

SYLLABUS

1. General information on the course

Full course name	Neurology
Full official name of a higher education institution	Sumy State University
Full name of a structural unit	Academic and Research Medical Institute. Кафедра нейрохірургії та неврології з курсами психіатрії, наркології, медичної психології, професійних хвороб
Author(s)	Lychko Volodymyr Stanislavovych
Cycle/higher education level	The Second Level Of Higher Education, National Qualifications Framework Of Ukraine – The 7th Level, QF-LLL – The 7th Level, FQ-EHEA – The Second Cycle
Duration	one semester
Workload	3 ECTS, 90 hours. For full-time course 66 hours are working hours with the lecturer (6 hours of lectures, 60 hours of seminars), 24 hours of the individual study.
Language(s)	English

2. Place in the study programme

Relation to curriculum	Compulsory course available for study programme "Medicine"
Prerequisites	Krok-1, required knowledge of Latin and medical terminology, medical biology, biological and bioorganic chemistry, medical and biological physics, human anatomy, pathological physiology, pathological anatomy, pharmacology, hygiene and ecology, microbiology, virology and immunology, social medicine and health care, propaedeutics of internal medicine, internal medicine, tuberculosis, psychiatry, narcology, otorhinolaryngology, nursing practice, radiology
Additional requirements	There are no specific requirements
Restrictions	There are no specific restrictions

3. Aims of the course

The aim of the discipline is to achieve modern knowledge and professional skills in neurology based on knowledge of anatomical and physiological features of the body, medical biology, normal anatomy, normal physiology, histology and embryology, biochemistry, microbiology and virology, pathomorphology, pathophysiology, pharmacology and clinical skills. laboratory and instrumental

examination of a neurological patient in compliance with the principles of medical ethics and deontology.

4. Contents

Module 1. General neurology
Topic 1 The main stages of development of neurological science. Principles of structure and functioning of the nervous system. The first studies of diseases of the nervous system (Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna). The study of neurology in the universities of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. Organization of the first departments of neurology at universities (Kharkiv, Kyiv, Lviv, etc.). Domestic and foreign neurological schools. Modern directions of neurology development: differentiation of neurological science (creation of separate centres and scientific subdivisions for the study of cerebrovascular, demyelinating diseases, epilepsy, neuromuscular pathology, etc.) and integration with other sciences (somatic neurology, vertebral neurology). The main stages of phylogeny and ontogenesis of the nervous system. The structural and functional units of the nervous system. The main anatomical and topographic departments of the nervous system: hemispheres of the brain, subcortical nodes, brain stem, spinal cord, roots, spinal ganglia, plexuses, peripheral nerves. The main structural unit of the nervous system. Types of neurons, functional significance. The functional significance of neuroglia. The autonomic nervous system, suprasegmental and segmental departments. Limbic-reticular complex. Cortex. Cytoarchitectonic fields. Localization of functions in the cortex of the large hemispheres. The concept of functional systems. Blood supply to the brain and spinal cord. Meninges and spinal cord. Cerebrospinal fluid.
Topic 2 Pathology of the motor and sensory systems Representation of reflex and reflex arc, conditioned and unconditioned reflexes, levels of closure of skin, tendon and periosteal reflexes. Anatomical features and neurophysiology of the system of arbitrary movements, extrapyramidal system and cerebellum. Methods of research of the motor system. Implementation of arbitrary movements. Pyramid system. Central and peripheral motor neurons. Cortico-nuclear and cortico-spinal pathways. Symptoms of central (spastic) paralysis. Pathophysiology of muscular hypertension, hyperreflexia, pathological reflexes, decreased abdominal reflexes. Symptoms of peripheral (flaccid) paralysis. Pathophysiology of atony, areflexia, atrophy. Paralysis, paresis, monoplegia, paraplegia, hemiplegia, triplegia, tetraplegia. Motor disorders syndrome in motor pathway lesions at different levels: anterior central torsion (irritation and prolapse syndromes), radial crown, inner capsule, brainstem (alternating paralysis), various levels of the spinal cord (above the cervical thickening, at the level of cervical thickening, thoracic), lumbar thickening, cone), different levels of peripheral motor neuron (anterior horn, anterior root, nerve plexuses, individual peripheral nerves). The concept of reception. Types of receptors. Exteroceptive, proprioceptive, interoceptive sensitivity. Clinical classification of sensitivity. Leading ways of sensitivity. Research methodology. Types of sensitive disorders.

Topic 3 Extrapyrarnidal system and cerebellum, lesion syndromes

Anatomical data: basal ganglia, brainstem formations. Connections of subcortical ganglia with different parts of the brain and spinal cord. Physiology and biochemistry of the extrapyramidal system. Modern ideas about the metabolism and concentration of catecholamines in the nigrostriatal system. Syndromes of lesions of the extrapyramidal system. Biochemical aspects and key clinical manifestations of Parkinsonism syndrome. Differential diagnosis of plastic and spastic hypertension. Hyperkinetic syndrome. Types of hyperkinesia. Anatomical and physiological features of the cerebellum. Connections of the cerebellum with different parts of the brain and spinal cord. Afferent and efferent pathways. Functions of the cerebellum. Cerebellar lesion syndromes.

Topic 4 Pathology of olfactory and visual analyzers. Syndromes of oculomotor nerve damage.

The olfactory nerve: basic anatomical and physiological data. Research of the olfactory analyzer. Defect syndromes. The optic nerve. Anatomical and physiological features. Symptoms of lesions. The trochlear and abductor nerves - localization of nuclei, the exit of roots from a skull, a zone of innervation on the periphery, pupillary reflex, impaired pupillary reactions (Argyle-Robertson syndrome).

Topic 5 Syndromes of lesions of the trigeminal and facial nerves. Pathology of the vestibulocochlear nerve.

The anatomical features of the trigeminal nerve. Symptoms of trigeminal nerve damage. The facial nerve. Anatomical and physiological features. Symptoms of damage. Anatomical and physiological features of the vestibulocochlear nerve. Pathology of the vestibulocochlear apparatus: lesions of the sound-perceiving apparatus (hearing disorder at high tones), lesions of the sound-conducting apparatus (hearing disorder at low tones); lesions of the parietal part (dizziness, nystagmus, imbalance, coordination of movements, autonomic disorders, lesions of the temporal cortex).

Topic 6 Pathology of 9-12 pairs of cranial nerves

The glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves. Anatomical and physiological features. Localization of nuclei in the medulla oblongata. Bulbar and pseudobulbar syndromes: common symptoms (dysphagia, dysphonia, dysarthria) and differences (fibrillation and atrophy of the muscles of the tongue, reflexes of oral automatism, forced laughter, crying). Impaired innervation of the muscles of the tongue.

Topic 7 Brain stem

Anatomical and physiological features of the brain stem. Alternating syndromes of defeat.

Topic 8 Localization of functions in the cerebral cortex. Defect syndromes. Part 1.

