**“APPROVE”**

Head of the Preventive

Medicine Department

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_S. Cebanu

**SYLLABUS**

**for lectures in Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine 2,  
IVth year, semester VIII, academic 2024-2025 year**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Theme** | **Hours** | **Lecturer** |
|  | Definition of epidemiology. The place and role of epidemiology in science and medical practice. The epidemic process. Theoretical basis of the study of epidemic process. The structure, factors, mechanism of development and manifestations of the epidemic process. | 2 | A.Paraschiv |
|  | The system of anti-epidemic measures. Epidemiological measures directed to the source of pathogens, to the mechanism of transmission and receptivity (immunoprophylaxis). | 2 | L.Guțu |
|  | Epidemiology of digestive infections. Prevention and control measures. | 2 | L.Guțu |
|  | Epidemiology of respiratory infections. Prevention and control measures. | 2 | L.Guțu |
|  | Epidemiology of blood-borne infections. Prevention and control measures. | 2 | L.Guțu |
|  | Clinical epidemiology. Definition. Purpose and objectives. Structure and content of clinical epidemiology. Pharmacoepidemiology. Healthcare associated infections (HAI). The HAI prevention and control program. | 2 | A.Paraschiv |
|  | Public health emergencies. Infections with potential for spread. Prevention and control measures. | 2 | I.Berdeu |
|  | Epidemiology of non-communicable diseases. Risk factors (anthropological, social, behavioral, natural, genetic) as determinants of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Methods of epidemiological studies. Types of epidemiological studies. Basic notions about epidemiological diagnosis. | 2 | I.Berdeu |
| **TOTAL** | | **16** |  |

Head of Epidemiology Discipline

Department of Preventive Medicine

PhD, associate professor Diana Spătaru

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Medicine Department

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_S. Cebanu

**SYLLABUS**

**for practical lessons in Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine 2,  
IVth year, semester VIII, academic 2024-2025 year**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Theme** | **Hours** |
|  | Epidemic process. Structure, factors and mechanism of development of the epidemic process. Manifestations of epidemic process. Epidemic curves in the spread of communicable diseases. | 2 |
|  | Control measures directed to the source of pathogens and mechanism of transmission. | 4 |
|  | Immunoprophylaxis. Types and principles of obtaining the vaccines and others bio-preparations. Requirements for storage and transportation of biological products. Methods and means of administration. Adverse events following immunization (AEFI). Contraindications and Precautions to Immunizations. National Immunization Program. The role of the physician and epidemiologist in the planning, implementation and monitoring of immunoprophylaxis. The evaluation of the effectiveness of immunoprophylaxis. | 4 |
|  | Epidemiology of digestive infections (typhoid fever, Shigellosis, salmonellosis, food poisons, viral hepatitis with fecal-oral mechanism of transmission). Epidemiological investigation of the outbreak of digestive infections. Prevention and control measures. | 4 |
|  | Epidemiology of respiratory infections (diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, mumps, influenza). Epidemiological investigation of the outbreak of respiratory infections. Prevention and control measures. | 4 |
|  | Epidemiology of parenteral infections (hepatitis B, C, HIV/AIDS) and infections transmitted by vectors (epidemic typhus, malaria). Prevention and control measures.  Healthcare associated infections (HAI). Key elements of the Infection Prevention and Control Program. | 4 |
|  | Epidemiology of conventional (cholera, plague, yellow fever) and zooanthroponosis infections (anthrax, tularemia, leptospirosis, brucellosis, rabies). Public health emergencies. Infections with potential for spread. International Health Regulations (IHR). Protection of the territory. | 4 |
|  | Epidemiological methods applied in clinical epidemiology. The epidemiological analysis of infectious and non-infectious morbidity. Types of the research studies. Observational clinical studies: descriptive and analytical. Controlled and uncontrolled experimental clinical trials. Randomized controlled clinical trials. The screening methods. Practical assessment of diagnostic test validity in screening studies. The mathematical modeling of the clinical decision. The prediction of illness. | 4 |
| **TOTAL** | | **32** |

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**SYLLABUS**

**for lectures in Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine 2,  
IVth year, semester VIII, academic 2024-2025 year**

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| **No.** | **Theme** | **Hours** |
|  | Definition of epidemiology. The place and role of epidemiology in science and medical practice. The epidemic process. Theoretical basis of the study of epidemic process. The structure, factors, mechanism of development and manifestations of the epidemic process. | 2 |
|  | The system of anti-epidemic measures. Epidemiological measures directed to the source of pathogens, to the mechanism of transmission and receptivity (immunoprophylaxis). | 2 |
|  | Epidemiology of digestive infections. Prevention and control measures. | 2 |
|  | Epidemiology of respiratory infections. Prevention and control measures. | 2 |
|  | Epidemiology of blood-borne infections. Prevention and control measures. | 2 |
|  | Clinical epidemiology. Definition. Purpose and objectives. Structure and content of clinical epidemiology. Pharmacoepidemiology. Healthcare associated infections (HAI). The HAI prevention and control program. | 2 |
|  | Public health emergencies. Infections with potential for spread. Prevention and control measures. | 2 |
|  | Epidemiology of non-communicable diseases. Risk factors (anthropological, social, behavioral, natural, genetic) as determinants of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Methods of epidemiological studies. Types of epidemiological studies. Basic notions about epidemiological diagnosis. | 2 |
| **TOTAL** | | **16** |

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