

**CLINIC OF DERMATOLOGY AND VENEROLOGY
COURSE IN DERMATOLOGY AND VENEROLOGY
FOR STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF MEDICINE**

The name of Unit in which the subject is realized

Clinic of Dermatology and Venerology

Head

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Assistant Profesor

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Total hours:

68 hours include:

20 h of seminars

48 h classes

ECTS: 8

Aims of teaching.

The aim of dermatology and venerology course is to present epidemiological, pathogenetical and clinical aspects of selected skin disorders and sexually transmitted diseases. Main topics include skin infections, autoimmunological syndromes, allergic disorders, malignancies and pre-malignant lesions, drug-induced reactions, AIDS. Semiotic of the skin lesions, clinical examination of the patient as well as diagnostic laboratory methods are presented. Students learn also differentiation diagnosis, prophylactics and treatment protocols.

FORMS OF ACTIVITIES

Subject of **Dermatology and Venerology** is carried out in VIIth term in forms classes, seminars, colloquiums, and examination. There are no lectures.

1. **Seminars** are conducted during 20 h in VIIth term
2. **Classes** include 48 h in VIIth term and are devoted to know the normal morphology and pathology of skin. The classes are carried out in groups of 4 students per tutor. Classes are lasting 4 h and are preceded one hour of seminar presenting theory of following subjects and showing pictures watched slides. During the classes students are controlled by tutor with acquaintance of subject theory.
3. **Seminars** are conducted during 48 h in VII term. They include disorders of sebaceous glands, skin infections, disorders of skin kinetics and differentiation, connective tissue diseases, bullous and allergic diseases, skin tumors, sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS. The seminars are carried out in group of 20-30 students a one tutor.
4. **The exam** is carried out as a test (multichoice questions). The exam has two re-takes. For student wish, the 2-re-sit can be carried out in oral form.

Course of Dermatology and Venereology for Foreign Medical Students (4th year)

I Approach to Dermatologic Diagnosis

1. The structure of the skin.
2. Skin lesions
 - a/ primary skin lesions: macule, papule, nodule, small blister, blister, pustule, wheal
 - b/ secondary skin lesions: scale, crust, erosion, abrasion, crack, ulcer, scar, plaque.
3. How to approach a patient with skin lesions
 - a/ taking history
 - b/ physical examination:
 - describing skin lesions
 - special investigations

II Disorders of Sebaceous Glands

1. Acne vulgaris
 - Etiology and pathophysiology
 - Clinical features
 - Treatment (systemic and topical)Acne forms
 - Acne fulminans (Fulminant acne)
 - Acne conglobata (Conglobate acne)
 - Occupational acne
 - Drug-induced acne
 - Acne in adult woman
 - Nodular acne
 - Pustular acne
 - Clinical features of all forms of acne
 - Treatment (systemic and topical)
2. Rosacea
 - Definition
 - Etiology and pathophysiology
 - Clinical characteristics and course
 - Differential diagnosis
 - Treatment (systemic and topical)Steroid rosacea
3. Perioral dermatitis
 - Definition, etiology and pathophysiology
 - Clinical features
 - Treatment (systemic, topical)
4. Seborrheic dermatitis
 - Etiology and pathophysiology
 - Clinical characteristics and course
 - Differential diagnosis
 - Treatment (systemic and topical)

III Cutaneous Fungal Infections

1. Dermatophyte infection of the skin
 - microscopic structures of dermatophytes
 - organisms causing skin infection
 - laboratory examination: fresh specimen, culture, histology

2. Tinea corporis (Trichophytosis, epidermophytosis)
 - clinical features
 - diagnosis
 - treatment
3. Tinea inguinalis
 - pathogens
 - clinical features
 - diagnosis
 - treatment
4. Tinea barbae et capitis
 - pathogens (zoophilic species)
 - a kerion type of infection
 - diagnosis (Wood's light)
 - treatment
 - prophylaxis
5. Tinea corporis et capitis due to Microsporum
 - epidermic fungal infection
6. Tinea versicolor
 - identification of pathogen
 - clinical features; predisposing factors
 - treatment
7. Tinea unguium (tinea of the nails)
 - differential diagnosis
8. Candidiasis
 - Candida species, especially Candida albicans
 - identification of pathogen
 - predisposing factors
 - clinical features in skin involvement
 - involvement of inner organs
 - candidiasis of the mucous membranes
 - treatment
9. Treatment of skin infection
 - topical treatment
 - systemic antimycotics

