



## INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

### SYLLABUS

<b>Program:</b>	<b>General medicine</b>
<b>Qualification of the graduate:</b>	<b>General practitioner / Medical doctor</b>
<b>Year:</b>	<b>2022-2023</b>
<b>Semester:</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Course duration:</b>	<b>18 weeks</b>
<b>Instructor/Assistant/Professor</b>	<b>Name: Karbekova N.M</b>
<b>Department:</b>	<b>Infectious diseases</b>
<b>Day and Time for consultation:</b>	
<b>Classroom:</b>	<b>University clinic Turusbekova 88/1</b>
<b>e-mail:</b>	<b>Nasikhat888@mail.ru</b>
<b>Course Title:</b>	<b>Dermatovenereology</b>
<b>Must/Elective:</b>	
<b>Credit/Hours:</b>	<b>4/144</b>
<b>Course Description:</b>	<p>Dermatovenereology is an integral fundamental part of the clinical training of a specialist. As a result of studying this discipline, students develop important professional skills in examining patients with a dermatovenereological profile, the basics of clinical thinking, as well as medical ethics. Without mastering these main components perfectly, it is difficult to count on a sufficiently high-quality training of a doctor of any specialty. The purpose of teaching dermatovenereology is to teach methods of examination of patients with skin and venereal diseases, diagnostic rules, principles of therapy and rehabilitation of patients.</p>
<b>Course Objectives:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- To familiarize students with the basic concepts and modern concepts of general nosology about the most common skin diseases and sexually transmitted diseases;</li><li>- Master the basic methods of clinical and laboratory examination of skin and venereal patients;</li><li>- To study nosological forms related to the competence of a general practitioner;</li><li>- To master the most important approaches to the treatment of skin diseases and sexually transmitted infections;</li><li>- Acquire the practical skills necessary to recognize the most common skin diseases and sexually transmitted diseases;</li><li>- To familiarize with preventive measures to prevent the spread of infectious skin and venereal diseases;</li></ul>

	<p>- To form the methodological and methodological foundations of clinical thinking and rational action of a doctor among students;</p>
<p><b>Prerequisites:</b></p>	<p>The discipline "Dermatovenereology" is studied by students of the specialty Medicine (for foreign citizens) and is included in the variable part of C.3. in the professional block of the studied disciplines of the State Higher Educational Institution.</p>
<p><b>Post-requisites:</b></p>	<p>The content of the discipline "Dermatovenereology" is based on the content of such previous disciplines as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- on the anatomy of the skin: the structure of the epidermis, its own dermis and subcutaneous fat, as well as the structure of the appendages of the skin.</li> <li>- on the pathological anatomy and histology of the skin: the layered cellular structure of the epidermis, dermis and subcutaneous fat, as well as its appendages. Histological examination of biopsy material under a microscope.</li> <li>- microbiology: morphology of pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic microorganisms for human skin and their actions, virulence and general patterns of development of infectious processes.</li> <li>- on skin biochemistry: the chemical nature of skin cells, as well as the chemical processes underlying the vital activity of cells and interaction with their functions.</li> <li>- on the physiology of the skin: embryogenesis of intrauterine development of the skin. Skin functions: protective, thermoregulatory, secretory, excretory, metabolic, receptor and immunological, as well as their interaction.</li> <li>- on the pathophysiology of the skin: the main patterns of the occurrence, development and outcome of skin pathology. The pathogenesis of inflammatory and allergic reactions, as well as the pathogenesis of autoimmune processes.</li> <li>- according to pharmacology: medicines belonging to the groups of antiviral, antifungal, antimicrobial, antihistamine, anti-inflammatory, desensitizing, restorative drugs, as well as the composition of external medicines.</li> </ul> <p>The knowledge of students acquired at the Department of Dermatovenereology can later be used in the study of other clinical disciplines, since skin diseases are closely related to the pathology of internal organs and</p>

	<p>can be the first and concomitant symptoms of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, hepatobiliary hormonal and immune systems, as well as genetic and infectious diseases.</p>
<p><b>Learning Outcomes:</b> (expected knowledge &amp; ability at the end)</p>	<p>After mastering the discipline "Dermatovenereology", the student:</p> <p>will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• methods of sanitary and educational work;</li> <li>• etiology, pathogenesis and prevention measures of the most common diseases; modern classification of diseases;</li> <li>• methods of clinical, laboratory, instrumental examination of patients;</li> <li>• fundamentals of the organization of medical (outpatient and inpatient) care for various groups of the population, principles of medical examination of the population, rehabilitation of patients;</li> <li>• criteria for the diagnosis of various diseases;</li> <li>• features of the organization and scope of work of an outpatient doctor, modern diagnostic capabilities of the polyclinic service, methods of emergency measures, indications for planned hospitalization of patients;</li> <li>• types of inheritance of diseases and clinical manifestations of hereditary pathology, general characteristics of diseases with hereditary predisposition, general principles and features of diagnosis of hereditary diseases, congenital anomalies;</li> <li>• features of the organization of work with patients with HIV infection;</li> <li>• the main clinical manifestations of skin diseases, HIV infection and STIs.</li> </ul> <p>will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect anamnesis from a patient with a skin and venereal disease.</li> <li>• Examine the skin, hair, nails, mucous membranes, cranial lip border in adults and children.</li> <li>• Clinically identify primary and secondary morphological elements on the skin, lips and oral mucosa.</li> <li>• To determine by secondary morphological elements the primary morphological elements preceding them.</li> <li>• Describe the clinical picture of lesions of the skin and mucous membrane of the oral cavity in adults and children.</li> <li>• assume that the patient has a disease, about the clinic of which students should have an idea.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply external dosage forms for various dermatoses, work in a dressing room.</li> <li>• Determine dermographism.</li> <li>• Psoriatic phenomena.</li> <li>• Evaluate the isomorphic Kebner reaction.</li> <li>• Use the Wood lamp for the diagnosis of microsporia and differential diagnosis of Lupus erythematosus and lichen planus on the red border of the lips.</li> <li>• Take smear prints and recognize acantholytic cells.</li> <li>• Take pathological material to identify scabies mite, pathogenic fungi and gonococci.</li> <li>• Remove elements of infectious (contagious) mollusk and prevent gonorrhoea eye diseases in newborns.</li> </ul> <p>will own:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• proper maintenance of medical records;</li> <li>• methods of general clinical examination;</li> <li>• interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods;</li> <li>• by the algorithm of a detailed clinical diagnosis;</li> <li>• the algorithm of making a preliminary diagnosis with the subsequent referral of the patient to the appropriate specialist doctor;</li> <li>• the main medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures for the provision of first aid;</li> <li>• the principles of evidence-based medicine based on the search for solutions using theoretical knowledge and practical skills</li> </ul>
<p><b>Basic references:</b></p>	
<p><b>Supplementary Textbook and Materials:</b></p>	<p><b>Basic literature:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Brian Shmaefsky – Syphilis, 2003.</li> <li>2. Carol Soutor, Maria K. Hordinsky – Clinical Dermatology. 2013.</li> <li>3. Fitzpatrick's color atlas and synopsis of clinical dermatology. 8th edition, 2017.</li> <li>4. Hunter J.A.A., Savin J.A. Clinical Dermatology. 2002.</li> <li>5. Linda Kollar And Brian R. Shmaefsky – Gonorrhoea. 2005.</li> <li>6. Dermatology, venerology and leprology. 3rd edition Devinder Mohan Thappa. Pondicherry – 605006, India</li> </ol>

	<p><b>7. ABC of dermatology, 3rd and 4th edition, edited by Paul K Buxton, 2003, Singapore</b></p> <p><b>8. Practice of dermatology, P.N. Behi, A. Aggarwal, Govind Srivastana, 9th edition, 2004, India</b></p> <p><b>9. Textbook of clinical dermatology, Viendra N Sehgal, 4th edition, 2004, India</b></p> <p><b>10. Illustrated textbook of dermatology, JS Pasricha, Ramji Gupta, 3rd edition, 2006, India</b></p> <p><b>11. Family medicine board review. Lectures and workshops. Self-study.</b></p> <p><b>Additional literature:</b></p> <p><b>1. Jean L. Bologna, Julie V. Schaffer, Lorenzo Cerroni. Dermatology. Fourth edition. 2018.</b></p> <p><b>2. Lionel Fry - An Atlas of PSORIASIS. Second edition. 2005.</b></p> <p><b>3. Martin Rocken, Martin Schaller – Color atlas of dermatology, 2016.</b></p> <p><b>The list of resources of the information and telecommunication network "Internet" necessary for the development of the discipline: <a href="http://www.kyrlibnet.kg">www.kyrlibnet.kg</a>.</b></p> <p><b>- <a href="http://www.iprbookshop.ru">www.iprbookshop.ru</a>.</b></p> <p><b>- <a href="http://www.consilium-medicum.com">www.consilium-medicum.com</a>.</b></p> <p><b>- <a href="http://www.medportal.ru">www.medportal.ru</a>.</b></p> <p><b>- <a href="http://www.studmedlib.ru">www.studmedlib.ru</a>.</b></p> <p><b>-<a href="http://www.nejm.org/">http://www.nejm.org/</a>-The</b></p> <p><b>-<a href="http://t.me/vasha_kozhka">t.me/vasha_kozhka</a></b></p> <p><b>-<a href="http://www.clinicianreviews.com/">http://www.clinicianreviews.com/</a>- Clinician reviews</b></p>
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#### **COURSE POLICY AND EVALUATION CRITERIA:**

<b>Type of control (current, milestone, final)</b>	<b>Control form</b>	<b>Assessment of learning outcomes</b>
Attendance	For one missed lesson minus 2 points	20 points
Current control	Oral survey, written work	20 points

IWS+IWW	Performing assignments, work with literature	20 points
Milestone control (modul submission)	Testing, control tasks	40 points
Final control (differential test)	Conversation, examination (test.edu.kg)	100 points

<b>Scale of correspondence between grades and scores on the final control (exam)</b>	
<b>Score</b>	<b>Grade</b>
90-100	«excellent»
76-89	«good»
60-75	«satisfactory»
0-59	«unsatisfactory»

<b>Course Plan</b>	<b>Lecture / Practice</b>	<b>Subject</b>
1 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Introduction to dermatovenereology. Anatomy. Physiology. Pathomorphology of the skin</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Introduction to dermatovenereology. Anatomy. Physiology. Pathomorphology of the skin</b>
2 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Primary and secondary morphological elements of the rash. Histomorphological changes of the skin</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Primary and secondary morphological elements of the rash. Histomorphological changes of the skin</b>
3 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Pyoderma</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Pyoderma</b>
4 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Mycoses (keratomycosis, dermatomycosis, candidiasis)</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Mycoses (keratomycosis, dermatomycosis, candidiasis)</b>
5 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Scabies. Pediculosis. Leishmaniasis.</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Scabies. Pediculosis. Leishmaniasis.</b>
6 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Viral diseases of the skin.</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Viral diseases of the skin.</b>
7 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Psoriasis. Lichen planus. Pityriasis rosea of Gibert</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Module 1</b>
8 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Dermatitis. Eczema. Toxicoderma. Erhytoma multiformis.</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Psoriasis. Lichen planus. Pityriasis rosea of Gibert</b>
9 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Neurodermatosis (pruritus, prurigo, neurodermatitis, urticaria).</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Dermatitis. Eczema. Toxicoderma. Erhytoma multiformis.</b>
10 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Bullous dermatoses (pemphigus, pemphigoid, dermatitis herpetiformis of Dering)</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Neurodermatosis (pruritus, prurigo, neurodermatitis, urticaria). Bullous dermatoses (pemphigus, pemphigoid, dermatitis herpetiformis of Dering)</b>
11 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Disease with diffuse lesions of the connective tissue.</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Disease with diffuse lesions of the connective tissue. Seborrhea, acne vulgaris and rosacea.</b>

12 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Seborrhea, acne vulgaris and rosacea.</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Module 2</b>
13 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Common patogeny of syphilis. Syphilis I</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Common patogeny of syphilis. Syphilis I</b>
14 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Syphilis II, III. Neurosyphilis. Treatment of syphilis.</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Syphilis II, III. Congenital syphilis. Neurosyphilis. Treatment of syphilis.</b>
15 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Congenital syphilis. Neurosyphilis.</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Gonorrhea, trichomoniasis, gardnerellosis.</b>
16 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Gonorrhea, trichomoniasis, gardnerellosis.</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Chlamidiosis, mycoplasmosis, ureaplasmosis.</b>
17 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Chlamidiosis, mycoplasmosis, ureaplasmosis.</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Genital herpes, urogenital candidiasis.</b>
18 week	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Genital herpes, urogenital candidiasis.</b>
	<b>Practice</b>	<b>Module 3</b>