The structure of the large hemispheres of the brain. Cyto- and myeloarchitectonics of the cortex. Localization of functions in the cerebral cortex. Dynamic localization of functions. Motor and sensory representations in the cortex. The concept of functional asymmetry of the hemispheres. Gnostic functions. Types of disorders of gnostic functions: visual, olfactory, gustatory, auditory agnosia, astereognosis, autotopagnosia, anosognosia. Praxis. Types of apraxia: constructive, ideational, motor. Language. Speech disorders: motor, sensory, amnesic aphasia.

Topic 9 Localization of functions in the cerebral cortex. Defeat syndromes. Part 2.

Syndromes of lesions of individual lobes of the large hemispheres: frontal, temporal, parietal, occipital lobes, limbic cortex. Syndromes of irritation of the cortex of the large hemispheres. Syndromes of the defeat of the right and left hemispheres. The concept of interhemispheric asymmetry. Chronic autonomic syndrome. Syndrome of "locked" patient. Brain death syndrome.

Topic 10 Pathology of the autonomic nervous system

Anatomical and physiological features and functions of the autonomic nervous system. Sympathetic nervous system: lateral horns of the spinal cord, sympathetic trunk, ganglia. Parasympathetic nervous system: cranial bulbar, sacral departments. Suprasegmental department of autonomic functions: hypothalamus, limbic system, reticular formation of the brainstem. Ergotropic and trophotropic activity. Methods of research of vegetative functions. Syndromes of lesions of the suprasegmental part of the autonomic nervous system. Autonomic dystonia syndrome. Permanent and paroxysmal course. Hypothalamic syndrome. Vegetative-vascular paroxysms. Syndrome of lesion of the segmental autonomic nervous system. Lesions of the brainstem, lateral horns of the spinal cord, ganglia of the border trunk, plexuses, nerves. Claude-Bernard-Gorner syndrome. Visceral symptoms. Levels of regulation of pelvic functions, their disorders.

Topic 11 Cerebrospinal fluid. Meningeal syndrome.

Lumbar puncture. The physiology of CSF production. The composition of the cerebrospinal fluid is normal, with changes in meningitis, tumours, hemorrhagic stroke, tuberculosis. Cell-protein, protein-cell dissociation. Pleocytosis. Meningeal symptoms: headache, vomiting, general hyperesthesia, photophobia, the rigidity of occipital muscles, Kernig's symptom, Brudzinsky's symptoms (upper, middle, lower), trismus, local reactive pain phenomena of Mendel's village, excruciating system when pressing the exit points of the small and large occipital nerves. The meningeal posture of the patient. A symptom of Lesage.

Topic 12 Functional diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system.

Radiological and contrast radiological examinations (myelography, angiography, ventriculography). Ultrasound (Doppler). Electrophysiological (electroencephalography, electromyography, etc.). Neuroimaging methods (computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, including vascular, positron emission topography).

Topic 13 Independent curation of the patient with the compilation of medical history

Educational case history, based on the clinical supervision of patients with the design of survey data and additional research methods, in order to establish, justify the diagnosis and prescribe treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 14 Intermediate modular control

Testing

Module 2. Special neurology

Topic 15 Vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord. Part 1.

Classification. Acute cerebrovascular disorders: strokes and transient cerebrovascular disorders (transient ischemic attack and cerebral hypertensive crisis). Chronic cerebrovascular disorders: early and late forms. Vascular dementia.

Topic 16 Vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord. Part 2.

Etiological factors and pathogenesis of acute cerebrovascular disorders. Hemorrhagic and ischemic (thrombotic and non-thrombotic) strokes, subarachnoid haemorrhage. Symptoms of damage to the anterior, middle, posterior cerebral arteries. Syndromes of occlusion and stenosis of the main vessels of the brain. Cerebral and focal syndromes. Quantitative and qualitative types of disorders of consciousness (productive and unproductive symptoms). Differential diagnosis of different types of acute cerebrovascular disorders. Modern methods of undifferentiated and differentiated therapy of acute cerebrovascular disorders from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine. Indications and contraindications for surgical treatment. Haemorrhages in the spinal cord and its membranes. Ischemic spinal strokes. Aetiology and pathogenesis. Semiology. Diagnosis. Intensive care in the acute period. Treatment of patients in the period of residual effects after cerebral and spinal strokes from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine. Rehabilitation and examination of able-bodied patients. Prevention of vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord.

Topic 17 Meningitis. Arachnoiditis. Encephalitis.

Meningitis. Classification. Purulent meningitis. Primary meningococcal meningitis, clinic, diagnosis, features of the course, atypical forms. Secondary meningitis: pneumococcal, staphylococcal. The clinic, diagnosis, cerebrospinal fluid indicators, treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine, prevention. Serous meningitis. Primary viral: lymphocytic choriomeningitis, enterovirus meningitis (ECHO, Coxsackie), mumps and others. Secondary: tuberculous meningitis and meningitis in other infections. Clinic, diagnosis, the importance of cerebrospinal fluid research in differential diagnosis, treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine, prevention. Arachnoiditis. Aetiology, pathogenesis, morphology. Classification by localization: arachnoiditis of the posterior cranial fossa, basal, convex. Clinic, course, diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine and prevention. Encephalitis. Classification. Primary encephalitis: epidemic, tick-borne spring-summer, herpetic. Secondary encephalitis: rheumatic (small chorea), post-vaccination, chickenpox, bark, redness. Clinic, course, forms of the disease, diagnosis. Lesions of the nervous system in influenza (influenza hemorrhagic encephalitis, encephalopathy).

Topic 18 Neurosyphilis. Neurological manifestations of polymyositis, dermatomyositis. Lesions of the nervous system in the presence of HIV infection.

Neurosyphilis. Early neurosyphilis (mesodermal): generalized syphilitic meningitis, meningovascular syphilis, gums of the brain and spinal cord, latent asymptomatic meningitis (cerebrospinal fluid). Late neurosyphilis (parenchymal): spinal tuberculosis, progressive paralysis. Diagnosis, treatment methods from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine. Neurological disorders of polymyositis-dermatomyositis: aetiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations (skeletal muscle syndrome, myofascial pain syndrome, myotonic syndrome, Raynaud's syndrome); neurological disorders (CNS lesions, autonomic disorders, hypothalamic dysfunction, tunnel neuropathies), additional methods of examination, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention. NeuroAIDS. Aetiology, pathogenesis, key clinical manifestations: dementia, acute meningoencephalitis and atypical aseptic meningitis, myelopathy, lesions of the peripheral nervous system. Nervous system lesions associated with immunodeficiency infections caused by toxoplasmosis, herpes simplex virus, cytomegalovirus infection, papovavirus, fungi (cryptococcus, candidiasis). Tumours of the central nervous system in AIDS: primary lymphoma, Kaposi's sarcoma. Cerebrovascular disorders in AIDS patients. Diagnosis of neurological manifestations of AIDS. Treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine. Forecast. Prevention.

