

**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION
RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**FEDERAL STATE AUTONOMOUS EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF
HIGHER EDUCATION
NORTH-CAUCASUS FEDERAL UNIVERSITY**

Methodological Guidelines
for Students on arranging and performing independent work
in the Discipline of "Infectious Diseases"
for Students majoring (Specialty) in 31.05.01 General Medicine

INTRODUCTION

The objective of studying the discipline "Infectious Diseases" is to cultivate clinical thinking skills in future healthcare professionals, based on acquired knowledge regarding the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, treatment approaches for infectious diseases, as well as preventive measures and strategies.

The primary objectives of studying this discipline are:

– To enable students to acquire knowledge in the following areas:

- Fundamentals of legislation regarding public health and epidemiological safety; key official documents governing anti-epidemic measures for populations affected by particularly dangerous infectious diseases.
- Implementation of anti-epidemic measures and protection of the population in areas affected by particularly dangerous infectious diseases;
- Fundamentals of organizing medical care for patients with infectious diseases;
- Transportation of infected patients to hospitals and procedures for isolation.

Upon completing this course, students shall acquire the following knowledge:

- National legislation and international regulatory frameworks governing anti-doping regulations; the definition of doping, the history of anti-doping efforts in sports, fundamental principles of anti-doping measures, the harm caused by doping to the concept of sportsmanship; risks associated with doping use;
- Legislative provisions of the Russian Federation regarding health protection, as well as regulatory documents and other materials governing the activities of medical institutions and healthcare professionals.
- General principles for organizing medical care for the population;
- Principles for implementing sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases;
- Procedures for providing medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) regarding medical care delivery, and standards for medical services.
 - Methods of laboratory and instrumental examinations for assessing health status; medical indications for conducting these tests; guidelines for interpreting their results;
 - Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological morphology, clinical presentation, differential diagnosis, disease progression characteristics, complications, and outcomes of internal organ disorders;
 - Procedures for collecting patient complaints, medical history, and disease information;
 - Protocols for comprehensive physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation).
- International Classification of Diseases
 - The patterns of functioning in a healthy human organism and the mechanisms that ensure health, from the perspective of functional systems theory.
 - Characteristics of the regulation of human physiological systems during pathological processes; – List of laboratory and instrumental examination methods for assessing patient status, along with the primary medical indications for conducting these tests and interpreting results;

- Etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology, clinical presentation, differential diagnosis, disease progression patterns, complications, and outcomes of disorders affecting internal organs.
- Methodology for collecting complaints and medical history from patients (and their legal representatives);
- Procedures for physical examination of patients (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation);
- Clinical manifestations of sudden cessation of circulation and/or respiration;
- Guidelines for performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation;
- Principles of operation for external electrical shock therapy devices (defibrillation).
- Guidelines for performing external electrical impulse therapy (defibrillation) in cases of sudden cessation of circulation and/or respiration;
- Modern approaches to administering pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and therapeutic nutrition for patients with specific conditions, in compliance with current medical care protocols and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) regarding healthcare delivery.
- The mechanisms of action of pharmaceutical drugs, medical devices, and therapeutic diets; their medical indications and contraindications; complications arising from their use;
- Modern non-pharmacological treatment methods for patient diseases and conditions in accordance with current medical practice guidelines and clinical recommendations (treatment protocols);
- The mechanisms underlying non-pharmacological treatments. Medical indications and contraindications for its use; adverse effects and complications associated with its administration;
- Procedures for providing palliative medical care;
- Diagnostic methods, treatment approaches, and preventive measures for diseases across different age groups;
- Indications and contraindications for surgical interventions in both outpatient and inpatient settings;
- Types and techniques of hemostasis, along with their underlying causes and diagnostic methods.
- Indications for hospitalization of patients in the inpatient department (preparation of patients for admission);
- Monitoring of pharmacological treatment;
- Management strategies for patients with various diseases.

Must be able to:

- Conduct and adjust preventive measures against violations of anti-doping legislation in sports;
- Collect patient complaints, medical history, and disease information, and analyze the data obtained;
- Perform a comprehensive physical examination of the patient (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and interpret the results;
- Justify the necessity and scope of laboratory testing required for the patient.
- Justify the necessity and scope of the patient's instrumental examinations;

- Justify the need to refer the patient for consultations with specialist physicians;
- Analyze the results obtained from the patient's examinations, and when necessary, justify and plan the extent of additional tests required;
- Interpret the information gathered regarding the patient's medical condition;
- Interpret the data obtained from the patient's laboratory tests.
- Interpret data obtained from instrumental examinations of patients;
- Interpret data gathered during consultations between patients and specialist physicians;
- Perform early diagnosis of internal organ diseases;
- Conduct differential diagnosis between internal organ disorders and other conditions;
- Determine the sequence, scope, and order of diagnostic procedures.
- To determine the medical indications for providing emergency medical care, including specialized emergency medical services.
- Use medical devices in accordance with established medical procedures and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) regarding healthcare delivery, ensuring compliance with standard medical practices; assess morphofunctional, physiological states, and pathological processes within the human body to fulfill professional responsibilities; identify clinical manifestations of conditions requiring immediate medical intervention.
- Perform medical interventions in emergency situations;
- Identify conditions requiring immediate medical attention, including clinical signs of sudden cessation of blood circulation and respiration.
- Perform basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation procedures in combination with electrical pulse therapy (defibrillation);
- Develop treatment plans for patients' conditions based on the diagnosis, age, and clinical presentation, in accordance with established medical care protocols and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) for healthcare delivery.
- Prescribe medicinal drugs, medical devices, and therapeutic diets based on the diagnosis, patient age, and clinical condition, in accordance with current healthcare practice guidelines and clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) for medical care delivery.
- Prescribe non-pharmacological treatments based on the diagnosis, patient age, and clinical presentation of the disease, in accordance with current medical practice guidelines and clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) for healthcare delivery;
- Evaluate the efficacy and safety of pharmaceutical agents, medical devices, and therapeutic nutrition;
- Apply acquired knowledge to determine the optimal treatment strategy for patients.
- Determine the scope and location of the necessary medical treatments for patients.

