NATIONAL BOGOMOLETS MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
Pediatric department №2

Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical educational work

PhD in Medicine, prof. Vlasenko O.V.

2024

WORKING PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

"PEDIATRICS INCLUDING CHILDHOOD INFECTIOUS DISEASES, INDUSTRIAL MEDICAL PRACTICE (PROFESSIONAL TRAINING) CHILDREN'S AND CHILDHOOD INFECTIOUS DISEASES"

Educational level: second (Master's degree)

Field of knowledge: 22 («Health care»)

Specialty: 222 («Medicine»)

Educational program of the second master's level of the Higher education

2024/2025

Description of the academic discipline

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Name of indicators</td><td rowspan="2">Field of knowledge, area of training, educational and qualification level</td><td>Characteristics of the academic discipline</td></tr>
<tr><td>full-time education</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of credits – 15.5</td><td>Area of expertise
22 " Healthcare "
(code and name)</td><td>Normative</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of hours – 465</td><td rowspan="6">Educational and qualification level:
II (Master's)</td><td>Lectures – 20 hours</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">Weekly hours for daytime education:
auditorium – 30
independent work of the student – 30</td><td>Practical classes – 230 hours</td></tr>
<tr><td>Production medical practice - 30 hours</td></tr>
<tr><td>Independent work
185 years old.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Individual tasks: - supervision of patients, writing and defending an academic medical history</td></tr>
<tr><td>Type of control:
Transfer credit</td></tr>
</table>

Note: 1 practical lesson = 5 hours.

The ratio of the number of hours of classroom study to independent and individual work is **(%): 50%: 50%.**

Description of educational discipline

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Parameters</td><td rowspan="2">Field of knowledge, direction of preparation, educational and qualification level</td><td>Characteristics of the discipline</td></tr>
<tr><td>Day form of study</td></tr>
<tr><td>Credits number – 15,5</td><td>Field of knowledge
22 «Health care»
(code and name)</td><td>Normative</td></tr>
<tr><td>Number of hours – 465</td><td rowspan="4">Educational and qualification level:
II (master’s)</td><td>Lections – 20 hours</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Week hrs for day form of study:
ayditory – 30
students independent work – 30</td><td>Practical classes - 230hours</td></tr>
<tr><td>Medical practice – 30 hours</td></tr>
<tr><td>Independent work
185 hrs</td></tr>
</table>

		Individual classes: - Supervision of patients, composition and protection of the case report
		Type of control: Transfer credit (4th, 5th year), Final control (6th year)

Discussed and approved on Cyclic methodical meeting on pediatric disciplines of the Bogomolets National Medical University

Protocol № 1 from August «29», 2024

The Head, professor of the pediatric department №1,

PhD T.V.Pochinok

Discussed and approved on the meeting of the pediatric department №2

Protocol №1 from August «26», 2024

The Head of the pediatric department №2,
Corresponding member of NAMS of Ukraine,

PhD, professor O.P.Volosovets

The working program of the academic discipline "Pediatrics including childhood infectious diseases, industrial medical practice (professional training) children's and childhood infectious diseases" is compiled in accordance with the standard of higher education in the specialty 222 "Medicine", approved by the Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine No. 02211121. -Medytsyna.mahistr.09.11.pdf (mon.gov.ua)) and OPP "Medicine".

The subject of study of the academic discipline "Pediatrics, including childhood infectious diseases, industrial medical practice (professional training), childhood and childhood infectious diseases" are the most common childhood diseases.

The final assessment is carried out in the form of a transfer test - module 1 (4th year, 7-8 semesters), module 2 (5th year, 9-10 semesters) and final assessment - module 3 (6th year, 11-12 semesters). The assessment of the results of the final assessment is carried out according to the 200-point knowledge assessment system adopted at the university and the national scale and is reflected in the relevant information.

The organization of the educational process is carried out in accordance with the requirements of the European Credit Transfer System.

Objectives, expected learning outcomes and learning outcome assessment criteria

The purpose of teaching the academic discipline "Pediatrics including childhood infectious diseases, industrial medical practice (professional training) children's and children's infectious diseases" is the acquisition of general and professional competencies to achieve program learning outcomes for the most common somatic diseases in children based on knowledge of age-related physiological characteristics of the child's body, human anatomy, normal physiology, histology, cytology and embryology, biological and bioorganic chemistry, microbiology, virology and immunology, pathomorphology , pathophysiology, pharmacology, radiology.

Formation of the ability to apply acquired knowledge, skills, abilities and understanding to solve typical tasks of a doctor's activity in the field of health care, the scope of application of which is provided for by certain lists of syndromes and symptoms of diseases, emergency conditions and diseases requiring special tactics of patient management; laboratory and instrumental studies, medical manipulations

According to the requirements of the OPP, the discipline ensures that students acquire *competencies:*

- *integral:*

Ability to solve complex problems, including research and innovation in the medical field. Ability to continue learning with a high degree of autonomy .

- *General:*

ZK1. Ability to think abstractly, analyze and synthesize.
3K2. Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.
3K3. Ability to use knowledge in practical situations.
3K4. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
3K5. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
3K6. Ability to make informed decisions.
3K7. Ability to work in a team.
3K8. Ability to interact interpersonally.
3K9. Ability to communicate in a foreign language.
3K10. Ability to use information and communication technologies.
3K11. Ability to search, process and analyze information from different sources.
3K12. Certainty and persistence in the tasks set and responsibilities taken.
3K13. Awareness of equal opportunities and problems.
3K14. The ability to exercise one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to understand the values of a civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of man and citizen in Ukraine.
3K15. The ability to preserve and enhance moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and engineering, to use various types and forms of physical activity for active recreation and a healthy lifestyle

- *special (professional, subject):*

FC1. Ability to collect medical information about a patient and analyze clinical data.
FC2. Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.
FC3. Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of a disease.

FC4. Ability to determine the required work and rest regime during treatment and prevention of diseases.
FC5. Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment and prevention of diseases.
FC6. Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment and prevention of diseases.
FC7. Ability to diagnose emergency conditions.
FC8. Ability to determine tactics and provide emergency medical care.
FC10. Ability to perform medical manipulations.
FC13. Ability to carry out sanitary, hygienic and preventive measures.
FC 14. Ability to plan and implement preventive and anti-epidemic measures against infectious diseases.
FC 16. Ability to maintain medical records, including electronic forms.
FC17. Ability to assess the impact of the environment, socio-economic and biological determinants on the health of an individual, family, population.
FC 21. Clearly and ambiguously convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, including students.
FC 24. Compliance with ethical principles when working with patients.
FC 25. Maintain professional and academic integrity, be responsible for the reliability of the scientific results obtained.

Learning outcomes:

Integrative final program learning outcomes , the formation of which is facilitated by the academic discipline:

- to carry out professional activities in social interaction based on humanistic and moral principles; to identify future professional activities as socially significant for human health;
- apply knowledge of general and professional disciplines in professional activities;
- comply with sanitary and hygienic standards and safety requirements when carrying out professional activities;
- use the results of independent search, analysis and synthesis of information from different sources to solve typical problems of professional activity;
- to substantiate information for decision-making, to be responsible for them in standard and non-standard professional situations; to observe the principles of deontology and ethics in professional activities;
- carry out professional communication in modern Ukrainian, use oral communication skills in a foreign language, analyze professionally oriented texts and translate foreign language information sources;
- observe communication standards in professional interactions with colleagues and management, and work effectively in a team;
- analyze information obtained as a result of scientific research, generalize, systematize and use it in professional activities.

Program learning outcomes for the discipline

PRN 1. Have a thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Be able to carry out professional activity that requires updating and integrating knowledge. Be responsible for professional development, ability to further professional training with a high level of autonomy.

PRN 2. Understanding and knowledge of fundamental and clinical biomedical sciences at a level sufficient to solve professional problems in the field of healthcare.

PRN 3. Specialized conceptual knowledge, including scientific advances in health care and the basis for conducting research, critical understanding of problems in the field of medicine and related interdisciplinary problems .

PRN 4. Identify and distinguish the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1); using standard methods, using preliminary data from the patient's anamnesis, data from the patient's examination, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2).

PRN 5. Collect complaints, life and disease history, assess the patient's psychomotor and physical development, the condition of the body's organs and systems, and, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, assess information about the diagnosis (according to list 4), taking into account the patient's age.

PRN 6. Establish a final clinical diagnosis by making an informed decision and analyzing the obtained subjective and objective data from clinical, additional examination, and differential diagnostics, observing the relevant ethical and legal standards, under the supervision of the head physician in a healthcare facility (list 2).

RRN 7. Prescribe and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) examination methods (laboratory, functional and/or instrumental) (according to list 11) for patients with diseases of organs and body systems to conduct differential diagnostics of diseases (according to list 2).

PRN 9. Determine the nature and principles of treatment of patients (conservative, surgical) with diseases (according to list 2), taking into account the patient's age, in a healthcare setting, outside of it and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision on existing algorithms and standard schemes, if necessary to expand the standard scheme, be able to substantiate personalized recommendations under the supervision of the head physician in a medical institution.

PRN 10. Determine the necessary work, rest and nutrition regimen based on the final clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision based on existing algorithms and standard schemes.

PRN 12. Conduct an assessment of the general condition of a newborn child by making an informed decision based on existing algorithms and standard schemes, observing relevant ethical and legal standards.

PRN 13. Conduct an assessment and monitoring of the child's development, give recommendations on feeding and nutritional characteristics depending on age, organize preventive vaccinations according to the calendar.

PRN 14. Determine tactics and provide emergency medical care in urgent conditions (according to list 3) under time-limited conditions in accordance with existing clinical protocols and treatment standards.

PRN 15. To organize the provision of medical care and medical evacuation measures to the population and military personnel in emergency situations and combat operations, including in field conditions.

PRN 17. Perform medical procedures (according to list 5) in a medical facility, at home or at work based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis and/or

indicators of the patient’s condition by making an informed decision, observing the relevant ethical and legal standards.

PRN 18. Determine the state of functioning and limitations of the individual's life activity and the duration of disability with the preparation of relevant documents, in a healthcare facility based on data on the disease and its course, the characteristics of the individual's professional activity, etc. Maintain medical records on the patient and the population based on regulatory documents.

PRN 21. Find the necessary information in professional literature and databases in other sources, analyze, evaluate and apply this information

PRN 23. Assess the impact of the environment on human health to assess the morbidity rate of the population.

PRN 24. Organize the necessary level of individual safety (one’s own and that of persons one cares for) in the event of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.

PRN 25. Clearly and unambiguously convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists .

PRN 26. Manage work processes in the healthcare sector that are complex, unpredictable and require new strategic approaches, organize the work and professional development of personnel taking into account the acquired skills of effective teamwork, leadership positions, proper quality, accessibility and equity, ensuring the provision of integrated medical care

PRN 27. Communicate fluently in the state language and English, both orally and in writing, to discuss professional activities, research and projects.

PRN 28. Make effective decisions on health problems, assess the resources needed, and take into account social, economic and ethical consequences.

PRN 29. Plan, organize and carry out activities for specific prevention of infectious diseases, including in accordance with the National Calendar of Preventive Immunizations, both mandatory and recommended. Manage vaccine stocks, organize additional vaccination campaigns , including immunoprophylaxis activities.

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The main objectives of studying the discipline "Pediatrics including childhood infectious diseases, industrial medical practice (professional training) children's and childhood infectious diseases" :

- Acquisition of basic theoretical knowledge on the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental research methods, treatment, prevention and prognosis of the most common somatic diseases of childhood.
- Mastering basic practical skills and skills in diagnosis, treatment and provision of emergency care for the most common somatic diseases of childhood.
- To develop students' moral, ethical and deontological qualities in professional communication with a sick child and persons caring for the child, as well as to develop principles of professional subordination in pediatrics.

Criteria for assessing learning outcomes

Current and final control are control activities that are carried out at the A.A. Bogomolets National Medical University (hereinafter referred to as NMU) to determine whether the level of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by students corresponds to the requirements of regulatory documents on higher education and ensures timely adjustment of the educational process in the relevant areas of training and specialties of NMU.

For each stage of the lesson and element of current control, the student receives a traditional grade of "5-4-3-2", from which the teacher forms an average arithmetic grade for the lesson, which is converted into points according to the scale (distribution) provided by the working curriculum. If, when forming the average arithmetic traditional grade for the lesson, the student receives "2", then this assessment converts to 0 points .

The results of monitoring the level of knowledge of each component of the lesson, in particular tests, are assessed according to this scale:

59% or less correct answers – grade “2”

60-74% correct answers – grade “C”

75-89% correct answers – grade “4”

90-100%) correct answers – grade “5”.

Evaluation criteria

A grade of “5” is given if the student:

1. completed the work without errors or deficiencies;

2. made no more than one mistake.

