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Assessment tools for midterm assessment

“Dermatovenereology”

Curriculum	31.05.01 General medicine
Specialty	General medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Multidisciplinary clinical training
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

TYPICAL TASKS FOR THE CONTROL WORK (9 th term)

Points for oral quiz.

Topic 1. Introduction to dermatology

1. Fundamentals of skin diseases diagnosis.
2. What are morphological elements of rash, primary and secondary elements?
3. Stain, varieties, examples of diseases.
4. Papules, types, examples of diseases.
5. Bubble and vial, examples of diseases.
6. Blister, definition, examples of diseases.
7. Bump, knot, examples of diseases.
8. The abscess, examples of diseases.
9. Secondary spot, scale, peel, examples of diseases.
10. Erosion, ulcer and scar, examples of diseases.
11. Excoriation, rhagma, vegetation and lichenification, examples of diseases.
12. Palpation and diascopy.
13. Method of skin scraping.
14. Dermographism, pilomotor reflex.
15. Methodology of allergic tests.
16. Fluorescent diagnostics.

Topic 2. Erythematous-squamous dermatosis (psoriasis, lichen planus, discoid lupus erythematosus, scleroderma)

1. Etiology and pathogenesis of psoriasis.
2. Clinical varieties, forms, stages of psoriasis.
3. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis of lichen planus, general and local treatment of psoriasis.
4. Etiology and pathogenesis, clinical varieties of lichen planus. Principles of treatment.
5. Etiology and pathogenesis of lupus erythematosus.
6. Discoid and disseminated forms of lupus erythematosus.
7. Clinical symptoms of lupus erythematosus.
8. Diagnosis and treatment of lupus erythematosus.
9. Etiology and pathogenesis of scleroderma, clinical varieties.
10. Treatment of scleroderma.

Topic 3. Pyoderma, scabies, lice

1. Classification of pyoderma.
2. Endogenous and exogenous factors leading to the pyoderma development.
3. Varieties of staphylococcal pyoderma.
4. What are furuncle, carbuncle?
5. What is hydradenitis?
6. Varieties of streptococcal impetigo.
7. What is streptococcal ecthyma?
8. Features of vulgar impetigo disease.
9. Principles of pyoderma general therapy.
10. Methods for pyoderma prevention.
11. Pathogen, varieties, clinic, treatment of lice.
12. Pathogen, epidemiology, clinic, varieties of scabies.
13. Diagnosis, treatment and prevention of scabies.

Topic 4. Mycoses

1. Classification of mycoses.
2. Causative agent, epidemiology, clinical findings, diagnosis and treatment of pityriasis versicolor.
3. Causative agent, epidemiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis and treatment of epidermophytosis inguinalis.
4. Pathogen, clinical forms of epidermophytosis feet.
5. Ways and conditions of infection, diagnosis, treatment, prevention of epidermophytosis feet.
6. Pathogen, clinical findings, diagnosis, treatment of feet rubromycosis.
7. Epidemiology of trichophytosis, microsporia, anthroponotic and anthropozoonotic pathogens.
8. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of superficial trichophytia and chronic trichophytia.
9. Varieties, clinical findings, treatment of infiltrative-suppurative trichophytia.
10. Clinical findings, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of microsporia.
11. Onychomycosis, pathogens, clinical findings, treatment methods.
12. Epidemiology, types, clinic, treatment of candidiasis.
13. Technique of microscopic diagnosis of mycosis.
14. Systemic antimycotics, indications, doses, cure criteria

Topic 5. Allergic dermatosis

1. Etiology and pathogenesis of allergic dermatosis.
2. Clinical forms of dermatitis.
3. Dermatitis due to the effects of mechanical stimuli.
4. Dermatitis due to exposure of high and low temperatures.
5. Dermatitis due to the effects of chemical factors.
6. The main types and methods of skin samples application and evaluation.
7. Photodermatosis, varieties.
8. Skin damage due to radiation.
9. Toxicoderma. Etiology and pathogenesis, clinical findings. The concept of drug allergies.
10. Classification of eczema.
11. Differential diagnosis of true and microbial eczema.
12. Principles of general treatment of toxicoderma.
13. Principles of the general treatment of eczema.
14. External treatment of eczema, depending on the stage of the disease.