Must possess the following skills:

- Knowledge of the formats and methods for conducting preventive informational and practical anti-doping activities;
- Skills in collecting patient complaints, medical history, and disease information;
- Skills in performing a comprehensive physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation);

- Skills in formulating a preliminary diagnosis and developing a plan for laboratory and instrumental diagnostic tests.
- Skills in referring patients for laboratory examinations when medical indications exist;
- Skills in referring patients for instrumental examinations when medical indications exist;
- Skills in referring patients for consultation with specialist physicians when medical indications exist;
- Skills in referring patients for specialized medical care in hospital settings or day hospitals when medical indications exist.
- Skills in conducting differential diagnosis between other diseases or conditions, including acute emergencies;
- Skills in establishing diagnoses based on the current International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems;
- Skills in studying morphofunctional, physiological states, and pathological processes in the human body to address professional clinical challenges.
- Skills in assessing the condition of patients requiring emergency medical care;
- Skills in identifying conditions arising from sudden acute illnesses or exacerbations of chronic diseases that do not present clear life-threatening signs but necessitate immediate medical intervention.
- Skills in providing emergency medical care to patients with sudden acute illnesses, conditions, or exacerbations of chronic diseases without clear signs of life-threatening danger;
- Skills in identifying conditions that pose a life-threatening risk to patients, including clinical death states (cessation of vital bodily functions such as circulation and/or respiration), which require immediate medical intervention.
- Skills in providing emergency medical care to patients in life-threatening conditions, including clinical death (cessation of vital bodily functions such as circulation and/or respiration);
- Skills in administering pharmaceutical drugs and medical devices during emergency or critical medical care;
- Skills in developing a treatment plan for a disease or condition based on the diagnosis, patient age, and clinical presentation, in accordance with established medical care protocols and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) for medical interventions.
- Skills in prescribing medicinal drugs, medical devices, and therapeutic nutrition based on the diagnosis, age, and clinical presentation of the disease, in compliance with current medical care protocols and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) regarding healthcare delivery;
- Skills in prescribing non-pharmacological treatments based on the diagnosis, patient age, and clinical presentation of the disease, in accordance with current medical care protocols and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols);
- Skills in evaluating the efficacy and safety of pharmaceutical agents, medical devices, therapeutic diets, and other treatment modalities.
- Skills in providing palliative medical care when collaborating with specialist physicians and other healthcare professionals;
- Skills in organizing personalized treatment plans for patients, including pregnant women, elderly individuals, and those of advanced age, as well as assessing treatment efficacy and safety;

- A standardized protocol for performing essential diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in the management of various diseases.
- Skills in developing personalized treatment and rehabilitation plans, as well as preparing medical documentation for patients with various diseases.

Methodological Recommendations for Studying Theoretical Material

When performing the independent study of theoretical material, the student must follow the rules as set below. The working curriculum of the respective academic discipline shall be recommended to be used as the basis for such activity. According to the schedule of classroom lessons and independent work, a different number of hours is to be allocated for studying individual topics. A significant portion of the student's independent work should be allocated to mastering the material on the covered topic, writing a summary (notes) on the specified theoretical blocks, and searching for additional literature based on the NCFU library and via the Internet system. The lecture material shall not cover all theoretical material; the greater part of it must be mastered through independent work. Given the above, working with the recommended literature is mandatory. Special attention must be paid to the content of the main provisions and conclusions, the explanation of phenomena and facts, and the understanding of the practical application of the theoretical issues under consideration. In the process of this work, the student should strive to understand and memorize the main provisions of the material being considered, the examples illustrating it, as well as to understand the illustrative material. Preparation should be completed by drawing up a plan (summary/notes) on the material (issue) being studied. This allows for the creation of a concentrated, concise representation of the issues being studied. First, studying the recommended literature is to be done. Special attention must be paid to the content of the main provisions and conclusions, the explanation of phenomena and facts, and the understanding of the practical application of the theoretical issues under consideration.

During this work, the student should strive to understand and memorize the main provisions of the material being considered, the examples illustrating it, as well as to understand the illustrative material. Preparation should be completed by drawing up a plan (summary/notes) on the material (issue) being studied. This allows for the creation of a concentrated, concise representation of the issues being studied. If necessary, one should seek (advice) consultation from the instructor. When going to a consultation, it is necessary to thoroughly think through the questions that require clarification. Keeping records contributes to turning reading into an active process, mobilizing motor memory along with visual memory. The following should be born in mind: a student who systematically keeps records creates their own individual stock of auxiliary materials for a quick review of what has been read and for the mobilization of accumulated knowledge. Records are especially important and useful when they reflect the thoughts that arose during independent work.

It is important to develop the students' capacity to compare sources and to think through the material being studied.

Improving note-taking skills among students is of great importance.

The instructor may recommend the following main forms of recording to students: a plan (simple and detailed), excerpts, and theses (abstracts).

The results of note-taking can be presented in various forms.

- A plan is an outline of the read material, a brief (or detailed) list of questions reflecting the structure and sequence of the material.
- A detailed plan fully replaces a summary.
- A summary (notes) is a systematized, logical presentation of the source material. Four types of summaries are distinguished:
 - Outline-summary (Plan-notes) – this is an expanded, detailed plan in which sufficiently detailed records are provided for those points of the plan that need explanation.
 - Textual summary – this is the reproduction of the most important provisions and facts of the source.

- Free summary – these are clearly and briefly formulated (stated) main provisions resulting from a deep understanding of the material. It may contain excerpts, quotations, and theses; part of the material may be represented by a plan.
- Theme-based summary – this is compiled on the basis of studying a number of sources and gives a more or less exhaustive answer according to a certain scheme (issue).

Methodological Guidelines for the Preparation for Practical Activities

When preparing for practical activities, the recommendation implies studying the control questions for the given lesson and the theoretical material from one's own notes.

The main form of work during the lessons is an interview (discussion). Each student must be ready to speak on all issues raised in the plan and demonstrate maximum activity during their consideration.

The speech must be constructed freely, convincingly, and with arguments. The instructor ensures that the speech is not reduced to a reproductive level (simple reproduction of the text); simple reading of the summary is also not allowed.