Topic 19 Poliomyelitis. Acute myelitis. Parasitic diseases of the nervous system, prion infections, neuroborreliosis.

Poliomyelitis. Aetiology, pathogenesis, epidemiology, ways of distribution, morphology. Clinical classification: paralytic (abortive, subclinical) and paralytic forms (pre-paralytic and paralytic stages) and stem forms. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis. The value of virological and serological studies in the diagnosis of the disease. Treatment in the acute and recovery periods from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine. Effects. Prevention. Poliomyelitis-like diseases in children caused by Coxsackie and ECHO viruses, mumps, herpes simplex, adenoviruses. Clinical forms, course, prognosis, diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Acute myelitis. Aetiology, pathogenesis, morphology. Clinic and clinical forms (symptom complex of spinal cord injury in the lumbar and thoracic regions, at the level of cervical thickening, in the upper cervical region). CSF diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine. Cysticercosis, echinococcosis. Toxoplasmosis. Ways of infection. Clinic. Diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Prion infections. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (aetiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, prevention). Neuroborreliosis (Lyme disease, tick-borne borreliosis) - routes of infection, clinical and epidemiological data, tick-borne migrating erythema, prevention, laboratory diagnosis, treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 20 Diseases of the peripheral nervous system.

Clinical classification of diseases of the peripheral nervous system. Vertebro-genic lesions of the peripheral nervous system. Cervical, chest, lumbar-sacral levels: reflex, radicular and vascular syndromes.

Topic 21 Demyelinating diseases of the nervous system.

Acute multiple encephalomyelitides. Multiple sclerosis. The modern theories of pathogenesis (autoimmune disease, genetic predisposition). Morphology, early symptoms. The main clinical forms. Charcot triad. Forms of the disease. Differential diagnosis. Treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 22 Hereditary and degenerative diseases of the nervous system.

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Modern principles of classification. Neuromuscular diseases. Progressive muscular dystrophies. Myopathies: pseudohypertrophic Duchenne, juvenile Erba-Rota, shoulder-scapular-facial Landuzi-Degerina; amyotrophies: spinal Verdnig-Hoffman, spinal Kugelberg-Welander, neural Charcot-Marie. Myotonia. Congenital myotonia of Thomson. Dystrophic myotonia Rossolimo-Steinergo-Kurshmann. Myasthenia. Myasthenic syndromes. Paroxysmal myoplegia. Paroxysmal myoplegia syndrome. Extraparal degeneration. Hepatocerebral degeneration - Konovalov-Wilson disease. Huntington's disease. Modern biochemical aspects of Parkinson's disease and treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine. Muscular dystonias (primary hereditary, secondary due to organic diseases of the brain). Spinocerebellar ataxias. Hereditary ataxia of Friedrich. Hereditary spinocerebellar ataxias. Pyramidal degeneration. Hereditary spastic paraplegia (Strumpel's disease). Craniovertebral abnormalities: Klippel-Weyl syndrome, Arnold-Chiari. Underdevelopment of the spinal cord. Spinal hernias. Syringomyelia.

Topic 23 Headache. Disorders of sleep and vitality. Somatic neurological syndromes.

Aetiology and mechanisms of headache. Classification. Nosological forms of headache: migraine, muscle tension pain, beam pain. Differential diagnosis, principles of treatment. Migraine aetiology, modern mechanisms of pathogenesis. Clinical forms, diagnosis, differentiated diagnosis, principles of treatment (during the attack and in the period between attacks). Headache in intracranial hypotension syndrome and intracranial hypertension syndrome (etiopathogenetic factors, subjective data, clinical and instrumental data). Sleep disorders and vigour: sleep stages, sleep disorders - parasomnia, sleep disorders - insomnia, causative factors, treatment. Hypersomnia - pathological drowsiness. Sleep apnea syndrome. Treatment. Somatoneurological syndromes occur as a result of metabolic disorders of the nervous system, hypoxia, pathological reflex impulses in human somatic diseases. The most common somatic neurological syndromes: asthenic, autonomic dystonia, polyneuropathy, neuromuscular disorders. Somatic neurological syndromes in diseases of the lungs, heart, blood system, digestive tract, liver, kidneys, endocrine system, collagenosis. Paraneoplastic syndrome. Treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine. Prevention.

Topic 24 Neurological aspects of traumatic brain injury. Spinal cord injury. Tumours of the brain and spinal cord. Brain abscess.

Modern aspects of classification of craniocerebral trauma. Concussion. Differential diagnosis of slaughter and compression of the brain. Intracranial haemorrhage. Complications of traumatic brain injury: post-traumatic encephalopathy, post-traumatic arachnoiditis, post-traumatic convulsive syndrome, post-traumatic asthenic syndrome. Chronic meningeal hematomas (epi- and subdural). Emergency care for traumatic brain injury. Spinal cord injury. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine. Peripheral nerve injuries. Classification (topical and pathomorphological). Clinic: cerebral, focal and dislocation syndromes. Differential diagnosis of brain and spinal cord tumours. Extra - and intramedullary tumours. Diagnostic value of ophthalmoscopy, cerebrospinal fluid, EEG, angiography, ventriculography, MRI, CT, PET and other methods for brain and spinal cord tumours. Principles of surgical and conservative treatment of brain and spinal cord tumours from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine. Brain abscess. Sources of abscessing. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis.

Topic 25 Epilepsy

Pathogenetic essence of the epileptic centre in the development of the disease. Significance of endogenous and exogenous factors involved in the formation of this focus. Classification of epileptic seizures: generalized, partial and partially generalized. Principles of differentiated treatment of epilepsy from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine. Status epilepticus (diagnosis, emergency care).

Topic 26 Non-epileptic paroxysmal states

Non-epileptic paroxysmal states. Conditions with convulsions: spasmophilia, febrile convulsions, toxic convulsions, hysterical paroxysms. Conditions without convulsions: autonomic paroxysms, migraine, syncope. Differential diagnosis of epilepsy and non-epileptic paroxysmal conditions. Treatment of paroxysms and treatment between attacks from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 27 Emergencies in neurology. Drugs used in neurology. Immediate conditions in neurology: the pain of different localization, trigeminal neuralgia, cervicalgia, cervical brachialgia, lumbalgia, lumbal-ischialgia, headache, dizziness, vomiting, fainting, collapse, hypertensive crisis, hypertensive cerebral syndrome, brain swelling, hemorrhagic stroke, ischemic stroke, meningococcal meningitis, diencephalic paroxysm, psychomotor excitation, migraine, epileptic seizure, epileptic status, urinary tract disorders, myasthenic crisis, cholinergic crisis, insomnia, bulbar syndrome, pseudobulbar syndrome, purulent meningitis, serous meningitis, acute polyneuritis, polyradiculoneuritis, acute polio, acute poisoning (alcohol and its surrogates, psychotropic substances, mushrooms). Groups of drugs used to treat neurological diseases: antiparkinsonian; anticonvulsants; antimigraine, antiatherosclerotic, neuroleptics; anti-stress drugs; interferons, drugs used in neuromuscular diseases, autoimmune and demyelinating diseases, herpetic lesions, muscular dystonias, hyperkinesias, etc.
Topic 28 Perinatal lesions of the nervous system. Etiological factors (intrauterine, birth trauma, brain damage in the early postpartum period). Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (acute period, recovery period). Cerebral palsy, clinical forms - spastic, hemiplegic, atactic, quadriplegic, hyperkinetic. Diagnosis. Treatment (drug, non-drug) from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine. Prevention.
Module 3. Attestation activities
Topic 29 Protection of case history Educational case history, based on the clinical supervision of patients with the design of survey data and additional research methods, in order to establish, justify the diagnosis and prescribe treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.
Topic 30 Differentiated assessment with performance of test tasks, soft skills and manipulations Carrying out differentiated assessments by the regulations. Testing. Carrying out a list of practical skills and manipulations

