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Approved

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July

At the meeting of the Faculty Council Medicine No. 2 Minutes No. <u>4</u> of 25.03.2014 At the meeting of the chair Medical Clinic No.5

Minutes No. 1 of 03,02.2014

Dean of the Faculty of Medicine No.2 Head of the chair Medical Clinic No.5, PhD, associate professor Mircea BETHY PhD, associate professor Liliana GROPPA

# SYLLABUS FOR STUDENTS OF THE

# **FACULTY OF MEDICINE No. 2**

Name of the course: **Current diagnosis and treatment issues in rheumatology** Code of the course: **42** 

Type of course: Optional

Total number of hours -20,

lectures - 10 hours, practical lessons - 10 hours

Number of credits provided for the course: 4

Lecturers teaching the course: PhD, assoc., Ala PASCARI-NEGRESCU

PhD, assoc., Eugeniu RUSSU PhD, assoc., Svetlana AGACHI PhD, assoc., Petru CEPOIDA

Chisinau 2014



## I. Aim of the discipline

Rheumatology is one of the basic disciplines in the university education regardless of what specialty physicians choose later.

The main purpose of the Discipline is to acquire knowledge and training skills necessary to achieve diagnosis, treatment and social reintegration of patients with rheumatic diseases.

## II. Objectives obtained in teaching the discipline

### 1. At the level of knowledge and understanding

- 1. To know the basis of Morphopatology, Pathophysiology, Pharmacology, Semiology;
- 2. To know and appropriately use the subject-specific notions of Rheumatology;
- **3.** To know biological legalities in order to address the issue of human pathology and facilitate morphological aspects within the clinical correlation.

## 2. <u>At the level of application</u>

#### 1. in theory:

To acquire knowledge about clinical aspects and treatment of musculoskeletal diseases;

### 2. in practice:

- To clinically evaluate the patient with rheumatic disease (Annex 1 Skills Practice) - At the end of internship to know practical aspects of the musculoskeletal radiography, acute phase reactants research, research immune indices, tender joint count, swollen joint count, DAS 28 index, synovial fluid research, computerized tomography and MRI musculoskeletal, ultrasound examination of the musculoskeletal, skeletal scintigraphy, osteodensitometry.

### At the level of integration

*1.* To appreciate the importance of rheumatology in the context of Medicine;

- 2. To tackle the creative problems of clinical medicine;
- 3. To deduct the interrelations between Rheumatology and other clinical disciplines;
- 4. To possess skills to implement and integrate clinical knowledge;
- 5. To be able to assess and self-assess objective knowledge in the field;
- 6. To be able to assimilate new developments in clinical disciplines.

## III. Provisional terms and conditions

Rheumatology is fertile ground for integration and implementation of fundamental knowledge (anatomy, human physiology, microbiology, physiology etc.). In clinical practice students study the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, evolution, treatment and prevention of rheumatic diseases, future specialist's practical skills for investigating and assessing patient's results.



A special role lies in setting up rheumatology and nephrology clinical judgment that will ensure a correct diagnosis, appropriate treatment and resolving emergencies in rheumatic diseases.

# IV. Main theme of the course

### A. Lectures:

Nr.	Theme	Nr.of hours		
1.	Gout	2 h		
2.	Vasculitis part I	2 h		
3.	Vasculitis part II	2 h		
4.	Osteoporosis	2 h		
5.	Psoriatic arthritis	2 h		
	Total	10 h		

## B. Practical lessons:

Nr.	Theme	Nr.of hours
1.	Differential diagnosis of crystal-related arthropathies	2 h
2.	Differential diagnosis of systemic vasculities	2 h
3.	Differential diagnosis of osteoporosis	2 h
4.	Differential diagnosis of seronegative spondylarthritis	2 h
5.	Final test	2 h
	Total	10 h

## V. Recommended literature:

- A. compulsory:

