Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution
of Higher Education
"St. Petersburg State University of Veterinary Medicine"

APPROVED BY
Vice-rector for educational
work and youth Policy
_____ Sukhinin A.A.
May 6, 2024

Department of General, Private and Operative surgery

EDUCATIONAL WORK PROGRAM

for the discipline

" DERMATOLOGY "

The level of higher education
SPECIALIST COURSE

Specialty 36.05.01 Veterinary Medicine
Full-time education
Education starts in 2024

Reviewed and adopted
at the meeting of the department
on May 2, 2024.
Protocol No. 9

Head of the Department
of General, Private and Operative surgery,
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Docent
_____ Nechaev A.Yu.

Saint Petersburg
2024

1. GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF DISCIPLINE

The main goal in training a veterinary specialist in the discipline "Dermatology" is to provide graduates with theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of the most common skin diseases of animals.

To achieve this goal, it is necessary to solve the following tasks:

a) The general educational task is to in-depth familiarize students with the processes of inflammation, regeneration and recovery; patterns and mechanisms of development of skin pathology and provides fundamental biological education in accordance with the requirements for higher educational institutions of biological profile.

b) The applied task covers issues related to general and specific signs of skin diseases; fundamentals and methods of complex treatment and prevention of skin diseases; clinical, hematological, morphological, biochemical and physiological indicators of a sick organism and creates a conceptual basis for the implementation of interdisciplinary structural and logical connections in order to develop medical thinking skills.

c) The special task is to familiarize students with modern trends and methodological approaches used in dermatology to solve problems in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, as well as existing achievements in this area.

2. LIST OF PLANNED MASTERING RESULTS BY DISCIPLINE (MODULE), CORRELATED WITH THE PLANNED RESULTS OF MASTERING THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student prepares for the following types of activities, in accordance with the educational standard of the Federal State Educational Standard for Higher Education 36.05.01
"Veterinary medicine".

Area of professional activity:
13 Agriculture

Types of professional activity tasks:

- Medical;
- Expert control;
- Scientific and educational.

Student competencies formed as a result of mastering the discipline

Studying the discipline should form the following competencies:

a) Professional competencies (PC):

PC-2 Able to develop animal research programs and conduct clinical studies of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis

- PC-$2_{id\ -1}$Be able to conduct animal research using digitalequipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, probing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography
- PC-$2_{ID\ -2}$Be able to interpret and analyze special data(instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis
- PC-$2_{ID\ -4}$Be able to take samples of animal biological material forconducting laboratory research
- PC-2_{ID-5}Be able to perform analytical preparation, storagebiological material under study, transportation to the laboratory
- PC-$2_{ID\ -6}$Be able to interpret and analyze laboratory dataanimal research methods to establish a diagnosis
- PC-$2_{ID\ -7}$Know the indications for using digital equipment andspecial (instrumental)

and laboratory methods for studying animals in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals

- PC-$2_{ID\ -9}$Know the technique of conducting animal research withusing digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals

PC – 3 Diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods

- PC-$3_{id\ -1}$Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases
- PC-$3_{ID\ -2}$Be able to use specialized informationdatabases for diagnosing animal diseases
- PC-$3_{ID\ -3}$Be able to document the results of clinical studies of animalsusing digital technologies
- PC-$3_{ID\ -4}$Know the techniques for interpreting and analyzing special data(instrumental) methods of animal research
- PC-$3_{ID\ -5}$Know the norms of indicators of the condition of biological materialanimals of different species and the reasons causing deviations from the norm
- PC-$3_{ID\ -6}$Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species
- PC-$3_{ID\ -7}$Know the generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases

PC – 5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of the animals, selection of the necessary drugs of a chemical and biological nature for the treatment of animals, taking into account their total pharmacological effect on the body

- PC-$5_{id\ -1}$Be able to use specialized informationdatabases when choosing methods of treating animals
- PC-$5_{ID\ -2}$Be able to calculate the amount of medications for treatmentanimals and disease prevention with the preparation of recipes for a certain period
- PC-$5_{ID\ -3}$Be able to calculate the amount of medications for treatmentanimals and disease prevention with the preparation of recipes for a certain period, including using digital technologies
- PC-$5_{ID\ -4}$Be able to administer drugs into animalsdifferent ways
- PC-$5_{ID\ -5}$Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals andindications for their use in accordance with guidelines,

  instructions, guidelines, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals
- PC-$5_{ID\ -8}$Know the technique of introducing drugs into the bodyanimal by enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations and cutaneous applications) methods

3. THE PLACE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE MPEP

"Dermatology" FTD. 02 - is an optional discipline of choice of the federal state educational standard of higher education in specialty 36.05.01 "Veterinary medicine" (specialty level).

Mastered by full-time students in the 9th semester, 5th year.

To study this discipline, a student must have a full range of knowledge and skills in the anatomy of domestic animals, cytology, histology, physiology, clinical diagnostics, pharmacology, and surgery. The study of the discipline "Dermatology" is preceded by the study of the following disciplines: anatomy, pathological anatomy, clinical diagnosis, internal non-communicable diseases, clinical pharmacology, operative surgery.

4. SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE "DERMATOLOGY"

4.1. Scope of the discipline "Dermatology" for full-time study

Type of educational work	Total hours	Semesters
		9
Classroom lessons (total)	**32**	**32**
Including:		
Lectures, including interactive forms	16	16
Practical exercises (PP), including interactive forms, of which	16	16
Practical training (PT)	4	4
Independent work (total)	**40**	**40**
Type of intermediate certification (test, exam)	**Test**	**Test**
Total labor intensity hours/credits	**72/2**	**72/2**

5. CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE "DERMATOLOGY"

5.1. Contents of the discipline "DERMATOLOGY" for full-time study

No.	Name	Formed competencies	Semester	Types of educational work, including independent student work and labor intensity (in hours)			
				L	PP	PT	IW

1.	**Section 1. Introductionin veterinary dermatology.** Anatomical and topographical data on the structure of skin in animals. Types of skin structure. Physiology of the skin. Principles of diagnosing skin diseases. Development of diagnostic techniques on clinic animals.	PC-2 Able to develop animal research programs and conduct Clinical animal research using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis PC-$2_{id\ -1}$Be able to conduct animal research using digital equipmentand using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, probing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-$2_{ID\ -2}$Be able to interpret and analyze special data(instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis PC-$2_{ID\ -4}$Be able to take samples of animal biological material for testinglaboratory research PC-2_{ID-5}Be able to perform analytical preparation, storage of the test materialbiological material, transportation to the laboratory PC-$2_{ID\ -6}$Be able to interpret and analyze data from laboratory methodsanimal testing to establish a diagnosis PC-$2_{ID\ -7}$Know the indications for the use of digital equipment and special(instrumental) and laboratory methods for studying animals in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-$2_{ID\ -9}$Know the technique of conducting animal research using digitalequipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with methodological directions, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC – 3 Diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-$3_{id\ -1}$Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally acceptedcriteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-$3_{ID\ -2}$Be able to use specialized information databases fordiagnostics of animal diseases PC-$3_{ID\ -3}$Be able to document the results of clinical studies of animals withusing digital technologies PC-3 $_{eid-4}$Know techniques interpretations And analysis data special(instrumental) methods of animal research PC-$3_{ID\ -5}$Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of different animalstypes and reasons causing deviations of indicators from norms PC-$3_{ID\ -6}$Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-$3_{ID\ -7}$Know the generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC – 5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of the animals, selection of the necessary drugs of a chemical and biological nature for the treatment of animals, taking into account their total pharmacological effect on the body PC-$5_{id\ -1}$Be able touse specialized information databaseswhen choosing methods of treating animals PC-$5_{ID\ -2}$Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals anddisease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period PC-$5_{ID\ -3}$Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals anddisease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies PC-$5_{ID\ -4}$Be able to administer drugs into the body of animals in various ways PC-$5_{ID\ -5}$Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for themuse in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-$5_{ID\ -8}$Know technique 7 introduction medicinal substances V organism animal enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations and cutaneous applications) methods	9	2	2	1	8

2.	**Section 2. Bacterial and fungal skin lesions.** Pyogenic skin diseases. Prevalence, classification, clinical manifestations of staphylococcal and streptococcal skin lesions. Desquamative erythroderma. Pathogenesis of furunculosis. Treatment of limited and widespread forms of pyoderma. Prevention of pustular skin diseases. Fungal skin diseases: microsporia, trichophytosis, etc. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, principles of treatment, prevention. Development of diagnostic techniques on clinic animals.	PC-2 Able to develop animal research programs and conduct clinical examination of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis PC-$2_{id\ -1}$Be able to conduct animal research using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, probing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-$2_{ID\ -2}$Be able to interpret and analyze special data (instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis PC-$2_{ID\ -4}$Be able to take samples of animal biological material for testing laboratory research PC-2_{ID-5}Be able to perform analytical preparation, storage of the test material biological material, transportation to the laboratory PC-$2_{ID\ -6}$Be able to interpret and analyze data from laboratory methods animal testing to establish a diagnosis PC-$2_{ID\ -7}$Know the indications for the use of digital equipment and special (instrumental) and laboratory methods for studying animals in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-$2_{ID\ -9}$Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with methodological directions, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC – 3 Diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-$3_{id\ -1}$Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-$3_{ID\ -2}$Be able to use specialized information databases for diagnostics of animal diseases PC-$3_{ID\ -3}$Be able to document the results of clinical studies of animals with using digital technologies PC-$3_{\ id-4}$Know techniques interpretations And analysis data special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-$3_{ID\ -5}$Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of different animals types and reasons causing deviations of indicators from norms PC-$3_{ID\ -6}$Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-$3_{ID\ -7}$Know the generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC – 5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of the animals, selection of the necessary drugs of a chemical and biological nature for the treatment of animals, taking into account their total pharmacological effect on the body PC-$5_{id\ -1}$Be able touse specialized information databases when choosing methods of treating animals PC-$5_{ID\ -2}$Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals and disease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period PC-$5_{ID\ -3}$Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals and disease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies PC-$5_{ID\ -4}$Be able to administer drugs into the body of animals in various ways PC-$5_{ID\ -5}$Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for them use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-$5_{ID\ -8}$Know technique 7 introduction medicinal substances V organism animal enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations and cutaneous applications) methods	9	4	4	1	12