It is necessary for the speaker to show their own attitude towards what they are talking about, express their personal opinion and understanding, substantiate it, and be able to draw the correct conclusions from what has been said. In doing so, the student may refer to the entries in the summary, directly to the primary sources, use knowledge of previously studied disciplines, etc. In addition, to obtain a grade at an advanced level, students solve situational tasks based on the results of the mastered topics.

During the execution of practical works, a defense of practical skills is provided, the full list of which is specified in the fund of assessment tools.

Methodological Recommendations for the Preparation of Presentations and Reports

The report must contain elements of novelty; along with the fundamental aspect, an analysis of the current state of the problem under study must be carried out, as well as inclusion in regional issues. The report must include an introduction, a theoretical part, a conclusion, a list of literature, and a presentation that reveals the essence of the topic in graphs, pictures, diagrams, and formulas.

The report is recommended to be submitted on 1 printed sheet. The text of the work must be printed with 1.5 line spacing on one side of a standard sheet (A4) of white paper.

The text and other printed elements of the work must be black, and the contours of letters and signs must be clear, without halos and shading. The font must be Times New Roman, size 14. The titles of chapters and paragraphs are highlighted in bold. The sheet with text must have margins: left – 30 mm, right – 10 mm, top – 20 mm, bottom – 20 mm.

Page numbering of the text is done in the lower right corner of the sheet. It is necessary to number pages starting from the page where the Introduction is printed, on which the number 3 is placed. After that, all pages, including appendices, are numbered.

A space equal to two intervals is placed between the title of the chapter and the title of the paragraph of this chapter, and the title of the paragraph must not be separated from the text of this paragraph by a space. The titles of paragraphs shall be separated from the text of the previous paragraph by a space equal to two intervals. Each chapter, as well as the introduction, conclusions, appendices, and the list of used literature, begin on a new page. The word Chapter is not to be written. Chapters have ordinal numbers within the entire work, designated by Arabic numerals (for example: 1, 2, 3), followed by a period.

The word **PARAGRAPH** or the paragraph symbol (§) is not placed in the title. Paragraphs have ordinal numbers within the chapters, designated by Arabic numerals (for example: 1.1. and 1.2.).

Headings of chapters and paragraphs in the text must be centered; a period shall not be placed at the end of the title of the chapter and paragraph. It is not allowed to hyphenate (transfer) a part of a word in a heading. 4.5. The numbering of tables and figures can be running (continuous)

or relate to the number of the chapter and paragraph. For example, if a table or a figure is included in the text of the first paragraph of the second chapter, the numbering is as follows: Table 2.1.1., Fig. 2.1.1.

The last digit means the ordinal number of the table (or figure) in this paragraph.

The table is to be placed as the next page after the first mention of it in the text.

Recommended literature:

1. Gavrilova, N. V. Infectious Diseases: Textbook / N. V. Gavrilova. – 2nd ed. – Saratov: Nauchnaya kniga, 2019. – 161 pp. – ISBN 978-5-9758-1729-7. – Text: electronic version // Electronic Library System IPR BOOKS: [website]. URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/80983.html> ;
2. Practical Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases: Textbook / R. G. Gosmanov, R. Kh. Ravilov, A. K. Galilullin [et al.] – 2nd ed., revised – Saint Petersburg: Lan, 2020 – 196 pp. – ISBN 978-5-8114-4938-5 – Text: electronic version // Lan: Electronic Library System – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/129081>

Additional literature:

1. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. Collection of Test Questions: Textbook / L. V. Lukashova, A. V. Lepekhin, E. N. Ilyinskikh [et al.]. – Tomsk: SibGMU, 2015. – 84 pp. – ISBN 978-5-98591-108-4. – Text: electronic version // Lan: Electronic Library System. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/105888> ;
2. Infectious Diseases. Collection of Test Questions: Textbook / L. V. Lukashova, A. V. Lepekhin, E. N. Ilyinskikh et al. – Tomsk: SibGMU, 2013. – 127 pp. – Text: electronic format // Lan: Electronic Library System. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/105889>.
3. Krasnov, A. V. Infectious Diseases. Part 1: Textbook / A. V. Krasnov, O. I. Kulagina, G. D. Vasilieva. – Kemerovo: Kemerovo State Medical Academy, 2011. – 93 pp. – ISBN 2227-8397. – Text: electronic format // Electronic Library System IPR BOOKS: [website]. – URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/6049.html> .
4. Krasnov, A. V. Infectious Diseases. Part 2: Textbook / A. V. Krasnov, Yu. L. Vechelkovsky, O. V. Ivoylova. – Kemerovo: Kemerovo State Medical Academy, 2011. – 93 pp. – ISBN 2227-8397. – Text: electronic version // Electronic Library System IPR BOOKS: [website]. URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/6050.html> .
5. Lukashova, L. V. Infectious Diseases: Collection of Test Questions: Textbook / L. V. Lukashova, E. I. Petrova. – Tomsk: SibGMU, 2019. – 201 pp. – Text: electronic // Lan: Electronic Library System. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/138685>
6. Guide to Infectious Diseases: A Manual / edited by Yu. V. Lobzina and K. V. Zhdanova. – 4th ed. – Saint Petersburg: FOLIANT, 2011. – 1403 pp. – ISBN 978-5-93929-218-4. – Text: electronic // Lan: Electronic Library System. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/70481>
7. Chuykova, K. I. Infectious Diseases. Emergency Conditions: Infectious-toxic Shock and Cerebral Edema and Swelling: A Textbook / K. I. Chuykova. – Tomsk: SibGMU, 2016. – 118 pp. – Text: electronic format // Lan: Electronic Library System. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/105973>

Internet resources:

1. <http://rudocor.net> / – Medical portal;
2. <http://www.e-reading.club> / – Comprehensive online library;
3. <http://www.pubmed.com> / – Database of full-text medical articles;
4. <http://www.spravocnikpolekarstvam.ru> / – Free online pharmacological reference guide;

5. <https://dic.academic.ru> / – Dictionaries and encyclopedias;
6. <https://www.rmj.ru> / – Russian medical journal

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INTRODUCTION

The objective of studying the discipline "Infectious Diseases" is to cultivate clinical thinking skills in future healthcare professionals, based on acquired knowledge regarding the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostic methods, treatment approaches for infectious diseases, as well as preventive measures and strategies.

