

SYLLABUS

INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN
UNIVERSITY



SCHOOL OF
MEDICINE

DERMATOLOGY
AND VENEROLOGY

2023



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Discipline



DERMATOLOGY AND VENEREOLOGY

Teacher(s)



Natalia Mikhailivna Nechyporenko

Profile of the teacher(s)



<https://medicine.ieu.edu.ua/kafedra-vnutrishnoyi-medytsyny-z-kursom-akusherstva-ta-hinikolohiyi>

Consultations

Face-to-face consultations



First Monday of the month from 17.00 to 18.00

Online consultations



Second Tuesday of the month from 16.00 to 17.00

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Discipline page



<https://medicine.ieu.edu.ua/kafedra-vnutrishnoyi-medytsyny-z-kursom-akusherstva-ta-hinikolohiyi>

Form of final control

offset

differentiated offset

exam

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1

Brief summary of the discipline

"Dermatology and Venereology" is a normative discipline that focuses on the acquisition of systemic knowledge, skills and abilities to identify and treat skin and venereal diseases, including the main etiopathogenetic factors of development and clinical course of diseases in patients; determination of diagnostic criteria and mastering the principles of treatment and prevention of diseases.

2

Prerequisite for the course

Knowledge of dermatology and venereology allows to identify the etiology of skin diseases and risk factors for organ functioning and lays the foundation for a system of special medical knowledge, skills and abilities designed to solve specific problems in clinical practice related to the treatment of diseases of the urinary and male genital systems.

3

Aims and objectives of the discipline

The aim of the discipline is:

determination of etiological and pathogenetic factors of occurrence and further clinical course of the most common skin and venereal diseases;
methodology of examination of a dermatovenereological patient; prescription of laboratory and/or instrumental examinations;
clinic, diagnosis of the most common skin and sexually transmitted diseases and their differential diagnosis;
taking into account the psychological state of patients with widespread skin lesions accompanied by itching;
deontological aspects and moral and ethical principles of managing patients with skin and venereal diseases.

The main objectives of the discipline "Dermatology and Venereology" are:

Acquiring skills and abilities of general examination of a dermatovenereological patient (examination, assessment of skin changes, determination of proliferative, exudative, cavitory and cavity-free, congenital and acquired primary and secondary morphological elements, monomorphic and polymorphic rash, palpation, percussion, scraping, determination of dermatography, diascopy, Balcer's iodine test, Nikolsky's and Meshchersky's symptoms, instrumental studies); acquisition of practical skills for diagnosis and differential diagnosis of the most common diseases of the skin, oral mucosa and diseases transmitted mainly by sexual contact

Acquiring skills in organising consultations with specialist doctors to establish a final diagnosis; mastering modern methods of therapy and prevention of skin and sexually transmitted diseases;

Acquiring practical skills in collecting the necessary biomaterial for laboratory testing (scales, nails, pus, serum, blood, etc.) and the ability to interpret them correctly;

Acquiring skills and abilities to provide emergency care in case of fainting, shock, allergic reactions; referring patients to a special medical and preventive care facility;

Acquiring skills in the use of lotions, aerosol pastes, lotions, etc.

acquisition of skills and abilities to draw up medical documentation - outpatient records; formation of moral, ethical and deontological qualities in professional communication with patients.