3.	**Section 3. Eczema and dermatitis.** Etiology. Classification, clinical manifestations of eczema, differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment and rehabilitation. Toxicoderma. Pathogenesis of allergic dermatoses. Classification of dermatitis. Clinical manifestations of simple contact and allergic dermatitis, principles of treatment. Clinical types of toxicoderma, principles of treatment. Development of diagnostic techniques on clinic animals.	PC-2 Able to develop animal research programs and conduct Clinical animal research using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis PC-$2_{id\ -1}$Be able to conduct animal research using digital equipmentand using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, probing, catheterization, radiography. electrocardiography. echography PC-$2_{ID\ -2}$Be able to interpret and analyze special data(instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis PC-$2_{ID\ -4}$Be able to take samples of animal biological material for testinglaboratory research PC-2_{ID-5}Be able to perform analytical preparation. storage of the test materialbiological material, transportation to the laboratory PC-$2_{ID\ -6}$Be able to interpret and analyze data from laboratory methodsanimal testing to establish a diagnosis PC-$2_{ID\ -7}$Know the indications for the use of digital equipment and special(instrumental) and laboratory methods for studying animals in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-$2_{ID\ -9}$Know the technique of conducting animal research using digitalequipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with methodological directions, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC – 3 Diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data. general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-$3_{id\ -1}$Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally acceptedcriteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-$3_{ID\ -2}$Be able to use specialized information databases fordiagnostics of animal diseases PC-$3_{ID\ -3}$Be able to document the results of clinical studies of animals withusing digital technologies PC-3 $_{eid-4}$Know techniques interpretations And analysis data special(instrumental) methods of animal research PC-$3_{ID\ -5}$Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of different animalstypes and reasons causing deviations of indicators from norms PC-$3_{ID\ -6}$Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-$3_{ID\ -7}$Know the generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC – 5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of the animals, selection of the necessary drugs of a chemical and biological nature for the treatment of animals, taking into account their total pharmacological effect on the body PC-$5_{id\ -1}$Be able touse specialized information databaseswhen choosing methods of treating animals PC-$5_{ID\ -2}$Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals anddisease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period PC-$5_{ID\ -3}$Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals anddisease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies PC-$5_{ID\ -4}$Be able to administer drugs into the body of animals in various ways PC-$5_{ID\ -5}$Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for themuse in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-$5_{ID\ -8}$Know technique 7 introduction medicinal substances V organism animal enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations and cutaneous applications) methods	9	4	2	1	10

4.	**Section 4. Allergic and specific skin diseases.** Itchy dermatoses. Atopic dermatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical forms, diagnosis, treatment principles, medical examination. Urticaria: types, clinic, treatment. Dermatomyositis, discoid lupus erythematosus, pemphigus foliaceus, bullous pemphigoid.	PC-2 Able to develop animal research programs and conduct clinical examination of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis PC-$2_{id\ -1}$Be able to conduct animal research using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, probing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-$2_{ID\ -2}$Be able to interpret and analyze special data (instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis PC-$2_{ID\ -4}$Be able to take samples of animal biological material for testing laboratory research PC-$2_{ID\ -5}$Be able to perform analytical preparation, storage of the test material biological material, transportation to the laboratory PC-$2_{ID\ -6}$Be able to interpret and analyze data from laboratory methods animal testing to establish a diagnosis PC-$2_{ID\ -7}$Know the indications for the use of digital equipment and special (instrumental) and laboratory methods for studying animals in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-$2_{ID\ -9}$Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with methodological directions, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC - 3 Diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-$3_{id\ -1}$Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-$3_{ID\ -2}$Be able to use specialized information databases for diagnostics of animal diseases PC-$3_{ID\ -3}$Be able to document the results of clinical studies of animals with using digital technologies PC-3_{id-4}Know techniques interpretations And analysis data special (instrumental) methods of animal research PC-$3_{ID\ -5}$Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of different animals types and reasons causing deviations of indicators from norms PC-$3_{ID\ -6}$Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-$3_{ID\ -7}$Know the generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC – 5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of the animals, selection of the necessary drugs of a chemical and biological nature for the treatment of animals, taking into account their total pharmacological effect on the body PC-$5_{id\ -1}$Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treating animals PC-$5_{ID\ -2}$Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals and disease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period PC-$5_{ID\ -3}$Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals and disease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies PC-$5_{ID\ -4}$Be able to administer drugs into the body of animals in various ways PC-$5_{ID\ -5}$Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for them use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-$5_{ID\ -8}$Know technique 7 introduction medicinal substances V organism animal enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations and cutaneous applications) methods	9	4	2	-	2

5	**Section 5.**Skin pathology in kidney diseases, endocrine pathology. Oncopathology of the skin. Hypothyroidism, female hypoestrogenism, female hyperestrogenism, hyperadrenocorticism, diabetes mellitus. Epithelial tumors, papillomas, mesenchymal tumors, melanoma, apocrine cysts, etc. Development of diagnostic techniques on clinic animals.	PC-2 Able to develop animal research programs and conduct clinical examination of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis PC-$2_{id\ -1}$Be able to conduct animal research using digital equipmentand using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, probing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography PC-$2_{ID\ -2}$Be able to interpret and analyze special data(instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis PC-$2_{ID\ -4}$Be able to take samples of animal biological material for testinglaboratory research PC-2_{ID-5}Be able to perform analytical preparation, storage of the test materialbiological material, transportation to the laboratory PC-$2_{ID\ -6}$Be able to interpret and analyze data from laboratory methodsanimal testing to establish a diagnosis PC-$2_{ID\ -}$Know the indications for the use of digital equipment and special(instrumental) and laboratory methods for studying animals in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-$2_{ID\ -9}$Know the technique of conducting animal research using digitalequipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with methodological directions, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC – 3 Diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-$3_{id\ -1}$Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally acceptedcriteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-$3_{ID\ -2}$Be able to use specialized information databases fordiagnostics of animal diseases PC-$3_{ID\ -3}$Be able to document the results of clinical studies of animals withusing digital technologies PC-$3_{\ end-4}$Know techniques interpretations And analysis data special(instrumental) methods of animal research PC-$3_{ID\ -5}$Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of different animalstypes and reasons causing deviations of indicators from norms PC-$3_{ID\ -6}$Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species PC-$3_{ID\ -7}$Know the generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases PC – 5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of the animals, selection of the necessary drugs of a chemical and biological nature for the treatment of animals, taking into account their total pharmacological effect on the body PC-$5_{id\ -1}$Be able touse specialized information databaseswhen choosing methods of treating animals PC-$5_{ID\ -2}$Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals anddisease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period PC-$5_{ID\ -3}$Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals anddisease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies PC-$5_{ID\ -4}$Be able to administer drugs into the body of animals in various ways PC-$5_{ID\ -5}$Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for themuse in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-$5_{ID\ -8}$Know technique 7 introduction medicinal substances V organism animal enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations and cutaneous applications) methods Total of 9 semesters	9	2 16	2 12	1 4	8 40

6. LIST OF EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT FOR INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS IN THE DISCIPLINE

6.1. Guidelines for independent work

1. Novocaine therapy in veterinary medicine: a manual for students of the veterinary faculty / comp. A. A. Stekolnikov, M. D. Spynu, O. V. Kukina; Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, SPbGAVM. - St. Petersburg. : Publishing house SPbGAVM, 2008. - 59 p.
2. Dermatology: guidelines on pustular skin diseases in animals for independent work of students / compiled by: L. N. Trudova, A. G. Smolin, A. A. Stekolnikov; Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation, SPbGAVM. - St. Petersburg: Publishing house SPbGAVM, 2019. - 12 s. - URL: https://clck.ru/TFgcJ (date of access: 04/27/2024). — Access mode: for authorization. users.

6.2. Literature for independent work

1. Stekolnikov, A.A. Veterinary surgery, orthopedics and ophthalmology: a textbook for students of secondary specialized educational institutions in specialty 3104 "Veterinary medicine" / A.A. Stekolnikov, B.S. Semenov. – St. Petersburg: Quadro, 2016. - 400 p. - (Textbooks and teaching aids for students of secondary specialized educational institutions. Special literature).

2. Dermatology of small animals. - B. m.: b. i., 2015. - 48 p. - (Veterinary Focus; Issue 25, No. 2).

3. Moiseenko, L. S. Skin diseases of cats and dogs: treatment and prevention / L. S. Moiseenko. - Rostov-on-Don: Phoenix, 2016. - 189 p. - (Library of a practicing veterinarian).

