**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC**

**AZERBAIJAN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

**FACULTY OF MEDICINE AND PREVENTION**



Subject Code: **050904**

Subject name: **ALLERGOLOGY**

**Syllabus**

XI-XII semester

2023/2024 academic year

Baku -2023

**Education level:** Basic Higher Medical Education

**Specialty Name:** Medical

**Specialization Name**:

**Type of subject taught: Compulsory**

**AEH:**3 credit

**Version:** IV version

**Application Date: 14.09.2023**

**Date of approval:** year/month/day

**Replaces approved curriculum:** year/month/day

**Decision and Approval**

This subject program was developed ----.2023. The subject program was checked by the relevant faculty and heads of the Department of Innovation and Quality Management. Program - approved \_\_\_\_\_ 2023.

**Registration Number:** This number is the approval number to be issued by the Department of Innovation and Quality Management. The registration number is formed on the basis of the subject code and the date of issue.

***For example****, Specialization Code, Subject Code, and Approval Date.*

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| The name of the department | Address | Class time | Web address | Contact number |
| Allergology and Immunology | Kerogli Rakhimov street, 29 | 9:30 – 10:0010:45 – 12:0012:30 – 13:0013:15 -14:30 | **pms.amu.az** | **(012) 564-93-37** |

**Language of instruction: English**

**Teachers**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Teacher's position, surname, first name, patronymic** | **Preferred method of contact****Email address** | **Working hours** | **How many working days does it take to respond** |
| 1 | Prof. L.I.Allakhverdiyeva | lallahverdiyeva@amu.edu.az | **08.30-13.30** | 3 |
| 2 | Doc. N.M.Gulieva | nquliyeva2@amu.edu.az | **08.30-16.15** | 3 |
| 3 | Doc. A.G.Agaeva  | aagayeva1@amu.edu.az | **08.30-16.15** | 3 |
| 4 | Ass. U.M. Gumbatova | uhumbetova@amu.edu.az | **08.30-16.15** | 3 |
| 5 | Ass. Sh.H.Ibragimova | sibrahimova@amu.edu.az | **08.30-16.15** | 3 |
| 6 | Ass.H.E. Agarakhimova | hagarehimova@amu.edu.az | **08.30-16.15** | 3 |
| 7 | Ass. A.V.Khalilov |  | **08.30-10.15** | 3 |
| 8 | Ass. G.N.Mammadova |  | **08.30-12.30** | 3 |
| 9 | Ass. K.E.Abdulgadirova | kebdulqedirova@amu.edu.az | **08.30-12.30** | 3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |

**Assistant teachers**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **№** | **Teacher's position, surname, first name, patronymic** | **Preferred method of contact****Email address** | **Working hours** | **How many working days does it take to respond** |
| **1** | Ch. lab. N.I. Efendieva | nefendiyeva1@amu.edu.az | **08.30-12.30** | 3 |
| **2** | Ch.lab. Z.U.Mammadova |  | **08.30-12.30** | 3 |

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| Sequence of Subjects and Skill Conditions |  |
| Skills which are expected | Persistent pathologies in allergology (allergic rhinitis, atopic dermatitis, drug allergy, bronchial asthma, Quincke's edema, anaphylactic shock) are able to manage in a first step the knowledge, skills, and habits acquired in the preclinical and clinical environment to make a diagnosis (spirometry, picfluometry, prick tests) and qualify for a first intervention or appropriate treatment, implementation of surveillance and preventive measures |
| Compulsory subjects (Prerequisites) | Prerequisites of the subject (previously necessary for training) - pathology, pharmacology, pulmonology, internal diseases, infectious diseases |
| The subjects after taught  | None |

**Purpose of the subject: The main purpose of teaching the subject "Allergology":**

* Should be able to identify mechanisms, main causes, clinical signs, and differential diagnosis of anaphylactic reactions, and know emergency care measures. They had to be able to correctly assess the dangerous manifestations of allergic diseases (such as severe asthma, severe Quinke's edema, and Lyell's syndrome) and take adequate treatment measures.
* Should be know the current treatment of bronchial asthma and other common allergic diseases.

**Learning outcome of the subject:**

* **1.** Differentiate various allergic diseases, know the diagnostic criteria and principles of treatment in children and adults. Detection of IgE-mediated diseases, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of allergic diseases such as asthma, rhinitis, food and drug allergies, atopic dermatitis.
* 2. Know the causes of bronchial asthma, their diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment tactics for asthma, be able to eliminate these pathologies from life-threatening asthmatic status.
* 3. Be able to correctly identify and treat side effects of medications. Be able to understand the mechanisms, main causes, clinical signs and differential diagnosis of anaphylactic reactions, first aid, self-administration of adrenaline in adults. Be able to describe the clinical signs of local and systemic reactions in insect allergies.
* 4. Diagnose edema and angioedema, know the causes of their formation, treatment tactics for acute edema and angioedema, be able to distinguish these pathologies from life-threatening anaphylaxis.
* 5. Diagnosis of food allergy, food intolerance, cross allergic reactions, clinic and treatment protocols.

