



DISCIPLINE FILE

1. Data about the programme

1.1.	“CAROL DAVILA” UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY
1.2.	FACULTY OF MEDICINE
1.3.	DEPARTMENT 3
1.4.	DISCIPLINE ALLERGOLOGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY
1.5.	DOMAIN OF STUDY: HEALTH – Sectorally regulated within the European Union
1.6.	STUDY CYCLE: LICENCE
1.7.	STUDY PROGRAME: MEDICINE – ENGLISH MODULE

2.2. Data about discipline

2.1.	Name of the discipline in the educational plan: ALLERGOLOGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY				
2.2.	Discipline code: DD V 11M				
2.3.	Discipline type (FD/SD/CD): DS				
2.4.	Discipline regimen (MD/OPD/): MD				
2.5.	The holder of the course activities:				
2.6.	The holder of the seminar activities :				
2.7. Year of study	V	2.8. Semester	IX	2.9. Type of evaluation (E/C)	C

2. Total estimated time (hours/semester of didactic activity an self preparation/study

I. Academic training (teaching, practical application, assessment)						
3.1. Nr hours/week	4	From which:	3.2. lecture	2	3.3. seminary/ laboratory	2
3.4. Total hours of educational plan	20	From which:	3.5. lecture	10	3.6. seminary/ laboratory	10
Evaluation (nr. of hours) : 4						
II. Self preparation/study						
Time allocation						hours
Study of course materials, textbooks, books, study of the recommended minimal bibliography						14
Additional research in the library, research through the internet						6
Performing specific activities for preparing projects, laboratories, elaborating reviews or other tasks						2
Specific preparation activities for projects, laboratory work, assignments, and reports						14
Tutoring						2
Other activities						2

3.7. Total individual study hours	40
3.9. Total hours per semester (3.4.+ 3.7.)	60
3.10. Number of credits	2

3. Preconditions (where applicable)

4.1. of curriculum	
4.2. of competences	

4. Conditions (where applicable)

5.1. to conduct the lecture	Lecture hall with 70-75 seats available (equipped with video projector, laptop, laser pointer, power extension cord, and microphone)
5.2. to conduct the seminar / laboratory	Lecture halls, video projector, laptop, laser pointer, power extension cord, and microphone

6. Learning outcomes

Knowledge	Skills	Responsibility and autonomy
The student is able to recognize, analyze, and interpret pathological mechanisms, clinical and laboratory manifestations, and the diagnostic and therapeutic principles relevant to allergic diseases.	The student integrates, adapts, and appropriately applies diagnostic methods and personalized therapeutic techniques in the management of patients with allergic diseases.	The student coordinates, integrates, and contributes, under appropriate supervision, to therapeutic and care plans for patients with allergic diseases.

7. Course objectives (aligned with the learning outcomes)

7.1. General objective	Students' acquisition of the fundamental theoretical knowledge and clinical skills required for the diagnosis, therapeutic management, and prevention of the main allergic diseases, with a view to integrating these competencies into both general and specialist medical practice.
7.2. Specific objective	Knowledge of the aetiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic methods, and treatment of the main allergic diseases. Knowledge of the major classes of antiallergic medications and the principles of allergen-specific immunotherapy. Accurate performance of allergy-focused history-taking and clinical examination in patients with allergic diseases. Appropriate selection of allergy investigations and acquisition of the basic principles required for their interpretation. Development of a pharmacological treatment plan and an allergen-avoidance and exposure-prevention strategy. Prompt recognition of the signs of anaphylaxis and correct implementation of the appropriate treatment protocol. Development of empathetic communication skills when interacting with patients with allergic diseases and their families.

	Awareness of the importance of a multidisciplinary approach to the integrated management of patients with the main allergic diseases.
--	---

8. Contents

8.1. Lecture	Teaching methods	Observations
Hypersensitivity Reactions: From Immunological Mechanisms to Clinical Allergy Practice. Anaphylaxis: Clinical Assessment and Management.	All lectures are delivered orally, with electronic course materials (PowerPoint) projected using a video projector; the lectures are continuously updated.	
Allergic Rhinitis and Asthma: Principles of Diagnosis and Treatment. The Role of Allergen Immunotherapy.		
Urticaria and Angioedema: Clinical Assessment, Phenotypes, and Management. Emergency Management of Severe Acute Presentations. Atopic Dermatitis and Allergic Contact Dermatitis: Principles of Diagnosis and Treatment.		
Drug-Induced Hypersensitivity Reactions: A Practical Guide to Clinical Assessment and Management.		
Evaluation		
Recent bibliography: 1. Lecture Notes in Allergology and Clinical Immunology (Microsoft Word format). 2. Allergy Essentials. O'Hehir, Robyn E.; Holgate, Stephen T.; Khurana Hershey, Gurjit K. et al. 2nd ed. Philadelphia PA USA: Elsevier, 2022. 3. Cardona V, Ansotegui IJ, Ebisawa M, et al. World allergy organization anaphylaxis guidance 2020. World Allergy Organ J. 2020;13(10):100472. 4. Zuberbier T, et al. The International Guideline for the Definition, Classification, Diagnosis and Management of Urticaria. Allergy. 2026 Feb 6. 5. Global Initiative for Asthma. Global strategy for asthma management and prevention: 2026 update [Internet]. Global Initiative for Asthma. 6. Brockow K, Wurpts G, Trautmann A, et al. Guideline for allergological diagnosis of drug hypersensitivity reactions: S2k Guideline of the German Society for Allergology and Clinical Immunology (DGAKI) in cooperation with the German Dermatological Society (DDG), the Association of German Allergologists (ÄDA), the German Society for Pediatric Allergology (GPA), the German Contact Dermatitis Research Group (DKG), the German Society for		