7. LIST OF BASIC AND ADDITIONAL LITERATURE REQUIRED FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

a) basic literature:

1. General surgery of veterinary medicine: textbook. / E.I. Veremey [and others]; edited by A.A. Stekolnikova, E.I. Veremey; add. Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation. - St. Petersburg: KVADRO, 2012. -600 p. - (Textbooks and teaching aids for higher educational institutions). - ISBN 978-5-91258-235-6: 970-00. 200 copies
2. Shakurov, Mukhametfatih Shakurovich. Fundamentals of general veterinary surgery: textbook; add. UMO / Shakurov Mukhametfatikh Shakurovich. - St. Petersburg: Lan, 2011. - 252 p. - (Textbooks for universities. Special literature). - ISBN 978-5-8114-1204-4: 500-06. (http://e.lanbook.com/.) (date of access: 04/27/2024). — Access mode: for user authorization.
3. Workshop on private surgery/B.S. Semenov et al. 1st ed. - St. Petersburg, Lan, 2013 (date of access: 04/27/2024). — Access mode: for user authorization.

b) additional literature:

1. Workshop on general and private veterinary surgery: textbook. for university students majoring in "Veterinary Medicine" / A. V. Lebedev [etc.]; Ed. B.S. Semenov. - M.: Kolos, 2000. - 536 p.: ill. - (Textbooks and teaching aids for students of higher educational institutions). - ISBN 5- 10-003553-6: 105 rub. - 145-00. 206 copies
2. Private veterinary surgery: textbook. / B. S. Semenov [etc.]; Ed. B.S. Semenova, A.V. Lebedeva. - M.: Kolos, 1997. - 496 p.: ill. - (Textbooks and teaching aids for students of higher educational institutions). - ISBN 5-10-003218-9: 56-00; 308-00. 101 copies
3. Private veterinary surgery: textbook. for universities / B. S. Semenov [etc.]; Ed. B.S. Semenov and A.V. Lebedeva. - 2nd ed. - M.: KolosS, 2003. - 496 p.: ill. -(Textbooks and study guides for students of higher educational institutions). - ISBN 5-9532-0111-7: 308-00. 620 copies

4. Klimov, Alexey Filippovich. Anatomy of domestic animals: textbook / Klimov Alexey Filippovich, Akaevsky Anatoly Ivanovich. - 8th ed., erased. - St. Petersburg: Lan, 2011. - 1040 p. - (Textbooks for universities. Special literature). - ISBN 978-5-8114-0493-3: 1349-92. 150 copies (date of access: 04/27/2024). — Access mode: for user authorization.

8. LIST OF RESOURCES OF THE INTERNET INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK NECESSARY FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

To prepare for practical classes and perform independent work, students can use the following Internet resources:

1. https://meduniver.com – Medicalinformation site.
2. http://operabelno.ru – Main surgical portal.

Electronic librarysystems:

1. EBS "SPBGUVM"
2. EBS "Publishing house "Lan"
3. EBS "Student Consultant"
4. Legal reference system "Consultant Plus"
5. University information system "RUSSIA"
6. Full text database POLPRED.COM
7. Scientific electronic library ELIBRARY.RU
8. Russian Scientific Network
9. Electronic libraryIQlib system
10. International Science Citation Index DatabaseWeb of Science
11. Full-text interdisciplinary database for agricultural and environmental sciences ProQuest AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE DATABASE
12. Electronic books publishing houses "Prospekt Nauki" http://prospektnauki.ru/ebooks/
13. Collection "Agriculture. Veterinary" publishing house "Kvadro" http://www.iprbookshop.ru/586.html

9. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS ON MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

Methodological recommendations for students are a set of recommendations and explanations that allow the student to optimally organize the process of studying this discipline. The content of methodological recommendations, as a rule, may include:

- Tips for planning and organizing the time needed to study the discipline. Description of the sequence of student actions, or "scenario for studying the discipline."

The morning time is the most fruitful for educational work (from 8-14 o'clock), then the afternoon (from 16-19 o'clock) and the evening time (from 20-24 o'clock). The most difficult material is recommended to be studied at the beginning of each time interval after rest. After 1.5 hours of work, a break (10-15 minutes) is required; after 4 hours of work, the break should be 1 hour. Part of the scientific organization of labor is

mastering the technique of mental work. Normally, a student should devote about 10 hours a day to studying (6 hours at the university, 4 hours at home).

- Recommendations for working on lecture material When preparing for a lecture, the student is recommended to:

1) review the recordings of the previous lecture and recall previously studied material in memory;

2) It is useful to review the upcoming material of the future lecture;

3) if independent study of individual fragments of the topic of the last lecture is assigned, then it must be completed without delay;

4) prepare yourself psychologically for the lecture.

This work includes wo main stages: taking notes of lectures and subsequent work on lecture material.

Note-taking means drawing up notes, i.e. a brief written statement of the content of something (oral presentation - speech, lecture, report, etc. or a written source - document, article, book, etc.).

The method of work when taking notes on oral presentations differs significantly from the method of work when taking notes from written sources.

By taking notes from written sources, the student has the opportunity to repeatedly read the desired passage of text, reflect on it, highlight the main thoughts of the author, briefly formulate them, and then write them down. If necessary, he can also note his attitude to this point of view. While listening to a lecture, the student must put off most of the above-mentioned work for another time, trying to use every minute to record the lecture, and not to comprehend it - there is no time left for this. Therefore, when taking notes from a lecture, it is recommended to separate fields on each page for subsequent entries in addition to the notes.

After recording a lecture or taking notes, you should not leave work on the lecture material until you begin preparing for the test. It is necessary to do as early as possible the work that accompanies note-taking of written sources and which was not possible to do while recording the lecture - read your notes, deciphering individual abbreviations, analyze the text, establish logical connections between its elements, in some cases show them graphically, highlight main thoughts, note issues that require additional processing, in particular, teacher consultation.

When working on the text of a lecture, the student needs to pay special attention to the problematic questions posed by the teacher when giving the lecture, as well as to his assignments and recommendations.

For each lecture, practical lesson and laboratory work, the number, topic, list of issues covered, volume in hours and links to recommended literature are provided. For classes conducted in interactive forms, their organizational form must be indicated: computer simulation, business or role-playing game, analysis of a specific situation, etc.

- Recommendations for preparing for practical classes

Practical (seminar) classes constitute an important part of students' professional training. The main goal of conducting practical (seminar) classes is to develop analytical, creative thinking in students by acquiring practical skills. Practical classes are also conducted with the aim of deepening and consolidating the knowledge gained at lectures and in the process of independent work on regulatory documents, educational and scientific literature. When preparing for a practical lesson for students, it is necessary to study or repeat theoretical material on a given topic.

When preparing for a practical lesson, the student is recommended to adhere to the following algorithm;

1) get acquainted with the plan of the upcoming lesson;

2) study the literature sources that were recommended and familiarize yourself with the introductory notes to the relevant sections.

Methodological instructions for practical (seminar) classes in the discipline, along with the work program and schedule of the educational process, refer to methodological documents that determine the level of organization and quality of the educational process.

The content of practical (seminar) classes is recorded in the working curriculum of the disciplines in the sections "List of topics for practical (seminar) classes."

The most important component of any form of practical training is assignments. The basis of the assignment is an example, which is analyzed from the perspective of the theory developed in the lecture. As a rule, the main attention is paid to the formation of specific skills and abilities, which determines the content of students' activities - problem solving, laboratory work, clarification of the categories and concepts of science, which are a prerequisite for correct thinking and speech.

Practical (seminars)classes perform the following tasks:

- stimulate regular studying recommended literature, A Also attentive attention to the lecture course;
- secure knowledge, received V process lecture training Andindependent work on literature;
- expand the volume professionally significant knowledge, skills, abilities;
- allow you to check the correctness of previously acquired knowledge;
- instill skills of independent thinking and oral presentation;
- contributefree use of terminology;
- provide the teacher with the opportunity to systematically monitor the level of students' independent work.

Methodological instructions for practical (seminar) classes in the discipline should be focused on modern business conditions, current regulatory documents, advanced technologies, on the latest achievements of science, technology and practice, on modern ideas about certain phenomena and the reality being studied.

• Recommendations for working with literature.

Working with literature is an important stage of a student's independent work in mastering a subject, contributing not only to consolidation of knowledge, but also to broadening his horizons, mental abilities, memory, ability to think, present and confirm his hypotheses and ideas. In addition, research skills necessary for future professional activities are developed.

When starting to study literature on a topic, it is necessary to make notes, extracts, and notes. It is imperative to take notes on the works of theorists, which allow one to comprehend the theoretical basis of the study. For the rest, you can limit yourself to extracts from studied sources. All extracts and quotations must have an exact "return address" (author, title of work, year of publication, page, etc.). It is advisable to write an abbreviated name of the question to which the extract or quotation relates. In addition, it is necessary to learn how to immediately compile a card index of specialized literature and publications of sources, both proposed by the teacher and identified independently, as well as refer to bibliographic reference books, chronicles of journal articles, book chronicles, and abstract journals. In this case, publications of sources (articles, book titles, etc.) should be written on separate cards, which must be filled out in accordance with the rules of bibliographic description (surname, initials of the author, title of work. Place of publication, publisher, year of publication, number of pages, and for journals articles – journal name, year of publication, page numbers). On each card, it is advisable to record the thought of the author of the book or a fact from this book on only one specific issue. If the work, even in the same paragraph or phrase, contains further judgments or facts on another issue, then they should be written out on a separate card. Presentation

should be concise, accurate, without subjective assessments. On the back of the card you can make your own notes about this book or article, its contents, structure, what sources it was written on, etc.

• Explanations about working with test materials for the course, recommendations for completing homework.

Testing allows you to determine whether the actual behavior of the program corresponds to the expected behavior by performing a specially selected set of tests. A test is the fulfillment of certain conditions and actions necessary to verify the operation of the function being tested or its part. Each question in the discipline must be answered correctly by choosing one option.

10. EDUCATIONAL WORK

As part of the implementation of the discipline, educational work is carried out to form a modern scientific worldview and a system of basic values, the formation and development of spiritual, moral, civil and patriotic values, a system of aesthetic and ethical knowledge and values, attitudes of tolerant consciousness in society, the formation in students of the need to work as the first vital necessity, the highest value and the main way to achieve success in life, to understand the social significance of your future profession.

11. LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES USED IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

11.1. IN educational process By discipline provided usageinformation technologies:

✓ conducting practical classes using multimedia;

✓ interactive technologies (carrying out dialogues, collective discussion of various approaches to solving one or another educational and professional task);

✓ interaction with students via email;

✓ joint Job V Electronic information and educational environment SPbGUVM: https://spbguvm.ru/academy/eios

11.2. Software

List of licensed and freely distributed software, including domestically produced ones

No.	Name of technical and computer training aids recommended by sections and topics of the program	License
1	MS PowerPoint	67580828
2	LibreOffice	free software
3	OS Alt Education 8	AAO.0022.00
4	ABIS "MARK-SQL"	02102014155
5	MS Windows 10	67580828
6	System ConsultantPlus	503/KL
7	Android OS	free software

12. MATERIAL AND TECHNICALBASE REQUIRED FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN THE DISCIPLINE

Name of discipline (module), practic according to educational plan	Name of special premises and premises for independent work	Equipping special rooms and rooms for independent work
Dermatology	101 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Classroom for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing control and intermediate certification	*Specialized furniture:* desks, chairs, blackboard, visual aids and educational materials: posters bydermatology
	104 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Classroom for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, consultations current control and intermediate certification	*Specialized furniture:* desks, chairs, blackboard. *Technical facilities training:*multimedia projector, screen, laptop. *Visual aids and educational materials:* posters by dermatology
	105 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Classroom for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, ongoing control and intermediate certification	*Specialized furniture:* desks, chairs, blackboard. Visual *benefits and educational materials:* posters by dermatology
	122 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Classroom for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, consultations current control and intermediate certification	*Specializ furniture:* desks, chairs, blackboard. Visual *benefits and educational materials:* post by dermatology.
	124 (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Classroom for conducting seminar-type classes, group and individual consultations, consultations current control and intermediate certification	*Specialized furniture:* desks, chairs, blackboard. Visual *benefits and educational materials:* posters by dermatology
	206 Big reading hall (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Room for independent work	*Specialized furniture*: tables, chairs *Technical training aids:* computers with an Internet connection and access to electronic information and educational environment
	214 Small reading room (196084, St. Petersburg, Chernigovskaya str., building 5) Room for independent work	*Specialized furniture:* tables, chairs *Technical training aids:* computers with an Internet connection and access to electronic information

Developers:
Head of the Department of General, Private and Operative surgery A.Yu Nechaev
Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Docent

Annex 1

Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution
of higher education
"Saint Petersburg State University of Veterinary Medicine"

Department of General, Private and Operative surgery

FUND OF ASSESMENT TOOLS
for the discipline
"DERMATOLOGY "

Level of higher education
SPECIALIST COURSE

Specialty 36.05.01 Veterinary medicine
Full-time education.

Education starts in 2024.

Saint Petersburg
2024

1. PASSPORTASSESSMENT FUND

Table 1

No.	Formed competencies	Controlled sections (topics) disciplines	Evaluation tool
1.	PC-2 Able to develop animal research programs and conduct clinical studies of animals With using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis PC-2_{id-1}Be able to produceanimal research using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography	**Section 1. Introduction to veterinary dermatology.** Anatomical and topographical data on the structure of skin in animals. Types of skin structure. Physiology of the skin. Principlesdiagnosis of skin diseases.	Colloquium, tests
2.	PC-2_{ID-2}Be able to implementinterpretation and analysis of special data (instrumental)animal research methods for diagnosis verification PC-2 cid -4 Be able to take away samplesbiological material of animals for laboratory research PC-2 ID-5 Be able to fulfillanalytical preparation, storage biological material under study, transportation to the laboratory PC-2_{ID-6}Be able to implementinterpretation and analysis of data from laboratory animal research methods to establish a diagnosis PC-2_{ID-7}Know the indications forthe use of digital equipment and special (instrumental) and laboratory methods for studying animals in accordance with methodological instructions, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals	**Section 2. Bacterial and fungal defeats skin.** Pyogenicskin diseases. Prevalence, classification, clinical manifestations of staphylococcal and streptococcal skin lesions. Desquamative erythroderma. Pathogenesis of furunculosis. Treatment of limited and widespread forms of pyoderma. Prevention of pustular skin diseases. Fungal skin diseases: microsporia, trichophytosis, etc. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, principles of treatment, prevention.	Tests
3.	PC-2_{ID-9}Know the techniqueresearch animals With using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules of diagnosis, prevention and treatment animals	**Section 3. Eczema and dermatitis.** Etiology. Classification, clinical manifestations of eczema, differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment and rehabilitation. Toxicoderma. Pathogenesis of allergic dermatoses. Classification of dermatitis. Clinical manifestations simple contact and allergic dermatitis,	Tests
	PC – 3 Diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data,	principles of treatment.	

4.	general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods PC-3_{id-1}Be able to stagediagnosis in accordance with generally accepted Criteria And classifications, lists of animal diseases PC-3 eid -2 Be able to usespecialized information databases for diagnosing animal diseases PC-3_{ID-3}Be able to format resultsclinical research of animals using digital technologies PC-3_{ID-4}Know interpretation techniquesAnd analysis data special(instrumental) methods animal research PC-3_{ID-5}Know the norms of indicatorsthe state of biological material of animals of different species and the reasons causing deviations of indicators from the norms PC-3_{ID-6}Know the etiology and pathogenesisanimal diseases of various species PC-3_{ID-7}Know the generally accepted criteria andclassifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases	Clinical types of toxicoderma, principles of treatment. **Section 4. Allergic and specific** **Diseases skin**. Itchy dermatoses. Atopic dermatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical forms, diagnosis, treatment principles, medical examination. Urticaria: types, clinic, treatment. Dermatomyositis, discoid lupus erythematosus, pemphigus foliaceus, bullous pemphigoid.	Tests
5.	PC – 5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis And individual characteristics of animals, selection of necessary drugs of a chemical and biological nature or the treatment of animals, taking into account their total pharmacological effects on the body PC-5 eid -1 Be able to usespecialized information databases when choosing methods of treating animals PC-5_{ID-2}Be able to count quantitiesmedicines for the treatment of animals and the prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period PC-5_{ID-3}Be able to count quantitiesmedicines for treating animals and disease prevention with the preparationrecipes for a certain period, including using digital technologies PC-5_{ID-4}Be able to administer medicationsdrugs V organism animals different ways PC-5_{eid-5} Know the methodsdrug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals PC-5_{ID-8}Know the injection techniquemedicinal substances into the animal's body by enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations and skin applications) methods	**Section 5. Skin pathology in kidney diseases, endocrine pathology. Oncopathology of the skin.** Hypothyroidism, hypoestrogenism in bitches, hyperestrogenism in bitches, hyperadrenocorticism, diabetes mellitus. Epithelial tumors, papillomas, mesenchymal tumors, melanoma, apocrine cysts, etc.	Tests

Exemplarylist of assessment tools

table 2

No.	Name evaluativ efacilities	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Performance assessment funds in the fund
1.	Colloquium	A means of monitoring the assimilation of educational material of a topic, section or sections of a discipline, organized as an educational one lesson in the form of an interview between a teacher and trainees	Questions on topics/sections of the discipline
2.	Test	Systemstandardized tasks, allowing you to automate the procedure measuring the level of knowledge and skills of the student	Test task fund
3.	Test	A tool for testing the ability to apply acquired knowledge to solve problems of a certain type on a topic or section	Set of control tasks for options

2. INDICATORS AND CRITERIA FOR ASSESSING COMPETENCIES AT VARIOUS STAGES OF THEIR FORMATION, DESCRIPTION OF ASSESSMENT SCALES

Table 3

Planned resultsmastering competence	Mastery level				Evaluation tool
	unsatisfactory	satisfactorily	Fine	Great	
PC-2 Able to develop animal research programs and conduct clinical studies of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis					
PC-2 ID-1 Be able to produce study animals With with help digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography	When deciding standard tasks Not demonstrated the main skills, took place rude errors	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed tasks, but not in in full	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, all solved main tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed assignments in full volume, but some with shortcomings	Demonstrated all major skills, all solved main tasks with separate insignificant shortcomings, all completed assignments in full volume	Colloquiu mtests Test
PC-2 ID-2 Be able to implement data interpretation and analysis special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis	When deciding standard tasks Not demonstrated vans basic skills, took place rude errors	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed tasks, but not in in full	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, all solved main tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed assignments in full volume, but some with flaws	Demonstrated all major skills, all solved main tasks with separate insignificant shortcomings, all completed assignments in full volume	**Colloquium, test** tests

PC-2ID-4Know how to take samples biological material animals For carrying out laboratory research	When deciding standard tasks Not demonstrated vans basic skills, took place rude errors	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed tasks, but not in in full	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, all solved main tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed assignments in full volume, but some with shortcomings	Demonstrated all major skills, all solved main tasks with separate insignificant shortcomings, all completed assignments in full volume	**Colloquium, test** tests
PC-2 ID-5 Be able to fulfill analytical preparation, storage subject biological material, transportationto the laboratory	When deciding standard no tasks demonstrated -vans basic skills, took place rude errors	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed tasks, but not in in full	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, all solved main tasks with not rude mistakes, all completed assignments in full volume, but some with shortcomings	Demonstrated all major skills, all solved main tasks with separate insignificant shortcomings, all completed assignments in full volume	**Colloquium, test** tests
PC-2ID-6Be able to implementinterpretation and analysis of laboratory data methods animal testing to establish a diagnosis	When solving standard problems basic skills have not been demonstrated, there were serious mistakes	Demonstratedbasic skills, solved typical problems with minor errors, completed all tasks, but not in full	All basic skills have been demonstrated, all basic tasks with minor errors have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full, but some with shortcomings	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, all main tasks with some minor shortcomings have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full	**Colloquium, test** tests

PC-$2_{ID\ -7}$Know the indications foruse digital equipment and special (instrumental) And laboratory methods animal research in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules diagnosticsprevention and treatmentanimals	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, had the place is rudeerrors	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, several minor mistakes were made	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, without errors.	**Colloquium, test** Tests
PC-$2_{ID\ -9}$Know the techniquecarrying out research animals using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with methodological instructions, instructions, rules diagnostics, prevention and treatment of animals	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, there were serious errors	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, a lot is allowed minor mistakes	Level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the program preparation, several serious mistakes were made	Level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the program preparation, no errors	**Colloquium, test** tests