5. Intended learning outcomes of the course

After successful study of the course, the student will be able to:

LO1	Ability to abstract thinking
LO2	Ability to learn, master modern knowledge, and apply the knowledge in practice.
LO3	Knowledge of the subject area and professional activity comprehension.
LO4	Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
LO5	Ability to make reasoned decisions
LO7	Ability to use information and communication technologies.
LO8	Determination and persistence on the tasks and commitments undertaken.
LO9	Ability to exercise rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to realize the values of civil (free democratic) society and the need for its sustainable development, the rule of law, human rights and freedoms

LO10	Ability to maintain and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and development patterns of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, techniques and technologies using different types and forms of physical activity for active recreation and a healthy lifestyle.
LO11	Ability to analysis
LO12	Ability to synthesis.
LO13	Understanding of the subject area and professional activity comprehension.
LO14	Ability to make reasoned decisions
LO15	Ability for teamwork
LO16	Ability to interpersonal skills
LO17	Ability to maintain and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on understanding the history and development patterns of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, techniques and technologies using different types and forms of physical activity for active recreation and a healthy lifestyle.

6. Role of the course in the achievement of programme learning outcomes

Programme learning outcomes achieved by the course.

For 222 Medicine:

PO1	To detect and identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to the List 1); to establish the most probable nosological or syndromic preliminary clinical diagnosis of diseases (according to the List 2) using standard methods, preliminary data of the patient's anamnesis, patient's examination data, and knowledge about a human, his organs and systems.
PO2	To collect information about the patient's general condition; to assess the patient's psychomotor and physical development and the state of organs and systems of the body; to assess information on the diagnosis (according to the List 4) based on laboratory and instrumental findings.
PO3	To order and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) examinations (laboratory, radiological, functional and/or instrumental) (according to the List 4) in order to perform a differential diagnosis of diseases (according to the List 2).
PO4	To establish a final clinical diagnosis at a medical institution under control of a supervising doctor by means of informed decision and logical analysis of the obtained subjective and objective data of clinical and additional examinations, and differential diagnosis, following the relevant ethical and legal norms (according to the List 2).
PO5	To detect the key clinical syndrome or the reason for patient's condition severity (according to the List 3) via informed decision and evaluation of the person's state under any circumstances (at home, in the street, at a healthcare facility), including under emergency and military operation conditions, in the field, with a lack of information and limited time.

PO6	To determine the nature and treatment principles (conservative, operative) in patients with diseases (according to the List 2) at a healthcare facility, at patient's home or during medical evacuation process (including in the field), based on the provisional clinical diagnosis and observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasonable decision according to existing algorithms and standard procedures based on the principles of evidence-based medicine; if needed to go beyond the standard scheme, to substantiate the personalized recommendations under control of a supervising doctor at a medical facility.
PO8	To determine an appropriate diet in the treatment of diseases (according to the List 2) at a healthcare institution, at patient's home and during medical evacuation (including in the field), based on the provisional clinical diagnosis and observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasonable decision according to existing algorithms and standard procedures.
PO10	To assess the general condition of a newborn child by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes and adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
PO11	To determine the appropriate approach in emergency medical care case under any circumstances, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision based on the main clinical syndrome (disease severity) and emergency diagnosis (according to the List 3) using standard schemes under limited time conditions based on the principles of evidence-based medicine.
PO12	To provide emergency medical assistance under any circumstances, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision based on the main clinical syndrome (disease severity) and emergency diagnosis (according to the List 3) using standard schemes and predetermined approach under limited time conditions based on the principles of evidence-based medicine.
PO16	To plan and implement a system of sanitary and preventive measures against the occurrence and spread of diseases among the population.
PO18	To search for the necessary information in the professional literature and databases; to analyze, evaluate, and apply this information. To apply modern digital technologies, specialized software, statistical methods of data analysis to solve complex health problems.
PO19	To assess environmental impact on public health.
PO20	To formulate goals and define the structure of personal activity based on the analysis of social and personal needs.
PO23	To manage healthcare workflows that are complex, unpredictable and require new strategic approaches; to organize conditions for work and professional development of staff.
PO25	To make effective healthcare decisions assessing resources and considering social, economic, and ethical implications.

7. The role of the course in the development of program competencies

Program competencies addressed by the course:

For 222 Medicine:

8. Teaching and learning activities

Topic 1. The main stages of development of neurological science. Principles of structure and functioning of the nervous system.

pr.tr.1 "The main stages of development of neurological science. Principles of structure and functioning of the nervous system." (full-time course)

The main stages of development of neurological science. Principles of structure and functioning of the nervous system. The main stages of development of neurological science. Principles of structure and functioning of the nervous system. The functional unit of the nervous system is a neuron. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies about the history of the nervous system, the main principles of structure and functioning of the nervous system with further discussion).

Topic 2. Pathology of the motor and sensory systems

pr.tr.2 "Pathology of the motor and sensory systems" (full-time course)

Anatomical features and neurophysiology of the system of arbitrary movements. Methods of research of the motor system. Pyramid system. Central and peripheral motor neurons. Cortico-nuclear and cortico-spinal pathways. Motor disorders syndrome. The concept of reception. Types of receptors. Exteroceptive, proprioceptive, interoceptive sensitivity. Clinical classification of sensitivity. Leading ways of sensitivity. Research methodology. Types of sensory disorders. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with methods of functional and instrumental study of the pyramid and sensory systems) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topics provides role-playing games. Interpretation of the obtained survey data of the pyramid and sensory systems in the profile departments of the medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between the medical institution and the university).

Topic 3. Extrapyramidal system and cerebellum, lesion syndromes

lect.1 "Extrapyramidal system and cerebellum, lesion syndromes" (full-time course)

Extrapyramidal system and cerebellum, lesion syndromes

pr.tr.3 "Extrapyramidal system and cerebellum, lesion syndromes" (full-time course)

Extrapyramidal system and cerebellum, lesion syndromes. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with methods of functional and instrumental study of the function of the extrapyramidal system and the cerebellum) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topics provides role-playing games. Interpretation of the obtained data based on the results of the examination of the extrapyramidal system and cerebellum in the profile departments of the medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between the medical institution and the university).