The primary objectives of studying this discipline are:

- To enable students to acquire knowledge in the following areas:
- Fundamentals of legislation regarding public health and epidemiological safety; key official documents governing anti-epidemic measures for populations affected by particularly dangerous infectious diseases.
- Implementation of anti-epidemic measures and protection of the population in areas affected by particularly dangerous infectious diseases;
- Fundamentals of organizing medical care for patients with infectious diseases;
- Transportation of infected patients to hospitals and procedures for isolation.

Upon completing this course, students shall acquire the following knowledge:

- National legislation and international regulatory frameworks governing anti-doping regulations; the definition of doping, the history of anti-doping efforts in sports, fundamental principles of anti-doping measures, the harm caused by doping to the concept of sportsmanship; risks associated with doping use;
- Legislative provisions of the Russian Federation regarding health protection, as well as regulatory documents and other materials governing the activities of medical institutions and healthcare professionals.
- General principles for organizing medical care for the population;
- Principles for implementing sanitary and anti-epidemic (preventive) measures aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases;
- Procedures for providing medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) regarding medical care delivery, and standards for medical services.
- Methods of laboratory and instrumental examinations for assessing health status; medical indications for conducting these tests; guidelines for interpreting their results;
- Etiology, pathogenesis, pathological morphology, clinical presentation, differential diagnosis, disease progression characteristics, complications, and outcomes of internal organ disorders;
- Procedures for collecting patient complaints, medical history, and disease information;
- Protocols for comprehensive physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation).
- International Classification of Diseases
- The patterns of functioning in a healthy human organism and the mechanisms that ensure health, from the perspective of functional systems theory.
- Characteristics of the regulation of human physiological systems during pathological processes; – List of laboratory and instrumental examination methods for assessing patient

status, along with the primary medical indications for conducting these tests and interpreting results;

- Etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology, clinical presentation, differential diagnosis, disease progression patterns, complications, and outcomes of disorders affecting internal organs.
- Methodology for collecting complaints and medical history from patients (and their legal representatives);
- Procedures for physical examination of patients (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation);
- Clinical manifestations of sudden cessation of circulation and/or respiration;
- Guidelines for performing basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation;
- Principles of operation for external electrical shock therapy devices (defibrillation).
- Guidelines for performing external electrical impulse therapy (defibrillation) in cases of sudden cessation of circulation and/or respiration;
- Modern approaches to administering pharmaceuticals, medical devices, and therapeutic nutrition for patients with specific conditions, in compliance with current medical care protocols and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) regarding healthcare delivery.
- The mechanisms of action of pharmaceutical drugs, medical devices, and therapeutic diets; their medical indications and contraindications; complications arising from their use;
- Modern non-pharmacological treatment methods for patient diseases and conditions in accordance with current medical practice guidelines and clinical recommendations (treatment protocols);
- The mechanisms underlying non-pharmacological treatments. Medical indications and contraindications for its use; adverse effects and complications associated with its administration;
- Procedures for providing palliative medical care;
- Diagnostic methods, treatment approaches, and preventive measures for diseases across different age groups;
- Indications and contraindications for surgical interventions in both outpatient and inpatient settings;
- Types and techniques of hemostasis, along with their underlying causes and diagnostic methods.
- Indications for hospitalization of patients in the inpatient department (preparation of patients for admission);
- Monitoring of pharmacological treatment;
- Management strategies for patients with various diseases.

Must be able to:

- Conduct and adjust preventive measures against violations of anti-doping legislation in sports;
- Collect patient complaints, medical history, and disease information, and analyze the data obtained;
- Perform a comprehensive physical examination of the patient (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and interpret the results;
- Justify the necessity and scope of laboratory testing required for the patient.

- Justify the necessity and scope of the patient's instrumental examinations;
- Justify the need to refer the patient for consultations with specialist physicians;
 - Analyze the results obtained from the patient's examinations, and when necessary, justify and plan the extent of additional tests required;
- Interpret the information gathered regarding the patient's medical condition;
- Interpret the data obtained from the patient's laboratory tests.
- Interpret data obtained from instrumental examinations of patients;
- Interpret data gathered during consultations between patients and specialist physicians;
- Perform early diagnosis of internal organ diseases;
- Conduct differential diagnosis between internal organ disorders and other conditions;
- Determine the sequence, scope, and order of diagnostic procedures.
- To determine the medical indications for providing emergency medical care, including specialized emergency medical services.
- Use medical devices in accordance with established medical procedures and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) regarding healthcare delivery, ensuring compliance with standard medical practices; assess morphofunctional, physiological states, and pathological processes within the human body to fulfill professional responsibilities; identify clinical manifestations of conditions requiring immediate medical intervention.
- Perform medical interventions in emergency situations;
- Identify conditions requiring immediate medical attention, including clinical signs of sudden cessation of blood circulation and respiration.
- Perform basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation procedures in combination with electrical pulse therapy (defibrillation);
- Develop treatment plans for patients' conditions based on the diagnosis, age, and clinical presentation, in accordance with established medical care protocols and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) for healthcare delivery.
- Prescribe medicinal drugs, medical devices, and therapeutic diets based on the diagnosis, patient age, and clinical condition, in accordance with current healthcare practice guidelines and clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) for medical care delivery.
- Prescribe non-pharmacological treatments based on the diagnosis, patient age, and clinical presentation of the disease, in accordance with current medical practice guidelines and clinical recommendations (treatment protocols) for healthcare delivery;
 - Evaluate the efficacy and safety of pharmaceutical agents, medical devices, and therapeutic nutrition;
- Apply acquired knowledge to determine the optimal treatment strategy for patients.
- Determine the scope and location of the necessary medical treatments for patients.

