Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

**I.M. SECHENOV FIRST MOSCOW STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

**(Sechenov University)**

ANNOTATION OF THE DISCIPLINE PROGRAM

"Tropical medicine"

Area of training (speсiality) 31.05.01 General Medicine

Scope of the discipline \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_3 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ credit units

Purpose of the discipline

The purpose of mastering the discipline: participation in the formation of the necessary and sufficient competencies:

• readiness to perform basic diagnostic activities in the framework of first aid;

• the ability to interpret the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods to use first aid techniques, methods of protection in emergency situations;

• readiness for medical use of drugs and other substances and their combinations in solving professional problems;

• willingness to collect and analyze patient complaints, his medical history, examination results, laboratory, instrumental, pathological and other studies in order to recognize the condition or establish the fact of the presence or absence of the disease;

• ability to determine in a patient the main pathological conditions, symptoms, disease syndromes, nosological forms in accordance with the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Health

Objectives of the discipline:

As a result of studying the discipline, the student must:

Know:

• basics of legislation on the sanitary and epidemiological well-being of the population, the main official documents regulating the anti-epidemic servicing of the population in case of infectious and parasitic diseases;

• clinical and pharmacological characteristics of the main groups of drugs and the rational choice of specific drugs in the treatment of the main pathological syndromes of diseases and emergency conditions in patients, including the basics of anti-doping legislation;

• modern methods of clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis of parasitic diseases;

• pathogenesis of infectious and parasitic tropical diseases, their main clinical manifestations, main methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics (indications for use, theoretical basis of the method, interpretation of results)

Be able to:

• assess social factors affecting the patient's physical and psychological health: cultural, ethnic, religious, individual, family, social risk factors (unemployment, violence, illness and death of relatives, etc.);

• to formulate indications for the chosen method of treatment, taking into account etiotropic and pathogenetic agents, to justify pharmacotherapy in a particular patient for the main pathological syndromes and emergency conditions, to determine the route of administration, the regimen and dose of drugs, to evaluate the effectiveness and safety of the treatment;

• develop a plan of therapeutic (surgical) actions, taking into account the course of the disease and its treatment;

• to make a preliminary diagnosis - to synthesize information about the patient in order to determine the pathology and the causes of it;

• to outline the volume of additional studies in accordance with the prognosis of the disease, to clarify the diagnosis and obtain a reliable result

Own:

• the main medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures to provide first medical aid in case of urgent and life-threatening conditions with assessments of the state of public health;

• algorithm of the developed clinical diagnosis;

• an algorithm for making a preliminary diagnosis with the subsequent referral of the patient to the appropriate specialist doctor;

• methods of general clinical examination;

• interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods;

Place of discipline in the structure of the PLO:

Discipline refers to the disciplines of the choice of the variable part of the professional cycle of disciplines in the specialty "Medicine".

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| № | Section name | Section contents in didactical units (topics) |
| 1 | "Tropical protozoan diseases" | Features of the pathology of the population of tropical countries and conditions conducive to the emergence of various infections and invasions  WHO major programs and WHO documents on the prevention and treatment of tropical diseases and tropical hemorrhagic face diseases  Leishmaniasis. General characteristics of pathogens. Carriers of leishmaniasis. Leishmaniasis of the Old World. Visceral leish maniosis. Cutaneous leishmaniasis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Pro-phylactic. Leishmaniasis of the New World. Clinic. Diagnosis, treatment, prevention.  Trypanosomiasis. Characteristics of pathogens. Epidemiology. Geographical distribution. Pathogenesis. African trypanosomiasis. Clinic, treatment. Prevention. American trypanosomiasis. Clinic, treatment. Prevention.  The current situation of malaria in the world. Types and strains of the exciter, development cycles of human malaria plasmodia. Parazi-tarny systems. The structure of the ranges of 4 types of malaria. Differential diagnosis of pathogens of malaria. Pathogenesis, clinic, course of malaria depending on the type of pathogen. Three-day malaria (vivax malaria). Oval malaria. Tropical malaria (uncomplicated and complicated). Quartan. Antimalarial drugs recommended by WHO. Treatment of malaria.  Protozoal diseases transmitted by the fecal-oral route. Amebiasis. Distribution, pathogens, epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.  Protozoal diseases transmitted by the fecal-oral route. Isosporosis Acantamebiasis. Negleriosis. Distribution, pathogens, epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. |
| 2 | "Tropical helminthiasis" | The main clinical manifestations (symptoms, syndromes)  Tropical percutaneous helminthiasis. Schistosomiasis. Pathogenesis, pathomorphology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment. Tropic percutaneous helminthiasis. Ankilostomidozy. Pathogenesis, pathomorphology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment. Tre-matodozy biliary system (clonorchosis, opisthorchosis wivera, fasciolosis) Intestinal trematodoses (heterophiosis, metagonimosis, fasciolopsidosis).  Dracunculiasis Pathogenesis, pathomorphology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.  Filariasis of the lymphatic system (wucareriosis, brugios). Pathogenesis, pathomorphology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment. Onchocerciasis, loaosis, mansonella. Pathogenesis, pathomorphology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment. |
| 3 | "Diseases of trophic countries caused by other pathogens" | Fever with a leading clinical manifestation - hemorrhagic syndrome: Argentine (Junin), Bolivian (Machupo), Lassa, Ebola, Marburg, HFRS (Hantaan GL), Crimea-Congo GL.  Fever, in which hemorrhagic syndrome is a rare complication: Yellow fever, Dengue fever, Chikungunya, etc. Pathogenesis, pathomorphology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.  Diseases caused by nutritional deficiencies. Diseases associated with the contact and eating poisonous animals, fish, mollusks |