PC – 3 Diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods					
PC-3$_{id\ -1}$Be able to implementstaging diagnosis V in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases	When solving standard problems, basic skills were not demonstrated, gross errors occurred	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical problems with minor errors, completed all tasks, but not in full	All basic skills have been demonstrated, all basic tasks with minor errors have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full, but some with shortcomings	All basic skills have been demonstrated, all main tasks have been solved with some minor shortcomings, all tasks have been completed in full	**Colloquium, test** tests
PC-3 $_{eid\ -2}$ Be able to usespecialized information databases for diagnostics diseases animals	When solving standard problems, basic skills were not demonstrated, gross errors occurred	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical problems with minor errors, completed all tasks, but not in in full	All basic skills have been demonstrated, all basic tasks with minor errors have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full. volume, but some with shortcomings	All basic skills have been demonstrated, all main tasks have been solved with some minor shortcomings, all tasks have been completed in full	**Colloquium, test** tests
PC-3$_{ID\ -3}$Be able to draw upresults clinical animal research using digital technologies	When solving standard problems it is not demonstrated by vans basic skills there were serious mistakes	There is a minimum set of skills to solve standard problems with some shortcomings	Demonstrated basic skills in solving standard problems with some shortcomings	Demonstrated skills in solving non-standard problems without errors and omissions	**Colloquium, test** tests

PC-3ID -4Know the techniquesinterpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) animal research methods	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, had the place is rude errors	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	The level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program is allowed Some minor mistakes	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, without errors.	**Colloquium, test** tests
PC-3ID -5Know the norms of indicatorsstate biological material of animals of different species and the reasons causing deviations from the norms	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, had the place is rude errors	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	Level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program, several minor errors were made errors	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, without errors.	Tests **Colloquium, test**
PC-3 eid -6 Know etiology Andpathogenesis diseases animals various types	Knowledge level below the minimum requirements, had the place is rude errors	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	Level of knowledge in in a volume corresponding to the training program, is allowed some minor mistakes	Level of knowledge in volume corresponding to the training program, without errors.	**Colloquium, test test**
PC-3ID -7Know the generally acceptedcriteria and classifications of diseases animals, approved lists of animal diseases	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, had the place is rude errors	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	The level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program is allowed Some minor mistakes	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, without errors.	**Colloquium, test** tests

PC – 5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of the animals, selection of the necessary drugs of a chemical and biological nature for the treatment of animals, taking into account their total pharmacological effect on the body					
PC-5 $_{eid\ -1}$ Be able to usespecialized information databases for choice ways treatment animals	When solving standard problems basic skills have not been demonstrated, there were serious mistakes	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical problems with minor errors, completed all tasks, but not in full	All basic skills have been demonstrated, all basic tasks with minor errors have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full, but some with flaws	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, all main tasks with some minor shortcomings have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full	**Colloquium, test** tests
PC-5$_{ID\ -2}$Be able to countnumber of medications for treatment animals And disease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period	When solving standard problems basic skills have not been demonstrated, there were serious mistakes	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical problems with minor errors, completed all tasks, but not in full	All basic skills have been demonstrated, all basic tasks with minor errors have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full, but some with shortcomings	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, all main tasks with some minor shortcomings have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full	**Colloquium, test** tests

PC-5ID -3Be able to countnumber of medications for treatment animals And disease prevention with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies	When solving standard problems basic skills have not been demonstrated, there were serious mistakes	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical problems with minor errors, completed all tasks, but not in full	All basic skills have been demonstrated, all basic tasks with minor errors have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full, but some with shortcomings	All the main ones are demonstrated skills, all main tasks with some minor shortcomings have been solved, all tasks have been completed in full	**Colloquium, test** tests
PC-5ID -4Know how to typedrugs into the body of animals in various ways	When solving standard problems, basic skills were not demonstrated, gross errors occurred	Demonstrated basic skills, solved typical problems with non-rough errors, all tasks completed, but not in full	All basic skills have been demonstrated, all basic problems have been solved with non-rough errors, all tasks were completed in full, but some with shortcomings	All basic skills have been demonstrated, all basic tasks have been solved with individual minor shortcomings, all tasks were completed in full	**Colloquium, test** tests
PC-5ID -5Know the methodsmedicinal treatment sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with methodological instructions, instructions, guidelines, rules diagnostics prevention and treatment animals	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, had the place is rude errors	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, several minor mistakes were made	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, without errors.	**Colloquium, test** tests

PC-5ID -8Know the injection techniquemedicinal substances into the body animal enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injections, inhalations and skin applications) methods	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements, had the place is rude errors	Minimum acceptable level of knowledge, many minor mistakes were made	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, several minor mistakes were made	The level of knowledge corresponds to the training program, without errors.	**Colloquium, test** tests

3. SCROLLCONTROL TASKS AND OTHER MATERIALS, KNOWLEDGE, ABILITIES, SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE REQUIRED FOR ASSESSMENT

ACTIVITIES

4.1 Typical tasks for ongoing monitoring of progress

3.1.1. Questions for the colloquium

Competency assessment questions:

PC-2 Able to develop animal research programs and conduct clinical studies of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis of

PC-2 id -1Bc able to produce study animals with help digitalequipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, probing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography

1. Structure of the epidermis: functional-histological characteristics.
2. Skin as part of the immune system.
3. Blood supply to the skin.

PC-2 id -2 Be able to implement interpretation And analysis data special(instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis

4. Toxicoderma: concept, clinical manifestations depending on severity.
5. The structure of the dermis.
6. Replacement function of the skin

PC-2ID -4 Be able to take samples of animal biological material for laboratory research

PC-2 ID-5 Be able to fulfill analytical preparation, storage subjectbiological material, transportation to the laboratory

7. Thermoregulatory function of the skin
8. 8. Secretory and excretory functions of the skin.
9. Laboratory diagnosis of fungal skin diseases

PC-2ID -6 Be able to interpret and analyze data from laboratory animal research methods to establish a diagnosis

10. The structure of the epidermis: functional and histological characteristics of the layers.
11. Thermoregulatory function of the skin

PC-2ID -7 Know the indications for the use of digital equipment and special (instrumental) and laboratory methods for studying animals in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals

12. Secretory and excretory functions of the skin.
13. Mixed skin diseases and environmental diseases.

PC-2ID -9 Know thc technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals 14. Disorders associated with pigmentation.

15. Disturbances in the process of keratinization.

PC – 3 Diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods

PC-3ID -1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases

16. Ideopathic skin diseases
17. Anatomical and topographicaldata on the structure of the skin in various animal species.

PC-3ID -2 Be able to use specialized information databases for diagnosing animal diseases

18. Specific features of the structureskin.

PC-3eid -3 Be able to document the results of clinical studies of animals withusing digital technologies

19. Physiology of thc skin.

PC-3 ID -4 Know techniques interpretations Andanalysis data special (instrumental) methods of animal research
20 Principles of diagnosing skin diseases.
PC-3ID -5 Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and the reasons that cause deviations of indicators from the norms
21. Laboratory diagnosis of bacterial skin infections
PC-3ID -6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species
22. Clinical examination of sick animals
PC-3id -7 Know generally accepted criteria And classifications diseases animals,approved lists of animal diseases
23. Medical history questions for skin diseases
PC – 5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of the animals, selection of the necessary drugs of a chemical and biological nature for the treatment of animals, taking into account their total pharmacological effect on the body
PC-5ID -1 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treating animals
24. Laboratory diagnostics for oncological diseases
PC-5ID -2 Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals and preventing diseases with drawing up prescriptions for a certain period
25. Rules for taking samples from the skin for laboratory research
PC-5ID -3 Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals and preventing diseases with drawing up prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies
26. Basic classification of skin diseases
PC-5ID -4 Be able to administer drugs into the body of animals in various ways
27. What forms and groups of medicinal substances are used on the skin?
PC-5ID -5 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals
28. Biopsy and for what purpose is it performed?
PC-5ID -8 Know the technique of introducing medicinal substances into the animal's body by enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injection, inhalation and cutaneous applications) methods
29. Types of skin lesions
30. Localization of affected areas
31. Shape of skin lesions
32. Methods of administering drugs for skin lesions

3.1.2. Tests

[40 test items for each competency]

PC- 2 Capable develop programs research animals Andconducting a clinical study of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis of
PC-2id -1 Be able to produce study animals with help digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, including endoscopy, sensing, catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography

1. Which primary morphological elements of a skin rash are not classified as?
a) spot
b) tuberclec) node
d) bubble

2. What effect does hemotherapy have on skin diseases? a) warming
b) anti inflammatoryc) disinfectant
d) immunomodulatory
3. Give the correct answer.
a.At what stage of eczema is tissue therapy used? a) acute
b) chronic
c) purulent
3. What skin complications does antibiotic therapy cause?
a)anaphylactic shock
b) vitiligo
c) alopecia
d) diabetes mellitus
PC-2 eid -2 Be able to implement interpretation and analysis data special (instrumental) methods for studying animals to verify the diagnosis
4. What is affected during the formation of folliculitis? a) hair follicle
b) sebaceous gland
c) subcutaneous tissue
5. What predisposing factors influence the development of pyoderma?
6. a) obesity
b)immunodeficiency
c) skin damage
d)diabetes mellitus e) all of the above
7. Which diseases can be attributed to staphyloderma?
a) folliculitis
b) lichen simplex
c) boil
8. Which of the lesions of long hair can be classified as pustular?
a) sycosis
b) hidradenitis
c) carbuncle
9. What processes contribute to the development of deep chronic recurrent pyoderma?
a) diabetes b) obesity
c) pneumonia
d) treatment with prednisolone
10. What activities include the prevention of fungal skin diseases?
a) identification of sources of infection, their isolation and disinfection of the premises
b) veterinary supervision of animals
c) contact examination d) all of the above
PC-2ID -4 Be able to take samples of animal biological material for laboratory research
11. What signs are characteristic of diabetes mellitus?
a) severe itching
b) redness c) blisters
d) ulcers
12. Which of the following diseases causes hair loss?
a) hypothyroidism
b) hyperthyroidism
c) pneumonia
13. In what clinical forms does eczema occur?
a) erythema
b) papule
c) vesicle
d) ulcer
d) all of the above