A grade of “4” is given if the student has completed the work completely, but has made the following mistakes:

1. no more than one minor error and one shortcoming;

2. no more than two defects.

A grade of “3” is given if the student has completed at least half of the work correctly or has made the following mistakes:

1. no more than two gross errors or no more than one gross and one non-gross error and one deficiency;

2. no more than two or three minor errors or one minor error and three deficiencies;

3. in the absence of errors, but in the presence of four or five shortcomings.

A grade of “2” is given if the student:

1. made a number of errors (deficiencies) exceeding the criteria for which a grade of “3” can be awarded.

2. if you completed less than half of the tasks correctly;

3. did not start performing tasks;

4. correctly completed within 10% of all tasks.

The final assessment is carried out in the form of a transfer test - module 1 (4th year, 7-8 semesters), module 2 (5th year, 9-10 semesters) and final assessment - module 3 (6th year, 11-12 semesters). The assessment of the results of the final assessment is carried out according to the 200-point knowledge assessment system adopted at the university and the national scale and is reflected in the relevant information.

STUDY PROGRAM

"Pediatrics including in industrial medical practice (professional training) childhood diseases "

(4th year)

Basic course – 3.5 credits\105 hours

Lectures - 10 hours; Practical classes - 50 hours, independent work - 45 hours.

Content module 1. Pediatrics

Topic 1. Rickets. Spasmophilia in children. Hypervitaminosis D.

Definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment of rickets. Prevention of rickets. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, prevention of spasmophilia, emergency care and prognosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, prevention of hypervitaminosis D, emergency care and prognosis.

Topic 2. Acute bronchitis in children. Pneumonia in children.

Definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment and prevention of acute bronchitis, acute bronchitis, acute bronchiolitis and recurrent bronchitis in children. Definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment and prevention of pneumonia in children. Age-related features of pneumonia. Prognosis. Diagnostics and emergency care for respiratory failure in children.

Topic 3. Allergic diseases in children: bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis. Food allergy.

Definition of risk factors and pathophysiological mechanisms of bronchial asthma development, classification, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment and prevention of bronchial asthma in children, prognosis. Emergency care for severe asthma attack. Definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment and prevention of atopic dermatitis in children, prognosis. Definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment and prevention of allergic rhinitis in children, prognosis. Definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment and prevention of food allergy in children, prognosis. Clinical picture and emergency care for allergic reactions (Quincke's edema, urticaria, Stevens -Johnson syndrome , Lyell's syndrome).

Topic 4. The most common congenital heart defects in children

Etiology of the most common VSV in children. Classification of heart defects, hemodynamics in the most common VSV in children (defect of the interatrial septum, defect of the interatrial septum, tetrad. Fallot , coarctation of the aorta, pulmonary stenosis, aortic stenosis, transposition of the great vessels and VAP). Diagnosis of the most common VSV in children.

Physician's tactics and prognosis for the most common VSV in children. Conservative treatment. Indications for cardiac surgery. Treatment of heart failure. Secondary prevention of infective endocarditis.

Topic 5. Inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases of the heart in children. Acute rheumatic fever in children.

Carditis in children: definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment, prognosis. Cardiomyopathy in children: definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment, prognosis. Acute rheumatic fever in children: definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis **,** clinical features, diagnostics, treatment, primary and secondary prevention, prognosis.

Topic 6. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) and reactive arthropathy in children.

Juvenile idiopathic arthritis : definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment, rehabilitation, prognosis. Reactive arthropathies in children: definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment, prognosis.

Topic 7. Functional and organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in children. Definition, risk factors and pathophysiological mechanisms of development, classification, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment and prevention in children, prognosis for: baby colic, functional disorders accompanied by abdominal pain, gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer, inflammatory bowel disease - Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis . Secondary prevention of exacerbations. Emergency care.

Topic 8. Functional and organic hepatobiliary disorders in children. Definition, classification, etiology, risk factors, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment, prevention and prognosis for children with gallbladder dysfunction, sphincter of Oddi dysfunction , autoimmune diseases of the liver and biliary tract (AIHS - autoimmune sclerosis cholangitis , PSC - primary sclerosing cholangitis , AG – autoimmune hepatitis) .

Topic 9. Urinary tract infection in children. Pyelonephritis in children.

Definition, classification of urinary tract infection in children, differential diagnosis of lower and upper urinary tract infections. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment, prevention and prognosis of cystitis in children. Definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnostics, treatment, prevention and prognosis of pyelonephritis in children.

Topic 10. Glomerulonephritis in children. Chronic renal failure.

Definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment, prevention and prognosis of glomerulonephritis in children. Chronic renal failure risk factors, etiology, pathogenesis, stages of the disease, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment, prevention, prognosis.

Content module 2. Industrial medical practice (professional training) childhood diseases

Topic 11. Principles of organizing the provision of planned and emergency therapeutic care in Ukraine. Study of the structure and organization of the hospital, the volume and forms of work of a resident physician of the therapeutic department. Survey (complaints, anamnesis) and objective clinical (physical) examination of patients with the most common diseases in childhood

Topic 12. Interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research methods in the pediatric department clinic.

Topic 13. Justification and formulation of diagnosis for the most common diseases in childhood

Topic 14. Treatment, primary and secondary prevention of the most common diseases in childhood

Topic 15. Providing emergency care for the most common childhood illnesses. Principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of a pediatrician.

Module 2
Pediatrics with childhood infectious diseases
(5th year)

Basic course – 4.5 credits /135 hours

Lectures - 10 hours; Practical classes - 80 hours, independent work - 45 hours.

Content module 1. Neonatology

Topic 1. Organization of neonatal care in Ukraine. Medical care for a healthy newborn child.

Indicators of quality of medical care for newborn children: perinatal mortality, neonatal morbidity and mortality. Regionalization of perinatal care. Protocol for medical care of a healthy newborn: sequence of actions when providing medical care for a healthy newborn in the delivery room, ten steps of the heat chain, assessment of the general condition of the child according to the Apgar scale, scheme of the initial medical examination of the newborn, umbilical cord, prevention of hemorrhagic disease of the newborn, vaccination of newborns, screening examination of newborns

Topic 2. Prematurely born children. Children small before gestational age.

Criteria for determining prematurity. Assessment of morphological and neurofunctional maturity of premature infants (according to the Ballard scale). Pathological conditions characteristic of premature infants. Principles of providing medical and preventive care. Features of enteral and parenteral nutrition of premature infants . Emergency care in emergency conditions: hypothermia, hypoglycemia, apnea. Intrauterine growth retardation: causes, clinical variants, features of early neonatal adaptation.

Topic 3. Asphyxia of the newborn. Birth trauma.

Birth asphyxia: definition, causes, classification, diagnostic criteria. Initial, resuscitation and post-resuscitation care for a newborn. Indications, contraindications, complications and stages of therapeutic hypothermia.

Birth trauma: factors from the mother and fetus, typical manifestations of various types of birth trauma (damage to soft tissues, paresis, paralysis, bone fractures , intracranial hemorrhages). Modern methods of diagnosing intracranial hemorrhages. Principles of treating various types of birth trauma.

Topic 4. Respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn (RDS). Pneumonia of the newborn.

Respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn: definition, risk factors, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnostic methods, differential diagnostics. Treatment principles: stabilization of

the condition at birth, surfactant replacement therapy, respiratory support methods. Antenatal steroid prophylaxis.

Pneumonia of newborns: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, features of the course of pneumonia in early. Principles of antibiotic therapy pneumonia of newborns.

Topic 5. Hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN). Hemorrhagic syndrome in newborns.

Hemolytic diseases of the newborn: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory criteria of various forms of the disease, differential diagnostics. Phototherapy: mechanism of action, rules of implementation, complications. Replacement blood transfusion surgery: indications, technique , complications. Specific prevention of hemolytic disease of the newborn. Prognosis. Clinical manifestations of bilirubin-induced neurological dysfunction.

Causes of hemorrhagic syndrome in newborns. Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn: definition, pathogenesis, classification, clinical presentation, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, emergency care, prevention.

Topic 6. Intrauterine infections of newborns (TORCH infections).

TORCH infections in newborns: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, prevention, prognosis.

Topic 7. Bacterial infections of newborns. Purulent-inflammatory diseases of the skin and subcutaneous fat of newborns, diseases of the umbilical cord, umbilical wound and umbilical vessels: classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, prevention, prognosis. Sepsis of newborns: definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, prevention, prognosis.

Content module 2. Diseases of the blood system in children

Topic 8. Anemia in children (deficiency, posthemorrhagic , hemolytic, due to impaired hematopoiesis).

Anemia in children (deficiency, posthemorrhagic , hemolytic due to impaired hematopoiesis): definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical presentation, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment, prevention, prognosis.

Topic 9. Hemorrhagic diseases in children.

Classification of disorders of the hemostasis system. Causes and risk factors for the occurrence of hemorrhagic diseases in children (hemophilia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, hemorrhagic vasculitis). The main links in the pathogenesis of hemorrhagic diseases in children. Classification of hemorrhagic diseases in children. Typical elements of the rash in different types of hemorrhagic diseases. Clinical manifestations of hemorrhagic syndrome in different hemorrhagic diseases. Differential diagnostics of hemorrhagic diseases in children. Criteria for laboratory diagnostics of hemorrhagic diseases. Principles of treatment and prevention of hemophilia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura, hemorrhagic vasculitis. Emergency care for bleeding in children.

Topic 10. Leukemia and lymphoma in children.

Hemoblastoses , definition, classification, etiology and pathogenesis. Acute leukemia in children: clinical options course , diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Principles of leukemia treatment , complications of cytostatic therapy. Prognosis. Lymphomas in children: clinical presentation, diagnostics, differential diagnostics, treatment principles, prognosis.

Content module 3. Diseases of the endocrine system in children

Topic 11. Diabetes mellitus in children.

Types of glycemic disorders in diabetes mellitus in children. Etiology, triggering factors, pathogenetic mechanisms of development, stages of development, clinical and laboratory manifestations of type 1 diabetes mellitus in children. Peculiarities of the clinical course of diabetes depending on age. Differential diagnostics of type 1, type 2 and MODY diabetes mellitus in children. Principles of diabetes mellitus therapy. Diet therapy, the system of bread units in the nutrition of patients with diabetes. Insulin therapy of type 1 diabetes mellitus: groups of insulin preparations, methods of its use, daily insulin requirement in children at different periods of the disease. Diabetic ketoacidosis and ketoacidotic coma in children: causes, clinical and laboratory manifestations, principles of therapy. Hypoglycemia and hypoglycemic coma in children: causes, clinical presentation, diagnostics, emergency care. Differential diagnostics of hypoglycemic and ketoacidotic coma in children and adolescents. Long-term complications of type 1 diabetes in adolescence.

Topic 12. Thyroid disease in children.

The most common thyroid disorders and diseases in children. Methods for diagnosing thyroid diseases. Conditions associated with elevated TSH levels. Causes of hypothyroidism in children and the etiology of congenital hypothyroidism. Diagnosis of congenital hypothyroidism: symptoms and screening testing. Treatment and prognosis for congenital hypothyroidism. Acquired hypothyroidism, causes, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment. Diagnostic criteria for Hashimoto's disease . Endemic goiter, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis. The main clinical manifestations and diagnosis of Graves' disease . Treatment of Graves' disease in children. Thyrotoxic crisis, causes, clinical presentation, emergency care. Diagnosis and treatment of thyroid cancer in children.

Topic 13. Diseases of the hypothalamic-pituitary system and sex glands in children.

Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnostic methods, differential diagnostics, treatment and prevention of pituitary dwarfism, diabetes insipidus, hypogonadism, cryptorchidism, premature puberty, delayed puberty, Turner syndrome , glands , obesity in children.

Content module 4. Childhood infectious diseases

Topic 1. Measles. Rubella. Chickenpox. Shingles.

Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical features of typical forms, complications. Congenital rubella. Treatment principles. Specific prevention. Anti-epidemic measures in the infection focus.

Topic 2. Scarlet fever. Pseudotuberculosis.

Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture of typical forms, complications. Treatment principles. Anti-epidemic measures in the infection focus.

Topic 3. Diphtheria. Infectious mononucleosis.

Etiology, epidemiology, pathomorphological features of different forms. Classification, clinical picture of typical forms and complications. Diagnostics. Treatment principles. Specific prevention and anti-epidemic measures in the infection focus.

Topic 4. Whooping cough. Mumps infection.

Etiology. Epidemiology. Classification. Clinical and pathogenetic features of different forms. Complications. Diagnostics. Treatment principles . Specific prevention and anti-epidemic measures in the infection site.