## In Romanian:

- 1. Compendiu de reumatologie. Sub redac ia Liliana Groppa, Chi in u, 2009
- 2. Reumatologie. Sub redac ia C. Babiuc, Chi in u, 2010
- 3. Manual de nefrologie. Adrian Covic, Polirom, 2009
- 4. Compendiu de nefrologie. Sub redac ia C. Babiuc, Chi in u, 2013

## In Russian:

1.						,	, 2009
2.		_				, 2008	
3.			:				• •,
	, 2010						
4.				,	, 2000		
5.					, «	»,	, 2009

## In English:

- Rheumatology. Edited by: Marc C. Hochberg, Alan J. Silman, 2008
   Kelley's Texbook of Rheumatology 8<sup>th</sup> edition, W.B. Saunders Company, 2008
- 3. ABC of Rheumatology, 4th edition, Edited by Adewale Adebajo, 2010



- 4. Rheumatology Clinical Scenarios. Efim Benenson, 2011.
- 5. Oxford Textbook of Clinical nephrology 3th edition, 2 vol., 2005

### In French:

- 1. Rhumatologie. Éditeur: Elsevier Masson. Date de publication: 28 septembre 2011
  - B. additional:

#### In Romanian:

- 1. Esen ialul în reumatologie. Edi ia a 2-a rev zut . Ruxandra Ionescu, 2009
- 2. Artritele infec ioase, infec ioase-reactive i metabolice. Vasile Cepoi, 2003
- 3. Tratat de nefrologie. Alexandru Ciocalteu, 2006
- 4. Manual de nefrologie. Ursea N. Funda ia Român a Rinichiului, 2001
- 5. Elemente de nefrologie. V. Botnaru. Chi in u, 2007
- 6. Medicin intern brevial Modulul Nefrologie. V. Botnaru, 2002

### In Russian:

1.	_				, 2008
2.	,				
			. , 2008		
3.			,		,
2009					7
4.			_	, 2000	
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### In English:

- 1. Current diagnosis and treatment Rheumatology. John Imboden, David Hellmann, John Stone, 2008
- 2. Self Assessment Questions in Rheumatology. Yousaf Ali, HummanaPres, 2009
- 3. ABC of Rheumatology, 4th edition, Edited by Adewale Adebajo, 2010

## VI. Teaching and learning methods

The optional module of the discipline Rheumatology is taught in new manner: lectures and practical lessons with discussions on clinical and situational cases. Lectures are read by the appointed lecturers.

The Department reserves the right to spend the practical lessons and lectures in an interactive manner.

The algorithm of practical lesson of the Rheumatology optional module: duration -2 academic hours (90 min)

a. Answering questions on the topic by the teacher - 10 min.

b. Discussion of the topic with the use of teaching and illustrative materials - 10 minutes.

c. Discussion of clinical cases based on the type of case problems with the results of laboratory and instrumental investigations - 60 min

d. Evaluation of practical topic learned, conclusions - 10 minutes.



## VII. Suggestions for individual activity

From the pedagogical point of view, one of the least effective methods of learning is passive obedience class, even when structuring and illustrating them very thoroughly. If you want to have success in acquiring knowledge in Rheumatology you have to work actively with theoretical material and patients.

What this means:

1. Read the original material, but don't simply follow the order on diagonal. Do take notes. Try to formulate your own highlights. Study the diagrams and pictures from the textbook and notebook. Reply to the tests from books. Meet the Breviary Module for Rheumatology.

2. Attend courses and practical work, but not for only attendance! If you do, you will hardly meet the requirements. Read the information carefully and ask yourself questions: Do you agree with the teacher? Do you understand what is all about? Does it correspond to the material taught in the manual?

3. Ask questions! Ask your teacher, each other and yourselves. Ask in the auditorium, in the corridors and teacher's office. That means that you are trying to understand and process the material taught in the class. You can stay after practical lessons for individual consultations.

