagnosis of meningococcemia. Treatment. Prevention. ITS in meningococcemia. Diagnostics. Emergency care.
14. Bacterial and viral meningitis in children. Clinical features depending on the age of the child. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
15. Encephalitis in children. Etiological structure. Clinical features. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.
16. Swelling of the brain in meningitis and encephalitis in children. Diagnostics. Emergency care.
17. Poliomyelitis. Clinical forms. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
18. Enterovirus infection. Clinical forms. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
19. Shigellosis in children. Peculiarities of the course in different age groups. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.
20. Salmonellosis in children. Peculiarities of the course in different age groups. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
21. Escherichia in children. Clinical features in children of different age groups depending on the causative agent. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
22. Intestinal yersiniosis. Peculiarities of the course in different age groups. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.
23. Rotavirus infection. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.
24. Toskyko-exykosis in acute intestinal infections. Etiological structure. Types of exycosis. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Emergency care.
25. Neurotoxicosis with GKI. Etiological structure. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics.

Emergency care.

26. Viral hepatitis A. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
27. Viral hepatitis B. Features of the course in young children. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.
28. Acute liver failure with viral hepatitis in children. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Emergency care.

29. Flu. Clinical course. Peculiarities in young children. Complication. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention. Emergency care for hyperthermic and convulsive syndrome.
30. Parainfluenza. Features of clinical manifestations. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.
31. Acute stenosing laryngotracheitis. Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis with real croup. Emergency care.
32. RS-infection. Features of clinical manifestations. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
33. Adenovirus infection. Peculiarities of the course in young children. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
34. Immunoprevention of children's infectious diseases. Organization of vaccinations for children. Contraindications to vaccination. Post-vaccination reactions and complications. Diagnosis and treatment.
35. Anaphylactic shock during vaccination. Diagnostics, emergency care.

12. Recommended literature

Basic:

Pediatric infectious diseases / S.O. Kramarev, Y.P. Kcharchenko and al., 2014. – K.: VSV "Medicine" – P. 240.

Additional:

1. Infections children's diseases./ Y.P. Kcharchenko, A. M. Mikhailova, S.O. Kramarev I.V., Yurchenko, A.A. Shapovalova, A. I. Savchuk.-Odessa medical State, 2008.-P. 168

2. Orders and instructions of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine "On the improvement of ambulatory polyclinic care for children in Ukraine", "On the improvement of the organization of medical care for adolescent children", protocols for the diagnosis and treatment of diseases in children in the specialties "Pediatrics", "Children's infectious diseases", etc. Ministry of Health of Ukraine.

13. Electronic information resources

1. Ministry of Health of Ukraine: official website.URL: https://moz.gov.ua/.
2. World Health Organization. URL: www.who.int/ru/index.html.
3. National Health Service of Ukraine: official website. URL: https://nszu.gov.ua/pro-nszu.
4. National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine. URL: www.amnu.gov.ua.
5. State Expert Center of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine https://www.dec.gov.ua/cat_mtd/galuzevi-standarti-ta-klinichni-nastanovi/
6. British Medical Association - http://bma.org.uk
7. British Medical Journal https://bestpractice.bmj.com
8. Elsiver https://www.scopus.com