HYGIENE – CONSPECTUS – VI COURSE

1. Introduction in hygiene. Hygiene as a main prophylactic branch in medicine, Main components and relation with the other sciences.
2. Global ecological problems.
3. Air composition and air pollution. Sampling for determination of air pollution. Monitoring of air pollution.
6. Hygienic characteristics of physical factors of the atmosphere. Climate and weather. 7. General approaches to measurement of atmospheric pressure, air temperature, humidity and air velocity.
8. Thermal comfort. Physiological methods for thermal comfort evaluation. Health effects of unfavorable thermal environment
11. Water sampling for physical and chemical examination and for bacteriological examination.
15. Housing standards. Requirements and criteria of good lighting; measurement of lighting. Ventilation - types of ventilation and standards.
16. Hospital hygiene. Hygienic requirements to hospitals (clinics) with high epidemiological risk.
17. Prevention of hospital infections. Characteristics of the medical work.
19. Sick building syndrome.
21. Digestion and food absorption.
33. Nutrition Therapy for Gastrointestinal Diseases – gastritis, ulcer, colitis, pancreatitis,
cholelythiasis.
34. Nutrition Therapy for Cardiovascular Disease.
35. Nutrition Therapy for kidney diseases - nephrolithiasis
   Work physiology.
40. Occupational medicine. Physical factors - noise, infra and - ultra sound, vibration,
   atmospheric pressure.
41. Occupational medicine. Chemical factors in working conditions - prophylactic measures.
   Hygienic characteristic of industrial and agriculture work.
42. Work physiology - capacity for physical work. Energy cost of work. Work classification.
   Methods for matching people and their work. Fatigue, Work/rest cycles.
43. Industrial Toxicology. Role of the physical and chemical properties of the substances.
   Action of toxic substances. Basis for workplace standards. Pesticides. Occupational and
   environmental pesticide exposure. Prevention.
44. Industrial hygiene. Recognition, evaluation and control of occupational health hazards.
   Inspection of the workplace - visit to plant.
45. Methods of physical and neurological assessment of children and adolescence.
47. Hygienic assessment of school program.
48. Main diseases in school age.
49. Geriatrics. Personal hygiene, lifestyle and nutrition of the elderly.

CONSPECTUS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES – VI COURSE

1. Microbiological diagnosis of the infectious diseases
2. Etiological treatment of the bacterial diseases
3. Typhoid fever
4. Salmonellosis
5. Food poisoning
6. Botulism
7. Shigellosis
8. Escherichia coli infections
9. Cholera
10. Viral gastroenteritis
11. Brucellosis
12. Leptospirosis
13. Viral hepatitis A and E
14. Viral hepatitis B and D
15. Viral hepatitis C
16. Scarlet fever
17. Measles /Rubeola /
18. Rubella
19. Varicella
20. Diphtheria
21. Infectious mononucleosis
22. Influenza and other acute viral respiratory diseases
23. Pertussis
24. Mumps
25. Bacterial meningitis
26. Viral meningitis and meningoencephalitis
27. Infections caused by enteroviruses
28. Poliomyelitis
29. Legionellosis
30. Mediterranean spotted fever and Q – fever
31. Lime disease
32. Crimean – Congo hemorrhagic fever
33. Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome
34. Plague
35. Tularemia
36. Anthrax
37. Tétanos
38. Rabies
39. HIV infection and AIDS

CONSPECTUS OF EPIDEMIOLOGY – VI COURSE

4. Source (origin) of infection: the carrier of infection, types of infections, duration, importance. Zoonoses.
6. Vehicles of the transmission of infection – water, food objects in the immediate environment, soil and air.
7. Environmental factor- seasons and cycles of the infectious disease.
8. Social factor- types, ways of influence, significance.
9. Susceptibility of the population.
11. Immunization Schedule of Bulgaria.
12. Types of epidemics- air borne infections, arthropod- born infection, vehicles of transmission of infection, vehicle – born infections. water, milk and food as.
14. General prophylaxis and control measures in the epidemic center.
15. Measures in the epidemic centre - to the patient, to the environment. Diagnosis of epidemiological situation - epidemiological markers.
16. Disinfection and sterilization - definition, methods and characteristics of agents used.
17. Desinsection - definition, methods and characteristics of agents used.
18. Derattization - definition, methods and characteristics of agents used.
20. Eradication and elimination of infectious diseases
21. Epidemiology and prevention of typhoid fever.
22. Epidemiology and prevention of shigellosis.
23. Epidemiology and prevention of viral hepatitis A and E.
24. Epidemiology and prevention of mumps
25. Epidemiology and prevention of measles (morbilli).
26. Epidemiology and prevention of meningococcal infections
27. Epidemiology and prevention of streptococcal infection. Scarlet fever.
28. Epidemiology and prevention of rubella.
29. Epidemiology and prevention of pertussis
30. Epidemiology and prevention of Influenza and other acute viral respiratory diseases.
31. Epidemiology and prevention of diphtheria.
32. Epidemiology and prevention of viral hepatitis B, D and C.
33. Epidemiology and prevention of HIV infection and AIDS
34. Epidemiology and prevention of viral hemorrhagic fevers - Crimean-Congo - and haemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome.
35. Epidemiology and prevention of Mediterranean spotted fever
36. Epidemiology and prevention of plague, tularemia.
37. Epidemiology and prevention of Lime disease.
38. Epidemiology and prevention of rabies.
39. Epidemiology and prevention of tetanus.
40. Epidemiology and prevention of antrax.
41. Quarantine measures to combat infectious diseases. International Health Regulations - WHO, 2005

CONSPECTUS OF SOCIAL MEDICINE - VI COURSE

1. The social medicine as a science - subject and structure.
2. Development of the social medicine
3. Basic methods of the social medicine. Historical method
4. Methods of social medicine. Statistical, sociological, epidemiological, economical
5. Health - definitions
6. Social factors and health- types
7. Social history of the disease. Social medical approach in clinical medicine.
10. The epidemiological method in social medicine. Types. Application in the medical practice.
15. Health information and sources of data.
17. Migration of the population. Influence on the population’s health.
18. Natural movement of the population. Indicators. The role of the medical practitioner for registration of vital events.
20. Birth rate - conditions, tendencies, international comparisons, family planning and reproductive behavior.
21. Death rate - conditions, tendencies, international comparisons.
22. Infant mortality - types, conditions, tendencies, international comparisons.
23. Morbidity as an indicator of population’s health. Basic concepts - incidence, prevalence, point prevalence, the iceberg concept of health.
27. Epidemiology of the socially-significant diseases (cardiovascular diseases, cancer, etc.).
29. Health and health care of the elderly people.
30. Family health. The role the medical practitioner as a family doctor.
31. Health problems - globalization.
32. Concepts and strategies of WHO.
33. Health promotion.
34. Primary health care.
35. Hospital health care.
36. Emergency health care.
37. Health management - basic concepts.