

ANNOTATION
work program of the discipline
"Occupational diseases"

Speciality	05/31/01 General medicine
Number of credits	In accordance with the RUP
Interim certification form (test/test with assessment/exam)	Test

1. The purpose of studying the discipline

Mastering knowledge about the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of major diseases caused by the influence of occupational factors, the ability to recognize occupational diseases. In-depth training in clinical methods of examining workers exposed to harmful occupational factors, training in modern laboratory and instrumental examination methods, training in recognizing various symptoms of occupational diseases, constructing a syndromic diagnosis, assessing the significance of symptoms and syndromes in the diagnosis of occupational diseases, with an analysis of the principles of emergency treatment for these diseases. Expanding the understanding of the methodology of clinical thinking, development and substantiation of recommendations for diagnosis, treatment, prevention and work ability of patients. Consolidation and expansion of skills; interpretation of the most common instrumental and laboratory methods for studying therapeutic patients, as well as the development of interdisciplinary thinking among students with the subsequent formation in students of the necessary amount of practical skills for independent work.

2. BriefWithmaintaining discipline

General issues of occupational pathology, medical and social examination and rehabilitation. Goals and objectives of occupational pathology as a clinical discipline. Classification of occupational diseases according to etiological and systemic principles. Regulatory documents necessary to resolve the issue of the connection between the disease and the profession. Actions of a doctor if a patient is suspected of having an occupational disease. The importance of sanitary and hygienic characteristics of working conditions for establishing the connection of the disease with the profession. Features of examining a patient if he is suspected of having an occupational disease. General principles of diagnosis, treatment, prevention and rehabilitation of patients with occupational diseases. The main tasks of ITU in the clinic of occupational diseases. The main tasks of medical, labor and social rehabilitation.

Industries in which vibration is a factor of occupational hazard. Main occupational groups of workers that may be exposed to local or general vibration. Basic parameters of vibration, their significance in the development of the disease. Factors contributing to the development of vibration disease. Classification of vibration disease. The main clinical syndromes of vibration disease in workers with hand-held power tools. Clinical syndromes of vibration disease from exposure to general vibration. Features of clinical manifestations of the early stages of vibration disease. Functional methods for diagnosing vibration disease. Differential diagnosis of vibration disease. Basic treatment methods and features of MSE for vibration disease. Basic measures to prevent vibration disease. The role of the hygienist in establishing the connection between the disease and the profession, carrying out measures aimed at preventing the development of vibration disease, and restoring working capacity. Industries and professions where the development of diseases caused by exposure to vibration is possible. Features of clinical manifestations of the early stages of vibration disease. Functional methods for diagnosing vibration disease. Differential diagnosis of vibration disease. Basic treatment methods and features of MSE for vibration disease. Basic measures to prevent vibration disease. The role of the hygienist in establishing the connection between the disease and the profession, carrying out activities,

aimed on warning development vibration illnesses, restoration ability to work.

Areas of production in which workers are exposed to dust. What determines the fibrogenicity of dust? What types of dust have the greatest fibrogenic activity. Factors of the working environment and characteristics of the body that determine the rate of development and progression of silicosis. Basic theories of the pathogenesis of silicosis. Morphological structure of a silicotic nodule. Clinical picture of uncomplicated silicosis. The main radiological signs of silicosis. course of silicosis. The nature of changes in the function of external respiration in silicosis. The most common complications of silicosis. Silicotuberculosis. Variants of the course of silicosis.

Chronic lead intoxication - pathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention, examination of professional suitability. Chronic mercury intoxication - pathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention, examination of professional suitability. Chronic tetraethyl lead intoxication - pathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention, examination of professional suitability. Chronic manganese intoxication - pathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment, prevention, examination of professional suitability.

Intoxication with pesticides used in agriculture. Major work processes that may expose agricultural workers to toxic chemicals. Pesticides, the most common in modern agriculture, their classification. The main routes of entry of pesticides into the body. Pathogenesis of chronic intoxication with pesticides of various chemical structures. Clinical picture of intoxication with organochlorine and organomercury pesticides. Clinical picture of intoxication with organophosphate pesticides. Differential diagnosis between acute and chronic intoxication with pesticides. Basic methods of laboratory and functional diagnostics of chronic intoxication with pesticides. Principles of antidote therapy for intoxication with pesticides of various chemical structures. Basic principles of medical and social examination for occupational intoxication with pesticides. Methods for preventing intoxication with pesticides in agriculture.

Occupational diseases of medical workers. Occupational allergies: anaphylactic shock, bronchial asthma, skin lesions, allergic rhinitis. Occupational diseases from exposure to biological factors. Hepatitis. HIV infections. Tuberculosis. Infectious diseases. Occupational diseases of medical workers of toxic-chemical etiology. Toxic and toxic-allergic hepatitis. Catarrhal rhinitis and chronic atrophic rhinitis. Contact non-allergic dermatitis. Occupational diseases from overstrain of individual organs and systems of the body. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system. Varicose veins. Hand dyskinesia.

Occupational diseases caused by physical factors. Radiation sickness, occupational leukemia, skin cancer from exposure to x-rays. Diseases associated with exposure to laser radiation and ultrasound.

Occupational diseases of the organs of vision. Occupational diseases of the organ of vision caused by exposure to physical and chemical factors. Diseases of the organ of vision from functional overstrain