Topic 4. Pathology of olfactory and visual analyzers. Syndromes of oculomotor nerve damage.

lect.2 "Pathology of 1-6 pairs of cranial nerves" (full-time course)

Brain stem. Symptoms of defeat. Pathology of olfactory and visual analyzers. Syndromes of lesions of the oculomotor and trigeminal nerves.

pr.tr.4 "Pathology of olfactory and visual analyzers. Syndromes of oculomotor nerve damage." (full-time course)

Topic 4. Pathology of olfactory and visual analyzers. Syndromes of oculomotor nerve damage. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with methods of functional and instrumental study of the function of the olfactory, visual analyzers and oculomotor nerves) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topics involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre to perform ophthalmoscopy, computer perimetry. Interpretation of the received data in profile departments of medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 5. Syndromes of lesions of the trigeminal and facial nerves. Pathology of the vestibulocochlear nerve.

pr.tr.5 "Syndromes of lesions of the trigeminal and facial nerves. Pathology of the vestibulocochlear nerve." (full-time course)

Syndromes of lesions of the trigeminal and facial nerves. Pathology of the vestibulocochlear nerve. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with methods of functional and instrumental study of the function of the trigeminal, facial, vestibulocochlear nerves (electromyography, audiometry)) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre with electromyography and audiometry. Interpretation of the obtained data of examination of the nervous system in patients of specialized departments of the medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between the medical institution and the university), preparation of a plan for treatment of the underlying disease and emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 6. Pathology of 9-12 pairs of cranial nerves

pr.tr.6 "Pathology of 9-12 pairs of cranial nerves" (full-time course)

Pathology of 9-12 pairs of cranial nerves. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with methods of functional and instrumental study of the function of 9-12 cranial nerves (electromyography) with further discussion. Simulation centre with electromyography Interpretation of the obtained data of examination of the nervous system in patients of specialized departments of the medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between the medical institution and the university), preparation of a treatment plan for the underlying disease and emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 7. Brain stem

lect.3 "Brain stem" (full-time course)

Brain stem.

pr.tr.7 "Brain stem" (full-time course)

Brain stem. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with methods of functional and instrumental study of brainstem function with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre Interpretation of the obtained data of examination of the nervous system in patients of specialized departments of the medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between the medical institution and the university), drawing up a treatment plan for the underlying disease and providing emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 8. Localization of functions in the cerebral cortex. Defeat syndromes. Part 1.

pr.tr.8 "Localization of functions in the cerebral cortex. Defeat syndromes. Part 1." (full-time course)

Localization of functions in the cerebral cortex. Defeat syndromes. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with methods of functional and instrumental research localization of functions in the cerebral cortex (electroencephalography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, positron emission tomography, Doppler) further discussion. In addition, the study of this system involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre with the performance of electroencephalography. Interpretation of the obtained data of electromyography, X-ray and ultrasound examination of the nervous system in the specialized departments of the medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between the medical institution and the university), preparation of a treatment plan for the underlying disease and emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 9. Localization of functions in the cerebral cortex. Defeat syndromes. Part 2.

pr.tr.9 "Localization of functions in the cerebral cortex. Defeat syndromes. Part 2." (full-time course)

Localization of functions in the cerebral cortex. Defeat syndromes. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with methods of functional and instrumental research localization of functions in the cerebral cortex (electroencephalography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, positron emission tomography, Doppler) further discussion. In addition, the study of this system involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre with the performance of electroencephalography. Interpretation of the obtained data of electromyography, X-ray and ultrasound examination of the nervous system in the specialized departments of the medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between the medical institution and the university), preparation of a treatment plan for the underlying disease and emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 10. Pathology of the autonomic nervous system

pr.tr.10 "Pathology of the autonomic nervous system" (full-time course) Pathology of the autonomic nervous system. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with methods of functional and instrumental study of the functions of the autonomic nervous system (electroencephalography, electrocardiography, thermometry, dermographism)) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this system involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre with thermometry. Interpretation of the obtained data of examination of the autonomic system in patients of specialized departments of the medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between the medical institution and the university), drawing up a plan for treatment of the underlying disease and emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.
Topic 11. Cerebrospinal fluid. Meningeal syndrome.
pr.tr.11 "Cerebrospinal fluid. Meningeal syndrome." (full-time course) Cerebrospinal fluid. Meningeal syndrome. Cerebrospinal fluid, its changes. Meningeal syndrome. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with methods of lumbar puncture)) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this system involves work in a simulation centre to perform a spinal tap. Interpretation of the received data in profile departments of a medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.
Topic 12. Functional diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system.
pr.tr.12 "Functional diagnosis of diseases of the nervous system." (full-time course) The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with methods of functional and instrumental study of the nervous system (electromyography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, positron emission tomography, Doppler, lumbar puncture)) discussion. In addition, the study of this system involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre to perform a lumbar puncture. Interpretation of the obtained data of electromyography, X-ray and ultrasound examination of the nervous system in the specialized departments of the medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between the medical institution and the university), preparation of a treatment plan for the underlying disease and emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.
Topic 13. Independent curation of the patient with the compilation of medical history
pr.tr.13 "Independent curation of the patient with the compilation of medical history" (full-time course) Educational case history, based on the clinical supervision of patients with the design of survey data and additional research methods, in order to establish, justify the diagnosis and prescribe treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.
Topic 14. Intermediate modular control
pr.tr.14 "Intermediate modular control" (full-time course) Testing

Topic 15. Vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord. Part 1.

pr.tr.15 "Vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord. Part 1." (full-time course)

Vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord (ischemic stroke, intracerebral haemorrhage)) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre to perform a spinal tap. Interpretation of the obtained data of computed tomography, ultrasound examination of the nervous system in the specialized departments of the medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between the medical institution and the university), drawing up a treatment plan for the underlying disease and emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 16. Vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord. Part 2.

pr.tr.16 "Vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord. Part 2." (full-time course)

Vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of vascular diseases of the brain and spinal cord (ischemic stroke, intracerebral haemorrhage)) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre to perform a spinal tap. Interpretation of the obtained data of computed tomography, ultrasound examination of the nervous system in the specialized departments of the medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between the medical institution and the university), drawing up a treatment plan for the underlying disease and emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 17. Meningitis. Arachnoiditis. Encephalitis.

pr.tr.17 "Meningitis. Arachnoiditis. Encephalitis." (full-time course)

The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of acute and chronic diseases of the brain and spinal cord (encephalitis, meningitis, arachnoiditis)) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre to perform a spinal tap. Interpretation of the obtained data of computed tomography, ultrasound examination of the nervous system, spinal tap in the specialized departments of the medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between the medical institution and the university), drawing up a treatment plan for the underlying disease and emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 18. Neurosyphilis. Neurological manifestations of polymyositis, dermatomyositis. Lesions of the nervous system in the presence of HIV infection.

