

THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES
for " Phthysiopulmonology " cycle
for the 4th year students of the Faculty of training for foreign countries
7-8 semester

- 1. Introduction to the discipline Phthysiopulmonology. Epidemiology of tuberculosis.**
 - 1.1. The main stages of the development of the doctrine of tuberculosis. Discoveries in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of tuberculosis. Creation of a state system for combating tuberculosis.
 - 1.2. Features of the epidemic process in tuberculosis and factors determining its development.
 - 1.3. The main epidemiological indicators: morbidity (primary, general), mortality, infection; their dynamics. The prevalence of tuberculosis in the Republic of Belarus, CIS countries, the world.
- 2. Etiological agent of tuberculosis. Microbiological detection of MBT.**
 - 2.1. The causative agent of tuberculosis: morphological structure, properties. Types of Mycobacterium tuberculosis.
 - 2.2. Morphological, biological, cultural properties of Mycobacterium tuberculosis. Non-tuberculosis mycobacteria.
 - 2.3. Laboratory methods for detecting the causative agent of tuberculosis: Ciel-Nelson microscopy, luminescent microscopy, culture method. Automated MBT cultivation systems.
 - 2.4. Methods of identification of mycobacteria, determination of sensitivity to anti-tuberculosis drugs.
 - 2.5. Molecular genetic methods for the detection and identification of mycobacteria.
- 3. Pathogenesis, pathomorphology and immunology of tuberculosis.**
 - 3.1. Sources of infection, ways of penetration and spread of MBT in the human body. The concept of infection and tuberculosis disease. Latent tuberculosis infection. Risk factors for infection and tuberculosis.
 - 3.2. Stages of pathogenesis. Primary and secondary tuberculosis.
 - 3.3. Types of morphological reactions in tuberculosis inflammation. The structure of tuberculous granuloma.
 - 3.4. Natural resistance and anti-tuberculosis immunity. Allergy in tuberculosis.
- 4. Diagnostics of tuberculosis.**
 - 4.1. Principles of clinical examination.
 - 4.2. Laboratory research methods.
 - 4.3. Immunodiagnosics.
 - 4.4. Instrumental research methods.
 - 4.5. Surgical research methods.
- 5. Classification of tuberculosis. Primary tuberculosis.**
 - 5.1. Clinical classification of tuberculosis: principles of construction, sections. Formulation of the diagnosis of tuberculosis. The concept of active, inactive (cured) tuberculosis, primary and secondary.
 - 5.2. Primary tuberculosis: risk factors, pathogenesis and pathological anatomy. The turn of the tuberculin sample.

5.3. Clinical forms of primary tuberculosis: clinical course, diagnostic features, radiological manifestations, outcomes.

6. Secondary tuberculosis.

6.1. The epidemiological role of secondary forms of pulmonary tuberculosis.

6.2. Features of clinical and radiological manifestations of disseminated forms, focal tuberculosis, infiltrative tuberculosis, tuberculosis, caseous pneumonia.

7. Chronic forms of tuberculosis. Complications of pulmonary tuberculosis.

7.1. The causes of the formation of chronic forms of tuberculosis. Epidemiological role.

7.2. Features of clinical and radiological manifestations of cavernous, fibrous-cavernous, cirrhotic tuberculosis.

7.3. Complications of chronic forms of tuberculosis.

8. Extrapulmonary tuberculosis.

8.1. Classification. Epidemiology.

8.2. Diagnostic features.

8.3. Tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system.

8.4. Tuberculosis of peripheral lymph nodes.

8.5. Tuberculosis of bones and joints.

9. Treatment of tuberculosis.

9.1. Basic principles and methods of tuberculosis treatment.

9.2. Classification of anti-tuberculosis drugs. Adverse reactions to anti-tuberculosis drugs, prevention and elimination (maintenance therapy).

9.3. The course of chemotherapy, stages, modes. Clinical categories of patients. Standard chemotherapy regimens.

9.4. The concept of drug-resistant tuberculosis. Types of drug resistance. Epidemiological significance. Causes of development, risk groups. Features of treatment.

9.5. Symptomatic (palliative) treatment of tuberculosis.

10. Prophylaxis of tuberculosis.

10.1. Definition of the concept and tasks of social prevention of tuberculosis.

10.2. Specific prevention of tuberculosis: BCG vaccination, chemoprophylaxis. Prospects for the creation of new anti-tuberculosis vaccines.

10.3. Sanitary prevention of tuberculosis. Isolation, hospitalization and treatment until the bacterial excretion stops. The concept of bacterial excretors, their accounting, terms of observation. Classification of tuberculosis foci. Carrying out anti-epidemic and preventive work in the outbreak.

11. Infectious control.

11.1. Definition, objectives of infection control in a TB facility. Aerobiology of transmission of mycobacteria.

11.2. Hierarchy of infection control measures.

11.3. Distribution of structural subdivisions according to the degree of risk of infection with tuberculosis. Distribution of patients in a tuberculosis hospital.

12. Organization of anti-tuberculosis work.

12.1. Basic principles of anti-tuberculosis work in the Republic of Belarus. Planning of anti-tuberculosis activities. State program "Tuberculosis". International strategy "The End TB Strategy".

12.2. Tuberculosis dispensary: tasks, methods and organization of work.

12.3. Organization and content of anti-tuberculosis work in healthcare organizations: in a polyclinic, hospital, maternity hospital, rural medical station, FAP.

12.4. The role of healthcare institutions in the early detection of tuberculosis.

Organization and planning of activities for the early detection of tuberculosis among the population.