Topic 5. Meningococcal infection.

Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic of different forms. Complications. Diagnostics. Consequences. Treatment principles.

Topic 6. Poliomyelitis. Enterovirus infection.

Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical presentation of different forms. Diagnostics. Consequences. Treatment principles. Specific prevention and anti-epidemic measures in the infection focus.

Topic 7. Acute respiratory viral infections (influenza, parainfluenza, adenovirus, respiratory syncytial , rhinovirus infection)

Etiology, epidemiological features, pathogenesis. Clinical forms. Complications. Diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Topic 8. Acute intestinal infections (shigeliosis , salmonellosis, escherichiosis , intestinal yersiniosis , rotavirus infection).

Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture of typical forms in children of all ages. Complications. Laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Topic 9. Viral hepatitis A, B, C, D and others

Etiology, epidemiological features, pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical presentation of different forms. Laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Topic 10. HIV/AIDS in children. AIDS opportunistic infections (pneumocystis , candidiasis , cryptococcal infection and others).

Epidemiological features in children. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics of AIDS opportunistic infections. Treatment principles. Prevention of congenital HIV infection.

Topic 11. TORCH infections (toxoplasmosis, cytomegalovirus infection, herpes infection).

Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis. Clinic of acquired and congenital forms. Laboratory diagnostics. Principles of treatment and prevention.

Module 3

Pediatrics, childhood infectious diseases,
Industrial medical practice (professional training) childhood infectious diseases Basic course – 7 credits/210 hours
Practical classes - 130 hours, independent work - 80 hours.

Content module 1. Differential diagnostics of the most common respiratory diseases in children. Emergency care for the main emergency conditions.

Topic 1. Differential diagnostics of pneumonia in children. Complications of pneumonia. Emergency care for acute respiratory failure in children. Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in various clinical variants and complications of pneumonia in children. Laboratory and instrumental research data in various clinical variants of pneumonia and complications. Differential diagnostics of pneumonia in children. Establishing a preliminary diagnosis. Tactics of patient management in various clinical variants of pneumonia and its complications. Emergency care in acute respiratory failure depending on the causes and severity. Prevention of pneumonia and its complications in children.

Topic 2 Differential diagnostics of bronchial obstruction syndrome in children. Emergency care for severe attacks of bronchial asthma and anaphylaxis in children.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in bronchial asthma, bronchiolitis , acute obstructive bronchitis in children. Peculiarities of bronchial asthma in children depending on severity and control level. Data of laboratory and instrumental research methods in bronchial asthma, bronchiolitis , acute obstructive bronchitis and their complications. Differential diagnostics of bronchial obstruction syndrome in children of all ages. Tactics of patient management in various clinical variants of broncho-obstructive syndrome and its complications in children at the level of primary and specialized medical care. Providing emergency care in asthmatic condition and anaphylaxis.

Content module 2. Differential diagnostics of the most common diseases of the circulatory system in children. Emergency care for the main emergency conditions.

Topic 3. Differential diagnostics of arthralgia and arthritis in children. Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in juvenile idiopathic arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, acute rheumatic fever, dermatomyositis , scleroderma, Kawasaki disease, nodular field arteritis and other systemic vasculitides in children. Clinical variants of the course and complications of systemic connective tissue diseases and systemic vasculitis in children. Data of laboratory and instrumental studies in systemic connective tissue diseases and systemic vasculitis in children. Differential diagnostics of systemic connective tissue diseases and systemic vasculitis in children. Differential diagnostics of arthritis in children. Tactics of managing sick children with systemic connective tissue diseases and systemic vasculitis at the level of specialized and primary health care. Primary and secondary prevention of acute rheumatic fever in children.

Topic 4. Differential diagnostics of cardiac rhythm and conduction disorders in children. Emergency care for paroxysmal rhythm disorders and Morgagnier -Adams-Stokes syndrome.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in cardiac rhythm and conduction disorders in children (extrasystole, paroxysmal tachycardia, complete atrioventricular block). Clinical

variants of paroxysmal tachycardia and atrial fibrillation in children. Instrumental examination data in extrasystole, paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial fibrillation, complete atrioventricular block. Differential diagnostics of extrasystole, paroxysmal tachycardia and complete atrioventricular block. Tactics of patient management in cardiac rhythm and conduction disorders in children. Providing emergency care for paroxysmal tachycardia, MAC syndrome in children.

Topic 5. Differential diagnostics of cyanosis, dyspnea, cardiomegaly in heart diseases in children. Emergency care for acute heart failure in children **.**

Differential diagnosis of cyanosis, dyspnea, cardiomegaly in children. Differential diagnosis of congenital and acquired heart defects, inflammatory and non-inflammatory heart diseases in children. Data laboratory and instrumental methods research . Tactics of patient management with congenital and acquired waters heart , inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases hearts in children . Provision urgent help in acute cardiac insufficiency .

Content module 3. Differential diagnostics of the most common diseases of the digestive system in children. Emergency care for the main emergency conditions.

Topic 6 Differential diagnostics of functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines in children. Abdominal pain syndrome in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines in children (functional dyspepsia, irritable bowel syndrome, functional constipation, drawings , functional diarrhea, GERD, chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum of the stomach and duodenum Crohn's, ulcerative colitis). Clinical variants of the course of functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines in children. The main causes of pain in children. Laboratory and instrumental studies of children with functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines, abdominal pain syndrome. Data from laboratory and instrumental studies. Differential diagnostics in functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines, pain syndrome in children. Tactics of managing children with functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines, abdominal pain syndrome. Indications for consultation with a pediatric surgeon for abdominal pain syndrome in children **.**

Topic 7. Differential diagnostics of diseases of the hepatobiliary system and pancreas in children. Hepatomegaly. Jaundice in children.

Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in functional and organic diseases of the hepatobiliary system and pancreas in children (dysfunction of the gallbladder and sphincter of Oddi , acute and chronic cholecystitis, acute and chronic pancreatitis and chronic hepatitis in children). Differential diagnostics of diseases accompanied by exocrine pancreatic insufficiency. Examination and differential diagnostics of functional and organic diseases of the hepatobiliary system and pancreas in children. Clinical variants of the course of diseases of the hepatobiliary system and pancreas in children. Tactics of managing a child with functional and organic diseases of the hepatobiliary system and pancreas. Emergency care for acute liver failure. Prevention of diseases of the hepatobiliary system and pancreas in children.

Content module 4. Differential diagnostics of the most common diseases of the urinary system in children. Emergency care for the main emergency conditions.

Topic 8 Leading clinical symptoms and syndromes in urinary tract infections, dysmetabolic nephropathy in children.

Clinical variants of the course and complications in urinary tract infections, dysmetabolic nephropathy. Data of laboratory and instrumental research methods in urinary tract infections, dysmetabolic nephropathy and hereditary tubulopathies in children. Differential diagnostics of the most common urinary tract infections, dysmetabolic nephropathy and hereditary tubulopathies in children. Tactics of managing a child with urinary tract infections and their complications, dysmetabolic nephropathy and hereditary tubulopathies in children at the level of specialized and primary health care.

Topic 9. Differential diagnostics of glomerulonephritis in children. Chronic kidney disease in children. Emergency care for acute kidney injury in children **.**

Conditions Associated with Hematuria in Children. Differential Diagnosis of Acute Poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis in children Conditions associated with proteinuria in children. Differential diagnosis of nephrotic syndrome in children. Treatment of glomerulonephritis and chronic kidney disease in children. Conservative treatment of acute kidney injury (AKI) in children and indications for dialysis.

Content module 5. Medical supervision of healthy and sick children at the outpatient stage. Emergency care for major emergency conditions.

Topic 10 Emergency conditions of the neonatal period. Follow-up observation of prematurely born infants.

Clinical manifestations, diagnostics, care in the main emergency conditions of the neonatal period (birth asphyxia, neonatal apnea, impaired thermoregulation, aspiration, neonatal seizures, hypoglycemia, sudden death syndrome). Initial and resuscitation care for a newborn child . Features of follow-up monitoring of premature babies and children with low birth weight.

Topic 11. Cough in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician’s tactics. Cough: a problem-oriented approach in pediatrics. The main types and causes of cough. Differential diagnostics of diseases, the leading symptom of which is cough. Laboratory and instrumental examinations of children with cough. Differential use of drugs for cough in children.

Topic 12 Fever in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics. Febrile seizures emergency care **.** Fever in children: a problem-oriented approach in pediatrics. Causes and types of fever. Differential diagnostics of diseases accompanied by fever in children. Therapeutic approaches to fever in childhood. Indications for prescribing antipyretics in pediatrics. Emergency care for febrile seizures.

Topic 13 Paleness in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics. Emergency care for bleeding. Lymphadenopathy in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics. Hepatosplenic syndrome in children.

Pallor in children: a problem-oriented approach in pediatrics. Differential diagnostics of diseases and conditions accompanied by pallor in children, physician's tactics. Lymphadenopathy, hepatosplenic syndrome in children. Differential diagnostics, physician's tactics. Indications for consultation with a pediatric hematologist. Emergency care for acute bleeding in children.

Topic 14 Integrated Management of Childhood Illness **.** Integrated management of childhood illness strategy and its objective. Common danger signs of a child's condition. Assessment, classification, treatment, consultation and follow-up of cough, difficulty breathing, diarrhoea, ear problems, sore throat, fever, malnutrition and anaemia, in the presence of HIV infection in children aged 2 months to 5 years. Assessment, classification, treatment, consultation and follow-up of children aged 0-2 months with jaundice, diarrhoea, feeding problems and low birth weight, critical illness and local bacterial infection.

Content module 6. Industrial medical practice in the pediatric department

Topic 15 Outpatient care for children of all ages. Principles of effective counseling.

Topic 16. Industrial practice. Management of children with diseases of the respiratory system .

Topic 17. Industrial practice. Management of children with cardiovascular diseases.

Topic 18. Industrial practice. Management of children with digestive system diseases

Topic 19. Industrial practice. Management of children with kidney diseases in children.

Topic 20. Final control.

Content module 7. Children's infectious diseases, industrial medical practice in the children's infectious diseases department.

Topic 21. Differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with exanthema syndrome in children. Leading clinical symptoms and variants of the course of infections with exanthema syndrome (measles, rubella, chickenpox, scarlet fever, pseudotuberculosis). Differential diagnostics of exanthema syndrome in various infectious and non-infectious diseases. Tactics of patient management, organization of anti-epidemic measures in the center of infection in diseases with exanthema syndrome.

Topic 22. Differential diagnostics and emergency conditions in childhood respiratory infections **.** Leading clinical symptoms and variants of the course of childhood respiratory infections (diphtheria, infectious mononucleosis, mumps , whooping cough). Differential diagnostics of different forms of childhood respiratory infections. Differential diagnostics of angina and croup syndromes in various infectious and non-infectious diseases. Tactics of managing a patient with croup syndrome. Emergency care for croup. Features of the course of the apneic form of whooping cough in children. Tactics of managing a patient with whooping cough in order to prevent the occurrence of apnea. Emergency care in case of respiratory arrest in patients with whooping cough. Organization of anti-epidemic measures in the focus of infection in childhood respiratory infections.

Topic 23. Differential diagnostics and emergency conditions in acute intestinal infections in children. Diagnostics and treatment The main clinical symptoms and syndromes of acute intestinal infections: local (gastritis, enteritis, colitis) and general (toxicosis, exicosis , neurotoxicosis , toxicosis-septic condition). Clinical variants of the course of shigellosis , salmonellosis, escherichiosis , intestinal yersiniosis , viral diarrhea in children of all ages. Differential diagnostics of acute intestinal infections between themselves and diseases of the gastrointestinal tract of non-infectious origin. Tactics of management of children with acute intestinal infections (examination, indications for hospitalization, treatment). Anti-epidemic measures in the center of infection.

Topic 24. Differential diagnostics and emergency conditions in neuroinfections in children **.** Leading clinical symptoms and variants of meningococcal infection. Differential diagnostics of meningococcemia with diseases accompanied by hemorrhagic rash (hemorrhagic vasculitis, thrombocytopenic purpura, etc.). Leading clinical symptoms of bacterial and viral meningitis, their complications and differential diagnostics. Clinical and laboratory characteristics of primary and secondary encephalitis, their complications and differential diagnostics. Tactics of managing patients with meningitis and encephalitis.

Topic 25. Differential diagnostics and emergency conditions in influenza and ARVI in children **.** Leading clinical symptoms of influenza and ARVI in children. Differential diagnostics of influenza, parainfluenza, adenovirus, respiratory syncytial (RS), rhinovirus infection, etc. Pandemic influenza, its epidemiological and clinical-pathogenetic features. Leading clinical symptoms of emergency conditions observed in influenza and ARVI (hyperthermic syndrome and acute stenotic laryngotracheitis syndrome). Tactics of managing patients with influenza and ARVI. Emergency care in emergency conditions. Prevention of influenza and ARVI in children.