4. Organize your colleagues into groups of 2-3 to meet with you regularly to discuss the material and prepare for practical lessons. Usually, in small working groups the understanding is much broader and clearer than working individually. In addition, the ability to explain the material learned to your colleagues will be very useful for the future.

5. Use the time a reasonably. The discipline of Rheumatology - Clinical Synthesis implies high requirements. The subject taught in this academic year has the same requirements. Therefore, you have to manage your time and find the reasonable "gold" balance of the effort to acquire knowledge, other responsibilities and personal life.

## VIII. Methods of assessment

### Students that have been absent on lectures or practical lessons are not admitted to the final test.

Knowledge is assessed with a mark from 10 to 1 without decimals, as follows:

• Grade 10 or "excellent" (equivalent to ECTS - A) is given to those who acquire 91-100% of the material;

• Grade 9 or "very good" (equivalent ECTS - B) is given to those who acquire 81-90% of the material;

• Grade 8 or "good" (equivalent ECTS - C) is given to those who acquire 71-80% of the material;

• Grade 6 and 7 or "satisfactory" (equivalent ECTS - D) are given to those who acquire 61-65% and 66-70% of the material;

• Grade 5 or "poor" (equivalent ECTS - E) is given to those who acquire 51-60 of the material;

• Grade 3 and 4 (equivalent ECTS - FX) are given to those who acquire 31-40% and 41-50% of the material;

• Grade 1 and 2 or "unsatisfactory" (equivalent ECTS - F) are given to those who acquire 0-30% of the material.



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#### Assessment scale

Knowledge is assessed with marks from 10 to 1 without decimals. Grades 5 to 10, obtained as a result of the evaluation of course unit, allow the obtaining of provided credits, according to the curriculum. Final grade results from the average of current assessment and final examination which is rounded up to integer in favors of student. Students who in final examination have a mark under "5" are not admitted to the final evaluation.

• **Grade 10** or 'excellent' is given for demonstration profound and remarkable theoretical and practical skills developed during course unit, creativity demonstrated in the application of acquired skills, considerable independent work and proficient knowledge of literature from the respective domain. It shows that student learned 91-100% of the material included in the curriculum/ syllabus of the course unit.

• **Grade 9** or "very good" is given for a very good demonstration of practical skills and theoretical knowledge developed during the course unit, with a few minor/nonessential errors. Student learned 81-90% of the material included in the syllabus of the course unit.

• **Grade 8** or "good" is given for demonstration of good theoretical knowledge and practical skills developed during the course unit/module, but with a certain lack of confidence and indetermination which regards the profoundness and details of the course, but which can be corrected by the student through answers to additional questions. Student learned 71-80% of the material included in the syllabus of the course unit.

• **Grade 6 and 7** or "satisfactory" is given for demonstration of basic skills developed during the course unit and the ability to apply them in typical situations. Student's response lacks confidence and shows significant gaps in the knowledge of the course unit/ module. Student learned 61-65% and 66-70% of the material.

• Note 5 or "weak" is given for demonstration minimum competencies of the course unit, the implementation of which faces many difficulties. Student learned 51-60% of the material.

• Notes 3 and 4 are given when a student fails to demonstrate minimum competencies and requires additional work. Student mastered 31-40% and 41-50% of the material.

• Notes 1 and 2 or "unsatisfactory" are awarded to students who copied or showed minimal knowledge of the course unit of 0-30%. In order to pass the examination, students have to work a lot.

The average of current and final marks	Final mark
5	5
5,1-5,5	5,5
5,6-6,0	6
6,1-6,5	6,5

#### Methods of mark rounding



6,6-7,0	7
7,1-7,5	7,5
7,6-8,0	8
8,1-8,5	8,5
8,6-9,0	9
9,1-9,5	9,5
9,6-10	10

Absence on examination without good reason is recorded as "absent" and is equivalent to 0 (zero). The student has the right to re-take the exam twice.

# IX. Language of study

Romanian, Russian, English, French.