Must possess the following skills:

- Knowledge of the formats and methods for conducting preventive informational and practical anti-doping activities;
- Skills in collecting patient complaints, medical history, and disease information;

- Skills in performing a comprehensive physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation);
- Skills in formulating a preliminary diagnosis and developing a plan for laboratory and instrumental diagnostic tests.
- Skills in referring patients for laboratory examinations when medical indications exist;
- Skills in referring patients for instrumental examinations when medical indications exist;
- Skills in referring patients for consultation with specialist physicians when medical indications exist;
- Skills in referring patients for specialized medical care in hospital settings or day hospitals when medical indications exist.
- Skills in conducting differential diagnosis between other diseases or conditions, including acute emergencies;
- Skills in establishing diagnoses based on the current International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems;
- Skills in studying morphofunctional, physiological states, and pathological processes in the human body to address professional clinical challenges.
- Skills in assessing the condition of patients requiring emergency medical care;
- Skills in identifying conditions arising from sudden acute illnesses or exacerbations of chronic diseases that do not present clear life-threatening signs but necessitate immediate medical intervention.
- Skills in providing emergency medical care to patients with sudden acute illnesses, conditions, or exacerbations of chronic diseases without clear signs of life-threatening danger;
- Skills in identifying conditions that pose a life-threatening risk to patients, including clinical death states (cessation of vital bodily functions such as circulation and/or respiration), which require immediate medical intervention.
- Skills in providing emergency medical care to patients in life-threatening conditions, including clinical death (cessation of vital bodily functions such as circulation and/or respiration);
- Skills in administering pharmaceutical drugs and medical devices during emergency or critical medical care;
- Skills in developing a treatment plan for a disease or condition based on the diagnosis, patient age, and clinical presentation, in accordance with established medical care protocols and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) for medical interventions.
- Skills in prescribing medicinal drugs, medical devices, and therapeutic nutrition based on the diagnosis, age, and clinical presentation of the disease, in compliance with current medical care protocols and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) regarding healthcare delivery;
- Skills in prescribing non-pharmacological treatments based on the diagnosis, patient age, and clinical presentation of the disease, in accordance with current medical care protocols and clinical guidelines (treatment protocols);
- Skills in evaluating the efficacy and safety of pharmaceutical agents, medical devices, therapeutic diets, and other treatment modalities.
- Skills in providing palliative medical care when collaborating with specialist physicians and other healthcare professionals;

- Skills in organizing personalized treatment plans for patients, including pregnant women, elderly individuals, and those of advanced age, as well as assessing treatment efficacy and safety;
- A standardized protocol for performing essential diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in the management of various diseases.
- Skills in developing personalized treatment and rehabilitation plans, as well as preparing medical documentation for patients with various diseases.

Topic 1: Purulent-Wound Infections

Practical Exercise No.1: Methods for Investigating Purulent-Wound Infections;

Review Questions

The current state of infectious diseases.

The theory of the general pathology of infectious diseases. Key objectives of research in this field. Diagnostic principles for infectious diseases. Treatment principles and methods for infectious diseases. Structure of infectious disease services. Role of the outpatient clinic level. Prevention of infectious diseases. The role of infectious diseases in human pathology: prevalence of infectious diseases worldwide and in Russia. Mortality due to infectious diseases; the role of pathogens in the development of somatic pathology; "new diseases" and "recurrent diseases." Definitions and core concepts: infectious process, infectious disease; exogenous and endogenous infection; co-infection, mixed infection, superinfection, re-infection, nosocomial infection. Forms of the infectious process: acute, chronic; manifest, asymptomatic, latent, fulminant, persistent, chronic infection.

Structure of the infectious disease department; setup and operational protocols of infectious disease hospitals; principles for organizing outpatient care for patients with infectious diseases; registration procedures for infectious disease patients; organization and scope of work for the infectious diseases clinic; indications for hospitalization and outpatient treatment of infectious disease patients; patient transfer to inpatient facilities; guidelines regarding isolation protocols during hospitalization; principles of infectious disease prevention. Measures taken regarding the source of infection, transmission routes, and susceptible individuals. The legal and ethical aspects of a physician's work when diagnosing infectious diseases.

Modern laboratory diagnostic methods for infectious diseases. The objectives of laboratory diagnosis in infectious diseases. Determining the appropriate laboratory testing approach for patients with major forms of infectious diseases. Stages of laboratory diagnosis: specimen collection, transportation, and laboratory analysis. Methods aimed at identifying pathogens, their antigens, DNA, and RNA. The concept of rapid diagnostics. Laboratory diagnostic methods aimed at detecting the body's specific response during an infectious process.

Meningococcal infection. The causative agent of the disease: its main serological groups and characteristics; epidemiology of meningococcal infection; risk groups; periodicity of epidemic outbreaks and seasonality; pathogenesis; classification of meningococcal infections; clinical manifestations of various forms of meningococcal infection; identification of meninginal signs; assessment of rash symptoms in meningococcal meningitis; complications and outcomes of different types of meningococcal infections. Mechanisms underlying the development of infectious-toxic shock, cerebral hypertension and hypotension, brain edema and swelling, DVT syndrome, and acute adrenal insufficiency; criteria for assessing the severity of meningococcal infection; clinical-laboratory and instrumental evaluations for detecting and determining the

severity of infectious-toxic shock and cerebral edema; characteristics of meningococcal infection progression in children; practical diagnostic approaches; and guidelines for collecting meningococcal smears. The significance of cerebrospinal fluid analysis. Indications and techniques for lumbar puncture. Cerebrospinal fluid parameters and their interpretation. Differential diagnosis. Treatment during the hospitalization phase. Etiotropic and pathogenetic therapy. Principles of antibiotic therapy. Calculation of antibiotic dosages and volume of administered solutions. Provision of first aid in cases of infectious-toxic shock or cerebral edema (swelling). Prevention.

Practical Exercise No.2

Practical Diagnosis of Staphylococcal Infections; Determination of Antibiotic Susceptibility;

Review Questions

1. Which nutrient media are selective for staphylococci?
2. Which enzymes belong to the group of staphylococcal pathogenic enzymes?
3. What are the main clinical manifestations of diseases caused by staphylococci?
4. List the primary routes of transmission for staphylococcal infections.
5. Treatment methods for staphylococcal infections.

Practical Exercise No.3

Bacterial Diagnosis of Streptococcal Infections;

Review Questions

1. Etiology and pathogenesis of streptococci.
2. Classification.
3. Morphology and staining characteristics.
4. Identification of different streptococcal species.
5. To which serological group does the majority of human streptococcal pathogens belong?
6. What shape do the cells of *S. pneumoniae* take in a Gram-stained smear?
7. What is the basis for the Neufeld capsule swelling reaction?

