

DISCIPLINE ANNOTATION: RELEVANT ISSUES OF NEUROLOGY

The goal of the Relevant issues of neurology discipline: to determine the strategy for examining a patient and formulate a clinical diagnosis (to examine the neurological status, prescribe the necessary laboratory and instrumental research methods, provide emergency care for major neurological diseases, develop rehabilitation and preventive measures for major neurological diseases from the perspective of evidence-based medicine); to know the principles of deontology.

Prerequisites. It is based on the study of medical biology, biological and bioorganic chemistry, histology, physiology and pathological physiology, human anatomy and pathomorphology, as well as is integrated with these disciplines.

Post-requisites. The discipline provides students with the knowledge required for the successful mastery of therapeutic propedeutic disciplines and is also integrated with other clinical disciplines (internal medicine, neurosurgery, oncology, psychiatry, medical genetics, etc.).

According to the discipline requirements, students should:

know: basic modern methods of diagnostics and treatment, their prescription in accordance with treatment protocols from the perspective of evidence-based medicine; systematization and diagnostics; analyze instrumental and laboratory examination methods, treatment protocols and patient examination adopted and implemented in the state.

be able to: learn the principles of classification of vascular diseases of the brain; analyze clinical forms of ischemic strokes; principles of undifferentiated and differentiated treatment of strokes; prevention of acute cerebrovascular disorders; interpret the modern classification of epileptic and non-epileptic paroxysmal states; diagnose epileptic status and emergency care; interpret the main types of cephalgia and their treatment; learn the principles of classification of infectious diseases of the nervous system; clinic of the main nosological forms of infectious diseases; interpret forms of neurosyphilis; analyze lesions of the nervous system in the presence of HIV infection; master modern aspects of etiopathogenesis, clinical forms, treatment of demyelinating diseases; learn the principles of vertebrogenic and non-vertebrogenic diseases of the peripheral nervous

system; analyze neurological manifestations of hereditary degenerative diseases of the neuromuscular, extrapyramidal, pyramidal, cerebellar systems; interpret neurological syndromes in diseases of internal organs, paraneoplastic syndromes.

Content of the academic discipline.

SECTION I. Vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord. Classification. Acute disorders of cerebral circulation: strokes and transient ischemic attacks and cerebral hypertensive crises. Vascular dementia. Etiologic factors and pathogenesis of acute cerebrovascular disorders. Symptoms of anterior, middle and posterior cerebral arteries. Syndromes of occlusion and stenosis of the main vessels of the brain. General cerebral and focal syndromes. Differential diagnostics of different types of acute cerebrovascular disorder. Modern methods of undifferentiated and differentiated therapy. The period of the therapeutic window. Indications and contraindications for surgical treatment. Spinal strokes. Rehabilitation and examination of able-bodied patients. Prevention of vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord.

SECTION II. Epilepsy and non-epileptic paroxysmal states. The pathogenetic essence of the epileptic focus in the development of the disease. The importance of endogenous and exogenous factors involved in the formation of epileptic focus. Treatment of paroxysm and treatment in the interictal period. Perinatal pathology. Perinatal risk factors and the formation of pre-perinatal pathology. Assessment of physical development of newborns. Vaccination of newborns according to the vaccination schedule and regulations of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. Fetal hypoxia and newborn asphyxia. Birth trauma of the central nervous system.

SECTION III. Headache: primary, secondary. Other types of headache. Etiology and mechanisms of headache: vascular, liquor dynamics, neuralgic, muscle tension, psychalgic, mixed. Differential diagnostics, principles of treatment. Migraine: etiology, modern mechanisms of pathogenesis. Headache in intracranial hypotension syndrome and intracranial hypertension syndrome (etiopathogenetic factors, clinical and instrumental data). Pathology of the ANS. Neurological manifestations of asthenic syndrome, psychovegetative syndrome, panic attacks, peripheral syndromes: vegetative-vascular and vegetative-trophic syndromes, Raynaud's syndrome).