

**TIMETABLE OF THE PRACTICAL CLASSES FOR THE 4TH YEAR
STUDENTS OF MEDICAL FACULTY OF FOREIGN STUDENTS
GRODNO STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY 2021-2022 YEARS**
5 classes 6.0 h (7 sem.) and 5 classes 5.0 h (8 sem.)

№№	Topic	h
1-st class	History of Phthisiology and common pathology of tuberculosis (TB) Diagnostics of TB.	6
1.1.	View of hospital's departments.	0,5
1.2.	The object and purpose of the discipline "Phthisiology", its relation to other areas of medicine. The main stages of the development of the science of tuberculosis. The history of anti-TB services in the Republic of Belarus.	1,0
1.3.	The etiology of tuberculosis. The causative agents of tuberculosis (MBT), its properties. Drug resistance of MBT, its types and clinical significance. Nontuberculous, "atypical" Mycobacteria, mycobacterioses.	2,0
1.4.	Transmission of tuberculosis. The pathogenesis of primary tuberculosis. Second period of tuberculosis infection in humans. Tuberculosis as a specific inflammatory process: tuberculous granuloma. Alternative, exudative and productive reactions, their combination in various forms of tuberculosis. Residual post-tuberculosis changes. Pathomorphosis of tuberculosis in current time.	2,0
1.5.	Factors of non-specific resistance to tuberculosis. Anti-TB immunity. The role of genetic factors in the occurrence of tuberculosis and formation of anti-TB immunity.	0,5
2-nd class	Diagnosis and examination methods of patients with tuberculosis.	6
2.1.	Clinical methods in diagnostics. The main complaints. History of the disease. Anamnesis of life. Physical examination: inspection data, palpation, percussion, auscultation.	1,0
2.2.	X-ray diagnostics. X-ray methods of diagnostics and their role in establishing of TB. USG and MRT.	1,0
2.3.	Laboratory diagnostics of TB (bacterioscopy, cultural methods, immunological, serological methods, etc.). Drug-resistance of MBT. Polymerase Chain Reaction.	1,5
2.4.	Tuberculin skin test. Mantoux test. Modern methods of diagnosis of latent tuberculosis infection (IGRA-tests. Quantiferon test. Diaskin -test).	1,0
2.5.	Blood tests during exacerbation and remission of tuberculous process. Analysis of urine in TB patients. Biochemical blood indicators. Determination of the function of the liver and other organs. Examinations of bronchial flush water, pleural effusion, and cerebrospinal fluid. Cytological and histological examination of effusion (pleural, pericardial, peritoneal), biopsies. Functional analysis of the respiratory system.	1,0
2.6.	Surgical, endoscopic (fibrobronchoscopy) methods of diagnostics of TB. Morphological diagnostics of TB. Types of lung biopsies.	0,5
3-d class	Clinical classification of tuberculosis (TB). Primary TB.	6
3.1.	Clinical classification of tuberculosis (TB). Principles of classification of TB. Categories of classification, reflecting the main clinical forms, characteristic of tuberculosis process and its complications, post-TB residual changes. The formulation of TB diagnosis. Tuberculosis classification according to ICD - 10.	1,0
3.2.	Primary and secondary tuberculosis. The main features of primary tuberculosis.	0,5
3.3.	Tuberculous intoxication: pathogenesis, clinical features, course.	1,0
3.4.	TB of intrathoratic lymph nodes (Tuberculous bronchoadenitis): pathogenesis, clinical features, course.	1,0
3.5.	Primary tuberculosis complex: pathogenesis, clinical features, course.	1,0

