EVALUATION MATERIALS FOR INTERIM CERTIFICATION FOR THE DISCIPLINE

Infectious Diseases

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Qualification	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Multidisciplinary Clinical Training
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

STANDARD TASKS FOR CONTROL WORK
CHECK TEST – WRITING A CASE HISTORY
Final test

The test is carried out with the aim of monitoring students' assimilation of knowledge from the lecture course, assessing the knowledge and skills acquired during practical classes, as well as testing the ability to solve various types of problems that develop professional abilities in accordance with the requirements of the specialist's qualification characteristics. Test work is carried out according to the schedule during class hours in the amount provided for by the work program for the discipline and the teaching load of the teacher. The time to prepare for the test is included in the hours of students' independent work and should not exceed 4 hours. The test work is assessed using a differentiated assessment. In case of an unsatisfactory grade received by the student, a new deadline for writing the test is assigned outside of class time.
(Surgut State University Quality management system QMS SurGU STO-2.12.5-15 Organization of ongoing monitoring of academic performance and intermediate certification of students Revision No. 2 page 7 of 21)

Writing a clinical history

The student independently selects a nosological form, develops and defends a medical history according to the proposed scheme (Appendix No. 2 Medical history diagram)
The main stages of writing a clinical history:
Title page (separate page)
1. Passport part.
2. Complaints: the main ones and those found during the survey by organ system.
3. History of the main and concomitant diseases.
4. Life history. Epidemiological history.
5. Data from an objective examination of the patient.
6. Rationale for the preliminary diagnosis and its formulation.
7. Survey plan.
8. Laboratory and instrumental research data, consultants' opinions.
9. Final clinical diagnosis (substantiation and formulation).

10. Differential diagnosis.
11. Treatment of the patient and its rationale.
12. Forecast.
13. Prevention (primary and secondary).
14. Epicrisis.
15. Supervision diary.
16. List of used literature.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR THE CREDIT WITH AN ASSESSMENT (9th semester)

1. The concept of “infection”, “infectious process”, “infectious disease”. Periods of infectious disease and their significance for diagnosis.
2. The concept of an infectious disease and its signs.
3. General patterns of development of the infectious process, its forms.
4. Contents and objectives of the science of infectious diseases. Its relationship with other medical disciplines.
5. Classification of infectious diseases. Principles of classification
individual nosological forms.
6. General principles of early detection of infectious patients in practice

local doctor.

7. Principles of early diagnosis of infectious diseases.

8. Basic principles and methods of treating infectious patients.

9. Principles of antibiotic therapy for infectious patients.

10. Natural focal diseases of Western Siberia and their prevention.

Intestinal infections.

11. Typhoid fever: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic.

12. Treatment of patients with typhoid fever. Detection and diagnosis of bacterial carriage during the period of convalescence.

13. Typhoid fever. Pathogenesis, pathomorphological changes in the intestine. Diagnosis of the disease.

14. Dysentery: colitis form. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment.

15. Dysentery. Clinical classification of dysentery. Gastroenterocolitic form of dysentery. Diagnosis and treatment.

16. Differential diagnosis of bacterial dysentery, salmonellosis, foodborne toxic infection.

17. Salmonella. Pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

18. Salmonellosis. Gastrointestinal form. Clinic and treatment.

19. Characteristics of generalized forms of salmonellosis. Treatment of patients.

20. Salmonellosis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Clinical classification. Diagnosis and prevention of salmonellosis.

21. Pseudotuberculosis. Etiology, epidemiology, clinic, diagnosis,

and treatment.

22. Yersiniosis. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.

23. Cholera. Features of the epidemiology and course of cholera EL-TOR.

24. Clinical forms of cholera, their characteristics. Organization of reception and

treatment of cholera patients.

25. Foodborne toxic infections, etiology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.

26. Emergency conditions in case of food toxic infections. Clinical

manifestations, treatment. Hypovolemic shock.

27. Foodborne toxic infections, etiology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment. Epidemiology and prevention of food toxic infections.

28. Foodborne toxic infections. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis and

clinic. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

29. Rotavirus gastroenteritis. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

30. Escherichiosis. Etiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

31. Botulism. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment,

prevention.

32. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of patients with botulism.

Helminthiases.

33. Nematodes (ascariasis, enterobiasis). Epidemiology, pathogenesis, treatment, prevention.

34. Etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of tape helminthiasis

(taeniasis, teniarynchosis, diphyllobothriasis).

35. Opisthorchiasis. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of patients in the early phase (acute stage) and late phase (chronic stage) of parasitic infestation.