Topic 26. Immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases in children. Calendar of preventive vaccinations. Vaccination by age. Recommended vaccinations. Vaccination by health condition. Contraindications to vaccination. Post-vaccination reactions and complications, diagnostics and treatment. Anaphylactic shock, diagnostics and emergency care.

Topic 27. Differential diagnostics of viral hepatitis (VH) in children. Leading clinical symptoms, laboratory and instrumental research data in various clinical variants and depending on the causative agent of viral hepatitis. Differential diagnostics of typical and atypical forms of viral hepatitis in children. Tactics of managing a patient with viral hepatitis. Anti-epidemic measures in the infection focus.

Topic 28. Emergencies in viral hepatitis (VH) in children **.** Final control. Leading clinical symptoms of acute liver failure in VH in children. Indicators of laboratory and instrumental studies in assessing the severity and prognosis of VH with acute liver failure syndrome. Tactics of managing a patient with VH with acute liver failure syndrome. Providing emergency care.

STRUCTURE OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

" Pediatrics including childhood infectious diseases, industrial medical practice (professional training) children and children's infectious diseases" (4th year)

Titles of content modules and topics	Number of hours

	Daytime form					
	Total	Including				
		L	P	Lab .	Ind.	S.R.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Module 1. (4th year) Pediatrics, industrial medical practice (professional training) childhood diseases						
Content module 1. Pediatrics						
Topic 1. Rickets. Spasmophilia. Hypervitaminosis D.	8.0	1.0	4.0			3.0
Topic 2. Acute bronchitis in children. Pneumonia in children	8.0	1.0	4.0			3.0
Topic 3. Allergic diseases in children: bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis. Food allergy.	9.0	1.0	4.0			4.0
Topic 4. The most common congenital heart defects in children	8.0	1.0	4.0			3.0
Topic 5. Inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases of the heart in children. Acute rheumatic fever in children.	8.0	1.0	4.0			3.0
Topic 6. Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) and reactive arthropathy in children.	8.0		4.0			4.0
Topic 7. Functional and organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in children	9.0	2.0	4.0			3.0
Topic 8. Functional and organic hepatobiliary disorders in children	9.0	1.0	4.0			4.0
Topic 9. Urinary tract infection in children. Pyelonephritis in children.	8.0	1.0	4.0			3.0
Topic 10. Glomerulonephritis in children. Chronic renal failure in children.	8.0	1.0	4.0			3.0
Preparing and writing a medical history	7.0					7.0
Total for content module 1	90	10	40			40
Content module 2. Industrial medical practice (professional training) internal diseases						
Topic 11. Industrial practice. Principles of organizing the provision of planned and urgent therapeutic care in Ukraine. Study of the structure and organization of the hospital, the volume and forms of work of a resident physician of the therapeutic department. Survey (complaints, anamnesis) and objective clinical (physical) examination of patients with the most common diseases in childhood			2.0			1.0
Topic 12. Industrial practice. Interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research methods in the pediatric department clinic.			2.0			1.0
Topic 13. Industrial practice. Justification and formulation of diagnosis for the most common diseases in childhood			2.0			1.0
Topic 14. Industrial practice. Treatment, primary and secondary prevention of the most common diseases in childhood			2.0			1.0
Topic 15. Industrial practice. Providing emergency care for the most common diseases in childhood .			2.0			1.0

Principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of a pediatrician						
Total for content module 2	15		10.0			5.0
Total hours per module 1	**105**	10	50			45
Module 2. (5th year) Pediatrics with childhood infectious diseases						
Content module 1. Neonatology						
Topic 1. Organization of neonatal care in Ukraine. Medical care for a healthy newborn child	6, 15		4.15			2.0
Topic 2. Prematurely born children. Children small before gestational age.	7.15	1	4.15			2.0
Topic 3. Asphyxia of newborns. Birth trauma of newborns	7.15	1	4.15			2.0
Topic 4. Respiratory distress syndrome of newborns. Pneumonia of newborns	6.15		4.15			2.0
Topic 5. Hemolytic disease of the newborn. Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn.	6.15	1	4.15			2.0
Topic 6. Intrauterine infections of newborns (TORCH infections)	6.15		4.15			2.0
Topic 7. Bacterial infections in newborns	6.15		4.15			2.0
Content module 2. Diseases of the blood system in children						
Topic 8. Anemia in children (deficiency, posthemorrhagic , hemolytic, due to hematopoiesis disorders)	7 , 15	1	4.15			2.0
Topic 9. Hemorrhagic diseases in children	6.15		4.15			2.0
Topic 10. Leukemia and lymphoma in children	7.15	1	4.15			2.0
Content module 3. Diseases of the endocrine system in children						
Topic 11. Diabetes in children	7.15	1	4.15			2.0
Topic 12. Thyroid disease in children	6.15		4.15			2.0
Topic 13. Diseases of the hypothalamic-pituitary system and sex glands in children	6.15		4.15			2.0
Individual work: Patient supervision , writing and defending a medical history	4				4	4.0
Total content module 1-3	90	6	54		4	30
Content module 4. Childhood infectious diseases						
Topic 14. Measles, rubella, chickenpox, shingles. Scarlet fever, pseudo tuberculosis	**5.7**		**3.7**			2.0
Topic 15. Diphtheria, infectious mononucleosis. Whooping cough, mumps infection	**5.7**		**3.7**			2.0
Topic 16. Acute intestinal infections. Viral hepatitis	**7.7**	**2**	**3.7**			2.0
Topic 17. Meningococcal infection. Poliomyelitis, enterovirus infection	**5.7**		**3.7**			2.0
Topic 18. ARVI	**5.7**		**3.7**			2.0
Topic 19. HIV/AIDS in children. AIDS opportunistic infections	**7.7**	**2**	**3.7**			2.0

Topic 20. TORCH infections	**5.7**		**3.7**			2.0
management and case history writing	**4.1**		**0,1**		**3.0**	1.0
Total content module 4.	**45**	**4**	**26**		**3.0**	15
Total for module2	**150**	**10**	**80**		**8**	45
Module 3 (6th year). Pediatrics; childhood infectious diseases; industrial medical practice (professional education) childhood diseases						
Content module 1. Differential diagnostics of the most common respiratory diseases in children. Emergency care for the main emergency conditions.						
Topic 1. Differential diagnostics of pneumonia in children. Complications of pneumonia. Emergency care for acute respiratory failure in children.	8.5		5.5			3
Topic 2. Differential diagnostics of bronchial obstruction syndrome in children. Emergency care for severe asthma attacks in children.	8.5		5.5			3
Content module 2. Differential diagnostics of the most common diseases of the circulatory system in children. Emergency care for the main emergency conditions.						
Topic 3. Differential diagnostics of arthritis and arthralgia in children	8.5		5.5			3
Topic 4. Differential diagnostics of cardiac rhythm and conduction disorders in children. Emergency care for paroxysmal rhythm disorders and Morgagnier -Adams-Stokes syndrome.	8.5		5.5			3
Topic 5. Differential diagnostics of cyanosis, dyspnea, cardiomegaly in heart diseases in children. Emergency care for acute heart failure in children.	8.5		5.5			3
Content module 3. Differential diagnostics of the most common diseases of the digestive system in children. Emergency care for the main emergency conditions.						
Topic 6. Differential diagnostics of functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines in children. Abdominal pain syndrome in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics.	8 ,5		5.5			3
Topic 7. Differential diagnostics of diseases of the hepatobiliary system and pancreas in children. Hepatomegaly. Jaundice in children.	8.5		5.5			3
Content module 4. Differential diagnostics of the most common diseases of the urinary system in children. Emergency care for the main emergency conditions.						
Topic 8. Differential diagnostics of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children. Differential diagnostics of hereditary diseases of the urinary system in children.	8.5		5.5			3
Topic 9. Differential diagnostics of acute and chronic glomerulonephritis in children . Chronic kidney	8.5		5.5			3

disease. Emergency care for acute kidney injury in children.						
Content module 5. Medical supervision of healthy and sick children at the outpatient stage. Emergency care for major emergency conditions.						
Topic 10. Emergencies of the neonatal period. Follow-up monitoring of prematurely born infants	8.5		5.5			3
Topic 11. Cough in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics.	8.5		5.5			3
Topic 12. Fever in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics. Febrile seizures in children.	8.5		5.5			3
Topic 13. Paleness in children. Differential diagnostics. Emergency care for bleeding. Lymphadenopathy in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics. Hepatosplenic syndrome in children.	8.5		5.5			3
Topic 14. Integrated management of infantile illnesses.	7.5		5.5			2
Total content module 1-5	135		80			55
Content module 6. Production medical practice in pediatrics department .						
Topic 15. Industrial practice. Management of children with respiratory diseases			2			4
Topic 16. Industrial practice. Management of children with cardiovascular diseases			2			4
Topic 17. Industrial practice. Management of children with digestive system diseases			2			4
Topic 18. Industrial practice. Management of children with illness kidney diseases in children.			2			4
Topic 19. Management of children of all ages in outpatient settings. Principles of effective counseling .			2			4
Total for content module 6	30		10			20
Final modular control, incl. Test control of theoretical preparation (Step 2) Control of practical skills Solving situational problems			3			4
Total content module 1-5	165		90			75
Content module 7. Children's infectious diseases, industrial medical practice in the children's infectious diseases department						
Topic 21. Differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with exanthema syndrome in children. **Industrial practice**	5.0		3.75 1.25			1.0
Topic 22. Differential diagnostics and emergency conditions in children's respiratory infections. **Industrial practice**	5.0		3.75 1.25			1.0
Topic 23. Differential diagnostics and emergency conditions in acute intestinal infections in children. Diagnostics and treatment. **Industrial practice**	5.0		3.75 1.25			1.0
Topic 24. Differential diagnostics and emergency conditions in neuroinfections in children.	5.0		3.75 1.25			1.0

Industrial practice						
Topic 25. Differential diagnostics and emergency conditions for influenza and acute respiratory viral infections in children. **Industrial practice**	5.0		3.75 1.25			1.0
Topic 26. Immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases in children. **Industrial practice**	5.0		3.75 1.25			
Topic 27. Differential diagnostics of viral hepatitis (VH) in children. **Industrial practice**	5.0		3.75 1.25			
Topic 28. Emergency conditions in viral hepatitis (VH) in children. **Industrial practice** Final control	5.0		2.25 1.25 1.5			
Total content module 6	45		4 0			5
Total for module 3	180		1 2 0			60
Total hours for discipline	465	20	250			195

Lecture Topics

Module 1. Pediatrics including production medical practice (professional) training) diseases

No.	Topic Title	Number of hours
1	Rickets in children.	1.0
2	Acute respiratory infections of the upper respiratory tract in children. Acute bronchitis in children.	1.0
3	Pneumonia in children.	1.0
4	Bronchial asthma in children	1.0
5	The most common congenital heart defects in children	1.0
6	Functional and organic diseases of the gastroduodenal organs in children	1.0
7	Functional and organic diseases of the hepatobiliary system in children	1.0
8	Functional and organic bowel diseases in children	1.0
9	Urinary tract infections in children	1.0
10	Glomerulonephritis in children. Chronic renal failure in children	1.0
	Total hours	**10**

MODULE 2. Pediatrics with childhood infectious diseases

Salary No.	Topic Title	Number of hours
MODULE 1. Neonatology, diseases of the blood system and endocrine system in children		
1.	Asphyxia of newborns. Birth trauma of newborns	2
2.	Anemia in children: deficiency, posthemorrhagic , hemolytic, due to impaired hematopoiesis	2
3.	Diabetes in children	2
	Total from module 1	**6**
Module 2. Childhood infectious diseases		
1.	Acute intestinal infections in children.	2
2.	HIV/AIDS in Children. AIDS Opportunistic Infections	2
	Total from module 2	**4**
	TOTAL BY DISCIPLINE	**10**

Topics of practical classes

Salary No.	TITLES OF TOPICS	Number of hours
Module 1 (4th year). Pediatrics, industrial medicine practice (professional training) childhood diseases		
1.	Rickets in children. Spasmophilia in children. Hypervitaminosis D in children.	4.0
2.	Acute bronchitis in children. Pneumonia in children	4.0
3.	Allergic diseases: bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis. Food allergy.	4.0
4.	The most common congenital heart defects in children	4.0
5.	Inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases of the heart in children. Acute rheumatic fever in children.	4.0
6.	Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) and reactive arthropathy in children.	4.0
7.	Functional and organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in children	4.0
8.	Functional and organic hepatobiliary disorders in children	4.0
9.	Urinary tract infections in children. Pyelonephritis in children.	4.0