IV Cutaneous Bacterial Diseases

1. Pathophysiology
2. Skin symptoms
3. Laboratory and special examinations
4. Treatment

Staphylococcus aureus

- Folliculitis
- Sycosis
- Carbuncle
- Abscess
- Hidradenitis suppurativa
- Abscessus multiplices infantum
- SSSS

Streptococcus pyogenes

- Erysipelas

Mixed

- Impetigo
- Ecthyma
- Cellulitis

Corynebacterium

- Erythrasma

Zoonotic infections

- Erysipeloid
- Cat-scratch disease

V Disorders of Cell Kinetics and Differentiation

1. Psoriasis

- Etiology and pathogenesis
- Clinical classification
 - non-pustular forms
 - pustular forms (including generalized and localized)
- Clinical features of all forms of psoriasis
- Differential diagnosis
- Histological findings
- Treatment (systemic, topical)

2. Ichthyoses

- Etiology
- Classification:
 - Acquired
 - Inherited:
 - ichthyosis vulgaris
 - recessive X-linked ichthyosis
 - lamellar ichthyoses
 - epidermolytic hyperkeratosis
- Clinical features
- Recommended therapy

VI Mycobacterial Infections. Lyme Borreliosis

VII Viral Infections

1. Papova virus group

- Papillomavirus
 - Verruca plana juvenilis (juvenile or flat warts)
 - pathogenic factors (HPV 3, 10)
 - clinical features
 - treatment
 - Verruca vulgaris (common wart)
 - pathogen (HPV 2, 4, 7)
 - clinical features
 - treatment
 - Condyloma acuminatum (venereal wart)
 - pathogen (HPV 6, 11; oncogenic types 16, 18, 33)
 - clinical features
 - differential diagnosis (condyloma lata in secondary syphilis)
 - treatment by the physician

2. Varicella-zoster-group

- Herpes zoster (shingles)
 - immunological factors
 - contagiousness
 - clinical features
 - complications
 - treatment
 - significance
 - Varicella (chickenpox)
 - clinical features
 - treatment
 - prognosis
 - Herpes simplex virus
 - type I localisation
 - type II localisation
 - primary manifestation
 - type I – herpes febrilis; herpetic keratoconjunctivitis; viral meningoencephalitis; eczema herpeticum
 - type II – herpes progenitalis; herpes simplex in newborn
 - secondary manifestation
 - treatment:
 - topical
 - systemic
3. Poxvirus group
 - Molluscum contagiosum
 - localisation, skin lesions
 - treatment
 4. Lichen planus
 - clinical features
 - involvement of mucosae
 - course
 - treatment
 5. Pityriasis rosea (Gilbert's disease)
 - definition and epidemiology
 - clinical characteristics and course
 - subjective complaints
 - differential diagnosis
 - treatment

VIII Connective Tissue Diseases

1. Lupus erythematosus
 - Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
 - Subacute cutaneous lupus erythematosus (SCLE)
 - Chronic cutaneous lupus erythematosus (CCLE)
 - Discoid lupus erythematosus (DLE)
 - Chronic lupus panniculitis (Lupus erythematosus profundus)
2. Scleroderma
 - Systemic scleroderma (SSC)
 - limited systemic scleroderma (lSSc) with CREST syndrome
 - diffuse systemic scleroderma (dSSc)
 - Morphea (circumscribed scleroderma)
3. Dermatomyositis

IX Bullous Diseases (Pemphigus Vulgaris, Pemphigoid)

1. Pemphigus vulgaris
 - subtypes of pemphigus
 - pathogenesis – immunology
 - the diagnosis of pemphigus
 - clinical features
 - treatment
2. Pemphigoid diseases
 - bullous pemphigoid
 - cicatricial pemphigoid
 - linear IgA dermatosis
 - pemphigoid gestations
 - diagnosis and treatment
3. Dermatitis herpetiformis
 - pathogenesis
 - gluten-sensitive enteropathy
 - diagnosis
 - clinical findings
 - treatment

X Allergic Skin Diseases (Contact Dermatitis, Atopic Eczema, Urticaria)