**Тематическое содержание**

Education in the field of “Allergology” plays an important role in the practical activities of future specialists related to treatment. The subject program is developed in accordance with modern standards and international research for students studying in undergraduate and residency programs at General Medicine.

The educational program that provides knowledge in allergology is that students are able to gain knowledge and skills in the etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic algorithms, differential diagnosis and prevention of allergic diseases.

The subject “**Allergology**” is taught in three languages ​​(Azerbaijani, Russian, English) in the autumn and spring semesters (XI and XII) to VI year students.

The widespread prevalence of allergic diseases and the need for their timely detection have increased the need for education in this area. Regardless of specialty, every medical student should be able to provide first aid in emergency situations among the population. It is necessary to know the basics of preventing allergic diseases common among the population, especially in children.

Students can apply the acquired skills when treating allergy patients in hospitals and clinics.

They can work as an allergist in medical institutions and as an allergist at a medical university with scientific and practical activities.

1. **Предпочтительный способ связи**
2. **И.Ф.О и контактная информация ассистентов преподавателей (мед.сестра в клтнических дисциплинах, лаборанты)**

**The format for teaching the subject – nerdy.**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| № | Topic (practical lesson) | Literature | Hours |
| 1. | Introduction to allergology and immunology. Mechanisms of allergic reactions. Classification of allergens. Allergic rhinitis. Pollinosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic manifestation, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. | 1. Klinik allerqologiya və immunologiya (dərslik). Müəlliflər - prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyevanın redaktəsi altında, Bakı 2010 cu il, 282 səh.
2. Uşaqlarda allergik xəstəliklər (dərsliklər və dərs vəsaitləri seriyası). Müəllif-prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyeva, Bakı 2011 ci il, 244 səh.
 | 8 |
| 2. | Bronchial asthma. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic presentation, asthmatic condition, classification. Bronchial asthma of physical strain. Hormone-dependent bronchial asthma. | 1. Klinik allerqologiya və immunologiya (dərslik). Müəlliflər - prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyevanın redaktəsi altında, Bakı 2010 cu il, 282 səh.
2. Uşaqlarda allergik xəstəliklər (dərsliklər və dərs vəsaitləri seriyası). Müəllif-prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyeva, Bakı 2011 ci il, 244 səh.
3. Uşaqlarda bronxial astma (tədris-metodiki vəsait). Müəlliflər-prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyeva, ass. Ü.M.Hümbətova, Bakı 2009 cu il, 59 səh.
 | 8 |
| 3. | Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of bronchial asthma. Specific immunodiagnosis and specific immunotherapy of allergic diseases. Asthma school. | 1. Klinik allerqologiya və immunologiya (dərslik). Müəlliflər - prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyevanın redaktəsi altında, Bakı 2010 cu il, 282 səh.
2. Uşaqlarda allergik xəstəliklər (dərsliklər və dərs vəsaitləri seriyası). Müəllif-prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyeva, Bakı 2011 ci il, 244 səh.
3. Uşaqlarda bronxial astma (tədris-metodiki vəsait). Müəlliflər-prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyeva, ass. Ü.M.Hümbətova, Bakı 2009 cu il, 59 səh.
 | 8 |
| 4. | Food allergy and it"s clinical manifestations. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic presentation and treatment. Atopic dermatitis. Clinic presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. | 1. Klinik allerqologiya və immunologiya (dərslik). Müəlliflər - prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyevanın redaktəsi altında, Bakı 2010 cu il, 282 səh.
2. Uşaqlarda allergik xəstəliklər (dərsliklər və dərs vəsaitləri seriyası). Müəllif-prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyeva, Bakı 2011 ci il, 244 səh.
3. Qida allergiyası (metodik vəsait). Müəlliflər-prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyeva, dos. S.N.Axundov, ass. Ş.Y.İsrafilova, Bakı 2012 ci il, 58 səh.
 | 8 |
| 5. | Acute and chronic inflammation. Quincke's edema and classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic manifestation, diagnosis and treatment | 1. Klinik allerqologiya və immunologiya (dərslik). Müəlliflər - prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyevanın redaktəsi altında, Bakı 2010 cu il, 282 səh.
2. Uşaqlarda allergik xəstəliklər (dərsliklər və dərs vəsaitləri seriyası). Müəllif-prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyeva, Bakı 2011 ci il, 244 səh.
3. Övrə və Kvinke ödemi (tədris-metodiki vəsait). Müəlliflər-prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyeva, dos. S.N.Axundov, ass. S.Ə. Cəfərova, Bakı 2011 ci il, 47 səh.
 | 8 |
| 6. | Drug allergy. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Serum sickness, clinic manifetstions and treatment. Allergy to chemical allergens, clinic presentation and treatment. Anaphylactic shock, clinic presentation and treatment. Prevention of drug allergies. | 1. Klinik allerqologiya və immunologiya (dərslik). Müəlliflər - prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyevanın redaktəsi altında, Bakı 2010 cu il, 282 səh.
2. Uşaqlarda allergik xəstəliklər (dərsliklər və dərs vəsaitləri seriyası). Müəllif-prof. L.İ.Allahverdiyeva, Bakı 2011 ci il, 244 səh.
 | 4 |