MIDTERM ASSESSMENT (EXAM) 9 TERMS.

List of theoretical points for oral quiz

11. Characteristics of dermatology as a science. Historical stages of dermatology development in Russia.
12. The structure of the skin. Epidermis, the skin itself, subcutaneous fatty tissue, blood and lymphatic network; innervations of the epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous tissue; appendages of the skin.
13. Physiology of the skin. Skin functions: protective, thermoregulation, receptor, secretory, resorption, respiratory, exchange, reflex, immune.
14. Morphological elements: primary (spot, nodule, tubercle, knot, blister, vesicle, bladder, abscess), secondary (pigmentation, erosion, ulcer, scale, crust, crack, lichenification, vegetation, excoriation, scar). The value of skin biopsy at making diagnosis.
15. Major histopathological changes in the epidermis and dermis.

16. Methods of research dermatological patient.
17. Methods of observing the patient, used in dermatovenereology: clinical, histological, microbiological, physiological, biochemical, immunological. Diagnostic techniques and tests.
18. Dermatitis. Definition of dermatitis: simple or contact, artificial or artifactual in individuals with normal skin reactivity (etiology, differential diagnosis, treatment, prognosis); sensitization or allergic (etiology, differential diagnosis, skin tests, treatment, prognosis).
19. Toxidermia. Etiology and pathogenesis, clinical findings, symptoms, morphological types of reactions to individual drugs, diagnosis and treatment guidelines, prevention. Eczema etiology and pathogenesis, clinical findings, stages of development of eczematous process, pathognomonic symptoms. Clinical forms of eczema. Diagnosis and treatment, prevention.
20. Neurodermatitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, course, complications, diagnostics; differential diagnosis; treatment (general and local, sanatorium), prevention.
21. Scruffy. Pathogenesis, clinical forms, treatment.
22. Urticaria. Etiology and pathogenesis, clinical varieties, diagnosis, differential diagnosis; treatment, prevention.
23. Psoriasis. Etiology (neurogenic, hereditary and viral theories), pathogenesis; clinic (primary and secondary elements, pathognomonic symptoms, diagnostic tests, clinical varieties, seasonality, stages, damage to the joints and internal organs); histopathology, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, treatment (traditional methods of treatment of common types of psoriasis, indications and contraindications for the appointment of corticosteroids and cytotoxic drugs, modern methods and means for the treatment of psoriasis); Spa treatment, clinical examination, prevention.
24. Red lichen planus. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, clinical types, lesions of the oral mucosa, course, outcome, histopathology, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Brilliant lichen. Throat lichen.
25. Pyoderma. Etiology, pathogenesis (the role of microorganisms, the importance of the state of the microorganism, the influence of environmental factors and production activities); classification; Staphylococcal and streptococcal pyodermitis (clinical forms), mixed forms of pyoderma.
26. Scabies. Etiology (characteristic of scabies mites), epidemiology. Clinical picture and complications of the disease. Diagnostics and differential diagnosis. Methods of treatment; organizational activities in the outbreak, prevention.
27. Simple bubble zoster. Etiology, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment.
28. Shingles. Etiology; clinical varieties; complications; differential diagnosis; treatment; forecast; prevention,
29. Warts. Ethnology; clinic (ordinary, flat, plantar); treatment.
30. Contagious mollusk. Etiology; clinic; treatment.
31. Lupus erythematosus. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical varieties of chronic lupus erythematosus; discoid, disseminated, centrifugal, deep; differential diagnosis, course, treatment.
32. Scleroderma. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical varieties of limited scleroderma, stages, differential diagnosis, treatment.
33. True (acantholytic) pemphigus. Classification, pathogenesis. The clinical picture of the vulgar, leaf-like, vegetative, seborrheic pemphigus. Primary localization on the skin and mucous membranes. Diagnosis: direct and indirect Nikolsky symptom, Asbo-Hansen symptom, cytological examination of Tzank cells, histological examination of skin biopsy. Differential diagnosis. Treatment of patients with acantholytic pemphigus.
34. Herpetiform dermatitis. Etiology and pathogenesis, clinic, treatment.
35. Keratomycosis (versatile lichen, nodular trichosporia).
36. Dermatophytosis: Epidermophytosis (inguinal, athlete's foot, nail). Rubromycosis (smooth skin, feet, hands and nails). Trichophytosis (anthroponotic, zoonotic). Microsporia (anthroponotic, zoonotic). Favus

