SYNOPSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, EPIDEMIOLOGY, PARASITOLOGY AND TROPICAL DISEASES FIFTH YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS

1. INFECTIOUS DISEASE, EPIDEMIOLOGY: DEFINITION, SUBJECTS, AIMS.
2. CHAIN OF INFECTION: DEFINITION, LINKS, SPORADIC, ENDEMIC, EPIDEMIC, PANDEMIC.
3. SOURCES AND RESERVOIRS OF INFECTION, HUMAN SOURCE, CASE AS A SOURCE OF INFECTION.
4. SOURCES AND RESERVOIRS OF INFECTION, HUMAN SOURCE, CARRIER AS A SOURCE OF INFECTION.
5. SOURCES AND RESERVOIRS OF INFECTION, ANIMAL RESERVOIR. ZOONOSES.
6. SOURCES OF INFECTION WATER AND FOOD.
7. SOURCE OF INFECTION. SOIL AND AIR.
8. SOURCE OF INFECTION: BODY FLUIDS, BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS. TRANSPLANTS.
9. SOURCE OF INFECTION. INAMINATE MATTERS: FOMITIES. MEDICAL EQUIPMENT. MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS ETC.
10. MODES OF TRANSMISSION. DEFINITION. CLASSIFICATION.
11. MODES OF TRANSMISSION. DIRECT TRANSMISSION.
12. MODES OF TRANSMISSION. INDIRECT TRANSMISSION.
13. VECTORS. LICE. FLEAS. MOSQUITOS. TICKS. PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE.
14. SUSCEPTIBLE HOST IMMUNITY: DEFINITION. TYPES OF IMMUNITY. HERD IMMUNITY.
15. CHAIN OF INFECTION. INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS. SEASONAL AND SECULAR TRENDS.
16. TYPES OF EPIDEMICS: WATER-BORN, FOOD-BORN EPIDEMICS.
17. TYPES OF EPIDEMICS: AIR-BORN, VECTOR BORN EPIDEMICS.
18. ACTIVE AND PASSIVE IMMUNIZATION.
19. IMMUNIZATION SCHEDULES.
20. DISINFECTION. DEFINITION. TYPES. METHODS. DISINFECTANTS.
21. DISINFECTION. DEFINITION. TYPES. METHODS. INSECTICIDES.
22. RODENT CONTROL. DEFINITION. TYPES. METHODS. RODENTICIDES.
23. PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
24. GLOBAL AND NATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONTROL. ELIMINATION AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
25. INFECTION, INFECTIOUS PROCESS (DEFINITION, ROLE OF MICRO-, MACROORGANISM, AND ENVIRONMENT IN INFECTIOUS PROCESS)
26. INFECTIOUS DISEASE - PERIODS, FEATURES IN THE COURSE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
27. CLINICAL METHODS, LABORATORY TESTS AND INSTRUMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS FOR DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.
28. ETIOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS OF VIRAL DISEASES
29. ETIOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS OF BACTERIAL DISEASES
30. ETIOLOGIC TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH BACTERIAL ETIOLOGY – ANTIBIOTICS
31. ETIOLOGIC TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH BACTERIAL ETIOLOGY – CHEMO-THERAPEUTIC DRUGS
32. ETIOLOGIC TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WITH VIRAL ETIOLOGY
33. IMMUNOTHERAPY, VACCINAL THERAPY AND IMMUNOPROPHYLAXIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
34. SIDE-EFFECTS OF ANTIBIOTIC TREATMENT AND AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF ANTITOXINS AND IMMUNOSTIMULATING DRUGS – SERUM SICKNESS, ALLERGIC SHOCK ETC.
35. PATHOGENIC TREATMENT OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES – FLUID-SALINE REPLACEMENT, PATOGENIC TREATMENT OF BRAIN ODEMA, ACUTE RENAL FAILURE, ACUTE CARDIOVASCULAR FAILURE