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4	Competences and learning outcomes
PLO-1	Have a thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integrating knowledge. To be responsible for professional development, the ability to further professional training with a high level of autonomy.
PLO-3	Specialised conceptual knowledge that includes scientific achievements in the field of healthcare and is the basis for research, critical thinking in the field of medicine and related interdisciplinary issues.
PLO-4	Identify and identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1); using standard methods, using preliminary data from the patient's history, examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, his/her organs and systems, establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2).
PLO-5	Collect complaints, anamnesis of life and disease, assess the patient's psychomotor and physical development, the state of organs and body systems, and evaluate information on the diagnosis (according to List 4) based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, taking into account the patient's age.
PLO-6	To establish the final clinical diagnosis by making an informed decision and analysing the obtained subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, differential diagnosis, following the relevant ethical and legal standards, under the supervision of a supervising physician in a healthcare facility (according to list 2).
PLO-7	Prescribe and analyse additional (mandatory and optional) methods of examination (laboratory, functional and/or instrumental) (according to list 4), 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 what causes the severity of the victim's/injured person's condition (according to list 3) by making an informed decision and assessing the person's condition in any circumstances (in a healthcare facility, outside it), including in an emergency situation and hostilities, in the field, in conditions of lack of information and limited time.
PLO-9	Determine the nature and principles of treatment of patients (conservative, surgical) with diseases (according to list 2), taking into account the patient's age, in a health care facility, outside it and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes, if necessary, expand the standard scheme, be able to justify personalised recommendations under the supervision of a medical supervisor
PLO-10	Determine the necessary work, rest and nutrition regime based on the final clinical diagnosis, in compliance with relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision based on existing algorithms and standardised schemes.
PLO-14	Determine the tactics and provide emergency medical care in case of emergency conditions (list 3) in a time-limited environment in accordance with existing clinical protocols and treatment standards.
PLO-17	Perform medical manipulations (List 5) in a healthcare facility, at home or in the workplace based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis and/or patient's condition indicators by making an informed decision, in compliance with the relevant ethical and legal standards.
PLO-18	Determine the state of functioning and limitations of a person's vital activity and the duration of disability with the preparation of relevant documents in a healthcare facility based on data on the disease and its course, peculiarities of the person's professional activity, etc. Maintain medical records for the patient and the population on the basis of regulatory documents.



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4 Competences and learning outcomes

PLO-19	Plan and implement a system of anti-epidemic and preventive measures, against the emergence and spread of diseases among the population.
PLO-21	Search for relevant information in professional literature and databases other sources, analyse, evaluate and apply this information.
PLO-22	Apply modern digital technologies, specialised software, statistical methods of data analysis to solve complex problems health care.
PLO-24	To organise the necessary level of individual safety (own and of persons under his/her care) in the event of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.
PLO-25	Clearly and unambiguously communicate your own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care and related issues to professionals and non-specialists.
PLO-27	To communicate fluently in the state language and English, both orally and in writing to discuss professional activities, research and projects.

5 Programme of the discipline

Module and topic titles	Number of hours				
	total	Among them			
		L.	Pr.	L.	Ind.
Module 1: Dermatology and venereology					
Content module 1: Dermatology.					
Topic 1: Elements of skin rash and methods of examination and examination of patients with skin pathology.	5		1		4
Topic 2. Parasitic diseases of the skin.	7		3		4
Topic 3. Pyoderma: main clinical manifestations.	7		3		4
Topic 4. Keratomycosis, epidermomycosis. Clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, therapy and prevention.	5		3		2
Lecture 1: Introduction to dermatovenereology. History of dermatovenereology. Ukrainian dermatological school. Features of the psychological response of patients with dermatoses. Deontological aspects of the doctor's work. Principles of treatment of skin diseases. Dermatozoonoses. Pyoderma. Mycotic lesions of the skin and mucous membranes	2	2			
Lecture 2: Allergodermatoses. Bipuscular and bullous dermatoses.	2	2			
Topic 5. Trichomycoses: microsporia, trichophytosis, scabies. Clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, therapy and prevention.	7		3		4
Topic 6. Dermatitis, toxicoderma, eczema. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	7		3		4
Topic 7. Atopic dermatitis. Clinic and treatment.	7		3		4



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Topic 8: Psoriasis. Lichen planus. Diagnosis, clinic, treatment	5		3		2
Topic 9: Viral dermatoses. Bullous dermatoses Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Practical skills in writing a medical history of a dermatological patient. Supervision - 1.	7		3		4
Total for content module 1.	61	4	25		32
Content module 2: Venereology					
Lecture 3: Sexually transmitted diseases: WHO classification. Gonorrhoea and other sexually transmitted infections and other sexually transmitted infections.	2	2			
Lecture 4. Syphilis. Primary, secondary, tertiary. Methods of treatment	2	2			
Topic 10. Syphilis: immunity, reinfection, superinfection, serodiagnosis. Clinical and serological features of the primary period of syphilis. Secondary period of syphilis. of syphilis. Tertiary syphilis.	5		3		2
Lecture 5. AIDS	2	2			
Topic 11. Congenital syphilis. Diagnosis, clinic and principles of therapy	7		3		4
Topic 12: Features of gonococcal lesions of the genitourinary tract. Principles of therapy and prevention. Supervision. Students' defence of the medical history of a dermatological patient.	7		3		4
13. Differential credit.	4		4		
Total for the content module 2.	29	6	13		10
Total for the discipline:	90	10	38		42

6

List of required practical skills

Conduct a general examination of the patient (examination, assessment of skin changes, determination of proliferative, exudative, hollow and hollow, congenital and acquired primary and secondary morphological elements, monomorphic and polymorphic rash, palpation, percussion, scraping, determination of dermatography, diascopy, Balcer's iodine test, Nikolsky's and Meshchersky's symptoms, instrumental studies).

Determination of a premature diagnosis based on the patient's history, examination results, and analysis of laboratory and instrumental studies.

Organising consultations with specialist doctors to establish a final diagnosis. Mastering modern methods of therapy and prevention of skin and sexually transmitted diseases.

Take the necessary material for laboratory examination (scales, nails, pus, serum, blood, etc.), give a correct assessment of the results of the examination based on the results of an objective examination and special studies.

Provide emergency care in case of fainting, shock, allergic reactions; refer patients to a special medical and preventive care facility.

Methods of application of lotions, pastes, aerosols, lotions, etc. Drawing up an outpatient chart.

Drawing up a treatment plan for a patient with syphilis.

Knowledge and skills, without which it is impossible to pass the differential test and which are consistent with the qualification characteristics of a specialist.

Examination of the skin and mucous membranes. Diascopy, palpation, scraping.

Reproduction and assessment of dermographism. Reproduction of the Balzer test.



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Determination of Nikolsky's symptom. Determination of psoriatic phenomena.
Collection of pathological material for the diagnosis of mycoses. Luminescent diagnostics of fungal diseases.
Testing for acantholytic cells. Lymph node puncture.
Taking material for the study of pale treponema. Taking material for the study of gonococci and trichomonas.
Methods of application of bandages, lotions, dermatological compresses, pastes, shaken mixtures, plasters, aerosols, varnishes.
Performing the Jadasson test.
Reproduction of the Benigne-Mieszczeriski symptom. Taking blood from a vein.
Registration of outpatient cards. Filling in the inpatient medical history.

7

Individual tasks

Individual assignments are one of the forms of organising university education, which aims to deepen, generalise and consolidate the knowledge that students receive in the course of their studies, as well as to apply this knowledge in practice. Individual assignments are completed by students independently under the guidance of a teacher.

Individual tasks include: writing abstracts and creating multimedia presentations with reports at meetings of the department's scientific student group, participation in the manufacture of macro- and microdrugs, participation in the department's research work, participation in writing abstracts and articles at student scientific conferences.

List of tasks for individual student work: completion of an individual research project; participation in the work of the student scientific club and presentations at scientific forums; participation in the student competition in the discipline; selection of video and audio materials from the sections of the discipline; selection of materials and creation of a presentation on a relevant topic or section of the discipline.

8

Teaching methods

According to the sources of knowledge, teaching methods are used: verbal - narration, explanation, lecture, instruction; visual - demonstration, illustration; practical - practical work, problem solving. According to the nature of the logic of cognition, the following methods are used: analytical, synthetic, analytical-synthetic, inductive, deductive. According to the level of independent mental activity, the following methods are used: problematic, search, research.