10.	Glomerulonephritis in children. Chronic renal failure in children.	4.0
11.	Industrial practice. Principles of organizing the provision of planned and urgent therapeutic care in Ukraine. Study of the structure and organization of the hospital, the volume and forms of work of a resident physician of the therapeutic department. Survey (complaints, anamnesis) and objective clinical (physical) examination of patients with the most common diseases in childhood	2
12.	Industrial practice. Interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research methods in the pediatric department clinic.	2
13.	Industrial practice. Justification and formulation of diagnosis for the most common diseases in childhood	2
14.	Industrial practice. Treatment, primary and secondary prevention of the most common diseases in childhood	2
15.	Industrial practice. Providing emergency care for the most common diseases in childhood. Principles of ethics and deontology in the practice of a pediatrician	2
Total hours		**5 0.0**
MODULE 2. (5th year). Pediatrics, childhood infectious diseases		
1.	Organization of neonatal care provision in Ukraine. Medical care for a healthy newborn baby	4, 15
2.	Prematurely born children. Children small for gestational age.	4, 15
3.	Asphyxia of newborns Birth trauma of newborns	4, 15
4.	Respiratory distress syndrome and pneumonia in newborns	4, 15
5.	Hemolytic and hemorrhagic diseases of the newborn	4, 15
6.	Intrauterine infections of the newborn (TORCH infections)	4, 15
7.	Bacterial infections in newborns	4, 15
8.	Anemia in children: deficiency, posthemorrhagic , hemolytic, due to impaired hematopoiesis.	4, 15
9.	Hemorrhagic diseases in children	4, 15
10.	Leukemia and lymphoma in children	4, 15
11.	Diabetes in children	4, 15
12.	Thyroid disease in children	4, 15
13.	Diseases of the hypothalamic-pituitary system and sex glands in children	4, 15
14.	Measles, rubella, chickenpox, shingles. Scarlet fever, pseudo tuberculosis	**3.7**
15.	Diphtheria, infectious mononucleosis. Whooping cough, mumps infection	**3.7**
16.	Acute intestinal infections. Viral hepatitis	**3.7**
17.	Meningococcal infection. Poliomyelitis, enterovirus infection	**3.7**
18.	ARVI	**3.7**

19.	HIV/AIDS in children. AIDS opportunistic infections	**3.7**
20	TORCH – infections	3.8
Total from module 2		***80***

Module 3 (6th year). Pediatrics with childhood infectious diseases; industrial medical practice (professional training) childhood infectious diseases		
1.	Differential diagnostics of pneumonia in children. Complications of pneumonia. Emergency care for acute respiratory failure in children.	5.5
2.	Differential diagnostics of bronchial obstruction syndrome in children. Emergency care for severe asthma attacks in children.	5.5
3.	Differential diagnostics of arthralgia and arthritis in children.	5.5
4.	Differential diagnostics of cyanosis, dyspnea, cardiomegaly in heart diseases in children. Emergency care for acute heart failure in children.	5.5
5.	Differential diagnostics of cardiac rhythm and conduction disorders in children. Emergency care for paroxysmal rhythm disorders and Morgagnier -Adams-Stokes syndrome.	5.5
6.	Differential diagnostics of functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines in older children. Abdominal pain syndrome. Physician's tactics.	5.5
7.	Differential diagnostics of hepatobiliary system and pancreas diseases in children. Emergency care for acute liver failure in children.	5.5
8.	Differential diagnostics of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in children. Differential diagnostics of hereditary diseases of the urinary system in children.	5.5
9.	Differential diagnostics glomerulonephritis in children . Chronic kidney disease in children. Emergency care for acute kidney injury in children.	5.5
10.	Emergency conditions of the neonatal period. Follow-up monitoring of prematurely born infants	5.5
11.	Cough in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics.	5.5
12.	Fever in children. Differential diagnostics. Doctor's tactics. Febrile seizures in children.	5.5
13.	Pallor in children. Differential diagnostics. Emergency care for bleeding. Lymphadenopathy in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics. Hepatosplenic syndrome in children.	5.5
14.	Integrated management of infantile illnesses.	5.5
15.	Practice. Management of children with digestive system diseases	2.0

16.	Practice Management of children with respiratory diseases	2.0
17.	Practice. Management of children with cardiovascular diseases	2.0
18.	Practice. Management of children with kidney diseases in children.	2.0
19.	Practice. Management of children till 3 y old& adolescents.	2.0
20.	Final modular control, incl. Test control of theoretical preparation (Krok 2) Control of practical skills Solving situational problems	3.0
21.	Differential diagnostics of infectious diseases with exanthema syndrome in children. Industrial practice	5.0
	Differential diagnostics and emergency conditions in respiratory infections. Industrial practice	5.0
	Differential diagnostics and emergency conditions in acute intestinal infections in children. Diagnostics and treatment. Industrial practice	5.0
24	Differential diagnostics and emergency conditions in neuroinfections in children. Industrial practice	5.0
25	Differential diagnostics and emergency conditions for influenza and acute respiratory viral infections in children. Industrial practice	5.0
26	Immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases in children. Industrial practice	5.0
27	Differential diagnostics of viral hepatitis (VH) in children. Industrial practice	5.0
28	Emergencies in viral hepatitis (VH) in children. Industrial practice . Final control	5.0
Total for the discipline for module 3		120
Total for discipline		250

Independent work of a student (IWS)

The main types of independent work for students are:

- Pre-class preparation for practical classes
- Carrying out individual work
- Mastering the topics assigned for independent work
  Preparation for the final module control

No.	**TOPIC**	**Number of hours**	**Type of control**

Module 1 (4th year). Pediatrics, industrial medicine practice (professional training) childhood diseases			
1.	Preparation for practical classes	33.0	Current control
2	Preparation and writing of a case history	7.0	Current control
3	Independent work in the pediatric department, Filling out industrial practice diaries	5.0	Current control
	Total hours for module 1	45.0	
MODULE 2. (5th year). Pediatrics with childhood infectious diseases			
1	Preparation for practical classes	26	Current control
2	Carrying out individual work: supervision of patients, writing and defending medical histories	4	Current control
	Total for content module 1-3	26	
3	Preparation for practical classes	10	Current control
4	Mastering the topics assigned for independent work	5	Current control
	Total for content module 6	7	
Module 3 (6th year). Pediatrics; childhood infectious diseases; industrial medical practice (vocational training) childhood diseases			
1	Methods of respiratory support in children (CPAP, oxygen therapy)	3	Current control
2	Emergencies in pediatric allergology	2	Current control
3	Emergency conditions under the influence of external factors	3	Current control
4	Preparation for practical classes	41	Current control
6	Preparation for final control No. 1	4	Current control
7	Carrying out individual work in accordance with the selected topic of individual tasks	2	Current control
	Total for module 3	75	
	By discipline	170	

10. Individual tasks

- Presentation of an abstract at a practical lesson
- Report at clinical conferences of department bases
- Report of the patient's medical history at a practical lesson
- Writing theses, articles.

Teaching methods

When studying the discipline "Pediatrics including childhood infectious diseases, industrial medical practice (professional training) children and childhood infectious diseases" the types of teaching methods recommended for higher education are used, namely:

- by sources of knowledge: verbal (explanation, lecture, conversation, discussion); visual (demonstration); practical (practical work, mastering practical skills);
- according to the logic of the educational process: analytical (determining the general condition of the patient and the main signs of the disease), synthetic (clarifying the relationship between the main signs of diseases, determining the optimal measures for diagnosis, treatment and prevention), their combination - analytical-synthetic, as well as the inductive method and deductive methods;
- by the level of independent mental activity: problem-based, partially exploratory, research.

Combining and generalizing the above teaching methods, when studying the discipline it is advisable to introduce such methods of organizing educational activities as:

- clinical case method,
- problem-oriented method,
- method of individual educational, research and practical tasks,
- competitive group method,
- training technology method,
- "business game" method,
- brainstorming method,
- a method of holding conferences using interactive, interdisciplinary and information technology.

According to the curriculum, the types of student learning activities include lectures, practical classes, independent work of students and the completion of individual tasks.

Thematic plans for lectures, practical classes, independent work and the completion of individual tasks ensure the implementation of all topics included in the program in the educational process.

Lectures. Preference is given to problematic, overview and conceptual-analytical lectures. During the lecture, students form knowledge, provide a motivational component and a general-oriented stage of mastering scientific knowledge. Lectures play a role in the high-quality management of students' independent work.

Practical classes on the organization methodology are clinical, aimed at monitoring the assimilation of theoretical material and the formation of practical skills and abilities, as well as the ability to analyze and apply the acquired knowledge to solve practical problems. They involve:

- collection of anamnesis;

- examination of a sick child;
- planning examination of a sick child;
- interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research data;
- determination of a preliminary clinical diagnosis;
- determination of therapeutic tactics;
- prescription of therapeutic nutrition;
- provision of emergency medical care;
- solving situational problems;
- practicing practical skills on dummies and at the bedside of a sick child;
- maintaining medical records.

Independent work of a student – is performed by a student independently outside of class. Possible types of independent work of students: preparation for a practical lesson, filling out a workbook on the subject, searching for and studying additional literature, creating algorithms, structural and logical diagrams, writing abstracts, annotations, reports for presentations at practical lessons, being on duty at the clinic outside of class time. The organization of independent work in the departments of a pediatric hospital should be provided by the teachers of the department.

Methods and forms of control

Methods and forms of control and assessment of students' performance in the discipline are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the program and the Instructions for assessing students' academic performance in the context of the implementation of the European Credit Transfer System for organizing the educational process, approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (letter of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 08.01-47/10395 dated 15.04. 2014). Regulations on the procedure for assessing students' knowledge during the current and final control of the discipline at A.A. Bogomolets National Medical University (Appendix to Order No. 782 dated 30.09.2019).

https://drive.google.com/file/d/19YragFMkKVNoq6d3Xs-nWCmqKWx0MvmW/view

When assessing students' knowledge, preference is given to standardized methods of control: testing (oral, written), structured written work, work with standard medical documentation, control of practical skills standardized in terms of methodology.

Control methods

Theoretical knowledge:

- written testing and computer testing,
- individual survey, interview,
- written works structured in content.

Practical skills and abilities:

- control over the implementation of standardized practical skills according to the methodology, provided for in the student’s practical training plan for the discipline:
- analysis of laboratory and instrumental studies;
- performing medical procedures in pediatrics;
- providing emergency assistance to children.

Forms of control

Current control is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific objectives of the topic. All practical lessons use objective control of theoretical training and acquisition of practical skills (standardized according to the methodology of implementation).

Final control – transfer credit

It is awarded to a student at the last classroom lesson by the teacher of the academic group based on the results of all current assessments and the assessment for the mandatory individual work on supervising the child and writing the medical history. with translation into points on a 200-point scale with corresponding conversion on the traditional scale.

Control over the implementation of independent work , which is provided for in the topic along with classroom work, is carried out during the current control of the topic at the corresponding classroom lesson. Control over the acquisition of practical skills on the corresponding topic of the lesson is carried out both during the current control and during the final control.

REGULATIONS FOR ASSESSING THE EXACT SUCCESS OF STUDENTS

Current control is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with specific goals for each topic, provides for 100% questioning of students in the group and assessment of all components of the lesson - test control, control of the implementation of practical skills, solving situational problems. Written completion of tasks in the process of preparation for the practical lesson is also taken into account.

For each stage of the lesson, the student receives a grade of "5-4-3-2", from which the teacher forms an average arithmetic grade for the lesson converted into points according to the scale. If the average arithmetic grade is "2", then this corresponds to 0 points .

Results of monitoring the level of knowledge of each component of the lesson.

1). The student's readiness for the lesson (initial stage) is checked based on the answer to **10 test tasks** . At the first practical lesson, these questions are included in the final control.

For a correct answer to 9-10 tests, a student receives the traditional grade of “5”; for 7-8 correct answers – a grade of “4”, for 5-6 correct answers – a grade of “3”, less than 5 correct answers – a grade of “2”.

2). The student's oral questioning is assessed as follows:

- The grade “5” is given when the student gives exhaustively precise and clear answers without any leading questions; presents the material without errors and inaccuracies;
- A grade of “4” is given if the student knows the content of the lesson and understands it well, answers the questions correctly, consistently and systematically, but they are not exhaustive, although the student answers additional questions without errors;
- a grade of “3” based on his knowledge of the main content of the lesson and, if his level of understanding is satisfactory, he gives answers using leading questions, but answers directly asked questions correctly.
- The grade “2” is given in cases where the student’s knowledge does not meet the requirements for the grade “3 points”;

3) . Formation of professional competencies.