pr.tr.18 "Neurosyphilis. Neurological manifestations of polymyositis, dermatomyositis. Lesions of the nervous system in the presence of HIV infection." (full-time course)

The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of acute and chronic diseases of the brain and spinal cord (neurosyphilis, polymyositis, dermatomyositis, neuro AIDS)) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre for lumbar puncture, polymerase chain reaction. Interpretation of the received data of patients in profile departments of a medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 19. Poliomyelitis. Acute myelitis. Parasitic diseases of the nervous system, prion infections, neuroborreliosis.

pr.tr.19 "Poliomyelitis. Acute myelitis. Parasitic diseases of the nervous system, prion infections, neuroborreliosis." (full-time course)

The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of acute and chronic diseases of the brain and spinal cord (polio, acute myelitis, parasitic diseases of the nervous system, prion infections, neuroborreliosis)). In addition, the study of this topic involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre for lumbar puncture, polymerase chain reaction. Interpretation of the received data of patients in profile departments of a medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 20. Diseases of the peripheral nervous system.

pr.tr.20 "Diseases of the peripheral nervous system." (full-time course)

The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of diseases of the peripheral nervous system) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre for electromyography. Interpretation of the received data of patients in profile departments of a medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 21. Demyelinating diseases of the nervous system.

pr.tr.21 "Demyelinating diseases of the nervous system." (full-time course)

Acute multiple encephalomyelitis. Multiple sclerosis. Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis. Leukodystrophy. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of demyelinating diseases of the nervous system) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre for electromyography, contrast magnetic resonance imaging. Interpretation of the received data of patients in profile departments of a medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 22. Hereditary and degenerative diseases of the nervous system.

pr.tr.22 "Hereditary and degenerative diseases of the nervous system." (full-time course)

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis. Congenital defects of the spine and spinal cord. Syringomyelia. The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of hereditary degenerative diseases of the nervous system) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre for electromyography, magnetic resonance imaging. Interpretation of the received data of patients in profile departments of a medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 23. Headache. Disorders of sleep and vitality. Somatic neurological syndromes.

pr.tr.23 "Headache. Disorders of sleep and vitality. Somatic neurological syndromes." (full-time course)

The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of patients with headache, sleep disorders and vigour, somatic neurological syndromes) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic involves role-playing games, work in a simulation centre for electroencephalography. Interpretation of the received data of patients in profile departments of a medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 24. Neurological aspects of traumatic brain injury. Spinal cord injury. Tumours of the brain and spinal cord. Brain abscess.

pr.tr.24 "Neurological aspects of traumatic brain injury. Spinal cord injury. Tumours of the brain and spinal cord. Brain abscess." (full-time course)

The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of patients with traumatic brain and spinal cord injuries, brain and spinal cord tumours, brain abscess) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic includes role-playing games, work in a simulation centre for electroencephalography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging. Interpretation of the received data of patients in profile departments of a medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 25. Epilepsy

pr.tr.25 "Epilepsy" (full-time course)

The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of patients with epilepsy) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic includes role-playing games, work in a simulation centre for electroencephalography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging. Interpretation of the received data of patients in profile departments of a medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 26. Non-epileptic paroxysmal states

pr.tr.26 "Non-epileptic paroxysmal states" (full-time course)

The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of patients with non-epileptic paroxysmal conditions) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic includes role-playing games, work in a simulation centre for electroencephalography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging. Interpretation of the received data of patients in profile departments of a medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 27. Emergencies in neurology. Drugs used in neurology.

pr.tr.27 "Emergencies in neurology. Drugs used in neurology." (full-time course)

The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of patients with emergencies in neurology) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic includes role-playing games, work in a simulation centre for electroencephalography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, lumbar puncture. Interpretation of the received data of patients in profile departments of a medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 28. Perinatal lesions of the nervous system.

pr.tr.28 "Perinatal lesions of the nervous system." (full-time course)

The study of this topic involves theoretical work in the classroom, the use of virtual simulation (watching movies with clinical features of patients with perinatal lesions of the nervous system) with further discussion. In addition, the study of this topic includes role-playing games, work in a simulation centre for electroencephalography, electromyography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, spinal tap. Interpretation of the received data of patients in profile departments of a medical institution (according to the agreement on cooperation between medical institution and university), drawing up of the plan of treatment of the basic disease and rendering of emergency care from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.

Topic 29. Protection of case history

pr.tr.29 "Protection of case history" (full-time course) Educational case history, based on the clinical supervision of patients with the design of survey data and additional research methods, in order to establish, justify the diagnosis and prescribe treatment from the standpoint of evidence-based medicine.
Topic 30. Differentiated assessment with performance of test tasks, soft skills and manipulations
pr.tr.30 "Differentiated assessment with performance of test tasks, soft skills and manipulations" (full-time course) Carrying out differentiated assessments by the regulations. Testing. Carrying out a list of practical skills and manipulations

9. Teaching methods

9.1 Teaching methods

Course involves learning through:

TM1	Lecture teaching
TM2	Case-based learning
TM3	Team Based Learning
TM4	Research Based Learning
TM5	Problem-based learning
TM6	Self-study
TM7	Electronic learning

The discipline is taught using modern teaching methods (CBL, TBL, RBL), which contribute not only to the development of professional abilities, but also encourage creative thinking

Acquisition of soft skills by students is carried out during the entire period of studying the discipline. The ability for analytical and critical thinking, teamwork, perseverance is formed during team-, practice- and case-oriented training, knowledge and understanding of the subject area is acquired during lectures, self-study. E-learning stimulates the ability to use information technologies. inquiry-based learning encourages the development of certainty and persistence about tasks and responsibilities.

9.2 Learning activities

LA1	Writing a case history
LA2	Interpretation of laboratory (clinical analysis of blood, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, biochemical blood analysis, immunological studies, etc.) and instrumental (MRI, CT, PET, EMG, EEG, ultrasound, radiography, etc.) examination methods
LA3	Preparation for practical classes
LA4	Electronic learning in systems (Zoom, MIX.sumdu.edu.ua)
LA5	Preparation for differential assessment

LA6	Individual research project (student research paper, article, theses, etc.)
LA7	Work with textbooks and relevant information sources
LA8	Practicing practical skills in the simulation center
LA9	Performing a group practical task
LA10	Interactive lectures

10. Methods and criteria for assessment

10.1. Assessment criteria

Definition	National scale	Rating scale
Outstanding performance without errors	5 (Excellent)	$170 \leq RD \leq 200$
Above the average standard but with minor errors	4 (Good)	$164 \leq RD < 169$
	4 (Good)	$140 \leq RD < 163$
Fair but with significant shortcomings	3 (Satisfactory)	$127 \leq RD < 139$
	3 (Satisfactory)	$120 \leq RD < 126$
Fail – some more work required before the credit can be awarded	2 (Fail)	$70 \leq RD < 119$
	2 (Fail)	$0 \leq RD < 69$

