**COMPLEX EXAM PROGRAM FOR THE MODULE**

**Fundamentals of Medicine**

 **INTERNAL MEDICINE**

**MICROBIOLOGY AND IMMUNOLOGY**

**PHARMACOLOGY**

3- COURSE

STOMATOLOGY

**The purpose of the program** – to evaluate the complex of knowledge, skills and abilities acquired by a 3rd-year student in the process of learning the module

 The exam is complex and consists of 2 stages.

 **Stage 1 -** comprehensive testing. Its purpose to check the level of theoretical training of students, mastery of skills, readiness for professional activity, the degree of development of professional thinking.

 **Stage 2 -** assessment of practical skills according to the OCE methodology with a standardized patient. Its purpose to demonstrate practical and communicative skills in accordance with the qualification requirements of the specialty.

**The assessment of the exam for each discipline consists of:**

Stage 1 of the assessment for the test section – 50%

Stage 2 evaluation for the corresponding stations of the practical stage – 50%

Stage 1

**Matrix of examination test tasks**

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|  | **Themes** | **quantity** |
| **Internal diseases** | 1 | Acute viral infections | 2 |
| 2 | Tonsillitis and sinusitis. Candidiasis | 2 |
| 3 | Community-acquired pneumonia. Complications of pneumonia. Suppurative lung diseases. Sepsis. DIC syndrome. Hospital pneumonia and pneumonia in immunocompromised individuals | 3 |
| 4 | Bronchial asthma. COPD | 2 |
| 5 | Anaphylaxis, anaphylactic shock, Quincke's edema | 3 |
| 6 | Lyell's syndrome and other severe allergic reactions | 3 |
| 7 | Coronary Heart Disease. Arterial hypertension. Hypertensive crisis. Arrhythmias | 2 |
| 8 | Acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Myocardial infarction. Complications of myocardial infarction Acute heart failure | 3 |
| 9 | Arrhythmias. Paroxysmal rhythm disturbances | 2 |
| 10 | Acute rheumatic fever and chronic rheumatic heart disease. Heart defects (congenital and acquired) | 2 |
| 11 | Infectious endocarditis | 1 |
| 12 | Systemic connective tissue diseases. Sjogrena, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus | 3 |
| 13 | Systemic vasculitis Behchet Wegener | 2 |
| 14 | Diseases of the esophagus. Chronic gastritis, duodenitis. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum. Anemia. Iron deficiency anemia, B-12 - deficiency anemia. | 2 |
| 15 | Cholesterol, chronic cholecystitis, cholelithiasis. Chronic pancreatitis. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis. Crohn's disease. | 1 |
| 16 | Tumors of the gastrointestinal tract. | 1 |
| 17 | Diabetes mellitus. Emergency conditions in diabetes mellitus. Obesity and metabolic syndrome. | 3 |
| 18 | Diseases of the thyroid gland and parathyroid glands. Diseases of the hypothalamic-pituitary system and adrenal glands | 1 |
| 19 | The main syndromes in kidney diseases, urinary tract infection. Glomerular diseases .Acute renal injury .Chronic kidney disease | 1 |
| 20 | Leukemia, radiation sickness | 1 |
| 21 | Herpes. HIV | 2 |
| **Microbiology and Immunology** | 22 | Introduction to microbiology. Classification, nomenclature and systematics of microorganisms. | 2 |
| 23 | Immunity of the oral cavity. Components of innate immunity, and their function. | 3 |
| 24 | Pathogens of the oral cavity. Antigens and epitopes. Toll receptors. | 3 |
| 25 | Morphology of Gram+, Gram-bacteria. | 2 |
| 26 | Adaptive immunity. Antigen-presenting cells (APC), an immune response to bacterial infections. Humoral factors of secretory immunity. Subgingival immunity. | 3 |
| 27 | Viruses and viral infection. | 3 |
| 28 | Interferon System-natural killers. | 3 |
| 29 | Immune response to viral infection, deviation of the immune response; persistence of infectious and non-infectious viruses. | 3 |
| 30 | Pathogenic fungi. Protozoa, features of the immune response to them. | 2 |
| 31 | Microbiota of the oral cavity | 1 |
| 32 | MALT-associated lymphoid tissue, the immune subsystem of the mucous membranes. | 2 |
| 33 | Bacterial infections (respiratory and intestinal): etiology, epidemiology, immunopathogenesis, immunodiagnostics, antibacterial therapy | 2 |
| 34 | Bacterial infections (zoonoses and Especially Dangerous Infections): etiology, epidemiology, immunopathogenesis, immunodiagnostics, antibacterial therapy, primary and secondary prevention | 1 |
| 35 | Respiratory viral infections | 3 |
| 36 | Oncoviruses and slow viral infections | 1 |
| 37 | Immunity to tumors. Tumors of the oral cavity | 2 |
| 38 | Infections associated with medical care, infection control, microbial resistance. Sepsis as decompensation of the immune system | 2 |
| 39 | Herpes. HIV | 2 |
| **Pharmacology** | 40 | Antiseptic and disinfectants. | 2 |
| 41 | Antibiotics. | 2 |
| 42 | Antiviral, antifungal drugs in the practice of the dentist. Vaccines. | 3 |
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| 43 | Analgesics. Anti-inflammatory drugs. | 3 |
| 44 | Drugs for anesthesia (general anesthetics). Sleeping pills. | 2 |
| 45 | Dental medicines that cause allergic reactions of the body. Pseudoallergic reactions. Dentist's kits: for anaphylactic shock, arrhythmias, ACS and Quincke's edema. | 2 |
| 46 | Drugs that affect the bone tissue of teeth. Drugs that affect on the phosphorus-calcium metabolism. | 2 |
| 47 | Enzyme medicines for local and systemic using. Vitamins. | 1 |
| 48 | Medicines regulating immune processes. | 1 |
| 49 | Herbal preparations. Keratoplasty. | 1 |
|  |  | Total: | 120 |

**Stage 2**

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| **Section of the discipline** | **Scenarios** |
| **Internal medicine** | 1. Acute respiratory viral infection2. Sjogren's syndrome3. Gastroesophageal reflux disease4. Diabetes mellitus-25. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus |
| **Microbiology and Immunology** | 1. Station - identification of the pathogen - working with a microscope
2. Interpretation of immunological analysis - ELISA, RPGA, PCR, etc.
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| **Emergency care** | Hypertensive crisis |
| Anaphylactic shock |
| Asthmaticus status |
| Acute coronary syndrome |
| Paroxysmal tachycardia |

**The procedure for conducting the Objective Structured Clinical Examination with a standardized patient**