

**ANNOTATION**  
**work program of the discipline**  
**"Epidemiology"**

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

**1. The purpose of studying the discipline**

Mastering the fundamentals of the methodology of preventive medicine, acquiring knowledge and skills to assess the influence of environmental factors on human health, identifying cause-and-effect relationships between changes in the health status of the population and the impact of environmental factors and microbial agents, carrying out preventive and anti-epidemiological measures aimed at preventing the occurrence of infectious diseases, carrying out anti-epidemic measures in emergency situations and carrying out anti-epidemic measures in extreme conditions of epidemics, in centers of mass destruction.

**2. Brief With maintaining discipline**

Section 1: General Epidemiology

Section Contents

Introduction to infectious epidemiology. The doctrine of the epidemic process, Theories of Gromashevsky L.V., Pavlovsky E.N., Belyakov V.D., Cherkassky B.L. Solodovnikova Yu.P.. Immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases. Methods for studying the epidemic process. Epidemiological diagnostics, epidemiological surveillance, methodological techniques. manifestations of the epidemic process by time, territory, population groups, taking into account age and gender, and morbidity. Clinical and epidemiological characteristics of the source of infection, Organization and implementation of anti-epidemic measures aimed at identifying the source of infection. Fecal-oral, aerogenic, transmissible, vertical, contact, artificial mechanisms of infection transmission. Features of their implementation in the human population. Organization and implementation of anti-epidemic measures aimed at breaking transmission mechanisms. National vaccination calendar. Methods of administering vaccine preparations, characteristics of vaccine preparations

Section 2: "Private epidemiology"

Section contents

Epidemiology and prevention of hospital infections. Epidemiology and

prevention of tuberculosis. Epidemiology and prevention of HIV infection. Epidemiology and prevention of influenza. Tuberculin diagnostics, indications for use, recording of reactions, selection of contingents for tuberculin diagnostics. BCG vaccine properties, vaccination reaction, selection of contingents for vaccination. Assessment of the degree of danger of tuberculosis foci. Vaccines DPT, ADS-M, ADS indications for use reaction to administration, complications, vaccination reactions Therapeutic and prophylactic vaccination against rabies. Emergency prophylaxis of tetanus, indications for implementation. Anti-epidemic measures in the focus of intestinal infections and airborne infections. Anti-epidemic regimes of various types of hospitals. Disinfection types, methods, disinfection regime of hospitals and healthcare facilities. Sterilization of medical products, types, methods. Surgeon's hand hygiene. Surgical site infections. Healthcare-Associated Infections

### Section 3: "Anti-epidemic services to the population in emergency situations"

#### Section Contents

Anti-epidemic support for the population in emergency situations. Organization of anti-epidemic services for the population in emergency situations. Epidemiology and prevention of especially dangerous quarantine infections using the example of El Tor cholera. Organization and implementation of anti-epidemic measures in areas of particularly dangerous quarantine infections. Anti-plague suit

### Section 4: "Assessment of the health status of the population. Non-infectious epidemiology"

#### Section contents

Introduction to non-infectious epidemiology, theoretical basis of non-infectious epidemiology. Clinical epidemiology. The role of evidence-based medicine in the development of rational approaches to the treatment of non-infectious diseases. Types of epidemiological studies.