

"APPROVED"
by First vice-rector
on scientific and pedagogical work
Ukrainian Medical
Stomatological Academy
professor _____ V.M. Dvornyk
« ____ » _____ 2019

THEMATIC PLAN
Thematic plan
practical training in dermatology and venereology
department of internal medicine and emergency medicine with skin and venereal diseases
at the IV course of the Dental Faculty in the spring semester 2019-2020 academic year

№ п/п	Topics and short lesson content	Classroom self-study (% And content)	Hours	Control means
1.	Dermatology and Venereology, as an integral component of medical science: the subject and objectives of the discipline. The structure of the skin, its appendages and mucous membranes. Kinetics and function of the skin. Elements of skin rashes. Dental manifestations of skin diseases. Common clinical and special methods of diagnosis in dermatology. Relationship of Dermatology and Venereology with dental disciplines. Dental manifestations of skin disease. Scabies. Pyoderma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • microscopic examination of histological preparations of the epidermis, the dermis and its appendages; • the decision of the initial tests of knowledge. • survey of patients with manifestations of the disease in the mouth, • examination of patients, • filling history (amb. card f.25) • conduct therapeutic manipulation (lubrication centers, etc.); • the decision of the initial tests of knowledge . • supervision of patient with infection skin disease. • conduct a diff. diagnosis • a description of the source of the disease, the diagnosis, treatment assignment; • prescribing; • a study of scrapings from the lesions 	2	current

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clinical trial patient's skin; • palpation, scraping, vitropression; • a description of dermatological status; • auscultation, percussion, palpation of the abdomen; • fill out an urgent message to the patient with scabies and fungal diseases. 		
2.	Dermatites and eczema: a simple contact dermatitis, allergic contact dermatitis, dermatitis, which is caused by substances ingested, eczema. Analysis of patients and curriculum history.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supervision of patients with eczema, dermatitis, toksikodermiya; • diagnosis patient; • conduct a diff. diagnosis; • identify treatment and prescriptions; • master the production of drop positive references, scarification skin tests with chemical allergens, medicines and plant allergens and their interpretation; • correct use medical forms for external therapy - (lotions, ointment); • prescriptions for common foreign and treatment of patients with eczema, dermatitis and toxicodermia. 	2	current
3.	Papular skin diseases and their manifestations in the mucous membranes of the oral cavity (lichen planus and psoriasis).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supervision of patients with psoriasis and lichen planus; • check psoriatic triad; • the symptoms koebner and grid wickham; • a description of the central disease; • the appointment of treatment patient; • prescribing a specific patient; • self-examination of patients. 	2	current

4.	Acantholytic pemphigus Erythema multiforme.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supervision of the cystic disease and erythema multiforme patient; • a description of the disease, diagnosis, treatment assignment; • prescribing; • identify symptoms and nicholas anbo-hansen; • conduct a study of prints from the bottom of the bubble in the cell acantholytic ttsanka; • put Yadasona sample with 50% ointment of potassium iodide; • definition of eosinophilia content bubble. • supervision of the cystic disease and erythema multiforme patient,; • a description of the disease, diagnosis, treatment assignment; • prescribing; • identify symptoms and nicholas anbo-hansen; • conduct a study of prints from the bottom of the bubble in the cell acantholytic ttsanka; • put yadasona sample with 50% ointment of potassium iodide; • definition of eosinophilia content bubble 	2	current
5.	Infectious diseases of the skin: tuberculosis, herpes. Cheilitis.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supervision of patient with infection skin disease; • conduct a diff. Diagnosis; • a description of the source of the disease, the diagnosis, treatment assignment; • prescribing; • a study of scrapings from the lesions • clinical trial patient's skin; • palpation, scraping, vitropression; • a description of dermatological status; • auscultation, percussion, palpation of the 	2	current

		<p>abdomen;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supervision of patient cheilitis • the diagnosis to the patient; • conduct a diff. diagnosis; • identify treatment and prescriptions; • adopt the method of droplet production positive references, scarification leather samples to chemical allergens, medicines and plant allergens and their interpretation; • correct use medical forms for external therapy - (lotions, mash, ointment); • prescriptions for common and external therapy of cheilitis. 		
6.	Mycosis (classification). Candidiasis of the skin and mucous membranes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self supervision of patients; • a description of the source of the disease; • diagnosis, treatment and appointment of prescriptions; • sampling of pathological material for scabies and fungal diseases; • microscopy of pathological material for fungal infections and scabies; • to identify the phenomenon of "honeycomb"; • to diagnose luminescent scalp. 	2	current
7.	<p>Sexually Transmitted Infections: classification, epidemiology, agents (and their properties), transmission and conditions of infection. The general course of syphilis. Primary syphilis and its manifestations on the oral mucosa.</p> <p>Secondary syphilis. Manifestations on the oral mucosa. Tertiary syphilis and congenital syphilis, his dental features. Principles of diagnosis and treatment of syphilis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supervision of a patient with syphilis; • recognize and describe the chancre; • conduct palpation of regional lymph nodes; • conduct a collection of material from the ulcer to study the pale treponemu; • microscopically recognize it in the dark field of view; • find out the source of infection and contacts; • develop epidkartu in cell infection; • outline a plan of action to prevent the 	2	current

		<p>spread of disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supervision of a patient with syphilis; • recognize and describe the chancre; • conduct palpation of regional lymph nodes; • conduct a collection of material from the ulcer to study the pale treponemu; • identify and be able to describe the possible signs of bone degeneration • conduct a diff. diagnosis; • find out the source of contamination; • to interpret serological • outline a plan of prevention. appointment of treatment of patients according to the instructions, depending on the stage of syphilis, and the patient's weight; • identify and be able to describe the possible signs of bone degeneration • conduct a diff. diagnosis; • find out the source of contamination; • to interpret serological • outline a plan of prevention. appointment of treatment of patients according to the instructions, depending on the stage of syphilis, and the patient's weight. 		
8.	<p>Gonorrhea: Classification and extragenital form. Non-gonorrheal urethritis. Clinical course, differential diagnostics, laboratory diagnostics, treatment.</p> <p>Final module control</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognize and describe the acute and chronic gonorrhea; • decide to diagnosis; • taking a swab for men to identify gonococcus; • recognize and describe the acute and chronic gonorrhea in women; • study of two samples of a glass thompson patient with gonorrhea; • parsing instructions for treatment and prevention of gonorrhea; • the appointment of treatment to the 	2	current

		patient; • prescriptions. • patients supervision • describing of the locus morbi • differential diagnosis prescribing of appropriate treatment • prescribing; • solving tests • problem solving and fotozadach; • computer control • receiving skills		
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Head of the Department of Dermatology

I. Popova