10.2 Formative assessment

	Description	Deadline, weeks	Feedback
FA1 Peer assessment	Partnership interaction aimed at improving the results of educational activities by comparing one's own current level of success with previous indicators. Provides an opportunity to analyze one's own educational activities	During the entire period of studying the discipline	Adjustment together with students of approaches to learning taking into account the results of the assessment
FA2 Counseling of the teacher during the writing of the case history	Writing the case history involves demonstrating the ability to work with the patient, consolidating the practical skills of physical examination of the patient, evaluation and analysis of medical documentation, establishing a clinical diagnosis with elements of differential diagnosis, prescribing treatment.	Anticipated defense of the case history, when the student must provide answers to questions about	Consulting the teacher during the writing of the case history with oral comments. The applicant receives an assessment for writing a medical history (5 points maximum) and defense (5 points maximum)

FA3 differential assessment	A method of effectively checking the level of assimilation of knowledge, skills and abilities from an educational discipline. Testing allows you to check the results of training after completing the discipline.	At the penultimate lesson in the discipline, the maximum number of points for testing is 10 points,	The minimum score for successfully passing the tests is 6 points (60% of correct answers)
FA4 Counseling of the teacher during the preparation of an individual research project (speech at a conference, competition of scientific works)	An important factor in the formation of professional qualities of future specialists is the research work of students. Involvement of the latter in research activities contributes to the formation of their scientific worldview, industriousness, work capacity, initiative, etc.	During the entire period of studying the discipline, the teacher's oral comments.	The student is given additional incentive points (from 5 to 10), depending on the type of research project
FA5 Instructions of the teacher in the process of performing practical tasks	The instructions reveal the methods of pedagogical control over the professional activities of the applicants. Efficiency is determined by compliance with all stages of practical tasks. The effectiveness of the formation of the necessary practical abilities and skills depends on the level of formation of practical competence.	During the entire period of studying the discipline	Counseling students in working with a standardized patient, direct and indirect observation of the work of the acquirers "at the bedside" of the patient with further determination of the level of p
FA6 Survey and oral comments of the teacher based on its results	Provides an opportunity to identify the state of the students' learning experience in accordance with the set goals, to find out the prerequisites for the state of formation of the obtained results, the causes of difficulties, to adjust the learning process, to track the dynamics of the formation of learning results and to forecast their development	Of the entire period of study of the discipline.	According to the received data on the study results, on the basis of their analysis, it is proposed to determine the assessment as an indicator of the achievements of the educational activities of students

FA7 Solving clinical cases	The case method allows you to reveal and form the qualities and abilities of medical students necessary for further work activities, forms clinical thinking, analytical abilities, independence in decision-making, communication, skills of working with a sufficiently large amount of information.	Throughout during the period of study of the discipline	Assessment of the student's ability to clinical thinking, substantiation of their decisions, to clearly express their opinions, determination of the level of theoretical training, which is reflected in the corresponding assessment
FA8 Tests (automated tests) for monitoring the educational achievements of applicants	A method of effectively checking the level of assimilation of knowledge, abilities and skills from each subject of an educational discipline. Testing allows you to check the assimilation of the educational material from each subject.	During the entire period of studying the discipline	The student must provide 60% of the correct answers, which is an admission to the practical part of the lesson
FA9 The task of assessing the level of theoretical training	Assessment of acquired theoretical knowledge in the subject of the discipline.	Assessment of acquired theoretical knowledge in the subject of the discipline.	It is conducted at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific goals of each topic based on a comprehensive assessment of the student's activity, which includes monitoring the level of theoretical training, performing independent work accor

FA10 Soft skills test	Practising soft skills on various mannequins and simulators.	During the entire period of training, successful performance of soft skills in the discipline i	The maximum number of points is 20, the minimum is 12
FA11 Discussions in focus groups	The method allows all participants to be involved in the process of discussion and justification of their own opinion through multilateral communication, to develop the ability to conduct a professional discussion, to cultivate respect for colleagues and the ability to generate alternative ideas and proposals.	During the entire period of study	Assessment of the student's ability to work in a team, the ability to justify one's decisions, determination of the level of theoretical training, which is reflected in the corresponding assessment

10.3 Summative assessment

	Description	Deadline, weeks	Feedback
SA1 Differentiated assessment (in accordance with the regulations)	Compilation of differentiated assessment. Applicants who have successfully mastered the material from the discipline, passed practical skills and final computer testing, and defended medical history are allowed to take the exam.	According to the schedule	The applicant can receive 80 points for the exam. The minimum number of points that a student must receive is 48 points
SA2 Preparation and defense of case history	Writing a case history involves demonstrating the ability to work with a patient, consolidating practical skills of physical examination of a patient, evaluating and analyzing medical documentation, establishing a clinical diagnosis with elements of differential diagnosis, prescribing treatment. The defense of the case history is provided, when the student must provide answers to questions about the patient he treated, the causes and provoking factors of the disease, modern methods of diagnosis.	According to the calendar and thematic plan	The student can receive a maximum of 10 points. 5 points are awarded for writing, 5 points for defense. The minimum number of points for a successful defense is 6 points

SA8 Final testing	A method of effective verification of the level of assimilation of knowledge, abilities and skills from an educational discipline. Testing allows you to check the results of the study during the cycle and determine the level of knowledge at the end of the discipline.	The final computer test at the end of the course (10 points)	It is an admission to take the test
SA9 Evaluation of the level of theoretical training	Forms the skills of independent activity in students, encourages the desire for searching knowledge. Stimulates students to work with the necessary literature, transfers the learning process from the level of passive absorption of information to the level of active transformation of it.	During the entire period of studying the discipline.	Held at each class, the result of performing the LA affects the comprehensive assessment for the practical class
SA10 Implementation of practical skills and manipulations	Comprehensive practice of the practical component of educational programs in a safe simulation environment for students. Provides an opportunity to master skills from various emergency situations.	At the last lesson in the discipline	The student must successfully complete a list of practical skills that are mandatory for admission to the exam. The maximum number of points is 20, the minimum is 12

Form of assessment:

		Points	Можливість перекладання з метою підвищення оцінки
The semester of teaching		200 scores	
SA1. Differentiated assessment (in accordance with the regulations)		80	
	Theoretical questions (3x15)	45	No
	A question of practical training	15	No
	The issue of providing emergency care	20	No
SA2. Preparation and defense of case history		10	
		10	No
SA8. Final testing		10	
		10	No
SA9. Evaluation of the level of theoretical training		80	

	Oral interview, performance of group case, clinical case, assessment, objective structured clinical examination, interpretation of laboratory and instrumental examination results	80	No
SA10. Implementation of practical skills and manipulations		20	
		20	No

