

Advanced Master's Degree Clinical Dermatology





Advanced Master's Degree Clinical Dermatology

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 2 years
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Credits: 120 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: www.techtute.com/us/medicine/advanced-master-degree/advanced-master-degree-clinical-dermatology

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01

Introduction

Advances in dermatology and its clinical application demand new and multiple skills from professionals, and impose increasingly stringent quality requirements in their performance. It is essential for the dermatology specialist to be able to respond adequately to this evolution of scientific and technological knowledge with an adequate medical specialization in the most up-to-date and salient topics in this specialty. This program in Clinical Dermatology provides you with all the latest advances in dermatology, both in adult and pediatric patients.





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This program will provide you with a sense of confidence in medical practice, which will help you grow personally and professionally”

Clinical Dermatology has been gaining prominence as the pathophysiological mechanisms of the pathological processes affecting the skin and its annexes have become better understood. As a result, the means and ways of treating the diseases that manifest themselves in the skin have become more widely known. In fact, in recent times it has become a recurrent discipline in different sectors of care, being a common reason for consultation, both at primary and specialized care level.

This scenario brings with it the challenge of maintaining a level of care that meets the new needs of the patient. For this reason, it is essential that the professionals who provide care to patients with dermatological pathology are properly qualified and have up-to-date knowledge in order to implement quality medicine.

At the diagnostic level, the advances that are being made in the knowledge of the etiology of each of the diseases, emerging pathologies, new imaging and laboratory techniques and diagnostic algorithms that are in continuous renewal, leads us to the need to keep our knowledge of pediatric dermatology and other related specialties (pediatrics, genetics, radiology, etc.) that experience constant innovation. At the therapeutic level, the appearance of new drugs and techniques for already known pathologies and the need for new strategies for the integral approach to the patient make it more than necessary to know all the arsenal of resources that we could, if necessary, use to attend to our patients with the maximum guarantee. The program is designed to provide an online specialization equivalent to 3,000 hours, and all theoretical and practical knowledge is presented through high-quality multimedia content, analysis of clinical cases prepared by experts, master classes and video techniques that allow the exchange of knowledge and experience, maintain and update the educational level of its members, create protocols for action and disseminate the most important developments in the specialty. With online education, students can organize their own learning process, adapting it to their schedules, in addition to being able to access the contents from any computer or mobile device.

This comprehensive program is designed for medical specialists interested in learning about the latest advances in the field of clinical dermatology and pediatric dermatology. In addition, this specialization program may be of interest to physicians from other specialties who wish to update their knowledge in a convenient way, without having to attend frequent scientific meetings or take multiple short specialization programs for each area of interest.

This **Advanced Master's Degree in Clinical Dermatology** contains the most complete and up-to-date scientific program on the market. The most important features include:

- ◆ More than 100 clinical cases presented by experts in the different specialties
- ◆ The graphic, schematic, and practical contents with which they are created, provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice
- ◆ Diagnostic and therapeutic innovations on the most frequent skin diseases
- ◆ Presentation of practical workshops on procedures, diagnosis, and treatment techniques
- ◆ Contains real images in high resolution and practical exercises where the self-evaluation process can be carried out to improve learning
- ◆ Algorithm-based interactive learning system for decision making on clinical situations posed with a special emphasis on evidence-based medicine and research methodologies in dermatology
- ◆ All of this will be complemented by theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- ◆ Content that is accessible from any fixed or portable device with an Internet connection



Join the vanguard in general and pediatric dermatology with a high-intensity and high-quality specialization, without having to give up your obligations"

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This Advanced Master's Degree is the best investment you can make when selecting a refresher program, for two reasons: in addition to updating your knowledge in Clinical Dermatology, you will obtain a qualification from TECH Global University"

Forming part of the teaching staff is a group of professionals from the field of dermatology, who bring to this course their work experience, as well as a group of renowned specialists, recognized by esteemed scientific communities.

The multimedia content developed with the latest educational technology will provide the professional with situated and contextual learning, i.e., a simulated environment that will provide an immersive program to learn in real situations.