- The grade "5" is given when the student demonstrates the ability to analyze and apply the results obtained during the examination of the patient to solve practical problems, namely: collecting anamnesis, reviewing the child, planning the examination, interpreting laboratory and instrumental research data; correctly determines the clinical diagnosis in the typical course of the

disease; prescribes the correct treatment in full; demonstrates excellent knowledge of emergency care.

- The grade "4" is given on condition that the student demonstrates the ability, with some inaccuracies, to analyze and apply the results obtained during the examination of a patient to solve practical problems; correctly determines the clinical diagnosis in the typical course of the disease; prescribes generally correct treatment, but may make individual minor errors that he corrects independently; demonstrates good knowledge of providing emergency care.
- A grade of "3" is given to a student when he/she, with some errors, analyzes and applies the obtained results to solve practical problems; determines a clinical diagnosis in the typical course of the disease; prescribes generally correct, but not complete treatment and/or with minor errors; demonstrates satisfactory knowledge of providing emergency care;
- The grade “2” is given in cases where the student is unable to make decisions and act in typical clinical situations, is unable to determine a clinical diagnosis, or prescribe the correct treatment.

4) To monitor the student's understanding of the topic, he is asked to answer question situational task .

- The grade “5” is given when the student correctly and completely solves a complex situational problem and provides comprehensive answers to all questions posed.
- The grade “4” is given if the student correctly solves a complex situational problem, but may make some minor mistakes that he corrects independently.
- A grade of “3” is given to a student who solves a situational problem with individual errors, experiences difficulties in simple cases, and is not able to independently and systematically present an answer.
- The grade “2” is given if the student experiences obvious difficulties in solving situational problems and gives incorrect answers to questions.

The assessment of students’ independent work in preparation for classroom practical classes is carried out during the ongoing monitoring of the topic at the corresponding classroom lesson.

5) Industrial practice

- A grade of “5” is awarded when a student demonstrates fluency in practical skills (on dummies and/or at the patient’s bedside, demonstrates excellent skills in providing emergency care).
- A grade of “4” is awarded if the student has good practical skills (on dummies and/or at the patient’s bedside) and demonstrates good knowledge and skills in providing emergency care.
- A grade of “3” is given to a student when he/she is able to perform basic practical tasks (on dummies and/or at the patient’s bedside) only after appropriate comments and assistance from the teacher, and demonstrates satisfactory knowledge and skills in providing emergency care;
- The grade “2” is given in cases where the student behaves passively during demonstrations of practical skills, experiences obvious difficulties in mastering practical skills even after appropriate comments and corrections from the teacher.

The assessment of the medical history as a mandatory individual work of the student occurs during its defense in the process of individual work between the teacher and the student.
The grade "5" is given if the student has conducted a full clinical examination of a sick child, described its results, correctly assessed the clinical condition of the patient, clinical changes in

the organs and systems of the body, the results of laboratory and instrumental examination methods, correctly determined the clinical diagnosis according to the classification of diseases and substantiated it in full, conducted differential diagnostics, prescribed full and correct treatment, correctly determined the prognosis of the disease and the means of its prevention.

The grade "4" is given if the student has conducted a full clinical examination of a sick child, but made inaccuracies in assessing the clinical condition, the results of laboratory and instrumental examination methods, correctly determined the clinical diagnosis and substantiated it, not fully differential diagnosis, prescribed the correct treatment, but not fully or with minor errors.

A grade of “3” is given if the student made individual errors in assessing the patient’s clinical condition, the results of clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination, establishing and substantiating the diagnosis, prescribing treatment or prognosticating the disease.

A grade of “2” is given if the student made significant errors in the analysis of the clinical condition, the results of clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination of the sick child, did not establish the correct diagnosis, and did not prescribe the correct treatment.

The work is considered completed if the student receives a positive assessment for writing and defending the case history.

"5" - 20 points,

"4" - 16 points,

"3" - 12 points,

"2" – 0 points.

The student has attend 75% of the training classroom training on the subject (practical classes) and get positive ratings (> 0 points) during the current control. Educational activities that were missed by the student for any reason , including illness , they master it independently outside of class time according to the department regulations (by writing a summary of the academic topic, medical history, distance learning, consultation, demonstration of practical skills, etc.).

Summary of missed class the teacher returns it to the student. The department teacher maintains a Register of accepted notes for missed classes in the form (see Appendix No. 4 to Order No. 782 of September 30, 2019), which is an appendix to the academic journal and shows the dynamics of students' mastery of missed academic topics. Such a Register is subject to weekly monitoring by the head of the department.

The department does not establish a separate schedule indicating the hours for receiving notes for missed classes.

A student who has attended less than 75% (missed more than 25% of classes) of the classroom sessions is considered to have failed the curriculum and plan for the course and therefore must repeat the course .

During the last practical lesson, the student has the right to work on (improve the grade) the topics of practical lessons in which he previously received a negative grade (0 points).

Students do not make up missed lectures, but at the same time, missed lectures are added to the total number of missed classes for the academic discipline.

Discipline assessment

The final assessment is carried out in the form of a transfer test – module 1 (4th year, 7-8 semesters), module 2 (5th year, 9-10 semesters) and final assessment – module 3 (6th year, 11-12 semesters; combined form).

The volume of educational questions submitted for final assessment should contain the most important questions on the discipline and should not comprise all the educational material, the study of which is provided for by the curriculum for the discipline.

The assessment of the results of the final assessment and the transfer test is carried out according to the 200-point knowledge assessment system adopted at the university and the national scale and is reflected in the relevant information.

Transfer credit – is a form of final assessment, which involves assessing the assimilation of educational material based on current assessment without assigning a grade. The assessment of the results of the credit compilation is carried out according to the 200-point knowledge control system adopted at the university and is reflected in the relevant information. The transfer credit is considered compiled if the student did not receive a "2" during the current studies and attended 75% of the classes.

When assigning a transfer credit for a discipline, the student is given the right to re-add unsatisfactory grades no later than three days (in the cyclic system - one day) before the final assessment in order to accumulate the number of points for crediting the discipline.

Regulations for conducting the final control with a list of questions is discussed and approved at the methodological meeting of the department, the CMC for therapeutic disciplines, approved by the vice-rector for scientific, pedagogical and educational work and made public before the start of training (website, stand, familiarization at the first lecture or practical lesson).

Final control (FC) - This is a form of final control to identify the skills and knowledge developed by a student in a particular academic discipline for the entire period of studying the discipline, conducted at the end of studying the discipline in the last lesson. When assigning a grade for a discipline, the number of points accumulated by the student for the current training (maximum number of points is 80) and the result of compiling the PC in points (maximum number of points is 120) are taken into account. The student composes the PC with the number of points accumulated during the current training. The form of the PC and the type of tasks are determined by the academic (working) program for the discipline and the department regulations. Credit for the studied discipline is awarded subject to the accumulation of the total number of points received by the student, which must not be less than the minimum, which is determined by the working curriculum for the discipline and corresponds to the minimum value of the grade E, and therefore is 111 points.

• Admission to the compilation of the PC with 75% attendance of classroom training, including lectures. Admission in points is not established.

• The student's ability to compile a personal computer report for a discipline is not affected by the results of compilation of other disciplines.

DISTRIBUTION OF POINTS,
which are assigned to students when assessing a discipline

Module 1 (4th year).

Salary No.	Topic Title	Number of points corresponding to the traditional assessment			
		"5"	"4"	"3"	"2"
	Rickets. Spasmophilia in children. Hypervitaminosis D.	16-18	13-15	10-12	0
	Acute bronchitis in children. Pneumonia in children	16-18	13-15	10-12	0
	Allergic diseases: bronchial asthma, allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis. Food allergy.	16-18	13-15	10-12	0
	The most common congenital heart defects in children	16-18	13-15	10-12	0
	Inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases of the heart in children. Acute rheumatic fever in children.	16-18	13-15	10-12	0
	Juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) and reactive arthropathy in children.	16-18	13-15	10-12	0
	Functional and organic diseases of the gastrointestinal tract in children	16-18	13-15	10-12	0
	Functional and organic hepatobiliary disorders in children	16-18	13-15	10-12	0
	Urinary tract infections in children. Pyelonephritis in children.	16-18	13-15	10-12	0
	Glomerulonephritis in children. Chronic renal failure in children.	16-18	13-15	10-12	0
	Medical history	20	16	12	0
Total points for current academic activity*		**Maximum – 200**			

Module 2 (5th year).

Salary No.	Topic Title	Number of points corresponding to the traditional assessment			
		"5"	"4"	"3"	"2"
Content module 1-3 1: Neonatology, blood diseases and endocrine system in children					
	Organization of neonatal care in Ukraine. Medical care for a healthy newborn child.	14	1 1	8	0
	Prematurely born children. Children small for gestational age.	14	1 1	8	0

Salary No.	Topic Title	Number of points corresponding to the traditional assessment			
		"5"	"4"	"3"	"2"
	Asphyxia of newborns. Birth trauma.	14	1 1	8	0
	Respiratory distress syndrome of the newborn (RDS). Pneumonia of the newborn.	14	1 1	8	0
	Hemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN). Hemorrhagic syndrome in newborns.	14	1 1	8	0
	Intrauterine infections of newborns (TORCH infections).	14	1 1	8	0
	Bacterial infections in newborns.	14	1 1	8	0
	Anemia in children (deficiency, posthemorrhagic , hemolytic, due to impaired hematopoiesis).	14	1 1	8	0
	Leukemia and lymphoma in children.	14	1 1	8	0
	Hemorrhagic diseases in children.	14	1 1	8	0
	Diabetes mellitus in children .	14	1 1	8	0
	Thyroid disease in children.	14	1 1	8	0
	Diseases of the hypothalamic-pituitary system and sex glands in children.	14	1 1	8	0
	Individual work (medical history).	18	13	7	0
	Total points for content module #1-3	**Maximum score - 200 Minimum score - 111**			
Content module 4. Childhood infectious diseases					
	Measles, rubella, chickenpox, shingles. Scarlet fever, pseudo tuberculosis	25	18	13	0
	Diphtheria, infectious mononucleosis. Whooping cough, mumps infection	25	18	13	0
	Acute intestinal infections. Viral hepatitis	25	18	13	0
	Meningococcal infection. Poliomyelitis, enterovirus infection	25	18	13	0
	ARVI	25	18	13	0
	HIV/AIDS in children. AIDS opportunistic infections	25	18	13	0
	TORCH – infections	25	18	13	0

Salary No.	Topic Title	Number of points corresponding to the traditional assessment			
		"5"	"4"	"3"	"2"
	Individual work	25	18	13	0
	Total points for content module #4	**Maximum score - 200 Rating: 111**			

Module 3 (6th year)

Salary No.	Topic Title	Number of points corresponding to the traditional assessment			
		"5"	"4"	"3"	"2"
Content module 1-5 Pediatrics					
	1. Differential diagnostics of pneumonia in children. Complications of pneumonia. Emergency care for acute respiratory failure in children.	4	3	2	0
	2. Differential diagnostics of bronchial obstruction syndrome in children. Emergency care for severe asthma attacks in children.	4	3	2	0
	3. Differential diagnostics of arthralgia and arthritis in children.	4	3	2	0
	4. Differential diagnostics of cyanosis, dyspnea, cardiomegaly in heart diseases in children. Emergency care for acute heart failure in children.	4	3	2	0
	5. Differential diagnostics of cardiac rhythm and conduction disorders in children. Emergency care for paroxysmal rhythm disorders and Morgagnier -Adams-Stokes syndrome.	4	3	2	0
	6. Differential diagnostics of functional and organic diseases of the stomach and intestines in older children. Abdominal pain syndrome. Physician's tactics.	4	3	2	0
	7. Differential diagnostics of diseases of the hepatobiliary system and pancreas in children. Emergency care for acute liver failure in children.	4	3	2	0
	8. Differential diagnostics of infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system in	4	3	2	0

	children. Differential diagnostics of hereditary diseases of the urinary system in children.				
	9. Differential diagnostics glomerulonephritis in children . Chronic kidney disease in children. Emergency care for acute kidney injury in children.	4	3	2	0
	10.Emergency conditions of the neonatal period. Follow-up monitoring of prematurely born infants	4	3	2	0
	11. Cough in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics.	4	3	2	0
	12. Fever in children. Differential diagnostics. Doctor's tactics. Febrile seizures in children.	4	3	2	0
	13. Pallor in children. Differential diagnostics. Emergency care for bleeding. Lymphadenopathy in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics. Hepatosplenic syndrome in children.	4	3	2	0
	14. Integrated management of childhood diseases .	4	3	2	0
	15. Industrial practice. Management of children with digestive system diseases	4	3	2	0
	16. Industrial practice. Management of children with respiratory diseases	4	3	2	0
	17. Industrial practice. Management of children with cardiovascular diseases	4	3	2	0
	18. Industrial practice. Management of children with kidney diseases in children.	4	3	2	0
	19. Industrial practice. Management of children with endocrine system diseases	4	3	2	0
	Maximum score for current academic performance	**80**			
	Final control, incl. Test control of theoretical preparation (Step 2) Control of practical skills Solving situational problems	**Maximum – 120 points**			
	Individual work	Maximum 4 points			
Total points for the content module "Pediatrics"		**Maximum score - 200 Minimum score - 111**			

Content module 6. Childhood infectious diseases					
	Differential diagnosis of infections with exanthema syndrome	10	8	6	0
	Differential diagnostics of childhood respiratory infections; emergency conditions with influenza and acute respiratory viral infections in children.	10	8	6	0
	Differential diagnostics of acute intestinal infections in children. Emergency conditions with acute intestinal infections in children.	10	8	6	0
	Differential diagnostics of neuroinfections in children	10	8	6	0
	Emergency conditions in neuroinfections in children. Diagnostics and treatment	10	8	6	0
	Immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases in children	10	8	6	0
	Differential diagnostics of viral hepatitis in children	10	8	6	0
	Emergencies in viral hepatitis in children	10	8	6	0
Total points for content module 6.		**Maximum score - 200 Minimum score - 111**			

Conversion of the number of points in a discipline into grades on the ESTS and four-point (traditional) scales.