Pneumology (DGP), the German Society of Otorhinolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery, the Austrian Society of Allergology and Immunology (ÖGAI), the Austrian Society of Dermatology and Venereology (ÖGDV), the German Academy of Allergology and Environmental Medicine (DAAU), and the German Documentation Center for Severe Skin Reactions (dZh). Allergol Select. 2023;7:122-139.		
8.2. Laboratory/ practical lesson	Teaching methods	Observations
Allergy-Focused History-Taking and Clinical Assessment of Patient. Anaphylaxis: Clinical Recognition and Emergency Management, Including Training in Adrenaline Administration.	Oral presentations with electronic support (PowerPoint), illustrated through demonstrative materials and clinical cases.	
Diagnosis and Management of Respiratory Allergies: In Vivo and In Vitro Diagnostic Testing, Spirometry, Inhaled Therapy (Patient Guidance and Inhaler Technique) and Types of Allergen Immunotherapy (Sublingual and Subcutaneous).		
Practical Approach to Patients with Urticaria and Angioedema: Differential Diagnostic Challenges, Provocation Testing in Chronic Inducible Urticaria, and Recognition and Management of Red Flags. Evaluation of Patients with Contact Dermatitis and Atopic Dermatitis: Examination of Cutaneous Lesions, Differential Diagnosis, and Patch Testing—Indications, Technique, and Interpretation.		
Drug hypersensitivity reactions: targeted medical history, risk stratification, diagnostic options (in vivo and in vitro), and selection of appropriate therapeutic alternatives.		
Evaluation		
Recent bibliography 1. Allergy Essentials. O'Hehir, Robyn E.; Holgate, Stephen T.; Khurana Hershey, Gurjit K. et al. 2nd ed. Philadelphia PA USA: Elsevier, 2022.		

2. Ansotegui IJ, et al . IgE allergy diagnostics and other relevant tests in allergy, a World Allergy Organization position paper. *World Allergy Organ J.* 2020 Feb 25;13(2):100080.
3. Birch K, Pearson-Shaver AL. Allergy Testing. [Updated 2023 Jul 24]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing;
4. Barbaud A, Garvey LH, Torres M, Laguna JJ, Arcolaci A, Bonadonna P, Scherer Hofmeier K, Chiriac AM, Cernadas J, Caubet JC, Brockow K. EAACI/ENDA position paper on drug provocation testing. *Allergy.* 2024 Mar;79(3):565-579.
5. Romano A, et al. Towards a more precise diagnosis of hypersensitivity to beta-lactams - an EAACI position paper. *Allergy.* 2020 Jun;75(6):1300-1315.
6. Spirometry: step by step". V.C. Moore. *Breathe* 2012; 8: 232-240. *Breathe* (Sheff). 2022 Sep;18(3):115217.
7. Stanojevic S, et al. ERS/ATS technical standard on interpretive strategies for routine lung function tests. *Eur Respir J.* 2022 Jul 13;60(1):2101499.

9. Evaluation

Activity type	9.1. Evaluation criteria	9.2. Evaluation methods	9.3. Percentage in the final grade
9.4. Lecture	- Accuracy and precision of theoretical knowledge. - Ability to integrate and correlate pathophysiological mechanisms with the clinical presentation and therapeutic principles. - Coherence and clarity of reasoning in written responses. - Appropriate and consistent use of specialized medical terminology.	Multiple choice question test with 30 questions, 1 bonus point	60%
9.5. Seminary/ practical activity	- Accuracy of diagnostic and therapeutic reasoning. - Ability to apply theoretical knowledge in solving clinical cases. - Ability to correlate clinical data with investigations and therapeutic management.	4 questions related to diagnosis and treatment, based on a clinical case	40%

9.5.1. Individual project (if applicable)	-	-	-
9.6. Minimum performance standard			
A minimum 50% of each component is required to pass the examination (each component is mandatory)			

Date of completion :
01.10.2026