This program is designed around Problem-Based Learning, whereby the physician must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise during the course. For this purpose, the physician will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system created by renowned and experienced experts in the field of Clinical Dermatology with extensive teaching experience.

Increase your decision-making confidence by updating your knowledge through this Advanced Master's Degree of a program created to train the best.

Take the opportunity to learn about the latest advances in Clinical Dermatology and improve the care of your patients with a high-level of competent assistance.

02

Objectives

The program is oriented to achieve the development of theoretical-practical learning, so that the specialist is able to keep their knowledge up to date in order to practice their profession with complete safety.





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This program is designed for you to update your knowledge in dermatology in both adult and pediatric patients, using the latest educational technology, to contribute with quality and confidence to medical decision making, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of the patient"



General Objectives

- ♦ Update knowledge in Clinical Dermatology based on the latest scientific evidence in order to contribute with quality and safety in medical decision making, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of the patient
- ♦ Update the pediatric dermatologist's knowledge of the latest advances in the field of Pediatric Dermatology in order to increase quality care, physician safety and, therefore achieve the best outcome for the patient



Get the most comprehensive update in Clinical Dermatology with the best teaching material, studying real clinical cases”





Specific Objectives

Module 1. General Aspects

- ♦ Describe the analytical studies as well as the appropriate complementary tests to be ordered to confirm the clinical diagnosis
- ♦ Apply the appropriate therapeutic regimen according to the pathology, but also according to the patient's own characteristics

Module 2. Hereditary Diseases

- ♦ Establish the differences between the different types of inherited dermatological diseases
- ♦ Identify the routes of administration and the most commonly used medicines in common or frequent conditions

Module 3. Inflammatory Diseases

- ♦ Describe the main dermatological diseases of inflammatory origin
- ♦ Determine which skin manifestations are serious and require immediate attention

Module 4. Pilosebaceous Junction Pathology

- ♦ Point out the main typical locations and distribution patterns of skin lesions
- ♦ Address new diagnostic techniques and the therapeutic approach to pathologies of the pilosebaceous junction

Module 5. Connective Tissue and Autoimmune Diseases

- ♦ Establish the differences between the different types of connective tissue diseases by analysing the main clinical manifestations
- ♦ Describe the main disorders of keratinisation and their distinguishing features

Module 6. Infectious Diseases

- ♦ Identify the signs and symptoms of neurocutaneous diseases and their consequences for the patient
- ♦ Recognise the keys to establishing a differential diagnosis for nosological entities that share cutaneous clinical features

Module 7. Oncologic Dermatology

- ♦ Incorporate the latest advances in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in dermatological oncological processes
- ♦ Differentiate between papulosquamous, blistering and pustular pathologies

Module 8. Dermatology in Special Population Groups

- ♦ Describe the new diagnostic approaches in special population groups in our environment
- ♦ Identify the pathochrony and natural history, associated extracutaneous symptoms and signs, and other distinctive clinical data to enable identification

Module 9. Cutaneous Manifestations of Internal Diseases

- ♦ Establish medical care procedures for cutaneous manifestations of internal diseases
- ♦ Identify the possible complications that may arise from them

Module 10. Other Areas of Interest in Dermatology

- ♦ Identify new developments in the field of nail pathology
- ♦ Review the evidence on clinical management of vascular malformations and haemangiomas
- ♦ Describe the advances in photodermatology and their therapeutic applications in the face of skin pathology

Module 11. Review of Congenital and Neonatal Skin Pathology

- ♦ Describe the physiological changes in a newborn skin in order to recognize and differentiate them from pathological situations
- ♦ Identify benign lesions and transient lesions that may appear in the neonatal period
- ♦ Explain the possible developmental alterations with cutaneous expression
- ♦ Analyze viral, bacterial, and fungal infections that can affect the neonate congenitally or postnatally
- ♦ Approach erosive and blistering dermatoses of any origin in the neonatal stage