Practical Exercise No.4

Bacteriological Investigation of Clostridial Infections; Treatment Methods;

Review Questions

1. **Botulism:** Prevalence; types of pathogens and toxins, their characteristics; epidemiology; pathogenesis.
2. Forms of the disease: Clinical manifestations in the early stage; detailed clinical symptoms; diagnostic criteria and severity classifications.
3. Complications; diagnosis; treatment; intensive therapy; prognosis.
4. **Tetanus:** Prevalence; types of pathogens and toxins, their characteristics; epidemiology; pathogenesis; forms of the disease; clinical manifestations in the early stage;
5. detailed clinical symptoms; diagnostic criteria and severity classifications. Complications.

6. Diagnosis. Treatment. Intensive therapy.

Topic 2: Intestinal Infections Practical Exercise

No.5: Guidelines for Hospitalizing Patients with Infectious Diseases

Review Questions

The theory of common pathology in infectious diseases. Key objectives of study. Principles of diagnosing infectious diseases. Principles and methods of treating infectious diseases. Structure of the infectious disease department. Role of the outpatient clinic level. Prevention of infectious diseases. The role of infectious diseases in human pathology: infectious disease prevalence worldwide and in Russia. Mortality rates from infectious diseases; the role of pathogens in the development of somatic pathology; "new diseases" and "recurrent diseases". Definition and essence of the concepts: infectious process, infectious disease; exogenous and endogenous infection; co-infection, mixed infection, superinfection, re-infection, nosocomial infection. Forms of the infectious process: acute, chronic; manifest, asymptomatic, latent, fulminant, persistent, subclinical, and slow infection.

Practical Exercise No.6:

Principles of Diagnosing Infectious Diseases.

Review Questions

1. Structure and operational framework of infectious disease hospitals; Principles for organizing outpatient care for patients with infectious diseases; Registration procedures for infectious disease patients; Organization and scope of work in the infectious diseases department; Indications for hospitalization and outpatient treatment of infectious disease patients; Transport procedures for patients to the hospital; Key principles regarding isolation protocols during hospitalization. Principles of infectious disease prevention: Measures targeting the source of infection, transmission routes, and susceptible individuals; legal and ethical considerations regarding a physician's role when diagnosing infectious diseases.

Practical Exercises No.7-8

Structure of the Infectious Diseases Department; Theory of General Pathology of Infectious Diseases;

Review Questions

Tasks of Laboratory Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases; Determination of the laboratory investigation strategy for patients with major clinical forms of infectious diseases; Stages of laboratory diagnosis: specimen collection, transportation, and laboratory analysis; Methods aimed at identifying pathogens, their antigens, DNA, and RNA; Concept of rapid diagnostic testing. Laboratory diagnostic methods designed to detect the body's specific immune response during an infectious process;

methods aimed at identifying pathogens, their antigens, DNA, or RNA; the concept of express diagnostics; and other laboratory diagnostic approaches focused on detecting characteristic biological reactions throughout infection episodes.

Practical Exercise No.9

Abdominal Typhus – Paratyphoid A and B.

Review Questions:

1. Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy; stages of changes in the small intestine; Clinical presentation; Major clinical syndromes; Characteristic clinical symptoms; Physical examination findings; Laboratory tests required when abdominal typhus is suspected; Completion of necessary documentation for suspected cases; Diagnostic criteria for abdominal typhus; Differential diagnosis. Complications of abdominal typhus; provision of first aid in cases of intestinal hemorrhage or intestinal perforation; principles of treatment; discharge criteria from the hospital; rehabilitation of convalescents; prevention measures and interventions at the outbreak site; prognosis.

Practical Exercise No.9

Diarrhea; Pseudotuberculosis; Intestines

Review Questions:

Dysentery (shigella infection): Etiology; Epidemiology; Optimal transmission routes for different Shigella species (correspondence theory); Changes in the etiological profile of dysentery in Russia and their implications; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations of various forms of dysentery; Characteristics of the course of Grigoryev-Shigella dysentery and other Shigella infections; Criteria for disease severity and causes of fatal outcomes; Clinical and practical diagnostics; Differential diagnosis; Principles of dysentery treatment. The characteristics of etiotropic therapy vary depending on the severity of the disease progression and the patient's underlying medical condition.

Iercinosis: Iercinosis and pseudotuberculosis. Etiology; Epidemiology; Properties and pathogenic factors of the pathogens; Characteristics of the pathogens; Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy; Clinical classification; Clinical syndromes of the gastrointestinal and generalized forms of iercinosis: intoxication syndrome, catarrhal syndrome, exanthem, lymphadenopathy, joint involvement, gastrointestinal involvement syndrome, and hepatolymphatic syndrome. Systematics and progression of localized versus generalized forms; Iersiniosis in surgical practice; Pathogenesis of secondary focal forms; Exacerbations, recurrences, and potential complications of iersiniosis; Complications; Practical diagnosis at various disease stages and interpretation of findings; Differential diagnosis across disease subtypes; Treatment approaches for iersiniosis; Iersiniosis infection management in rheumatologists and general practitioners; Rehabilitation of convalescents; Prevention strategies.

Practical Exercise No.10

Salmonellosis.

Review Questions

Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical classification of salmonellosis; Major clinical syndromes associated with different forms of the disease; Laboratory (electrolytic and metabolic) syndromes observed in salmonellosis cases; Diagnostic criteria for gastrointestinal and generalized forms of salmonellosis as well as for bacterial carrier status; Criteria for disease severity progression; Causes of fatal outcomes in salmonellosis infections. Differential diagnosis; Practical diagnostics; Strategy for etiotropic therapy; The critical importance of pathogenetic treatment in the gastrointestinal form of the disease, taking into account the severity of toxicosis and the degree of dehydration; Methods of emergency treatment.