The points for the subject are converted both into the ECTS scale and into a four-point scale. Ranking according to the ESTS scale for assignment of m grades "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" are carried out as follows:

National scale assessment	Score in points	ECTS rating	Explanation
Great	170-200	A	**Excellent** (excellent execution with only a few errors)
Fine	155-169	IN	**Very good** (above average with a few errors)
	140-154	WITH	**Good** (generally correct execution with a certain number of significant errors)
Satisfactorily	125-139	D	**Satisfactory** (with a significant number of deficiencies)
	111-124	E	**Sufficient** (implementation meets minimum criteria)
Unsatisfactory	60-110	FX	**Unsatisfactory** (with the possibility of reassembly)

	1-59	F	**Unsatisfactory** (with mandatory re-study of the subject)

Also, the points for the discipline are converted at the department into a traditional four-point scale based on absolute criteria as follows:

Discipline scores	Rating on a four-point scale
From 170 to 200 points	5
From 140 to 169 points	4
From 139 to 111 points	3
110 points and below	2

Procedure for liquidation of academic debt

If a student receives an unsatisfactory grade in a discipline within the range of 60-110 points (FX), he/she has the right to re-submit it twice: once to the departmental commission with the participation of the head of the department, and the last time to the commission with the participation of the head of the department and the dean.

Re-compilation of disciplines with unsatisfactory grades is carried out according to the schedule, which is drawn up by the department, agreed with the dean (the interval between attempts or disciplines is not less than 3 days). Disciplines studied in the relevant course must be compiled by the beginning of the new academic year. The presence of academic debt by the beginning of the new academic year is the basis for the expulsion of a student from the university for failure to meet the requirements of the curriculum (or the registration of academic leave and a repeat course for health reasons).

If a student receives an unsatisfactory grade in a discipline within the range of 1-59 points (F), he/she is required to re-study it outside of class time on a fee-paying basis. If a student receives an unsatisfactory grade again based on the results of re-studying it, taking into account two retakes of the discipline or **unsatisfactory grades in 3 disciplines,** as well as the presence of missed classroom classes **without good reason, the total number of absences of which is 120 hours or more, this** will result in his/her expulsion from the university for failure to complete the curriculum.

Methodological support

All types of educational activities have methodological support: lectures, practical classes, independent work of students.

- Methodological support for the lecture course:

1. Lecture abstracts.
2. Methodological development of lectures.
3. Presentation of lectures.
4. Videos and educational films on the topic of the lecture.

- Methodological support for practical classes:

1. Methodological developments of practical classes for teachers.
2. Methodological instructions for practical classes for students.
3. Variants of test questions and tasks to check the initial level of knowledge on each topic.
4. Variants of situational tasks to test the assimilation of topics.
    1) algorithms for treatment and emergency care (according to evidence-based medicine standards)
    2) algorithms for performing practical skills, medical manipulations, videos

3) results of laboratory and instrumental research methods
4) dummies, phantoms, etc.
5) simulators, electronic reference books, computers with appropriate information support

5. Variants of tasks (theoretical and practical) for the final semester assessment.

- Methodological support for independent work of students:

1. Methodological guidelines for pre-class preparation for practical classes.
2. Workbook for pre-class preparation.
3. Methodological instructions for the implementation of practical skills.
4. Variants of tasks for independent work of students.

Diagnostic tools for learning achievement

The following tools are used to diagnose learning progress:

1. Test tasks of format A
2. Structured assignments for written work
3. Practical tasks to test mastery of practical skills
4. Situational tasks.

The development of test control questions, the formation of structured tasks for written work, situational tasks for interviews and practical tasks used to diagnose the success of learning are based on the list of questions and practical skills that a student must master when studying the discipline "Pediatrics, including industrial drug practice (professional training) in the pediatric department".

Sets of practical tasks are formed from a list of practical skills that a student must master when studying a discipline; they represent practical work that is standardized in terms of methodology.

List of questions for the final module control

Module 1. Pediatrics

List of questions for the final assessment "Pediatrics"

1. Differential diagnostics of pneumonia in children. Tactics of patient management in different clinical variants of pneumonia. Prevention of pneumonia and its complications in children.
2. Differential diagnostics of pneumonia complications in children. Tactics of patient management in different clinical variants of pneumonia complications in children.
3. Emergency care for acute respiratory failure depending on the cause and severity.
4. Differential diagnostics of bronchial obstruction syndrome in children of all ages. Patient management tactics.
5. Differential diagnostics of complications of bronchial obstruction syndrome in children. Patient management tactics.
6. Emergency care for severe asthma attacks in children.
7. Differential diagnostics of bronchial asthma in children. Patient management tactics. Prevention of bronchial asthma and its complications in children. Patient management at the outpatient stage.
8. Prevention of bronchial obstruction syndrome in children of all ages.

9. Differential diagnostics of hereditary, congenital and chronic diseases of the bronchopulmonary system (cystic fibrosis , idiopathic pulmonary hemosiderosis , primary ciliary dyskinesia , syndrome Wilms -Campbell, bronchomalacia , aplasia and hypoplasia of the lungs, α_1 - antitrypsin deficiency , bronchopulmonary dysplasia , pulmonary sequestration) in children.
10. Tactics of patient management for hereditary, congenital and chronic diseases of the bronchopulmonary system and their complications in children.
11. Prevention of hereditary, congenital and chronic diseases of the bronchopulmonary system in children. Management of patients at the outpatient stage.
12. Indications for use and methods of long-term non-invasive ventilation of the lungs at home in children.
13. Indications for use and methods of oxygen therapy at home for children.
14. Differential diagnostics of cyanosis in children. Tactics of management of a sick child.
15. Differential diagnostics of dyspnea in children. Patient management tactics.
16. Differential diagnostics of cardiomegaly in children. Patient management tactics.
17. Differential diagnostics of congenital and acquired heart defects in children. Tactics of management of children with congenital and acquired heart defects. Medical observation at the outpatient stage.
18. Emergency care for acute heart failure in children.
19. Secondary prevention of infective endocarditis in children.
20. Differential diagnostics of extrasystole, paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial fibrillation and complete atrioventricular block in children.
21. Tactics for managing patients with extrasystole, paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial fibrillation, and complete atrioventricular block in children.
22. Prevention of cardiac rhythm and conduction disorders in children.
23. Emergency care for paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial fibrillation, MAC syndrome in children.
24. Differential diagnostics of systemic connective tissue diseases and systemic vasculitis in children. Patient management tactics. Medical observation at the outpatient stage.
25. Primary and secondary prevention of acute rheumatic fever in children.
26. Differential diagnostics of arthritis in children. Patient management tactics. Prevention of reactive arthritis in children.
27. Differential diagnostics of functional (cyclic vomiting syndrome, functional dyspepsia) and organic (gastroesophageal reflux disease, chronic gastritis, chronic duodenitis, peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum) diseases of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum in children.
28. Tactics of patient management in case of functional and organic diseases of the esophagus, stomach and duodenum in children. Medical observation at the outpatient stage.
29. Differential diagnostics of peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum in children. Patient management tactics. Prevention of peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum in children. Medical observation at the outpatient stage.
30. Differential diagnostics of complications of peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum in children. Emergency care for complications of peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum in children.
31. Differential diagnostics of functional and organic bowel diseases in children. Patient management tactics.
32. Differential diagnostics of primary (disaccharide deficiency, exudative enteropathy , celiac disease, cystic fibrosis) and secondary (chronic enteritis, enterocolitis) malabsorption syndrome in children. Patient management tactics. Medical observation at the outpatient stage.

33. Differential diagnostics of acute and chronic pancreatitis in children. Patient management tactics. Prevention of acute and chronic pancreatitis in children. Medical observation at the outpatient stage.

34. Differential diagnostics of diseases accompanied by exocrine pancreatic insufficiency in children.

35. Differential diagnostics of functional and organic diseases of the gallbladder and sphincter of Oddi in children. Patient management tactics. Prevention of functional and organic diseases of the gallbladder and sphincter of Oddi in children. Medical observation at the outpatient stage.

36. Differential diagnostics of chronic hepatitis in children. Patient management tactics. Prevention of chronic hepatitis and portal hypertension in children. Observation at the outpatient stage.

37.Emergency care for acute liver failure and complications of portal hypertension syndrome in children.

38. Differential diagnostics of the most common infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system (urinary tract infections, urethritis, cystitis, pyelonephritis) in children. Patient management tactics. Prevention. Medical observation at the outpatient stage.

39. Differential diagnostics of complications of the most common infectious and inflammatory diseases of the urinary system (urinary system infections, urethritis, cystitis, pyelonephritis) in children. Patient management tactics.

40. Differential diagnostics of hereditary tubulopathies (phosphate diabetes, Debre -de Toni-Fanconi syndrome , renal diabetes insipidus, renal tubular acidosis) in children. Patient management tactics. Medical observation at the outpatient stage.

41. Differential diagnostics of dysmetabolic nephropathy in children. Patient management tactics. Observation at the outpatient stage.

42. Principles of treatment of chronic kidney disease in children. Medical supervision at the outpatient stage.

43.Emergency care for acute urinary retention.

44. Differential diagnostics of acute and chronic glomerulonephritis , interstitial and hereditary nephritis in children. Tactics of patient management at the hospital and outpatient stage.

45. Emergency care for acute kidney injury in children.

46. Procedure for conducting mandatory preventive examinations of a child under three years of age. Assessment of the physical and psychomotor development of a child under three years of age.

47.Rational feeding and nutrition of a child under three years of age. Principles of effective counseling.

48. Tactics of a general practitioner in case of impaired physical and neuropsychic development of children in the first three years of life.

49. Differential diagnostics and prevention of the most common deficiency conditions (chronic nutritional disorders, rickets, deficiency anemia, hypovitaminosis) in young children. Patient management tactics. Medical observation at the outpatient stage.

50. Specific prevention of infectious diseases in children. National calendar of preventive vaccinations.

51. Anaphylactic shock in children. Definition, causes, clinical manifestations, diagnostics, emergency care, prevention.

52. Acute urticaria and angioedema in children. Causes, classification, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Emergency care for angioedema in vital areas in children.

