PRACTICAL LESSONS SCHEDULE

for sixth year students of medical faculty 2018-2019

Practical work – 30 hours

Independent work – 30 hours

№	Theme of the lesson	Practice	Student's independent work
1	**Diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases with fecal – oral rout of transmission.** Epidemiological characteristics, peculiarities of pathogenesis and treatment of enteric infections. Early diagnosis of typhoid fever, paratyphoid A and B. Diarrhea: etiology, clinical peculiarities in different enteric infections. Differential diagnosis of enteric infections: nontyphoidal salmonellosis, shigellosis, yersiniosis, food poisoning, cholera. Treatment of different enteric infections. Poliomyelitis: diagnosis and treatment, prevention.Viral hepatitides A and E, peculiarities of clinical course. Differential diagnosis of viral hepatitides with other infectious and noninfectious liver diseases with jaundice (leptospirosis, malaria, sepsis, yersiniosis, infectious mononucleosis, diseases caused by parasites, toxic hepatitides, hemolytic and cholestatic jaundice). diagnostic value of different laboratory tests. Management of patients with viral hepatitides A and E. Antiviral agents for treatment of viral hepatitides, Prevention of viral hepatitides.	5	5
2	**Infections of respiratory system.** Diphtheria in adults and its complications. Diseases accompanied by croup. Influenza and other infections of respiratory system, differential diagnosis. Peculiarities of epidemic and pandemic influenza. Californian influenza. Modern treatment of influenza. Emergency in infections of respiratory system (acute respiratory failure, ARDS). Intensive care. Prevention of infections of respiratory system. Peculiarities of pediatric infections in adults.	5	5
3	**Diagnosis and treatment of infections of central nervous system.**Meningococcal infection. Meningitides of different etiology. Laboratory diagnosis and diagnostic value of different laboratory tests. Viral encephalitides. Differential diagnosis of meningitides and encephalitides of different etiology. Poliomyelitis. Enteroviral infection.	5	5
4	**Vector-borne infections: general characteristics.** Differential diagnosis of malaria, leishmaniasis. Hemorrhagic fevers (HFRS, Ebola fever, Lassa fever, Yellow fever). Rickettsial diseases (louse -born fever, Q fever). Tick-borne encephalitis, Lyme disease: clinical manifestations, treatment and prevention. Quarantinable infections. Plague: differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	5	5
5	**Viral hepatitides B, C, D.** Early clinical diagnosis, diagnostic value of different laboratory tests. Differential diagnosis with other diseases accompanied by jaundice. Management of patients with acute and chronic viral hepatitides B and C. Antiviral agents for treatment of viral hepatitides, Prevention of viral hepatitides. **HIV infection:** etiology, immunopathogenesis, epidemiology, groups of risk. Stages of disease. Clinical manifestations. Symptoms and signs of AIDS-associated infections. Opportunistic infections and neoplasms. Diagnosis of HIV infection. Management of the HIV- infected patients. Pretest counseling. Prevention of HIV infection. Postexposure prophylaxis.	5	5
6.	**Emergency conditions in infectious diseases:** brain edema, toxic shock	5	5

	syndrome acute respiratory failure, croup, hypovolemic shock, liver failure, renal failure. Diagnosis and intensive care.		
	Total	30	30

Visual Methods

One of the most important is work by the patient's bed and clinical analysis of topical patients, microcuration, mastering practical skills of examination and medical manipulations. In case of absence of thematically patients, patients with similar symptoms are examined, archive copies of patients' history, diapositives, waxworks and tables.

Beginning of study: 9.00 o'clock.

Chief of the Department
of Infectious Diseases Professor A. Zinchuk