Practical Exercise No.11

Iersiniosis; Pseudotuberculosis

Review Questions

Pseudotuberculosis: Definition; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention

Practical Exercise No.12

Botulism Definition; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention

Review questions

1. Prevalence. 2. Types of pathogens and toxins, along with their characteristics. 3. Epidemiology. 4. Pathogenesis. 5. Forms of the disease. 6. Clinical manifestations in the early stage. 7. Detailed clinical symptoms. 8. Diagnostic criteria and severity classifications. 9. Complications. 10. Diagnosis. 11. Treatment. 12. Intensive therapy. 13. Prognosis.

Topic 3: Transmissible and Non-transmissible Blood Diseases

Practical Exercise No.14

Epidemic Typhus (Brill's Disease);

Review Questions

Epidemic exanthematous typhus, Brill's disease: Definition; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis;

Malaria: Relevance; Prevalence; Etiology; Epidemiology; Distribution of malaria; Agents causing human malaria; Life cycles of parasites in mosquitoes and humans; Mechanisms underlying malaria episodes; Characteristics of pathogenesis in tropical and vivax malaria; Pathogenesis of early and late relapses; Pathogenesis of complications associated with tropical malaria. Causes of death in malaria patients. Malaria clinic. Characteristics of the disease course in different forms. Contemporary progression of malaria. Criteria for assessing the severity of tropical malaria. Manifestations of infectious-toxic shock, malaria coma, and hemoglobinuria fever. Diagnosis. Determination of indications for malaria screening. Methodology of parasitological examination. Differential diagnosis. Main therapeutic approaches. Treatment of malaria coma. Therapy for malaria caused by chemoresistant forms of the pathogens. Resistance of *Plasmodium falciparum* to antimalarial drugs. Malaria prevention: medications, dosages, and administration schedules. Prognosis.

Topic 4–8: Zoonotic Infections

Practical Exercise No.15:

Siberian plague

Review Questions

Siberian ulcer: Etiology; Main types of bacilli; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy; Clinical classification of the Siberian ulcer; Changes affecting various systems and organs (vegetative and central nervous systems, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular system, urogenital system); Differential diagnosis of the Siberian ulcer; Consequences of a history of

Siberian ulcer infection; Practical diagnostic methods for the disease; Treatment; Etiotropic therapy for Siberian ulcer. Characteristics of treatment for subacute Siberian ulcer; Management of patients with Siberian ulcer; Prevention.

Practical Exercise No.16

Brucellosis.

Review Questions:

Brucellosis – Definition; Pathogenesis; Epidemiology; Clinical Manifestations; Treatment; Prevention; Major types of brucella bacteria; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis and pathological anatomy; Clinical classification of brucellosis; Systemic manifestations affecting various organs and systems (vegetative and central nervous systems, musculoskeletal system, cardiovascular system, genitourinary system). Differential diagnosis of acute brucellosis and chronic brucellosis; Consequences of contracted brucellosis; Practical diagnostic methods for brucellosis; Treatment: etiological therapy for acute brucellosis; Specific treatment approaches for subacute brucellosis; Management of patients with active and inactive chronic brucellosis; Prevention.

Topic 9-10: Skin and Membrane Infections

Practical Exercise No.1

Erysipelas. Definition. Etiology. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic.

Diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

Review questions

Pathogenic properties of streptococci. General characteristics of streptococcal infections and their clinical courses. Facial morphogenesis. Pathogenesis of facial lesions. General and local predisposing and triggering factors. Clinical manifestations of facial lesions. Clinical classification. Assessment and description of local lesions, lymphangitis, and regional lymphadenitis associated with facial conditions. Criteria for severity of facial lesions. Indications for hospitalization in patients with facial disorders. Differential diagnosis of facial conditions. Complications of facial infections. Treatment of acne and its complications in both hospital-based and outpatient settings; recommendations for patients in the recovery phase; methods and guidelines for preventing acne recurrence.

Practical Exercise No.2

Tetanus Definition; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention;

Review questions

Tetanus. Types of the pathogen and its toxin, along with their characteristics; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Forms of the disease; Clinical presentation in the early stage; Detailed clinical symptoms; Criteria for severity classification; Complications; Diagnosis; Treatment; Intensive therapy.

Topic 11–14: Respiratory Tract Infections

Practical Exercise No.3

Influenza and Other Upper Respiratory Viral Infections. Definition; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention.

Review Questions:

Influenza and other upper respiratory viral infections (para-influenza, adenoviral, rhinoviral, and respiratory syncytial virus infections); Relevance of the upper respiratory viral infection issue; Principles for classifying upper respiratory viral infections; Representative pathogens; Common mechanisms of pathogenesis. Epidemiological characteristics of influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections; Key clinical syndromes typical of acute respiratory viral infections (ORVI); Clinical differential diagnosis in the ORVI group; Contemporary understanding of influenza viruses, including their properties, antigenic structure, and variability; Pathogenesis of influenza; Clinical manifestations of uncomplicated, moderate, and severe forms of influenza; Criteria for assessing influenza severity; Criteria for defining severe influenza courses. Hemorrhagic intoxication syndrome in influenza; Acute respiratory failure; Hemodynamic disturbances and acute vascular insufficiency; First aid measures for emergent conditions during influenza; Complications of influenza and other upper respiratory viral infections (ORVI); Characteristics of influenza and ORVI progression in children and elderly individuals; Diagnosis and differential diagnosis; Prognosis; Clinical and epidemiological criteria for hospitalization of influenza and ORVI patients. Practical diagnosis of influenza and other acute respiratory viral infections (ORVI): virological testing, serological assays, and rapid diagnostic methods (immunofluorescence assay). Guidelines for collecting specimens for laboratory analysis. Treatment of patients with influenza and other ORVI; management both at home and in hospital settings. Prevention of influenza and other ORVI.