**Teaching and learning methods:**

**-** lectures, seminars

- practical tasks

- presentations and discussions

- independent work/research

- video and audio lectures;

- laboratory works;

- targeted training (task-based training);

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| Valuation methods | Points |
| End-of-term exam | **50** |
| Current Score (colloquium) | **30- other courses** |
| Duration estimate | **10 - other courses** |
| Free work | **10** |

**Score**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Alphabetic signs | Points | Deciphering the scores |
| A | **91-100** | **«Excellent»** |
| B | **81-90** | **«Very Good»** |
| C | **71-80** | **«Good»** |
| D | **61-70** | **“Well ”** |
| E | **57-60** | **“Satisfactorly”** |
| F | **0-50** | **“Unsatisfactorily”** |

**Each student prepares 1 presentation per semester. The presentation is evaluated with 10 points.**

**The list of subject presentations for the fall semester of the 2023-2024 academic year at the Department of Allergology and Immunology for students studying at the General Medicine Faculty**

1. Introduction to allergology and immunology. Mechanisms of allergic reactions.

2 Allergic rhinitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Treatment.

3. Pollinosis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

4. Bronchial asthma. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, asthmatic condition, classification. Different phenotypes of bronchial asthma (GİNA 2019 International guidelines).

5. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis, stage treatment, and prevention of bronchial asthma. Asthmatic condition. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment.

6. Specific immunodiagnosis and specific immunotherapy of allergic diseases. Asthma school.

7. Food allergy and its clinical manifestations. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, food diary, provocation test, elimination test, clinic, differential diagnosis, and treatment.

8. Atopic dermatitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. SCORAD index.

9. Acute and chronic urticaria. Quincke's edema and their classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment

10. Allergy to drugs. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, and treatment. Disease, clinic, and treatment of urine. Chemical allergies, clinic, and treatment

11. Anaphylactic shock, clinic and treatment.

12. Prevention of allergy to drugs.

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| RUBRIC (criteria) | EXCELLENT  | GOOD | AVERAGE | WEAK |
| Contents:Regarding the topic, details and accuracy | The content fully discloses the topic. The considerations discussed are based on facts in all cases.0 | The content covers the topic almost completely. In most cases, the arguments discussed are based on facts.1 | The content reveals the main point of the topic. Many of the arguments discussed are not based on facts.2 | The content barely reflects the essence of the topic. Most of the opinions discussed are not based on facts (student's own opinion)3 |
| Knowledge:Demonstrates knowledge of the subject matter | Demonstrates a thorough knowledge of the subject matter. Completely answers questions to demonstrate mastery of the topic.0 | Demonstrated sufficient knowledge of the subject. Additionally partially answers questions to demonstrate mastery of the topic.1 | Demonstrated satisfactory knowledge of the subject matter. Additionally answers a very small number of questions to demonstrate mastery of the topic2 | Demonstrates very little (unsatisfactory) knowledge of the subject matter. Additionally fails to answer questions to demonstrate mastery of the topic.3 |
| Posture/Sight Contact/Manner:Appropriate posture and effective eye contact. | Presents with appropriate poise and complete confidence. Avoids moving around, excessive gesticulation and other nervous behaviors. Establishes eye contact with the audience.0 | He stands up straight for most of the presentation and makes presentations with complete confidence. Establishes eye contact repeatedly during the presentation.1 | During the presentation, he or she sometimes shakes, fidgets, or appears restless. Makes eye contact with one or two listeners.2 | Posture is inappropriate. Mobility, excessive gesticulation and other nervous behavior are pronounced. He hardly makes eye contact with the audience.3 |
| Enthusiastic:Energetic, confident, carefree | During the presentation, he looked full of enthusiasm and confidence. He was able to arouse the full attention and interest of the audience.0 | During the presentation, he looked full of enthusiasm and confidence. He managed to arouse the attention and interest of the audience.1 | During the presentation, he seemed less enthusiastic and less confident about the topic. One or more times he tried to change his demeanor to engage the audience. It lost the attention and interest of some listeners.2 | He didn't show much enthusiasm about it. He didn't try to change his behavior to attract the audience. He lost the attention and interest of the audience.3 |
| Auditorium:Communication with the audience | Speech, manner of speaking, and pitch of voice are adjusted absolutely correctly during the presentation. Demonstrates a moderate speaking style based on listener feedback. Responds to questions and comments from the audience in a calm and eloquent manner. 0 | Speech and speaking style are mostly correct during the presentation. Demonstrates a fairly moderate speaking style based on audience feedback. Mainly responds to questions and comments from the audience.1 | Partially adjusts speech and speaking style during the presentation. Speaks louder when the audience asks for it. Partially responds to questions and comments from the audience.2 | He did not change his voice pitch or speaking style during the presentation. He was unable to respond to questions and comments from the audience.3 |
| Time:He speaks at the appropriate pace | Ideal timing and pace of the conversation0 | Correct timing and pace of speech1 | Presentation time too short or too long2 | The presentation time is not set correctly3 |