Module 12. Eczematous and Papular desquamative Dermatoses

- ♦ Describe the pathophysiology, manifestations and treatment of atopic dermatitis
- ♦ Describe seborrheic dermatitis in infancy
- ♦ Explain the principles to identify irritant and allergic contact dermatitis
- ♦ Analyze the pathophysiology, clinical manifestations and treatment of infantile-juvenile psoriasis
- ♦ Distinguish between the papulodesquamative entities pityriasis rubra pilaris, flat lichen, nitidus and aureus, lichenoid pityriasis and lymphomatoid papulosis

Module 13. Update in Vascular Pathology

- ♦ Identify the different benign vascular tumors that appear in the pediatric age, as well as the treatment used for their resolution
- ♦ Analyze intermediate malignant and malignant vascular tumors, updating their classification and management
- ♦ Approach the wide field of vascular malformations, reviewing the latest classifications and deepening in the diagnostic and therapeutic advances
- ♦ Delve into the knowledge of systemic and limited vasculitis with cutaneous involvement

Module 14. Pathology of Skin Appendages

- ♦ Describe the alterations of the hair, nails and eccrine, apocrine and sebaceous glands, and the pathology derived from them

Module 15. Pigmentary Pathology, Benign and Malignant Tumor Pathology

- ♦ Analyze the dermatoses with increased or decreased hypopigmented pigmentation
- ♦ Discern between the different types of existing pigmented lesions present in childhood
- ♦ Identify melanomas in pediatric age
- ♦ Explain the various benign tumors that can affect the epidermis, dermis, subcutaneous cellular tissue, with muscular or bone component
- ♦ Define in which cases these benign tumors can be included in syndromes
- ♦ Develop the field of intermediate malignant and malignant tumors in pediatric age, their identification and management

Module 16. Infectious Pathology in Pediatric Dermatology

- ♦ Approach the wide field of viral infections, with the different causal agents and the manifestations they produce
- ♦ Expose the epidemiology, clinical manifestations and treatment of bacterial infections with cutaneous involvement
- ♦ Develop knowledge of superficial and deep fungal infections, as well as infections produced by protozoa and helminths
- ♦ Define the infestations that are currently occurring, as well as the lesions from stings and bites

Module 17. Genodermatosis

- ♦ Analyze Neurofibromatosis (NF) and Tuberous Sclerosis (TS)
- ♦ Expose the management and new perspectives in the treatment of NF and ET
- ♦ Explain the group of Porphyrias
- ♦ Discuss the genodermatoses with photosensitivity beyond the Porphyrias
- ♦ Describe those tumor syndromes that are included in the Genodermatosis
- ♦ Define the hereditary alterations of metabolism and genetic alterations of immunity with cutaneous repercussions in childhood
- ♦ Describe the approach and management of the group of non-syndromic ichthyosis
- ♦ Develop the range in which the different types of syndromic ichthyosis are framed
- ♦ Discern ichthyosis from other carnification disorders
- ♦ Explain medical genetics applied to dermatology
- ♦ Analyze the resources of medical genetics applied to our specialty
- ♦ Practice genetic counseling in pediatric dermatology

Module 18. Systemic Pathology with Cutaneous Involvement

- ♦ Explain the various collagenopathies and autoinflammatory diseases that may debut in childhood
- ♦ Identify the cutaneous manifestations of hematologic diseases
- ♦ Define the cutaneous involvement of endocrinological and metabolic diseases
- ♦ Discern the cutaneous processes secondary to digestive and nutritional pathology

Module 19. Skin Pathology Due to External Agents and Physical Damage. Other Pathologies

- ♦ Explain the cutaneous signs of abuse and maltreatment
- ♦ Identify factitious dermatitis
- ♦ Approach cutaneous pathology due to external agents, which agents cause it and which are its expressions
- ♦ Analyze the different types of cutaneous reactions to drugs

Module 20. New Developments in Diagnostic Imaging Techniques, Laser Treatment and Pediatric Dermatologic Surgery