Practical Exercise No.4

Meningococcal Infection – Definition, Etiology, Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, Clinical Manifestations, Diagnosis, Differential Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prevention;

Review Questions

The pathogen causing the disease: its main serological groups and characteristics; epidemiology of meningococcal infection; risk groups; frequency of epidemic outbreaks and seasonality; pathogenesis; classification of meningococcal infections; clinical manifestations of various forms of meningococcal infection; identification of meninginal signs; assessment of rash symptoms in meningococcal meningitis; complications and outcomes of different types of meningococcal infections. Mechanisms underlying the development of infectious-toxic shock, cerebral hypertension and hypotension, brain edema and swelling, DVT syndrome, and acute adrenal insufficiency; criteria for assessing the severity of meningococcal infection; clinical-laboratory and instrumental evaluations for detecting and determining the severity of infectious-toxic shock and cerebral edema; characteristics of meningococcal infection progression in children; practical diagnostic approaches; and guidelines for collecting meningococcal smears. The significance of cerebrospinal fluid analysis. Indications and techniques for lumbar puncture. Cerebrospinal fluid parameters and their interpretation. Differential diagnosis. Treatment during the hospitalization phase. Etiotropic and pathogenetic therapy. Principles of antibiotic therapy. Calculation of antibiotic dosages and volume of administered solutions. Provision of first aid in cases of infectious-toxic shock and cerebral edema (swelling). Prevention.

Topic 15–17: Other Infections

Practical Exercise No.6

Sepsis Definition; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention

Review Questions

Sepsis: Etiology; Main clinical manifestations; Clinical and practical diagnosis; Principles of treatment; Prognosis; Prevention.

Practical Exercise No.7

Infectious Mononucleosis

Review Questions:

Definition of infectious mononucleosis . Etiology .Epidemiology.Pathogenesis .Clinical manifestations.Diagnosis .Differential diagnosis.Treatment.Prevention.

Practical Exercise No.8

Metapneumovirus (Human metapneumovirus).

Review Questions

Definition; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention.

Practical Exercise No.9

Rhinovirus Infection.

Review Questions

Definition; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention.

Practical Exercise No.10

Adenovirus Infection (Adenoviridae). Definition; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical Manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential Diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention.

Review Questions.

Adenovirus infection (Adenoviridae): Definition; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention.

Practical Exercise No.11

Mycoplasma pneumoniae – Identification, Etiology, Epidemiology, Pathogenesis, Clinical Manifestations, Diagnosis, Differential Diagnosis, Treatment, and Prevention;

Review Questions

Mycoplasma pneumoniae: Identification; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention.

Practical Exercise No.12:

***Shlamydia pneumoniae*. Determination; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention.**

Review Questions.

Shlamydia pneumoniae: Identification; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention.

Practical Exercise No.13

The causative agent of haemophilic infection – Haemophilus influenzae. Definition; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention.

Review questions:

The causative agent of haemophilic infection – Haemophilus influenzae. Definition; Etiology; Epidemiology; Pathogenesis; Clinical manifestations; Diagnosis; Differential diagnosis; Treatment; Prevention.

Practical Exercise No.14

Urogenital infections. Classification; Etiology; Pathogenesis; Diagnosis. Treatment

Review Questions:

Urogenital infections; Classification; Etiology; Pathogenesis; Diagnosis; Treatment.

Recommended literature:

1. Gavrilova, N. V. Infectious Diseases: Textbook / N. V. Gavrilova. – 2nd ed. – Saratov: Nauchnaya kniga, 2019. – 161 pp. – ISBN 978-5-9758-1729-7. – Text: electronic version // Electronic Library System IPR BOOKS: [website]. URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/80983.html> ;
2. Practical Diagnosis of Infectious Diseases: Textbook / R. G. Gosmanov, R. Kh. Ravilov, A. K. Galilullin [et al.] – 2nd ed., revised – Saint Petersburg: Lan, 2020 – 196 pp. – ISBN 978-5-8114-4938-5 – Text: electronic version // Lan: Electronic Library System – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/129081>

Additional literature:

1. Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology. Collection of Test Questions: Textbook / L. V. Lukashova, A. V. Lepekhin, E. N. Ilyinskikh [et al.]. – Tomsk: SibGMU, 2015. – 84 pp. – ISBN 978-5-98591-108-4. – Text: electronic version // Lan: Electronic Library System. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/105888> ;
2. Infectious Diseases. Collection of Test Questions: Textbook / L. V. Lukashova, A. V. Lepekhin, E. N. Ilyinskikh et al. – Tomsk: SibGMU, 2013. – 127 pp. – Text: electronic format // Lan: Electronic Library System. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/105889>.
3. Krasnov, A. V. Infectious Diseases. Part 1: Textbook / A. V. Krasnov, O. I. Kulagina, G. D. Vasilieva. – Kemerovo: Kemerovo State Medical Academy, 2011. – 93 pp. – ISBN 2227-8397. – Text: electronic format // Electronic Library System IPR BOOKS: [website]. – URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/6049.html> .
4. Krasnov, A. V. Infectious Diseases. Part 2: Textbook / A. V. Krasnov, Yu. L. Vechelkovsky, O. V. Ivoylova. – Kemerovo: Kemerovo State Medical Academy, 2011. – 93 pp. – ISBN 2227-8397. – Text: electronic version // Electronic Library System IPR BOOKS: [website]. URL: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/6050.html> .
5. Lukashova, L. V. Infectious Diseases: Collection of Test Questions: Textbook / L. V. Lukashova, E. I. Petrova. – Tomsk: SibGMU, 2019. – 201 pp. – Text: electronic // Lan: Electronic Library System. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/138685>
6. Guide to Infectious Diseases: A Manual / edited by Yu. V. Lobzina and K. V. Zhdanova. – 4th ed. – Saint Petersburg: FOLIANT, 2011. – 1403 pp. – ISBN 978-5-93929-218-4. – Text: electronic // Lan: Electronic Library System. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/70481>

7. Chuykova, K. I. Infectious Diseases. Emergency Conditions: Infectious-toxic Shock and Cerebral Edema and Swelling: A Textbook / K. I. Chuykova. – Tomsk: SibGMU, 2016. – 118 pp. – Text: electronic format // Lan: Electronic Library System. – URL: <https://e.lanbook.com/book/105973>

Internet resources:

1. <http://rudactor.net> / – Medical portal;
2. <http://www.e-reading.club> / – Comprehensive online library;
3. <http://www.pubmed.com> / – Database of full-text medical articles;
4. <http://www.spravocnikpolekarstvam.ru> / – Free online pharmacological reference guide;
5. <https://dic.academic.ru> / – Dictionaries and encyclopedias;
6. <https://www.rmj.ru> / – Russian medical journal