14. What is used for local treatment of fungal dermatitis? a) solution of borax (10%-20%) in glycerin
b) prednisolone ointment
c) ointments: bonaftone, oxolinic, tebrofenov
d) tetracycline ointment 0.1%
e) mycosalon ointment
PC-2 ID-5 Be able to fulfill analytical preparation, storage subject biological material, transportation to the laboratory

15. What is not typical for allergic contact dermatitis?
a) erythema
b)get wet
c) erosion
d) bubblesd) pustules
16. What factors cause photodermatitis?
a) ultraviolet radiation (including sunlight) b) white color of the animal
c) administration of vaccines or serums
d) administration of tetracycline antibioticsd
e) all of the above
17. What laboratory tests for skin itching are not prescribed to clarify the diagnosis?
a) blood glucose
b) biochemical blood test
c)feces on worm eggs
d) cerebrospinal fluid
18. What ointments are used for local treatment of limited neurodermatitis?
a) glucocorticoids
b) acaricidal substances
c) antibiotics
d) antifungal drugs e) cytostatics
19. Which of the following diseases is not a malignant tumor?
a) basal cell carcinoma
b) pigmented nevus
c)squamous cell carcinoma) melanoma
e) sarcoma
20. Which of the following diseases are hereditary skin diseases?
a) ichthyosis
b) lipoma
c) calcification
PC-2ID -6 Be able to interpret and analyze data from laboratory animal research methods to establish a diagnosis
21. Hyperergic reactions associated with cellular antibodies have the following manifestations:
A) bullous
b) exfoliative
V) hemorrhagic
G) eczematous
d) All listed

22. Hyperkeratosis is a thickening
1) epidermis
2) basal layer
3) stratum spinosum
4) granular layer
5) stratum corneum

23. What substance is contained in the skin under the influence of ultraviolet radiation that turns into:
a) vitamin A
b) Vit PP
c) Vit D
d) Vit C
24. What morphological element is characteristic of urticaria?
a) blister
b) blister
c) tubercle
d) pustule
25. In what areas of the body is Sycosis predominantly localized?
a) stomach
b) mane
V) back
d) head
26. What is the surface layer of skin called?
a) horny
b) basal
c) spiny
d) granular
27. What are the potential dangers of urticaria?
a) itching
b) burning
c)asphyxia
d) cardiac arrest
28. What methods are used for early diagnosis of microsporia?
a) Wood's lamp
b) Sollux lamp
c)Ultrasound
d) bacterial cultures
29. Which drugs are used to treat patients with eczema?
a) antihistamines
b) iodine preparations
c)sulfon mides
d)vitamins
30. Which of the following diseases causes itchy skin?
a) diabetes
b)helminthiasis
c) hepatitis
d) that's right

PC-2ID -7 Know the indications for the use of digital equipment and special (instrumental) and laboratory methods for studying animals in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals

31. In which layer of the epidermis is the pigment melanin formed?
a) grainy
b) basal
c) horny
d) spiny
32. As a result of what process is a papule formed?
a. exudation
b. proliferation

c. Alterations
d. granulation
33. What primary element in pemphigus vulgaris occurs in the layers of the epidermis?
a granular
b. horny
V. spinous d. basal
d. brilliant
34. Whichprimary morphological elements characteristic of bullous dermatoses?
A. Stain
b. Tubercle
c. Papula town Bubble village Pustula
35. Which drugs, applied For treatment scleroderma?
A. Penicillin
b. Erythromycin
V. nicotinic acid
Bioquinol
d. Lidaza
PC-2ID -9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals
36. What antibiotics are used in the treatment of candidiasis?
a. Nystatin
b. Levorin
V. Levomycetin
g. metronidazole
37. Where are lesions of superficial skin candidiasis most often localized?
a.
Skin folds
b. Corners of the mouth
V. Vulva
g. Claw roller
38. What is the nature of the glow of hair affected by microsporia when using a Wood's lamp?
A. blue
b. red
V. Green
g. purple
39. What pathological material should be used for microscopic diagnosis of claw mycosis?
A. claw scales
b. scraps of the stratum corneum along the edge of the cracks. hair
d. scales of the epithelium of the claw bed
40. Which of the listed pathogens cause pustular skin diseases?
a. Streptococcib. Proteus
V. Escherichia coli
c. Staphylococcus
d. Tuberculosis bacillus

PC – 3 Diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods
PC-3 id -1 Be able to realize staging diagnosis V compliance Withgenerally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases

1. Which stages of boil development are correct?

1. ulcer
2. purulent-necrotic inflammation of the pilosebaceous follicle and its surrounding tissue
3. purulent-necrotic inflammation of the pilosebaceous follicle, surrounding tissue and subcutaneous tissue
4. erythema

2. Which stages of development of staphylococcal sycosis are correct?
1. infiltration
2. osteofolliculitis
3. peels
4. hair loss
5. all listed

3.Where is the boil most often localized?
1. neck area
2. oral mucosa
3. back area
4. anus and tail root

4. What diseases are characterized by the development of eczema?
1. Hyperthyroidism
2. Chronic pyelonephritis
3. Myocarditis
4. Chronic hepatitis

5. What endogenous factors contribute to the occurrence of pyodermatitis?
1. Hypovitaminosis
2. Presence of foci of chronic infection
3. Hyperkeratosis
4. Decompensated diabetes
5. Chronic pyelonephritis

6. In what layers of skin located ecthyma?
1. epidermis
2. subcutaneous fat
3. epidermis-dermis
4. dermis

7. What are the main clinical forms of staphylococcal skin lesions found in animals?
1. Folliculitis
2. Parasitic sycosis
3. Furuncle
4. Carbuncle

8 What treatment methods are most effective in the summer for parasitic dermatoses of sheep?
1. bathing sheep in baths with acaricides
2. spraying them with acaricides
3. dust therapy
4. oral administration of acaricides

9. What forms of the drug are preferable for the treatment of parasitic dermatosis in horses?
1. injections
2. pastes
3. boluses
4. pills

10. What forms of treatment of small domestic animals against parasitic dermatoses are used?

1. drops on the withers
2. bathing
3. aerosol
4. pills

PC-3ID -2 Be able to use specialized information databases for diagnosing animal diseases

11. What groups are the morphological elements of skin rash classified into?
1) Primary, secondary; primary cavity, primary cavityless
2) primary cavity, primary cavityless; secondary cavity, secondary cavityless
3) Primary, secondary; secondary cavity, secondary cavityless
12. Which definition of the term "stain" is correct?
1) this is a clearly limited area of inflammatory lesion on the skin
2) characterized by a change in the color of the lesion on the skin
3) this is a clearly limited area of non-inflammatory skin lesion
13. What is an inflammatory spot?
1) these are spots resulting from traumatic damage to the skin 2) this is a vegetative-vascular reaction
3) this is the result of the expansion of surface blood vessels and an increase in their permeability
14. What is the term for small spots?
1) erythema
2) ecchymoses
3) roseola
4) visicle
15. TOWhat cavitary morphological skin rashes are classified as?
1) nodule, vesicle, vesicle, pustule/pustule
2) blister, vesicle, bladder, pustule/pustule
3) bubble,blister, pustule/pustule

PK-3ID -3 Be able to document the results of clinical studies of animals using digital technologies

16. What type of acellular morphological skin rashes are classified as?
1) spot, nodule, knot, bump, blister
2) spot, nodule, knot, tubercle
3) spot, nodule, node, blister, pustule
4)) spot, nodule, papule
17. What is the correct definition of the term "nodule"?
1) cavityless level dermoepidermal education, protruding above skin,densely elastic or soft consistency; leaves no traces during reverse development
2) cavitary level dermoepidermal education, protruding above skin, densely elastic or soft consistency; leaves no traces during reverse development
3) cavityless level dermoepidermal education, protruding above skin,densely elastic or soft consistency; leaves traces during reverse development
18. What is the correct definition of the term "tubercle"?
1) this is a secondary morphological element of skin rashes
2) infiltrative development cavityless V education, conditional dermisgranulomatous proliferation

3) infiltrative cavity formation caused by the development of granulomatous proliferation in the dermis

19. What is the correct definition of the term "blister"?

1) a cavitary element of an acute inflammatory nature, develops as a result of swelling of the papillary layer of the dermis, increased dilatation and vascular permeability

2) a cavitary element of an acute inflammatory nature, develops due to swelling of the papillary dermis, increased dilatation and vascular permeability

3) a cavityless element of a non-inflammatory nature, develops as a result of swelling of the papillary dermis, increased dilatation and vascular permeability

4) a cavity element of a non-inflammatory nature, develops as a result of swelling of the papillary layer of the dermis, increased dilatation and vascular permeability

20. What is the correct definition of the term "pustule"?

1) it is a cavity filled with serous fluid

2) it is a cavityless element of skin rashes

3) this is a cavity element filled with purulent contents

4) rejection parakeratic cells horny layer epidermis, soaked exudate

PC-3 id -4 Know the techniques interpretations and analysis data special (instrumental) methods of animal research

21. What defect of the skin/mucous membrane/lip border within the epidermis/epithelium and dermis/connective tissue layer of the mucosa that heals with a permanent mark?