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| Deadlines for project  | Exam dates |
| Presentation - up to XIII-XIV weeks | **December 2023 - current estimate** |

**Student Code of Conduct**

**Link**

**University policy is academic honesty**

**Link**

**Principle of academic honesty and plagiarism**

Azerbaijan Medical University is constantly striving to develop a learning culture based on the principle of academic honesty. All AMU staff and students are obliged to abide by this principle of academic honesty. Plagiarism, a form of academic misconduct, violates the principles of integrity and is unacceptable at AMU.

Plagiarism is defined as the unauthorized use of someone else's published or unpublished ideas. It can be the transfer of part or all of an article under a new authorship. Plagiarism involves reusing the author's own material (sometimes called "junk publishing"). Sources should be disclosed to avoid plagiarism. Quotations should be enclosed in quotation marks or rewritten. If illustrations or large portions of material from other people's writing are to be used, authors must obtain permission and provide appropriate citation.

Below is information about what plagiarism is and where you can get more information about it. Part of your responsibility as an AMU student is to make sure you understand what plagiarism is in order to avoid plagiarism in any assignments and academic work.

**What is plagiarism?**

* Plagiarism means "the use of words or ideas belonging to someone else under one's own name, in whole or in part, without acknowledging the source". Plagiarism is a form of intellectual theft. It can take many forms, from deliberate fraud to copying words or ideas from any source without proper attribution. The AMU divides plagiarism into the following categories:
* **Direct Copying:** Using the same or exactly similar words as the original text or idea, without citing the source and without using quotation marks. This includes appropriate copying of material, ideas, or concepts from a book, article, report, or other written document, presentation, composition, drawing, layout, chart, diagram, computer program or software, website, Internet, or other electronic source or attribution to another includes photocopying without attribution. It may also include combining quoted and unquoted (copied) portions.
* **Inaccurate paraphrasing of a source:** changing a few words or phrases in the source material while maintaining the basic content and structure. It also refers to submissions where one person paraphrases the ideas or words of another without attribution, as well as combining quotations and explanations without proper citations into a new whole.
* **Mosaic/patchwork plagiarism**: taking different pieces of copy from other sources and combining them to create a new piece and passing it off as your own original work.
* **Confidential Agreement:** Submitting work as an independent work, in whole or in part, as a result of collusion with others. This includes students sending work to another student for the purpose of plagiarizing, stealing, or copying another student's academic work, offering to complete another student's work, or soliciting or receiving payment for academic work. This should not be confused with academic collaboration.
* **The deal trick.** This category, also known as "fictitious authorship," is a form of behind-the-scenes bargaining. It occurs when a student or researcher commissions another person to do work for them and then presents it as their own. This includes when a student or researcher submits work that is essentially someone else's work and can be edited, as well as when a student or researcher creates a draft version that has been substantially altered (not just minor corrections) by someone else.
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* **Self-plagiarism:** an author who republishes previously submitted work and presents it as a new idea or work, in whole or in part, without citing the earlier work. Self-plagiarism is also referred to as "recycling," "repetition," or "repeatedly presenting research results without citation." In the student context, self-plagiarism means reusing parts or all of the work already submitted for assessment without proper citation. If a student repeats a class, he or she must obtain permission from the instructor before resubmitting the same work in whole or in part.