During the learning of the module materials, the student is awarded a maximum of 5 points for each practical session (the grade is given in the traditional 4-point grading system). At the end of the academic year, the student's arithmetic average is calculated. The maximum number of points that a student can receive in practical classes during the academic year is 80. The number of points of a student is calculated using the formula of multiplying by the arithmetic average and dividing by 5. The following points are assigned for writing a medical history: "5" - 5 points, "4" - 4 points, "3" - 3 points, "2" - 0 points. Medical history protection: "5" - 5 points, "4" - 4 points, "3" - 3 points, "2" - 0 points. In general, the student can receive a maximum of 10 points for the medical history, the minimum required point is 6. For diagnostic testing, the student receives a maximum of 10 points. The minimum number of points that a student must receive is 6 points. A mandatory condition for admission to the exam is the successful completion of the list of practical skills in the last lesson of the discipline. The maximum number of points that a student can receive is 20 points, the minimum is 12 points. The maximum number of points for the current educational activity of the student is 120. The student is admitted to the exam provided that the requirements of the educational program are met and if he has scored at least 72 points for the current educational activity: 48 points during practical classes, 6 points for medical history, 6 points for testing and 12 points for performing practical skills and manipulations. Differentiated crediting is carried out according to the schedule during the session. The tickets contain 3 theoretical questions on a variety of topics and cover all sections of the academic discipline (15 points each), 1 practical task (15 points) and questions on providing emergency care (20 points). Credit is given to the applicant if he scored at least 48 points out of 80. Encouraging points are added to the grade in the discipline for the implementation of an individual research project (defense of a student's scientific work - 10 points, speech at a conference, poster presentation, theses of reports - 5 points). The total score for the discipline cannot exceed 200. The possibility of re-enrollment of points obtained under the system of non-formal education is provided in accordance with the Regulation.

11. Learning resources

11.1 Material and technical support

MTS1	Information and communication systems
MTS2	Library funds, an archive of radiographs, electromyograms, electroencephalograms, electrocardiograms, computer and magnetic resonance imaging, the results of laboratory methods of examination
MTS3	Computers, computer systems and networks
MTS4	MNE of SRC "Regional clinical hospital"
MTS5	Multimedia, video and audio, projection equipment (video cameras, projectors, screens, smart boards, etc.)

MTS6	Software (to support distance learning, online surveys), 3-D virtual simulator on "Research Methods in Neurology", "Cerebrovascular Pathology".
MTS7	Medical equipment (electroencephalograph, electroneuromyograph, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, ultrasound, electrocardiograph, lumbar puncture needles, neurological hammer, dynamometer, test tubes, scales, neurological tuning fork, set of aromatic oils, Syvkutsev's and Rabkin's tables, perimeter, ophthalmoscope, ruler, analgesimeter, measuring tape, set for taste function check, audiometer, Voyachek's laterometer, Barany's chair, thermometer, tonometer, phonendoscope, etc.)

11.2 Information and methodical support

Essential Reading	
1	Clinical Neurology: посібник / V. F. Gryb, O. O. Doroshenko, S. I. Genyk, T. D. Hrytsiuk. – K.: Medknyha, 2020. – 288 p.
2	Neurology: textbook / I. A. Hryhorova, L. I. Sokolova, R. D. Herasymchuk etc.; ed.: I. A. Hryhorova, L. I. Sokolova. – K.: Medicine Publishing, 2022. – 624 p.
Supplemental Reading	
1	Topical Diagnosis in Neurology / P. Duus. - Thieme, 2021. - 517 p.
2	How to Examine the Nervous System / R.T. Ross. - Humana Press Inc., 2018. - 242 p.
3	Mudrenko I.H., Lychko V., Sotnikov D. SPEECH DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR ACCOMPANIED BY DIFFERENT TYPES OF DEMENTIA. Eastern Ukrainian Medical Journal. 2022. 10 (3). C. 233-240 DOI: 10.21272/eumj.2022;10(3):233-240.
4	Lychko V., Kolenko O., Burtyka M. DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS OF EXACERBATIONS AND PSEUDO-EXACERBATIONS AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF SARS-COV-2 BY THE EXAMPLE OF A CLINICAL CASE OF A PATIENT WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS. Eastern Ukrainian Medical Journal. 2023. 11 (1). C. 47-52 DOI: 10.21272/eumj.2023;11(1):47-52.
5	Mudrenko I.G., Kolenko O.I., Kiptenko L.I., Lychko V.S., Sotnikov D.D., Yurchenko O.P. THE PROGRAM OF THE COMPLEX DIFFERENTIATED MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REHABILITATION OF THE PATIENTS WITH SUICIDAL BEHAVIOUR IN DEMENTIA. Georgian Medical News. 2023. 335 (2). C. 84-89.
6	Debrah A.F., Adebuseye F.T., Shah M.H., Awuah W.A., Tenkorang P.O., Bharadwaj H.R., Wellington J., Ghosh S., Abiy L., Fernandes C., Abdul-Rahman T., Lychko V., Volodymyrivna B.T., Mykolayivna N.I. Neurological disorders in pregnant women in low- and middle-income countries - Management gaps, impacts, and future prospects: A review perspective. Women's Health. 2023. 19. DOI: 10.1177/17455057231210265.

7	Shevets V.P., Ataman Y.O., Ivakhniuk T.V., Lychko V.S., Korenkov O.V., Sherstiuk L.L., Voitenko V.L., Brizhata I.A. POSSIBILITIES OF PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC CORRECTION OF THE MOBILITY OF LARGE JOINTS OF THE LIMBS AND REDUCING THE FREQUENCY OF ACUTE TRAUMA. Rehabilitation and Recreation. 2023. 2023 (16). C. 155-161 №18 DOI: 10.32782/2522-1795.2023.16.18.
8	Chyniak O.S., Kolenko O.I., Mudrenko I.H., Lychko V.S., Demikhov A.A., Demikhova N.V. THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE BRAIN ACCORDING TO THESE NEUROPHYSIOLOGICAL METHODS OF STUDY AND FEATURES OF NIGHT DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS VARIANTS OF DEMENTIA Azerbaijan Medical Journal. 2023. 3. C. 23-31 DOI: 10.34921/amj.2023.3.004.
9	Adebusoye F.T., Tan J.K., Awuah W.A., Bharadwaj H.R., Naeem W., Ferreira T., Roy S., Abdul-Rahman T., Lychko V. From adversity to advancement: leveraging war-tested approaches for the post-conflict reformation of the Ukrainian healthcare landscape. Postgraduate Medical Journal. 2023. 99 (1178). C. 1217-1219 DOI: 10.1093/postmj/qgad075.
10	Shevets, V, Sherstiuk, L, Bumeister, V, Lychko, V, Korenkov, O, Ivakhnyuk, T, Sotnikov, D, Brizhata, I Cardiovascular Reaction to Orthostatic Test Among Non-functional Overreaching Athletes with Vegetative Disorders (The Physical Therapist Perspective). ACTA BALNEOLOGICA. 2023. 65 (1). C. 41-44 DOI: 10.36740/ABAL202301107.