3.6.	Complications of primary tuberculosis complex and TB of intrathoratic lymph nodes.	0,5
3,7	Work with patients with the different forms of TB .	1,0
4-th class	Disseminated forms of TB. Secondary forms of pulmonary tuberculosis: focal TB, infiltrative TB, caseous pneumonia, lung tuberculoma.	6
4.1.	Miliary TB: pathogenesis, clinical features, course.	1,0
4.2.	Disseminated tuberculosis: subacute and chronic forms. Pathogenesis, clinical and roentgenologic signs, diagnostics.	1,0
4.3.	Focal pulmonary TB. Pathogenesis, clinical and roentgenologic signs, diagnostics.	0,5
4.4.	Infiltrative pulmonary TB. Pathogenesis, clinical and X-ray signs, diagnostics.	1,0
4.5.	Caseous pneumonia. Pathogenesis, clinical and X-ray signs, diagnostics, outcomes.	1,0
4.6.	Lung tuberculoma. Pathogenesis, clinical and X-ray signs, diagnostics.	0,5
4.7	Work with patients with the different forms of TB .	1,0
5-th class	Chronic forms of pulmonary TB. Nonpulmonary tuberculosis.	6
5.1.	Cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis. Pathogenesis, morphological changes, clinical and X-ray signs, diagnostics.	1,0
5.2.	Fibrotic-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis. Pathogenesis, morphological changes, clinical and X-ray signs, diagnostics.	1
5.3.	Cirrhotic pulmonary tuberculosis. Pathogenesis, clinical and X-ray signs, diagnostics.	0,5
5.4.	Tuberculous pleuritis. Aethiology, pathogenesis. Clinical and X-ray signs, laboratory and X-ray diagnostics of adhesive and exudative pleuritis. Tuberculous pericarditis.	1,0
5.5.	Tuberculosis of larhyngs, trachea and bronchi.	0,5
5.6.	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system: pathogenesis, morphological changes, clinical and X-ray signs, diagnostics, treatment, prognosis.	1,0
5.7.	TB of peripheral and mesenteric lymph nodes.	0,5
5.8	Work with patients with the different forms of TB .	0,5
6-s class	Tuberculosis in combination with other diseases. Complications of pulmonary tuberculosis. Emergency conditions in tuberculosis. Treatment of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis.	5
6.1.	Tuberculosis and diabetus mellitus. Tuberculosis and HIV-infection. Tuberculosis and alcoholism (abusing). Tuberculosis and pregnancy. Tuberculosis and motherhood.	1,0
6.2.	Lung hemoptysis and bleeding: clinical signs, diagnostics, treatment.	0,5
6.3.	Spontaneous pneumothorax: pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnostics, treatment.	0,5
6.4.	Cor pulmonale in TB patients: pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnostics, treatment.	0,5
6.5.	Amiloidosis: pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnostics, treatment.	1,0
6.6.	Basic principles of treatment of tuberculosis and antibiotic therapy. Compliance with treatment.	1,0
7-th class	Treatment of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis (Part 2).	5
7.1	Classification of anti-tuberculosis drugs, their characteristics. Chemotherapy regimens, DOTS.	1,5
7.2	Treatment of MDR-TB.	1,0
7.3	Adverse effects to anti-tuberculosis drugs: their prevention.	1,0
7.4.	Pathogenetic and symptomatic treatment.	1,0
7.5.	The collapse therapy and the surgical treatment of tuberculosis.	0,5
8-th class	Prophylaxis of tuberculosis. Infection control.	5
8.1.	Social prophylaxis of tuberculosis.	1,0
8.2.	Sanitary prophylaxis of tuberculosis.	1,0
8.3.	Specific prophylaxis of tuberculosis (antituberculous vaccination and chemoprophylaxis of tuberculosis).	1,0

8.4.	Infection Control. The concept of infection control. Types of infection control.	1,0
8.5.	Basic epidemiological indicators: incidence, morbidity, mortality, infection, annual risk of infection, their dynamics. Basic epidemiological indicators and their dynamics in the Republic of Belarus and in the world.	1,0
9-th class	The concept of early, late detection of tuberculosis. The main methods of TB detection.	5
9.1.	The concept of early, timely and late detection of tuberculosis. The algorithm of examination of patients in an outpatient setting with suspected tuberculosis. Groups of social and health risk for TB, indications for referral to TB specialists.	1,5
9.2.	X-ray diagnostics as the methods of early diagnostics of tuberculosis.	1,5
9.3.	Laboratory diagnostics of TB (bacterioscopy, cultural methods) as the methods of early diagnostics of tuberculosis.	1,0
9.4.	Tuberculin skin test as the method of early diagnostics of tuberculosis in children and adolescents.	1,0
10-th class	Organization of anti-TB services in the Republic of Belarus. Modern strategy for TB control.	5
10.1.	The function of the antitubercular dispensary.	1,0
10.2.	Groups of dispensary control. Dispensary observation of TB patients.	1,0
10.3.	Anti-TB work of the health care organizations.	0,5
10.4.	Computer test. Credit	2,5

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