

**DESCRIPTION OF COURSE UNIT FOR DOCTORAL STUDIES
AT VILNIUS UNIVERSITY**

Scientific Area/eas, Field/ds of Science	Medical and Health Sciences (M 000): Medicine (M 001); Odontology (M 002); Public Health (M 004)			
Faculty, Institute, Department/Clinic	Medical Faculty Institute of Clinical Medicine Clinic of Infectious Diseases and Dermatovenereology			
Course unit title (ECTS credits, hours)	Sexually Transmitted Infections 8 credits (216 hours)			
Study method	Lectures	Seminars	Consultations	Self-study
Number of ECTS credits	-	-	2	6
Method of the assessment (in 10 point system)	Examination, verbal form. 3 (three) open questions.			
PURPOSE OF THE COURSE UNIT				
<p>To provide knowledge about the epidemiology, the pathogenesis of sexually transmitted infections, clinic, diagnostics, treatment and prevention; provide knowledge about sexually transmitted infections the most important characteristics of pathogens, laboratory diagnostic methods and research.</p>				
THE MAIN TOPICS OF THE COURSE UNIT				
<p><u>Sexually transmitted infections (STIs):</u> frequency, prevalence, classification. STI epidemiology and determinants of prevalence. Classification of STI agents. The importance of clarifying and healing sexual partners in the prevention of STIs and their complications and social consequences. Quality control of work related to determining sexual partners.</p> <p><u>Principles of STI treatment and prevention.</u> The importance of clarifying the diagnosis. Successful treatment conditions in the treatment of STIs. Establishing recovery criteria. Psychological help. Primary and secondary STI prevention. Work with youth in the field of reproductive health.</p> <p>Structure, physiology of male and female genital organs. Visual and instrumental inspection. Urethroscopy. Visual and instrumental inspection. Bimanual examination. Colposcopy.</p> <p><u>STI agents, methods of their detection:</u> microscopy, serology, immunofluorescence, nucleic acid amplification assay (NRAT), culture. Direct microscopy in the doctor's office, it's meaning. Other modern tests, their sensitivity and specificity. The importance of NRAT in the diagnosis of many STIs. Susceptibility to antibiotics determination, the problem of antibiotic resistance of infectious agents.</p> <p><u>Chlamydia trachomatis infection,</u> epidemiology, clinic, complications, diagnostic criteria, treatment and principles of prevention.</p> <p><u>Mycoplasma genitalium</u> - the causative agent of urethritis and other STIs. Other non-infectious causes of non-specific urethritis. Reactive sexually acquired arthritis.</p> <p><u>Gonococcal infection,</u> epidemiology, clinic. Gonococcal infection in children. Complications of gonococcal infection, laboratory diagnostics. New Diagnostic aspects of N.gonorrhoeae. Sensitivity to antibiotics. Gonococcal treatment of infection and causes and consequences of treatment failures.</p> <p><u>Syphilis.</u> The causative agent, epidemiology and social aspects, pathogenesis, and features of the course. Early and late syphilis. Clinical forms. Congenital syphilis. Epidemiology, clinic, diagnostic criteria. Laboratory diagnostics: dark field</p>				

microscopy, serology: ELISA, RPR, VDRL, TPHA, IFT, other modern tests
19S-IgM FTAabs. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Indications for research
and interpretation. Indications and interpretation of CSF examination. Syphilis
treatment and principles of prevention. Prevention of congenital syphilis.

Viral STIs. Genital herpes infection. HIV infection. Human papillomas
viral infection. Prevention of cervical cancer. Condyloma treatment: local,
cryotherapy, laser treatment.

The most common infectious and vaginal inflammation causes: bacterial vaginosis,
trichomonosis, candidamycolosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment of
vaginal inflammations. Normal vaginal microflora and causes of changes in female
secretions.

STIs, the agents which are transmitted through close direct contact (eg:
pediculosis, scabies, molluscum contagiosum).

Other STIs: soft chancre, venereal lymphogranuloma, inguinal granuloma.
Prevalence of these infections, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.

HIV/AIDS epidemiology, prevention and management in Lithuania. HIV/AIDS
clinical signs, diagnostic and treatment features. Acquired Immune Deficiency
Syndrome (AIDS) clinical expressions in the skin, their diagnostic and treatment
features. STIs and pregnancy. STDs influence to the course of pregnancy, clinic,
diagnostics, and prevention.

RECOMMENDED LITERATURE SOURCES

1. Center of Disease Control and Prevention. Oxford University Press. Health Information for International Travel "Travelers' Health" <http://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/yellowbook/2022>.
2. Hoffmann C, Rockstroh J. HIV 2015/2016. Medizin Fokus Verlag, 2015. www.hivbook.com
3. Holmes KK, et al. Sexually transmitted diseases. Third 4th edition.
4. USA: McGraw-Hill, 2008.
5. Lawrence Stanberry, Susan Rosenthal. Sexually Transmitted Diseases. 2 nd edition. Elsevier, 2012.
6. CDC's Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) Treatment Guidelines, 2021. <https://www.cdc.gov/std/treatment-guidelines/default.htm>
7. The International Union against Sexually Transmitted Infections (IUSTI) guidelines. <https://iusti.org/treatment-guidelines/>
8. Valiukevičienė S, Grigaitienė J, Burg G, Itin P, McGrath J. DOIT: Dermatology Online with Interactive Technology. Webbook. LSMU, VU, 2021. www.cyberderm.net

CONSULTING LECTURERS

1. Coordinating lecturer: Matilda Bylaitė-Bučinskienė (Prof. Dr.).
2. Rūta Gancevičienė (Assoc. Prof. Dr.).
3. Jūratė Grigaitienė (Assoc. Prof. Dr.).

APPROVED:

By Council of Doctoral School of Medicine and Health Sciences at Vilnius University: 29th of September 2022

Chairperson of the Board: Prof. Janina Tutkuvienė