1) erosion
2) ulcer
3) crack
4) growing season

22. What develops with hypothyroidism?

1) generalized myxedema
2) nodular myxedema
3) pretibial myxedema
4) all of the above
5) none of the above

23. The cause of dermatoses developing in diabetes mellitus is

1) decreased protective function of the skin
2) metabolic disease
3) microangiopathy
4) allergic reactions
5) all of the above

24. What are released during atopic dermatitis?

1) seasonal stages
2) two stages depending on the activity of the process
3) three stages of age evolutionary dynamics
4) four stages depending on complications
5) staging is not detected

25. Which of the causes of toxic effects of medications on skin diseases?

1) overdose
2) functional liver failure

3) functional kidney failure
4) functional thyroid deficiency
PC-3ID -5 Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and the reasons that cause deviations of indicators from the norms

26. Who are obligate skin irritants?
1) concentrated solutions of mineral acids and alkalis
2) gaseous and vaporous substances (hydrogen sulfide, etc.)
3) chemical warfare agents with blister action
4) concentrated solutions of salts of heavy and alkali metals
5) all listed
27. What is the condition for the development of dermatosis from exposure to photodynamic substances?
1) skin damage (microtrauma)
2) eating buckwheat hay
3) sunnyirradiation
4) all of the above
28. What is not typical for photodermatitis?
1) occurrence several hours after simultaneous contact with a photodynamic substance and solar irradiation
2) occurrence several days after contact with a photodynamic substance and simultaneous solar irradiation
3) burning, photophobia
4) hyperemia, edema, blisters on the skin
5) conjunctivitis, rhinitis, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tract
29. What is not typical for simple contact dermatitis?
1) clear boundaries
2) localization in places of contact with the irritant
3) blisters
4) hyperemia
5) burning sensation
30. What skin lesions cannot develop in animals with diabetes?
1) necrobiosis lipoidica
2) xanthoma
3) granuloma annulare
4) diabetic dermopathy
5) poikiloderma
PC-3ID -5 Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and the reasons that cause deviations of indicators from the norms

31. What is it advisable to use for external treatment of the main focus of mycotic eczema during weeping and vesiculation?
1) nitrofungin
2) resorcinol lotion 1%, zinc sulfate solution 0.25%
3) levomikol
4) celestoderm
32. Which of the following factors does not play a role in the pathogenesis of atopic dermatitis?
1) blockade of b-alrenergic receptors, membrane-destructive processes
2) allergies to microbial antigens

3) allergies to food
4) congenital defect C3 complement inhibitor
5) immunodeficiency
33. Which of the following does not occur during long-term use of external hormonal therapy in a patient with atopic dermatitis?
1) complete recovery; most effective, does not cause complications
2) suppression of glucocorticoid function of the adrenal cortex
3) skin atrophy
4) hypertrichosis
5) infection of skin lesions
34. What is not typical for granuloma annulare?
1) lack of subjective sensations
2) the rashes are arranged in a ring shape
3) disappears spontaneously
4) connection with chronic infectious foci
5) leaves scars
35. What is characteristic of the evolution of the clinical picture of atopic dermatitis?
1) duration of the disease
2) the severity of the process
3) age-related evolutionary dynamics
4) hereditary burden
5) associated metabolic defects

PC-3ID -6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species

36. What is uncharacteristic of progressive idiopathic skin atrophy?
1) emergenceonly in geriatric age in animals
2) startedlesions from the distal extremities
3) initial hyperemia with testy infiltrate and edema
4) subsequent blanching with a lilac or pearlescent tint, fine-plate peeling, wrinkling, thinning
5) reduction of fat and sweating, hair loss
37. Which of the following diseases accompanies itchy skin?
1) diabetes
2) uremia
3) lymphogranulomatosis
4) cirrhosis of the liver
5) all of the above
38. Which of the following is not found in muscle damage due to dermatomyositis?
1) muscle atrophy
2) fibrous myositis
3) fibrous contractures
4) calcification

PC-3ID -7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases

39. What precedes the development of the full picture of systemic scleroderma?
1) loss of appetite and weight loss
2) general weakness and fatigue with usual physical activity
3) periodic pain in large and small joints and nagging muscle pain at night
4) all of the above
5) none of the above

40. Which of the following substances are the most common substances with a sensitizing effect?

1) heavy metal salts
2) organophosphorus and organochlorine pesticides and insecticides
3) medicines
4) all listed

PC – 5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of the animals, selection of the necessary drugs of a chemical and biological nature for the treatment of animals, taking into account their total pharmacological effect on the body

PC-51D -1 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treating animals

1. What is not characterized by a burn caused by concentrated alkali?

1) dry scab
2) soft scab
3) fuzzy boundaries
4) gradual spread of necrosis in depth and along the periphery
5) loose scab

2. What is not characterized by oxycoderma?

1) violent inflammatory reaction of the skin
2) high prevalence, up to erythroderma
3) violation of general condition
4) rapid regression after eliminating contact with the allergen
5) all of the above

3. What is formed after the opening of a vesicle in eczema?

1) erosion
2) serous well
3) serous crust
4) flake
5) scar

4. What is the main mechanism for the development of toxicoderma?

1) toxic reaction
2) allergic reaction
3) idiosyncrasy
4) atopy

5. When does the content of peripheral blood eosinophils increase in people with intense itching?

1) atopic dermatitis
2) lymphoma
3) leukemia
4) helminthic infestation
5) allergic dermatitis

6. What are the signs of the activity of the scleroderma process?

1) increasing the size of the lesion
2) increase in focal density
3) appearance of a purple halo around the plaque
4) increasing atrophy
5) that's right

7. What characterizes the staged classification of T-cell lymphomas of the skin?

1) limited plaques (<10% of skin surface)
2) widespread (>10% of skin surface)
3) tumors on the skin
4) erythroderma
5) all of the above

PC-5ID -2 Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for the treatment of animals and the prevention of diseases with the preparation of prescriptions for a certain period

8. What is not typical for the keratoacanthoma clinic?
1) "pseudoulcer"
2) spontaneous involution
3) transformation into basal cell carcinoma
4) localization on open skin areas
5) dense elastic consistency

9. What is preferable to limit ourselves to the very early stages of T-lymphoma of the skin with slow progression?
1) limit yourself to local treatment
2) carry out regular chemotherapy
3) prescribe interleukin-2
4) perform leukapheresis
5) conduct extracorporeal photochemotherapy

10 What not prescribed for streptococcal impetigo?
1) aniline dye solutions
2) ointments with steroid hormones
3) opening conflict
4) pastes with antibiotics
5) antibiotic ointments

11. What is not used to treat demodicosis?
1) anti-inflammatory drugs
2) hormonal ointments and creams
3) antiparasitic agents
4) hyposensitizing agents
5) treatment of underlying diseases

12. What is purulent inflammation of the apocrine sweat glands?
1) furuncle
2) sycosis
3) hidradenitis
4) pseudofurunculosis

13. What are the clinical manifestations of skin diseases caused by staphylococci?
1) botryomycomoma
2) folliculitis
3) sycosis
4) furuncle
5) carbuncle
6) ecthyma
7) vesiculopustulosis

14. When is the prescription of antibiotics considered mandatory?
1) pyoderma accompanied by fever
2) recurrent, complicated pyoderma
3) when the boil is localized on the head

4) ulcerative-vegetative pyoderma
5) pyogranuloma
15. What is characteristic of the course of sycosis?
1) sluggish flow
2) acute course
3) development of atrophy
4) presence of nodes
5) ostiofolliculitis
6) ulcers with undermined edges
16. What are the routes of penetration of various substances and microorganisms through the skin?
1) intercellular
2) transcellular
3) through sweatglands
4) through the sebaceous glands
5) through hair follicles
6) all of the above are true
17. What should be used for external treatment of pyoderma besides the above?
1) disinfection of skin in the outbreak
2) disinfection of the skin around the outbreak
3) shaving hair
4) removing crusts

PC-51D -3 Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals and preventing diseases with drawing up prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies

18. Which of the following remedies does not cause the death of fleas?
1) nittifor
2) ivermectin
3) permethrin
4) dimexide
19. Which of the following organs and systems is not affected by borreliosis:
1) leather
2) the cardiovascular system
3) nervous system
4) joints
5) liver
20 How Caused by warts?
1) RNC containing viruses
2) papillomavirus
3) DNC containing viruses
4) adenovirus
21. Which of the following forms a dermatological diagnosis?
1) nosological form
2) clinical form
3) nature of the current
4) process stages
5) effectiveness of previous treatment
22. Which of the following drugs inhibits the release of mediator substances from mast cells?

1) zaditen
2) cromolyn sodium
3) cimetidine
4) correct a) and b)
5) none of the above

23. NKWhich of the listed drugs does not have a nonspecific hyposensitizing effect?

1) corticosteroids
2) antihistamines
3) calcium preparations
4) sodium thiosulfate
5) tranquilizers

24. What drugs have a detoxifying effect for skin diseases?

1) sodium hyposulfite
2) pantothenic acid
3) ascorbic acid
4) magnesium sulfate
5) all of the above

25. How are low molecular weight drugs excreted?

1) kidneys
2) biliary system
3) intestines
4) light
5) skin glands

26. What does not cause delayed systemic allergic reactions associated with cellular antibodies?

1) generalized allergic dermatitis
2) fungal-like erythematovesicular rash
3) hyperergic reactions
4) hives
5) exacerbation of the underlying disease (collagenosis, eczema, etc.)