1. Verbal methods: lecture, conversation; interactive lecture.
2. Visual methods: illustration, demonstration, demonstration at the patient's bedside.
3. Practical methods: practical work and solving clinical situational tasks to develop skills and abilities;
4. Independent work of students on comprehension and assimilation of new material
5. Use of control and educational computer programmes
6. Innovative teaching methods: Case-based learning (learning through the analysis of a clinical case, situation); brainstorming; educational discussion; educational debate; role play; team-based learning (Team-based learning; think-pair-share).

The types of classes according to the curriculum are: lectures; practical classes; independent work of students.

9

Control methods

Current control is based on the control of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities.

The forms of current control are: oral examination (frontal, individual, combined), interview; practical testing of the formed professional skills (conducted on the basis of the results of solving clinical cases, working with medical documentation, performing practical skills, working at the patient's bedside); test control ("open" and "closed" test tasks).

Ongoing control is mandatory. When assessing the mastery of each topic in all disciplines of the curriculum, the student is given grades on a 4-point (traditional) scale for current learning activities, taking into account the approved assessment criteria for the discipline. All types of work provided by the curriculum are taken into account. The student must receive a grade for each topic. The teacher conducts a survey of each student



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in the group at each lesson and gives a grade in the student's attendance and progress record on a traditional scale ("5", "4", "3", "2").

When assessing a student's current learning activities, 20% of the grade is based on the student's independent work, which takes into account the knowledge of the topic of the independent lesson and the work in the notebook.

The final (summative) control is carried out

- in the form of a written test, which includes test tasks, theoretical questions
- control of practical skills (solving clinical cases, defence of medical history, assessment of the correctness of practical skills - a practice-oriented exam.

In accordance with the specifics of professional training, preference is given to test and practice-oriented control.

A differential test is a form of final control of a student's mastery of theoretical and practical material in a discipline.

10

Scoring scheme and distribution of points

The maximum number of points for a discipline is 200 points. The ratio between the results of the assessment of current learning activities and the final control of knowledge is 60% and 40%.

The discipline ends with the final control in the form of a differential test.

Only those students who have no academic debt (all missed classes have been completed) and whose average grade for the current academic activity in the discipline is at least "3" are allowed to take the differential test.

The maximum number of points that a student can gain for current academic activities to be admitted to the differential examination is 120 points and is determined as the sum of the arithmetic mean of all grades obtained in the semester.

The minimum number of points that a student must score for the current academic activity is

- 72 points. Recalculation of the average grade for the current academic performance (on a 120-point scale) in Table 1.

Table 1.

4-point	120-point	4-point	120-point	4-point	120-point
5	120	4.29	103	3.58	86
4.96	119	4.25	102	3.54	85
4.92	118	4.21	101	3.50	84
4.87	117	4.17	100	3.46	83
4.83	116	4.12	99	3.42	82
4.79	115	4.08	98	3.37	81
4.75	114	4.04	97	3.33	80
4.71	113	4.00	96	3.29	79
4.67	112	3.96	95	3.25	78
4.62	111	3.92	94	3.21	77
4.58	110	3.87	93	3.17	76
4.54	109	3.83	92	3.12	75
4.50	108	3.79	91	3.08	74
4.46	107	3.75	90	3.04	73
4.42	106	3.71	89	3	72
4.37	105	3.67	88	less 3	Not enough
4.33	104	3.62	87		



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The maximum number of points that a student can score in a differential test is 80 (the minimum number is at least 50).

The grade in the discipline is determined comprehensively as the sum of points for current learning activities and points for differential assessment.

Of the 120 points allocated for current learning activities, an additional 4 to 12 points are allocated to assess the individual independent work of higher education students, according to the work curriculum. Incentive points are added to the final grade in the discipline at the end of its study.

Points in the discipline for students who have successfully completed the programme are converted into the national scale and the ECTS system (Table 2).

Table 2.