36. TYPHOID FEVER
37. FOOD TOXIINFECTIONS – SALMONELLOSIS
38. BOTULISM.
39. SHIGELLOSIS.
40. COLIENTERITIS
41. CHOLERA
42. GASTROINTESTINAL INFECTIONS WITH VIRAL ETIOLOGY
43. BRUCELLOSIS
44. LEPTOSPIROSIS
45. VIRAL HEPATITIS “A” AND VIRAL HEPATITIS “E”
46. VIRAL HEPATITIS “B” AND VIRAL HEPATITIS ”D”
47. ACUTE LIVER FAILURE
48. VIRAL HEPATITIS “C”
49. DIPHTHERIA
50. SCARLET FEVER
51. MEASLES
52. RUBELLA
53. CHICKENPOX. HERPES ZOSTER (SHINGLES)
54. INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS (EPSTEIN-BARR’ DISEASE)
55. INFLUENZA. OTHER RESPIRATORY INFECTIOUS DISEASES
56. PERTUSSIS
57. MUMPS
58. MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE. CLINICAL FORMS OF MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE
59. SECONDARY BACTERIAL MENIGITIS AND MENINGOENCEPHALITIS
60. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY VIRAL MENINGITIS AND MENINGOENCEPHALITIS
61. POLIOMYELITIS
62. TULAREMIA
63. EPIDEMIC (LOUSE-BORNE) TYPHUS FEVER
64. Q-FEVER
65. BOUTONNEUSE FEVER
66. CONGO-CRIMMEAN HEMORRHAGIC FEVER
67. HAEMORRHAGIC FEVER WITH RENAL SYNDROME
68. YELLOW FEVER
69. HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS. ACQUIRED IMMUNODEFICIENCY SYNDROME
70. ORNITHOSIS (PSITACOSIS)
71. ANTHRAX
72. TETANUS
73. RABIES
74. LYME DISEASE
72. PNEUMOCYSTOSIS.
73. AMOEBIASIS.
74. ACANTHAMOEBIASIS. NEAGLERIASIS.
75. GIARDIASIS.
76. TRICHOMONAD VAGINITIS, URETHRITIS, PROSTATOVESICULITIS.
77. TOXOPLASMOSIS.
78. ENTEROBIASIS.
79. ASCARIASIS.
80. TRICHIURIASIS.
81. TOXOCARIASIS.
82. TRICHINELLIASIS.
83. STRONGYLOIDIASIS.
84. TAENIASIS, BEEF TAPEWORM INFECTION AND PORK TAPEWORM INFECTION.
85. HYMENOLEPIS NANA, DWARF TAPEWORM INFECTION.
86. ECHINOCOCOSIS.
87. OPPORUNISTIC PARASITIC INFECTIONS IN AIDS PATIENTS.
88. MALARIA.
89. LEISHMANIASIS, VISCERAL LEISHMANIASIS.
90. CUTANEOUS AND MUCOCUTANEOUS LEISHMANIASIS:
   LEISHMANIASIS OF THE OLD WORLD AND LEISHMANIASIS OF THE NEW WORLD.
91. LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS. WUCHERIASIS. BRUGIASIS.
92. ONCHOCERIASIS, RIVER BLINDNESS.
93. LIOAOSIS.
94. DRACUNCOLOSIS, DRACONTIASIS, GUINEA WORM.
95. SCHISTOSOMIASIS UROGENITALIS.
96. SCHISTOSOMIASIS INTESTINALIS.
97. AFRICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS.
98. AMERICAN TRYPANOSOMIASIS.
99. ANCYLOSTOMIASIS.
100. DIARRHEA SYNDROME IN THE TROPIC CAUSED BY PARASITES.
101. DENIQUE.
102. SANDFLY FEVER.
103. MOSQUITO ENCEPHALITIS.
104. TICKS ENCEPHALITIS.
105. PLAGUE.
106. LEPROSY.
107. DONOVANOSIS.
108. BARTONELLOSIS.
109. NON-VENERIC TREPONEMATOSES IN THE TROPIC – FRAMBAESIA.
110. NON-VENERIC TREPONEMATOSES IN THE TROPIC – PINTA.
111. NON-VENERIC TREPONEMATOSES IN THE TROPIC – BEJEL.
112. SPRUE.
113. KWASHIORKOR.
114. DISEASES CAUSED BY POISONOUS ANIMALS.

THE PRESENTATION IN INFECTIOUS DISEASE EPIDEMIOLOGY EXAMINATION SHOULD BE MADE AS FOLLOWS:
1. DISEASE DEFINITION.
2. PROBLEM STATEMENT.
   GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.
   INCIDENCE.
3. ETIOLOGY.
4. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL DETERMINANTS:
4.1. SOURCE /RESERVOIR/ OF INFECTION
4.2. MODE OF TRANSMISSION
4.3. SUSCEPTIBILITY. IMMUNITY.
4.4. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS. SEASONALLTY. SECULAR TRENDS.
5. PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES.
6. CONTROL MEASURES:
   ABOUT THE CASE
   ABOUT THE CONTACTS
   ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT