



# Pomorski Uniwersytet Medyczny w Szczecinie

## SYLLABUS of the MODULE (SUBJECT)

### General information

Module name: <b>ALERGOLOGY</b>	
Module type	Obligatory
Faculty PMU	Medicine and Dentistry
Major	Medical and Dentistry
Specialty	n.a.
Level of study	long-cycle
Form of study	full-time, part-time
Year, semester of studies e.g. Year 1, semester (I and II)	Year 4, summer semester
ECTS credits (incl. semester breakdown)	1
Type/s of training	Seminars - (5 h) Practical classes (5 h)
Form of assessment	graded assessment: descriptive and practical
Head of the Department/ Clinic, Unit	prof. dr hab. med. Michał Kurek
Persons conducting classes with indication of a tutor or person responsible for the module	prof. dr hab. med. Michał Kurek Dr med. Iwona Poziomkowska-Gęsicka – Adiunkt dydaktyczny lek. med. Marta Gazdowska
Department's/Clinic's/Unit's website	<a href="https://www.pum.edu.pl/wydzialy/wydzial-lekarsko-stomatologiczny/klinika-Clinical-classes">https://www.pum.edu.pl/wydzialy/wydzial-lekarsko-stomatologiczny/klinika-Clinical-classes</a>
Language	Polish/English

### Detailed information

Module/subject objectives	<p>The dentist should recognise, understand and address the problems associated with morbid hypersensitivity. This concept is commonly and mistakenly associated with the mechanism of allergy. However, it has a broader meaning. It describes episodic and chronic symptoms of reactions to stimuli tolerated by the general population, which do not result from a specific immune system response. Due to the specific nature of the dentist's work, of particular relevance are: <b>non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, antibiotics, latex and materials used in dentistry and common environmental factors proving to be the most common allergens causing symptoms of allergic periodic and year-round rhinitis and asthma, the so-called oral allergy syndrome, urticaria and angioedema, and anaphylaxis.</b> A basic knowledge of <b>allergic contact eczema including mucosal lesions and the possible causal role of drugs and materials used in dentistry is of no less practical importance.</b> The dentist should know the principles of diagnostics of pathological hypersensitivity and possibilities of prevention in the range capable of serving the individual well-being of his patients. Therefore, we present basic diagnostic techniques and principles of treatment of the symptoms of <b>hypersensitivity symptoms and possibilities of typing safe replacement drugs (antibiotics, block anaesthetics and analgesics).</b></p>	
Prerequisite/essential requirements	Knowledge	Knowledge acquired at earlier stages of education with particular emphasis on the concepts of stimulus, response, individual and "normal" way of responding, resistance, tolerance, hypersensitivity, allergy, sensitivity, specificity, prediction
	Skills	The canon of medical management (taking medical history, physical examination, preliminary diagnosis, diagnostic programme, final diagnosis, treatment), which is obligatory for every physician. It also concerns the principles of medical reasoning taking into account the rule of causality and the ability to make logically correct conclusions
	Competences	Treating a patient as a subject and taking care of his/her individual good and of the ethos of the profession in accordance with the Code of Medical Ethics, in particular taking into account the provision: <b>The greatest ethical imperative for the physician is the good of the patient - salus aegroti suprema lex esto.</b> Market mechanisms, social pressures and administrative requirements do not relieve the physician from observing

		this principle (Art. 2 Point 2)
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Description of learning outcomes for the module (subject)			
No. of learning outcome	Student, who has passed the (subject)	Symbol (referring to) Assumed Learning Outcomes	Means of verification of learning outcomes*
W01	Knows basic terms from the scope of biology and ecology	B.W14.	S
W02	Characterises vital functions of a human	B.W19.	S
W03	Knows the numerical value of basic physiological variables and interprets changes of numerical values	B.W23	S
W04	knows the structure of the immune system and understands its role	C. W7	S
W05	knows humoral and cellular mechanisms of innate and acquired immunity	C.W8	S
W06	knows pathomechanism of allergic diseases, selected hypersensitivity diseases, autoimmunity and autoimmune processes	C.W11	S
W07	Knows the concept of homeostasis, adaptation resistance, immunity, susceptibility, compensatory mechanisms, feedback and "vicious circle".	C W12	S
W08	knows indications and contraindications as to drug administration, dosage, toxic and undesirable action and interactions between drugs	C W19	S
W09	He knows the imperative and model of medical behaviour set by the professional self-government of doctors and dentists	D.W 14	S
W10	Knows the history of medicine with particular emphasis on the history of dentistry	D.W 16	S

U01	takes actions aimed at improving quality of patient's life and preventing deterioration thereof in the future	D.U 5	S
U02	He/she observes the applicable legal regulations in his professional activities and is guided by the ethical standards set by the corporation	D.U 11	S

**Table presenting LEARNING OUTCOMES in relation to the form of classes**

No.	Symbol (Referring to) Assumed Learning Outcomes	Form of didactic classes							
		Lecture	Seminar	Practical classes	Clinical classes	...	...	...	other ...
1.	B.W14		X						
2.	B.W19		X						
3.	C.W8		X						
4.	C.W11		X						
5.	C.W12		X						
6.	C.W19		X						
7.	B.W23				X				
8.	C.W7				X				
9.	D.W14				X				
10.	D.W16				X				
11.	D.U5				X				
12.	D.U11				X				

**Learning content**

No.	Description of learning content	No. of hours	Referring to learning outcomes for the module
	<b>Seminars:</b>	<b>5</b>	W01; W02; W05; W06; W07; W08;
TK01	Basic concepts and mechanisms: individual and "normal" way of reacting, individual hypersensitivity and tolerance, allergic and non-allergic hypersensitivity. Canon of medical procedure and reasoning: rule of causality, abduction, induction, deduction.		
TK02	Adverse events and reactions associated with the use of regional anesthetics, antibiotics and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.		

TK03	Allergic and non-allergic anaphylaxis.		
TK04	Allergic periodic rhinitis and bronchial asthma.		
TK05	Hypersensitivity reactions to drugs and implants on skin and mucous membranes.		

	<b>Practical classes</b>	<b>5</b>	W03; W04; W09; W10; U01; U02
TK01	Case presentation: Judicial implications of confusing the terms "allergy" and "hypersensitivity". Neurotoxic reaction to lidocaine or mental illness? Neurotoxic reaction to lidocaine or hypersensitivity to the epinephrine preservative sulfite in the preparation.		
TK02	Case presentation: Anaphylactic reactions to cefuroxime. Typing substitute antibiotic. Anaphylactic reactions to metamizol. Typing substitute drug. Anaphylaxis induced by venflon or a placebo effect?		
TK03	Ways of identifying the stimulus causing a reaction. Basic techniques for detecting IgE-dependent and IgE-independent sensitization. Open and placebo-controlled provocation tests. placebo administration. Skin prick tests and the determination of specific IgE-specific skin tests. Patch skin tests.		
TK04	Case presentation: Patient with allergic rhinitis. Patient with oral allergy syndrome (OAS). Patient with exacerbation of bronchial asthma.		
TK05	Case presentation: Patient with familial angioedema. Patient with allergic contact eczema. Patient with cutaneous drug reaction.		

<b>Booklist</b>
Obligatory literature
1. <b>Zdarzenia niepożądane w anestezjologii. Dlaczego nie rozpoznajemy anafilaksji?</b> Kurek M i inni. <i>Review article available on the website of the Department of Clinical Allergology.</i> <a href="http://allergy.szczecin.pl/images/Pliki/materialy_pomocnicze/2017/Dlaczego_nie_roz_anafilaksji.pdf">http://allergy.szczecin.pl/images/Pliki/materialy_pomocnicze/2017/Dlaczego_nie_roz_anafilaksji.pdf</a>
2. <b>Nadwrażliwość alergiczna i niealergiczna na antybiotyki</b> Kurek M i inni. <i>Paper for teaching purposes available on the website of the Department of Clinical Allergology</i> <a href="http://allergy.szczecin.pl/images/Pliki/materialy_pomocnicze/2017/Dlaczego_nie_roz_anafilaksji.pdf">http://allergy.szczecin.pl/images/Pliki/materialy_pomocnicze/2017/Dlaczego_nie_roz_anafilaksji.pdf</a>
Supplementary literature

<p><b>1. Krytyka (nie)czystego rozumu: medycyna oparta na dowodach naukowych a zdrowy rozsądek</b>  James Michelson. 2003; Journal of Evaluation in Clinical Practice, 10, 2, 157–161  <i>Polish translation available from the website of the Department of Clinical Allergology</i>  <a href="http://allergy.szczecin.pl/images/Pliki/materialy_pomocnicze/2017/Critique_of_impure_reason_PL.pdf">http://allergy.szczecin.pl/images/Pliki/materialy_pomocnicze/2017/Critique_of_impure_reason_PL.pdf</a></p>
<p><b>2. Zagadnienia epistemologiczne w medycynie opartej na dowodach naukowych</b>  Benjamin Djulbegovic i inni. Cancer Control 2009, Vol. 16, No. 2; 158-168 <i>Polish translation available from the website of the Department of Clinical Allergology</i>  <a href="http://allergy.szczecin.pl/images/Pliki/materialy_pomocnicze/2017/Epistemologic_PL.pdf">http://allergy.szczecin.pl/images/Pliki/materialy_pomocnicze/2017/Epistemologic_PL.pdf</a></p>

Student's workload (balance of ECTS credits)			
Form of student's activity (in-class participation; activeness, produce a report, etc.)	Student's workload [h]		
	Tutor .	Student .	Average
Contact hours with the tutor	10		
Time spent on preparation to seminars/practical classes			
Time spent on reading recommended literature			
Time spent on writing report on laboratory/practical classes/preparation of design/report, etc..			
Time spent on preparing to Colloquium/short test			
Time spent on preparing to exam			
Other .....			
Student's workload in total			
ECTS credits for the module/subject	1		
Notes			

\* Selected examples of methods of assessment:

EP – written

examination EU –

oral examination ET

– test examination

EPR – practical

examination K –

colloquium

R – report

S – practical skills assessment RZĆ –

practical classes report, incl. discussion on

results O – student's active participation

and attitude assessment SL – lab report

SL – laboratory report SP – case

study

PS - assessment of student's ability to work

independently W – entry test PM –

multimedial presentation

and other