Scale of assessment: national and ECTS			
Sum of points for all types of learning activities	ECTS assessment	Score on the national scale	
		for exam, differentiated test	for test
180-200	A	excellent	Passed
160-179	B	good	
150-159	C		
130-149	D	satisfactorily	
120-129	E		
50-119	FX	satisfactorily unsatisfactory with the possibility of retake	No passed with the possibility of retake
0-49	F	unsatisfactory with mandatory re-study of the discipline	No passed with mandatory re-study of the discipline

11 Methodological support

1. The working curriculum of the discipline;
2. Plans of lectures, practical classes and independent work of students;
3. Theses of lectures on the discipline;
4. Methodical instructions for practical classes for students;
5. Methodological materials that provide independent work of students;
6. Tests and control tasks for practical classes;
7. List of questions for the exam.

12 List of questions to be submitted for differential credit

Anatomy and physiology of the skin.

The main pathological processes in the skin: extracellular degeneration, acanthosis, hyperkeratosis, parakeratosis, etc.

Methods of examination of a skin patient.

Semiotics of skin diseases. Primary morphological elements. Secondary morphological elements. The role of exogenous and social factors in the onset and development of dermatoses.

Pyodermatitis. Definition, prevalence. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Deep folliculitis



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List of questions to be submitted for differential credit

Ecthyma vulgaris. Principles of general and external therapy. Superficial pyodermitis. Clinic, treatment and principles of prevention.

Organisation of the fight against pyodermitis at work and in everyday life. Principles of general and external therapy of pyodermitis.

Scabies. Etiology. Clinic, complications, prevalence, treatment. Pediculosis. Epidemiology, clinic, treatment, prevention.

Keratomycosis. Pathogens. Favourable factors. Clinic. Diagnosis. Mycoses of the feet. Clinical forms.

Epidermophytosis inguinalis. Treatment, prevention.

Superficial trichophytosis of the scalp, smooth skin and nails. Chronic trichophytosis of adults.

Deep trichophytosis. Favus.

Microsporia of the scalp and smooth skin. Clinic, distribution, treatment. Tuberculosis of the skin: etiology, pathogenesis, histopathology. Principles of general and external therapy. Prevention. Progress in the fight against skin tuberculosis in Ukraine.

Lupus vulgaris, clinical forms, recognition, treatment. Scrofuloderma. Clinic, treatment, prevention.

Papulonecrotic tuberculosis of the skin. Clinic, treatment, prevention.

Warty, ulcerative tuberculosis of the skin. Indurative erythema. Clinic. Treatment. Prevention of leprosy.

Leprosy. Etiology, classification, clinical varieties. The value of lepromine tests. Treatment, prevention.

Dermatitis. Definition, classification. Clinic. Diagnosis. The role of skin tests. Treatment and prophylaxis.

Eczema. The role of the nervous system in the etiology and pathogenesis of eczema. Clinical forms, recognition, treatment, prevention.

Occupational skin diseases. Definition, etiology, clinical forms. Diagnosis. The value of allergic tests.

Medical examination and employment of patients, prevention.

Neurodermatitis. Classification. Principles of general and external treatment. Urticaria. Causative factors (exo- and endogenous). Clinic. Treatment. Prevention. Psoriasis. Clinical characteristics. Diagnosis. Principles of treatment.

Lichen planus. Clinical characteristics. Diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Lupus erythematosus. Etiology, clinic, therapy.

Lichen planus. Clinical characteristics. Treatment. Warts. Etiology. Clinic. Treatment.

Herpes simplex and lichen planus. Clinical forms. Treatment. Pityriasis vesiculosa. Clinical varieties. Diagnosis. Treatment.

Herpetiform dermatitis of Durring. Clinic, treatment. General principles of therapy of skin diseases.

Principles of external therapy of skin diseases: lotions, powders, shaken mixtures, pastes, ointments, warming compresses; application technique.

Priority of domestic scientists in the development of venereology.

Etiology of syphilis. Biology of pale spirochete. The importance of experimental research.

Experimental syphilis. Merits and role of domestic scientists (I. I. Mechnikov, D. K. Zabolotny, P. S. Grigoriev).

Methods of studying the pale spirochete. Conditions and means of syphilis infection. Medical examination of patients with venereal diseases.

Immunity and state of reactivity in syphilis. General course of syphilis.

Primary syphilis. Hard shanker. Atypical forms of hard chancre. Complications of hard chancre.

Clinical features of regional lymphadenitis.

Secondary period of syphilis. Duration. Features of the roseola.

General characteristics of the secondary period of syphilis. Syphilitic roseola. Papular syphilides.

Pustular syphilides.

Syphilitic leukoderma and alopecia. Differential diagnosis. Causes of tertiary syphilis.

Tuberous syphilis. Differential diagnosis. Humonic syphilis: types, course, complications. Classification of congenital syphilis.

Fetal syphilis. The course. Recognition.

Early congenital syphilis. Late congenital syphilis.

Prevention of congenital syphilis. Serological diagnosis of syphilis.



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12 List of questions to be submitted for differential credit

Principles and methods of syphilis treatment. Drugs for the treatment of syphilis. Treatment of syphilis with bismuth preparations. Complications, prevention.
Treatment of syphilis with penicillin drugs.
Etiology of gonorrhoea. Biology of gonococci. Diagnosis (methods of provocation). Methods of staining. Acute gonorrhoea urethritis. Clinic, treatment.
Chronic gonorrhoea urethritis. Clinic, treatment. Complications of gonorrhoea.
Treatment of gonorrhoea. Establishment of cure. Non-gonorrhoea urethritis. Diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Trichomonas urethritis. Diagnosis, treatment.
Soft shanker (etiology, clinic, treatment, prevention).
The fourth venereal disease. Etiology, clinic, treatment, prevention. Combating alcoholism and drug addiction in the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

13 Recommended reading

Basic (core):

Dermatology and venereology: textbook / V. I. Stepanenko, A. I. Chobotar, S. O. Bondar [et al. 2nd ed. Dermatology. Venereology = Dermatology. Venereology : atlas / edited by T. V. Svyatenko, I. V. Svyatunova - Vinnytsia: Nova Knyha, 2020. 424 p. : ill.
Dermatology: A Handbook for Medical Students and Junior Doctors (3rd Edition) British Association of Dermatologists

Additional:

Dermatology, venereology. Textbook / [Stepanenko V.I., Shupenko N.M., Nedoboy P.N. et al.
Skin and venereal diseases: a textbook for students of higher medical schools. III-IV levels of accreditation / Dudchenko M.O., Kolyadenko V.G., Barylyak I.R., Skiban G.V., Vitenko I.S. et al.
- 2nd ed. - Vinnytsia: Nova Knia, 2008. - 239 p. : ill. - Bibliogr.: p. 235-239.
Habif Thomas P. Clinical Dermatology: A Colour Guide to Diagnosis and Therapy. Sixth edition. St. Louis. - Missouri: Elsevier, 2016. - 1008 p.

Information resources

<https://geekymedics.com/category/medicine/dermatology/>
<http://www.meddean.luc.edu/lumen/meded/medicine/dermatology/melton/atlas.htm> - Dermatology Atlas
<https://medlineplus.gov/skinconditions.html>
<http://www.dermweb.com/>
<https://www.dermis.net/dermisroot/en/home/index.htm>
<https://www.merckmanuals.com/professional/dermatologic-disorders>

14 Tips for successful learning in the course

If you want to be successful in this discipline, you need to:

1. Be active, persistent, inquisitive, consistent
2. Systematically prepare for practical classes
3. Perform tasks for independent work and defend them in class.
4. To be present at the class in a medical gown
5. To solve tests and tasks independently, to work actively in class.
6. Participate in student scientific conferences and engage in research work in scientific circles of the department.

I wish you perseverance, dedication and motivation to learn.

See you in class!

Don't forget your medical gowns!