1. Atopic dermatitis
 - Infantile atopic dermatitis
 - Childhood-type atopic dermatitis
 - T-type atopic dermatitis

Pathophysiology

Exacerbating factors

Skin symptoms

Laboratory and special examinations

Management

Features of atopy
2. Eczematous dermatitis
 - Contact dermatitis
 - Etiology and pathophysiology
 - Skin lesions
 - Laboratory and special examinations
 - Common contact allergens
 - Management
 - Contact (non-allergic) dermatitis
 - Chronic toxic contact dermatitis of the hands
 - Contact (allergic) dermatitis
 - Differences between toxic (irritant) and allergic contact dermatitis
 - Nummular eczema
 - Pathophysiology
 - Laboratory and special examinations
 - Management
 - Dyshidrotic eczema
 - Pathophysiology
 - Management

- Seborrheic eczema
- Seborrheic eczema in neonates
 - Pathophysiology
 - Management

XI Syphilis

1. History
2. Classification and general course
3. Etiology
4. Clinical features of:
 - primary stage
 - secondary stage
5. Latent syphilis
6. Tertiary syphilis
7. Congenital syphilis
8. Diagnosis
 - microscopic diagnosis (dark-field microscopy)
 - serologic diagnosis (VDRL, WR, FTA-ABS, TPI reactions)
 - spinal fluid examination
9. Non-treponemal positive reactions
10. Treatment
 - standard treatment
 - treatment for pregnant patients
 - treatment in patients with penicillin allergy
11. Herxheimer's reaction

XII Gonorrhea. Non-gonococcal Urethritis.

- Pathogenesis
- Clinical findings
- Diagnosis
- Treatment of gonorrhea
- Follow-up examination and confirmation of cure

Gonorrhea in women

- Acute and chronic gonorrhea of the urinary tract
- Acute and chronic gonorrheal cervicitis
- Gonorrhea of the other female genitalia

Gonorrhea in men

- Gonorrhea of the urinary tract
 - Anterior and chronic acute gonorrheal urethritis
- Gonorrhea of the male genitalia
 - Posterior acute gonorrheal urethritis

Extragenital gonorrheal disease

- Gonorrheal vulvovaginitis of infants
- Ophthalmoblennorrhoea in the newborn
- Distant complications of gonorrhea
- Disseminated gonococcal infection

Nongonococcal urethritis (NGU)

- Etiology
- Clinical manifestations (women, men , children)
- Laboratory and special examinations

- Treatment
- Chlamydia urethritis
- Trichomonas urethritis
- Mycoplasma urethritis
- Gardnerella vaginalis infections
- Bacterial urethritis
- Candidiasis
- Herpes simplex virus
 - Primary and recurrent genital herpes
- Human papillomavirus

XIII AIDS – Mucocutaneous Manifestations

1. Epidemiology
 - Risk groups and practises
 - The incidence of AIDS on the world
2. Virology
 - structure of Human Immunodeficiency Virus
 - the antibody response to HIV
 - the HIV antibody test
3. Immunology
4. The clinical spectrum and classification of HIV disease
 - group I: acute infection
 - group II: asymptomatic infection
 - group III: progressive generalised lymphadenopathy
 - group IV: other diseases
5. The opportunistic infections
 - protozoa
 - fungi
 - virus
 - bacteria
 - atypical mycobacteria
6. Oral cavity problems in HIV disease
7. Skin manifestation of HIV disease
8. Epidemic Kaposi's sarcoma
9. Treatment

XIV Precancerous Lesions, Cutaneous Carcinomas and Lymphomas, Malignant Melanoma

XV Dermatological Treatment

1. Systemic treatment
2. Topical treatment
3. Classification of topical preparations
 - non-specific treatment (effects, indications and contraindications of vehicles)
 - specific treatment with active agents (i.e. protective and absorbents, emollients, astringents and antiperspirants, antipruritics, rubefacients, keratolytics, keratoplastics)
4. Action of topical active ingredients
5. Corticosteroids
 - Mechanism of action
 - Potency of steroids

- Indications
- Contraindications
- Side effects

Books:

Marks R.:

Roxburgh's Common Skin Diseases. International Students' Edition.

Hunter J., Savin J., Dahl M.:

Clinical Dermatology.

After the course students should know:

- the rules of aseptic and antisepsis
- semiotic of skin and mucosal lesions
- conduction of medical interview
- examination of the patients skin, mucosa, peripheral lymph nodes
- diagnostic procedures used in selected diseases
- differentiation diagnosis of selected disorders
- selected treatment protocols
- basic knowledge of etiopathogenesis, course and prognosis of selected diseases
- management of medical records