37. Candidiasis (superficial, chronic, generalized, visceral).
38. Deep mycoses.
39. Pseudomycosis: erythrasma, axillary trichomycosis, actinomycosis, nocardiosis.
40. Syphilis. The main stages of development. Social aspects of sexually transmitted diseases. Methods of examination of patients with sexually transmitted diseases. Etiology, epidemiology. Immunity, general course, classification.
41. The primary period of syphilis. Clinical manifestations. Clinical characteristics of hard chancre (varieties of hard chancre, diagnostic signs). Characteristics of regional lymphadenitis. Complications of hard chancre, differential diagnosis, serological reactions.
42. The secondary period of syphilis. Clinic of secondary fresh syphilis. Hidden syphilis (early hidden syphilis, late latent syphilis, lately unspecified syphilis). Serological criteria for the separation of latent syphilis into periods. The value of the dynamics of serological reactions in the treatment process to clarify the stage of the disease. Clinic of secondary recurrent syphilis. Differential diagnosis, course.
43. Tertiary syphilis (tertiary active and tertiary latent), the main clinical forms of lumpy and gummous syphilis. Diagnosis of tertiary syphilis (serological reactions, trial treatment, obstetric history). Differential diagnosis. Features of treatment. Syphilis of the nervous system, visceral organs, blood vessels.
44. Congenital syphilis. Classification. Clinical manifestations in various stages of congenital syphilis. Laboratory diagnosis of syphilis (research on pale spirochete, serological diagnosis of syphilis). Treatment: types, schemes, drugs. Organization of the fight against syphilis. Prevention of syphilis. Sanitary-educational work.
45. Gonorrhea. Characteristics of the pathogen. Epidemiology, classification. Gonorrhea in men. Gonorrhea in women and girls. Features of the clinical course of gonorrhea in women and girls. Complications, laboratory diagnostics. Etiological and pathogenetic treatment of gonorrhea (antibiotics, immunotherapy, methods of local treatment). Criteria for cure gonorrhea. The role of obstetriciangynecologists in identifying gonorrhea. Extragenital gonorrhea. Gonorrheal arthritis and gonococcal sepsis, eye damage. Prevention of gonorrhea.
46. Trichomoniasis. Causative agent Epidemiology. Clinic of trichomoniasis in women and men. Laboratory diagnosis, treatment. 38. Chlamydia. Etiologies, epidemiology, general pathology, pathogenesis. Clinic of urogenital chlamydia. Extragenital infection. Bonds of chlamydia with the defeat of the internal organs of women and infertility. Survey technique. Modern methods of laboratory diagnosis. Reiter's syndrome. Treatment of acute and chronic chlamydia and its complications. Clinical examination.
47. Ureaplasmosis. Mycoplasmosis. Gardnerellosis. Epidemiology, etiology, clinical findings, diagnosis, complications. Modern methods of treatment.
48. Candidiasis, herpes and cytomegalovirus infections of the genital organs. Diseases caused by papilloma virus. Soft chancre. Epidemiology, etiology. Sources of infection and routes of infection. Immunity. Incubation period. Histopathological and clinical manifestations. Complications, laboratory diagnostics. Treatment, prevention.
42. Endemic treponematosi. Etiology, epidemiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome. Etiology, epidemiology, laboratory diagnostics. Skin manifestations of AIDS. Treatment. AIDS prevention among medical personnel and the public. Legislative acts