PC-5 id -4 Know how to type organism medicinal drugs v animals different ways

27. What causes the excretion of high molecular weight drugs?

1) kidneys
2) biliary system
3) intestines
4) light
5) skin glands

28. What are the side effects of drugs?

1) toxic reactions
2) dysbacteriosis
3) massive bacteriolysis
4) particularly sensitive reaction
5) all of the above

29. What defines hyperkeratosis - is it thickening?

6) epidermis
7) basal layer

8) stratum spinosum
9) granular layer
10) stratum corneum

30. What is not regulated by the secretion of the sebaceous glands?
1) nervous system
2) gonadal hormones
3) pituitary hormones
4) adrenal hormones
5) pancreatic hormones

PC-5ID -5 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals

31. What causes protein metabolism in the skin?
1) collagen
2) protein metabolism products
3) albumins and globulins
4) keratin
5) all of the above

32. What does not cause a deficiency of B vitamins in the body?
1) hair dystrophy
2) pellagra
3) dystrophy of the claw plate
4) glossitis
5) stomatitis

33. What happens as skin ages?
1) changebiochemical composition of the skin
2) decreased enzyme activity in the epidermis
3) increased enzyme activity in the dermis
4) increase in skin calcium and potassium levels
5) all of the above

34. What determines epidermal hypertrophy - thickening...
1) stratum corneum
2) granular layer
3) basal layer
4) stratum spinosum
5) all layers of skin except the basal

35. What are the complications observed with external use of glucocorticoid hormones?
A) atrophy skin
b) pyoderma
V) keloid scar
G) hyperkeratosis
d) correct a) and b)

PC-5ID -8 Know the technique of introducing medicinal substances into the animal's body by enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injection, inhalation and cutaneous applications) methods

36. What are the secondary elements that appear after the integrity of only the epidermis is broken?
1) erosion
2) ulcer

3) surface crack
4) scar
5) all of the above

37. What do you understand by skin permeability?
1) adsorption of substances on the stratum corneum
2) passage of a substance through the horny barrier
3) passage of substance through the epidermis and papillary dermis
4) the entry of a substance through the walls of blood vessels into the blood
5) all of the above except a)

38. What is not typical for inflammation of the dermis?
1) edema
2) vasodilatation
3) release of proteins of plasma origin and blood cells beyond the vascular bed
4) formation of perivascular or diffuse cell proliferations
5) smoothing the dermal papillae

39. What does not include clinicalskin rash assessment?
1) determining the nature of the rash (inflammatory or non-inflammatory)
2) prevalence of the process
3) localization
4) definitionsmorphological elements
5) determination of skin vascular reactions

40. What does melanin protect against UV rays?
1) cells of the basal layer of the epidermis
2) dermal cells
3) nerves
4) vessels
5) all of the above

3.2. Typical tasks for intermediate certification

3.2.1. Questions for testing

Formed competence:

PC-2 Able to develop animal research programs and conduct clinical studies of animals using special (instrumental) and laboratory methods, including to clarify the diagnosis

PC-2ID -1 Be able to study animals using digital equipment and using special (instrumental) methods, endoscopy, probing,

catheterization, radiography, electrocardiography, echography, including

PC-2ID -2 Be able to interpret and analyze data from special (instrumental) animal research methods to verify the diagnosis

PC-2ID -4 Be able to take samples of animal biological material for laboratory research

PC-2ID-5 Be able to perform analytical preparation, storage of biological material under study, transportation to the laboratory

PC-2ID -6 Be able to interpret and analyze data from laboratory animal research methods to establish a diagnosis

PC-2ID -7 Know the indications for the use of digital equipment and special (instrumental) and laboratory methods for studying animals in accordance with

guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals
PC-2ID -9 Know the technique of conducting animal research using digital equipment and special (instrumental) methods in accordance with guidelines, instructions, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals
PC – 3 Diagnosis based on analysis of anamnesis data, general, special (instrumental) and laboratory research methods
PC-3ID -1 Be able to make a diagnosis in accordance with generally accepted criteria and classifications, lists of animal diseases
PC-3ID -2 Be able to use specialized information databases for diagnosing animal diseases
PC-3ID -3 Be able to document the results of clinical studies of animals using digital technologies
PC-3ID -4 Know the methods of interpretation and analysis of data from special (instrumental) methods of animal research
PC-3ID -5 Know the norms of indicators of the state of biological material of animals of different species and the reasons that cause deviations of indicators from the norms
PC-3ID -6 Know the etiology and pathogenesis of animal diseases of various species
PC-3ID -7 Know generally accepted criteria and classifications of animal diseases, approved lists of animal diseases
PC – 5 Development of a treatment plan for animals based on the established diagnosis and individual characteristics of the animals, selection of the necessary drugs of a chemical and biological nature for the treatment of animals, taking into account their total pharmacological effect on the body
PC-5ID -1 Be able to use specialized information databases when choosing methods of treating animals
PC-5ID -2 Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals and preventing diseases with drawing up prescriptions for a certain period
PC-5ID -3 Be able to calculate the amount of medicines for treating animals and preventing diseases with drawing up prescriptions for a certain period, including using digital technologies
PC-5ID -4 Be able to administer drugs into the body of animals in various ways PC-5 ID -5 Know the methods of drug treatment of sick animals and indications for their use in accordance with guidelines, instructions, manuals, rules for diagnosis, prevention and treatment of animals
PC-5ID -8 Know the technique of introducing medicinal substances into the animal's body by enteral (oral, sublingual and rectal administration) and parenteral (injection, inhalation and cutaneous applications) methods

1. Functions of the skin. The structure of the epidermis and dermis. Derivatives of the skin (claws, crumbs, hair, sebaceous, sweat glands). The structure of the hair follicle, the development cycle of the hair follicle. Physiology of the skin and general pathological processes in the skin.
2. Clinical examination of the skin: history taking, examination, skin palpation.
3. Primary skin elements.
4. Secondary skin elements.
5. Methods of laboratory examination of the skin: intradermal allergy tests, skin scraping, bacteriological, mycological examination of the skin, smears of the contents of the pustule and exudate; skin biopsy; Trichogramma.
6. Demodicosis (etiology, clinicalmanifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
7. Sarcoptic mange (etiology, clinical manifestation,diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
8. Notoedrosis (etiology, clinicalmanifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
9. Cheyletiosis (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
10. Lice eaters (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and

prevention).
11. Fleas (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
12.Lice (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
13.Primary idiopathic seborrhea (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
14. Pigmentation disorders (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
15. Urticaria (vascular edema).
16. Atopy (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
17. Allergy to food (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
18. Allergic contact dermatitis (etiology, clinical manifestation,diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
19. Allergic flea dermatitis (etiology, clinical manifestation,diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
20. Pemphigus vulgaris (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
21. pemphigus foliaceus (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
22. System red lupus (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
23. Discoid lupus erythematosus (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
24. Vitamin A dependent dermatosis (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
25. Lack of essential unsaturated fatty acids (etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment and prevention). 26.Endocrine dermatoses (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
27. Skin cysts (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
28. Neoplasms of epithelial origin (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
29.Melanocytic neoplasms (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
30. Tumors of the skin glands (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
31. Bacterial skin diseases: superficial and deep pyoderma (clinical symptoms, pathogens, diagnosis, treatment).
32. Fungal skin diseases (dermatomycosis): microsporia, trichophytosis (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
33. Infection with fungi Malassezia, Candida (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).
34. Viral papillomatosis (etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention).

4. METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS DETERMINING PROCEDURES FOR ASSESSING KNOWLEDGE, ABILITIES AND SKILLS AND ACTIVITY EXPERIENCE CHARACTERIZING THE STAGES OF COMPETENCY FORMATION

Criteria for assessing students' knowledge during testing:

The test result is assessed on a percentage rating scale. Each student is offered a set of test tasks consisting of 25 questions:

- Mark "excellent" – 25-22 correct answers.

- Marked "good" – 21-18 correct answers.
- Mark "satisfactory" – 17-13 correct answers.
- Marked "unsatisfactory" – less than 13 correct answers

Criteria for assessing students' knowledge during the colloquium:

Mark "excellent" - the student clearly expresses his point of view on the issues under consideration, giving relevant examples.

Mark "good" - the student makes some errors in the answer

Mark "satisfactory" - the student reveals gaps in knowledge of the basic educational and normative material.

Mark "unsatisfactory" - the student reveals significant gaps in knowledge of the basic principles of the discipline, inability, with the help of the teacher, to obtain the correct solution to a specific practical problem.

Knowledge criteria for the test:

- The "pass" grade must correspond to the parameters of any of the positive grades ("excellent", "good", "satisfactory").
- Grade "Not accepted" must correspond parameters estimates "unsatis factory"
- Mark "excellent" – all types of academic work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities to the indicators given in the tables, operates with acquired knowledge, skills and abilities, and applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, inaccuracies and difficulties may occur during analytical operations and the transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations.
- Mark "good" – all types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have been completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities to the indicators given in the tables, operates with acquired knowledge, skills and abilities, and applies them in standard situations. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, and difficulties during analytical operations and the transfer of knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations may be made.
- Mark "satisfactory" – one or more types of academic work provided for by the curriculum have not been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete compliance of knowledge, abilities, skills with the indicators given in the tables, significant mistakes are made, a partial lack of knowledge, abilities, and skills is manifested in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations. –
- The mark "unsatisfactory" means that the types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have not been completed. demonstrates incomplete compliance of knowledge, abilities, and skills with those given in the tables of indicators, significant errors are made, a lack of knowledge, abilities, and skills is manifested in a larger number of indicators; the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations

6. ACCESSIBILITY AND QUALITY OF EDUCATION FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

If necessary, disabled people and persons with limited health capabilities are given additional time to prepare an answer for the test.

When carrying out the procedure for assessing the learning outcomes of people with disabilities and people with limited health capabilities, their own technical means may be used. Procedure assessments results training disabled people

And persons With disabilities in the discipline provides for the provision of information in forms adapted to the limitations of their health and perception of information:

For people with visual impairments:	– in printed form in enlarged font, – in the form of an electronic document.
For people with hearing impairments:	– in printed form, – in electronic formdocument.
For persons with musculoskeletal disorders	– in printed form, apparatus: – in electronic formdocument.

When carrying out the procedure for assessing the learning outcomes of disabled people and persons with limited health capabilities in the discipline, it ensures the fulfillment of the following additional requirements depending on the individual characteristics of the students:

a) instructions on the procedure for conducting the assessment procedure are provided in an accessible form (orally, in writing);

b)an accessible form of submitting assignments for assessment tools (in printed form, in printed form in enlarged font, in the form of an electronic document, assignments are read out by the teacher);

c) an accessible form of providing answers to assignments (written on paper, typing answers on a computer, orally).

If necessary, for students with disabilities and people with disabilities, the procedure for assessing learning outcomes in the discipline can be carried out in several stages.

Carrying out the procedure for assessing the learning outcomes of people with disabilities and people with limited health capabilities is allowed using distance educational technologies