36. Opisthorchiasis. Pathogenesis and clinic. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

Protozoal infections

37. Toxoplasmosis. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.

38. Amoebiasis. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

39. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment, prevention of malaria.

Skin infections.

40. Erysipelas, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

41. Recurrent form of erysipelas. Pathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment.

42. Differential diagnosis of erysipelas and abscess, phlegmon, eczema, erysipeloid.

Viral hepatitis and HIV infection.

43. Viral hepatitis “A”. Pathogenesis, clinical classification, diagnosis and treatment of patients. Clinic and diagnosis of viral hepatitis “A”, “E”.

44. Viral hepatitis “E”. Epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

45. Pre-icteric period in viral hepatitis “A” and “B”, their differential diagnosis.

46. Viral hepatitis B, cholestatic form. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

47. HBV, fulminant form, early clinical signs, predisposing factors. Liver coma. Causes of occurrence. Treatment. Forecast.

48. Laboratory diagnosis of viral hepatitis A, B, C, D, G.

49. Epidemiology and prevention of viral hepatitis “A”, “B” and “C”.

50. Viral hepatitis C, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment of the chronic form.

51. Diagnosis and treatment of patients with viral hepatitis “B” and “C”.

52. Rehabilitation of convalescents with viral hepatitis “A”, “B”, “C”, “D”, “E”

53. HIV infection: etiology, epidemiology, risk groups, clinical classification, clinic (stage of primary manifestations).

54. HIV is an infection. Pathogenesis and clinic. Clinical classification. Diagnostics. Treatment.

55. HIV infection. Epidemiology, risk groups, clinical classification. Algorithm for a doctor’s actions in the event of an emergency.

Respiratory tract infections.

56. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, diagnosis and prevention of influenza.

57. Influenza: etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.

58. Adenovirus infection. Pathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment.

59. Parainfluenza - etiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

60. Influenza, emergency conditions for severe forms of influenza and their treatment.

61. Clinic, laboratory diagnostics, treatment of ornithosis.

62. Sore throat. Etiology. Clinic. Diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

63. Diphtheria. Etiology. Etiology, epidemiology, diagnosis and treatment. Clinical picture of the toxic form of diphtheria.

64. Diphtheria of the oropharynx. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis and clinic. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

65. Legionellosis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis.

Treatment.

Neuroinfections

66. Meningococcal infection. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, classification. Tactics for managing patients with meningococcal meningitis.

67. Localized and generalized forms of meningococcal infection: clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.

68. Meningococcemia. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment.

69. Complications of meningococcal infection: infectious - toxic

shock, cerebral hypertension syndrome. Clinical manifestations and treatment.

70. Emergency conditions for meningococcal infection: acute swelling and

swelling of the brain substance: clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.

71. Diagnosis and treatment of infectious-toxic shock in patients

meningococcal infection.

72. Treatment of patients with meningococcal infection of localized and generalized forms.

73. Enterovirus infection, clinical picture of the main forms. Diagnostics, therapy.

74. Tick-borne encephalitis: etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, diagnosis and

treatment. Doctor's tactics when a tick attacks a patient.

75. Tick-borne encephalitis. Clinical classification. Characteristics of the meningoencephalitic form. Diagnostics. Treatment. Emergency prevention for tick bites.

76. Lyme disease. Etiology, epidemiology, Risk groups. Pathogenesis of the disease.

77. Lyme disease. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Emergency prevention for tick bites.

78. Epidemic typhus and Brill's disease. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

Herpetic infections.

79. Herpetic infection: herpes simplex (etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis).

80. Herpetic infection: herpes zoster (etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis).

81. Epstein-Barr infectious mononucleosis of viral etiology: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment, outcomes, disease prevention.

Hemorrhagic fevers.

82. Ebola fever. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Treatment.

83. Ebola fever. Epidemiology, clinic. Algorithm for a doctor’s actions when identifying a particularly dangerous infection.

84. Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Characteristics of the main periods of the disease.

85. Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome. Clinical picture. Diagnosis, treatment, prevention of disease.

Zoonoses.

86. Tularemia: etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.

87. Tularemia (classification, clinical picture, differential diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis, treatment, prevention).

88. Plague: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical classification, characteristics of individual forms, diagnosis, treatment.

89. Anthrax etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

90. Clinical forms of anthrax, their characteristics, treatment.

91. Leptospirosis etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

92. Brucellosis: etiology, epidemiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

93. Principles of treatment of patients with acute and chronic brucellosis