53. Differential diagnostics of jaundice in newborns. Tactics of management of newborns with manifestations of jaundice at the outpatient stage.
54. Differential diagnostics of perinatal CNS lesions in infants. Tactics of management of children with perinatal CNS lesions at the outpatient stage.
55. Strategy of integrated management of childhood illnesses and its purpose. General signs of danger of the child's condition.
56. Assessment, classification, treatment, consultation and follow-up of children with cough, difficulty breathing, diarrhea, ear problems, sore throat, fever, malnutrition and anaemia, in the presence of HIV infection, aged 2 months to 5 years.
57. Evaluation, classification, treatment, consultation and follow-up of infants up to 2 months of age with jaundice, diarrhea, feeding problems and low birth weight, critical illness and local bacterial infection.
58. The procedure and timing of mandatory preventive medical examinations of adolescents.
59. Assessment of physical development and sexual maturation of adolescents. Prevention of obesity in adolescents. Medical and psychological counseling.
60. Clinical variants of autonomic dysfunctions in children. Tactics of a general practitioner in case of autonomic dysfunctions and hypertension in children. Prevention of arterial hypertension in children.
61. Differential diagnostics of primary and secondary arterial hypertension in adolescent children. Tactics of managing a patient with arterial hypertension in the area.
62. Providing emergency care in case of vegetative crises, hypertensive crisis.
63. Cough: main types and causes of cough. Differential diagnostics of diseases, the leading symptom of which is cough.
64. Differential use of drugs used in the treatment of children with cough.
65. Differential diagnostics of abdominal pain in children. Patient management tactics. Indications for consultation with a pediatric surgeon.
66. Pallor in children. Differential diagnostics and treatment of diseases and conditions accompanied by pallor in children. Indications for consultation with a pediatric hematologist.
67.Emergency care for acute bleeding.
68. Lymphadenopathy in children. Differential diagnostics. Physician's tactics. Indications for consultation with a pediatric hematologist.
69. Differential diagnosis and treatment of diseases and conditions accompanied by hepatomegaly and splenomegaly in children.
70. Fever in children. Types of fever. Differential diagnostics of diseases accompanied by fever in children. Patient management tactics.
71. Indications for the use of antipyretics in pediatrics. Emergency care for febrile seizures.
72. Differential diagnostics of infectious and non-infectious exanthemas in children. Physician's tactics.
73. Clinical signs, diagnosis, emergency care in case of foreign body entering the respiratory tract in children.
74. Clinical signs, diagnosis, emergency care for insect and snake bites in children.
75.Clinical signs, diagnostics, emergency care for poisoning with drugs and household chemicals in children.

LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS

AND. Analysis of laboratory and instrumental studies

1. Complete blood count
2. General urine analysis
3. Urine analysis according to Zimnitsky
4. Urinalysis according to Nechiporenko
5. Urine analysis for diastase
6. General stool analysis
7. Blood proteins and their fractions, acute phase indicators
8. Blood glucose
9. Blood electrolytes
10. Blood lipid profile
11. Blood alkaline phosphatase
12. Blood transaminases
13. Creatinine, blood urea
14. Total blood bilirubin and its fractions, analyze the Polachek curve
15 . Coagulogram
16. Pleural fluid analysis
17. Analysis of synovial fluid
18. General sputum analysis
19. General immunological blood profile
20. Serological reactions in autoimmune diseases
21. Microbiological examination of biological fluids and secretions
22. Radiological examination of the central nervous system, organs of the chest and abdominal cavity, and urinary system.
23. Study of external respiratory function
24. ECG
25. Endoscopic examination of the bronchi
26. Endoscopic examination of the digestive tract
27. Echocardiography
28. X-ray examination of bones and joints
29. Radiological examination of the central nervous system
30. Tuberculin diagnostics
31. Fractional study of gastric juice, bile and pH-metry of the stomach

II. Medical manipulations

1. Conduct ECG recording
2. To administer injections of medicinal substances
3. Measure blood pressure
4. Perform catheterization of the bladder with a soft probe.
5. Perform a pleural puncture
6. Perform artificial respiration, indirect cardiac massage
7. Determine blood groups, Rh factor

III. Providing assistance in emergency situations

1. Asthmatic condition
2. Anaphylactic shock
3. Acute respiratory failure
4. Acute heart failure
5. Attack of paroxysmal tachycardia
6. Morgagni -Adams-Stokes syndrome
7. Hypertensive crisis
8. Collapse
9. Acute liver failure
10. Acute kidney injury

11. Gastrointestinal bleeding

List of questions on childhood infectious diseases

1. Measles. Clinic of typical and atypical forms. Complications. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
2. Rubella. Differential diagnostics of acquired and congenital rubella. Treatment . Prevention.
3. Chickenpox. Clinical picture of typical and atypical forms of chickenpox. Complications. Differential diagnostics. Treatment, prevention.
4. Herpes zoster. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
5. Herpetic infection (common herpes). Clinical forms. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
6. Scarlet fever. Clinical picture of typical and atypical forms. Complications. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
7. Tonsillitis in children. Etiological features depending on age. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Tactics of managing patients with tonsillitis at home.
8. Pseudotuberculosis. Differential diagnostics. Treatment, prevention.
9. Diphtheria. Clinical forms. Complications. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention of diphtheria.
10. Diphtheritic laryngotracheitis. Clinic. Differential diagnostics of true and false croup. Emergency care.
11. Infectious mononucleosis. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
12. Whooping cough. Peculiarities of the course in infants. Complications. Differential diagnostics. Prevention.
13. Opnoeic whooping cough. Clinical and pathogenetic features. Prevention of respiratory arrest in children with whooping cough. Emergency care for apnea.
14. Mumps infection. Clinical picture of various forms of epidemic parotitis (mumps, submaxillitis , sublinguitis , pancreatitis, orchitis, meningitis, etc.). Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
15. Meningococcal infection. Clinical forms. Features of the course in children of the 1st year of life. Differential diagnostics of meningococcemia . Treatment. Prevention
16. Infectious toxic shock in meningococcemia . Diagnostics. Emergency care.
17. Bacterial and viral meningitis in children. Clinical features depending on the child's age. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
18. Encephalitis in children. Etiological structure. Clinical features. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
19. Edema-swelling of the brain in meningitis and encephalitis in children. Diagnostics. Emergency care.
20. Poliomyelitis. Clinical forms. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
21. Enterovirus infection. Clinical forms. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
22. Shigellosis in children. Peculiarities of the course in different age groups. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
23. Salmonellosis in children. Peculiarities of the course in different age groups. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
24. Escherichiosis in children. Clinical features in children of different ages depending on the pathogen. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
25. Acute intestinal infections in newborns. Etiological structure. Clinical features. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
26. yersiniosis . Peculiarities of the course in children of all ages. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
27. Rotavirus infection. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention

28. Toxicoexicosis in acute intestinal infections. Etiological structure. Types of exicosis . Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Emergency care.

29. Neurotoxicosis in acute intestinal infections. Etiological structure. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Emergency care.

30. Viral hepatitis A. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention

31. Viral hepatitis B. Features of the course of the disease young children. Differential diagnostics. Prevention

32. Features of diagnostics and course of viral hepatitis C, D , E and others in children. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention

33. Acute liver failure in viral hepatitis in children. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Emergency care.

34. Influenza. Clinical course. Peculiarities in young children. Complications. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention. Emergency care for hyperthermic and convulsive syndrome.

35. Pandemic influenza. Features of epidemiology and clinical picture at the present stage. Complications. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention

36. Parainfluenza. Peculiarities of clinical manifestations. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention

37. Acute stenosing laryngotracheitis (ASLT) in acute respiratory viral infections in children. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics with true croup. Emergency care.

38. Respiratory syncytial infections in children. Peculiarities of clinical manifestations. Differential diagnostics. Treatment, prevention.

39. Adenovirus infection. Peculiarities of the course in young children. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention

40. HIV infection/AIDS in children. Clinic. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention

41. TORCH infections: toxoplasmosis, rubella, cytomegalovirus infection, herpes infection. Clinical manifestations of congenital and acquired forms depending on the route and timing of infection. Laboratory diagnostics of acute reactivated and latent forms. Principles of treatment and prevention.

42. Immunoprophylaxis of childhood infectious diseases. Organization of preventive vaccinations for children. Contraindications to vaccination. Post-vaccination reactions and complications, diagnostics and treatment.

43. Anaphylactic shock during vaccination. Diagnostics, emergency care.

LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS, THE DEVELOPMENT OF WHICH IS MONITORED DURING THE PMC MODULE 2 "Children's Infectious Diseases"

AND. Analysis of laboratory and instrumental studies

1. Complete blood count
2. General urine analysis
3. General analysis of cerebrospinal fluid
4. Coprogram
5. Serological reactions in infectious diseases
6. Bacteriological examination of biological fluids and secretions
7. Immunological markers of infectious diseases
8. Blood bilirubin and its fractions
9. Alkaline phosphatase, thymol test, blood transaminases

2. Providing assistance in emergency situations:

1. Diphtheritic croup
2. Apnea in whooping cough
3. Infectious toxic shock in meningococcal infection
4. Edema-swelling of the brain in meningitis and encephalitis
5. Toxicoexicosis in acute intestinal infections
6. Neurotoxicosis in acute intestinal infections

7. Acute liver failure in viral hepatitis
8. Acute stenosing laryngotracheitis in acute respiratory viral infections
9. Hyperthermic syndrome in influenza
10. Febrile convulsions with influenza
11. Anaphylactic shock during vaccination

11.Recommended literature

Basic

1. Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics, 2-Volume Set (Nelson Pediatrics) 21st Edition by Robert M. Kliegman MD , Joseph St. Geme MD , 2020, 5932 p.
2. Emergencies in pediatric practice: a manual for students of higher medical educational institutions of the IV accreditation level / Yu. V. Marushko , G. G. Shef, F. S. Glumcher , S. M. Yaroslavskaya. - Kiev: Medicine, 2020. - 400 p.
3. Atlas of childhood infectious diseases. Red Book = Red Book ® Atlas of Pediatric Infectious Diseases : trans. 3rd English ed.: bilingual ed. / Carol J. Baker; scientific ed. trans. prof. S.A. Kramarev ; trans. from English L.V. Abroad . – M.: VSV "Medicine", 2020. – 744 p.
4. **Pediatric Infectious Diseases :** textbook / S . O. Kramarov , O. B. Nadraga , L. V. Pypa et al . ; edited by S. O. Kramarov , O. B. Nadraga . - 4 th edition . - Kyiv : AUS Medicine Publishing , 2020. - 240 p .

Additional literature:

1. Ghai. Essential Pediatrics . 9 edition.- 2020.- 768 p. https://medical-downloads.com/ghai-essential-pediatrics-9th-edition/

2 . Pediatric Emergency Medicine/Milton Tenenbein , Charles G. Madas . Fifth Edition. – 2019. – 972p.

3. Infectious diseases: textbook (universities and V r a) / O.A. Golubovskaya , M.A. Andreychin , A.V. Shkurba et al.; edited by O.A. Golubovskaya . - M .: VSV "Medicine", 2019. - 2nd edition. - 688 p. + 12 p. color . incl.

12. Information resources

http://www.uapravo.net/akty/postanowa-resolution/akt3dndi3a/index.htm

1. Order of the Ministry of Health No. 225 of 28.03.2014 "Initial, resuscitation and post-resuscitation care for newborns in Ukraine" http://document.ua/pro-zatverdzhennja-ta-vprovadzhennja-mediko-tehnologichnih-d-doc190536.html

2.Unified clinical protocol for secondary (specialized) and tertiary (highly specialized) medical care "Respiratory distress syndrome in premature infants" ORDER of the Ministry of Health No. 873 05.05.2021 https://moz.gov.ua/uploads/6/30445-dn_873_05_05_2021_dod.pdf

3. Calendar of preventive vaccinations in Ukraine. - Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 595 of September 16, 2011 (as amended) https://zakon.rada.gov.ua/laws/show/z1159-11#Text

4. **Protocol for the provision of medical care for the treatment of coronavirus disease.** (COVID-19) Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 02.04.2020 No. 762 as amended on 20.11. 2020 No. 2693, with amendments dated 06.04.2021 No. 638. https://moz.gov.ua/uploads/5/27349-dn_2693_20_11_2020_dod.pdf

5.Overview of the clinical presentation and diagnosis of acute lymphoblastic leukemia/lymphoma in children. Terzah M Horton, MD, PhD,C Philip Steuber, MD,Jon C Aster, MD, PhD/ UpToDate.Last updated: Jun 08, 2022. https://www.uptodate.com/contents/overview-of-the-clinical-presentation-and-diagnosis-of-acute-lymphoblastic-leukemia-lymphoma-in-children

6.Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic leukemia. Author: Vikramjit S Kanwar, MBBS, MBA, MRCP(UK)Medscape. Updated: Jul 22, 2022 https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/990113-clinical

7.Pediatric Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia, NCCN Guidelines for Patients 2021 https://www.nccn.org/patients/guidelines/content/PDF/ped_all_patient.pdf

8 .Pediatric Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma. Author: J Martin Johnston, MD; Medscape. Updated: Dec 10, 2021 https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/987540-overview

9.Pediatric Hodgkin Lymphoma. Author: Pedro A de Alarcon, MD; Medscape.Updated: Jun 02, 2021 https://emedicine.medscape.com/article/987101-overview

10.Overview of Hodgkin lymphoma in children and adolescents. Authors: Kenneth L McClain, MD, PhD Kala Kamdar, MD, MS Epi. UpToDate. last updated: Mar 23, 2021.https://www.uptodate.com/contents/overview-of-hodgkin-lymphoma-inchildren-and- adolescents

11. JM Powers, MSC Sandoval. Approach to the child with anemia. 2022. https://www.uptodate.com/contents/approach-to-the-child-with-anemia?search=anemia%20in%20children&source=search_result&selectedTitle=1~150&usage_type=default&display_rank=1