



APPROVED

Vice-Rector of Higher Education Institution
for Scientific, Pedagogical and Academic Work

Professor **Volodymyr SHKOLNIKOV**

"28" August 2026

THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL CLASSES

EB 2.1.7 PHTHISIOLOGY

Internal Medicine. Practice (OSCE Preparation)

(component of elective block 2 "Internal Medicine")

level of higher education second (master's) level

field of knowledge 22 "Healthcare"

specialty 222 "Medicine"

faculty Medical Faculty No. 1, Medical Faculty No. 2

for the 2026–2027 academic year

№	Topic	Hours
1.	Management of a patient with chronic cough. Main causes of chronic cough, differential diagnosis of cough in pulmonary, cardiac, gastroenterological, and ENT diseases. Formulating a diagnostic workup plan, the role of instrumental and laboratory methods (peak expiratory flowmetry, spirometry, chest X-ray, bronchography, CT, bronchoscopy, ECG, EGD). Patient management strategies depending on the etiology, differentiated therapy. Pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment. Primary and secondary prevention. Prognosis and work capacity.	5
2.	Management of a patient with infiltrative pulmonary opacity. Differential diagnosis of conditions presenting with pulmonary infiltrates. Formulating a diagnostic workup plan, the role of radiological, instrumental, and laboratory methods (chest X-ray, bronchography, CT, bronchoscopy, biopsy, sputum cultures). Patient management strategies depending on the etiology, differentiated therapy. Indications for consultations with other specialists (phthysiologist, oncologist, etc.).	5

	Pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment. Primary and secondary prevention. Prognosis and work capacity.	
3.	Management of a patient with pleural effusion. Differential diagnosis of conditions presenting with pleural effusion (tuberculosis, bronchial tumors, pulmonary embolism, heart failure, acute pancreatitis, liver cirrhosis, trauma, diffuse connective tissue diseases, etc.). Current diagnostic algorithms. Formulating a diagnostic workup plan, the role of radiological, instrumental, and laboratory methods (chest X-ray, bronchography, CT, bronchoscopy, ultrasound, echocardiography, rheumatology panels, complete blood count, and biochemical blood tests). Patient management strategies depending on the etiology, differentiated therapy. Relative and absolute indications for thoracentesis (pleural tap). Pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment. Medical emergencies in phthisiology.	5
4.	Early detection of tuberculosis in children and adults. Tuberculosis prevention (social, sanitary, specific). Modern methods of tuberculosis treatment. DOTS (Directly Observed Therapy, Short-course) strategy for tuberculosis control. Drug-resistant tuberculosis. Tuberculosis and comorbidities (alcoholism, drug addiction, COPD, pneumoconiosis, HIV/AIDS infection).	5
Total		20

Head of the Tuberculosis, Clinical Immunology

and Allergy Department



Ass-prof. of HEI Liudmyla KULIK