- ♦ Define the novel use of cutaneous ultrasound for pediatric pathology and its possible integration into routine clinical practice
- ♦ Discuss the medical use of lasers in pediatric patients
- ♦ Address the knowledge of the different anesthetic methods for the performance of procedures in childhood, with their pros and cons
- ♦ Analyze the need for the creation of multidisciplinary teams in the approach to pediatric patients

Module 21. Advances in Childhood Blistering Diseases

- ♦ Identify the different hereditary blistering diseases
- ♦ Delve into the management and treatment of these pathologies
- ♦ Describe the autoimmune blistering diseases in childhood
- ♦ Address the difficult management of immunosuppressive drugs in childhood

03 Skills

After passing the assessments, the physician will have acquired the professional skills necessary for a quality and up-to-date medical practice based on the latest scientific evidence.





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With this program you will be able to master the new diagnostic and treatment procedures for patients with skin pathologies"



General Skills

- ♦ Possess and understand knowledge that provides a basis or opportunity to be original in the development and/or application of ideas, often in a research context
- ♦ Know how to apply acquired knowledge and problem-solving skills in new or unfamiliar environments within broader (or multidisciplinary) contexts related to the area of study
- ♦ Integrate knowledge and face the complexity of making judgments based on incomplete or limited information, including reflections on the social and ethical responsibilities linked to the application of their knowledge and judgments
- ♦ Know how to communicate conclusions, knowledge, and supporting arguments to specialized and non-specialized audiences in a clear and unambiguous way
- ♦ Acquire the learning skills that will enable further studying in a largely self-directed or autonomous manner
- ♦ Develop within the profession in terms of working with other health professionals, acquiring skills to work as a team
- ♦ Recognize the need to maintain your professional skills and keep them up to date, with special emphasis on autonomous and continuous learning of new information
- ♦ Develop the capacity for critical analysis and research in your professional field
- ♦ Possess and understand knowledge, so that it serves as a basis for both the generation of questions for research and for the development of ideas in a practical or research context
- ♦ Apply the acquired knowledge and develop problem-solving and case-solving skills in daily clinical practice
- ♦ Formulate and communicate knowledge, diagnostic and therapeutic conclusions in a clear, concise and unambiguous manner to families
- ♦ Communicate knowledge, reasoning, and conclusions in a clear and unambiguous manner in specialized forums such as clinical sessions, congresses, lectures
- ♦ Acquire the learning skills that will enable them to continue studying and training



Specific Skills

- ♦ Review the latest advances in skin morphology
- ♦ Perform differential diagnoses in order to determine the correct diagnosis of the patient with a dermatological condition
- ♦ Select the most appropriate analytical examinations and complementary tests for each pathology
- ♦ Relate the appropriate therapeutic regimen to the pathology, and to the patient's own characteristics
- ♦ Describe the appropriate routes of administration for each type of treatment
- ♦ Determine the most widely used drugs for the most commonly occurring skin conditions
- ♦ Differentiate between the different types of inherited dermatological diseases
- ♦ Identify diseases that can manifest themselves with skin lesions, associated extracutaneous signs and symptoms, and other distinguishing clinical features that enable their identification
- ♦ Define the main dermatological diseases of inflammatory origin
- ♦ Establish an appropriate treatment of choice in inflammatory dermatological diseases
- ♦ Classify and describe the pathologies of the pilosebaceous junction
- ♦ Identify the signs and symptoms of connective tissue diseases in order to differentiate between the different types
- ♦ Explain skin pathologies and their differentiating features in special population groups

- ♦ Identify the principal characteristics of oncology processes in Skin
- ♦ Manage scientific databases for carrying out reviews and bibliographic searches of scientific studies
- ♦ Formulate, implement, and evaluate standards, action guidelines, and protocols specific to the field of Dermatology
- ♦ Conduct a critical and in-depth study on a topic of scientific interest in the field of dermatology
- ♦ Communicate result findings after having analyzed, evaluated, and synthesized the data
- ♦ Identify the main signs and symptoms of diseases affecting pediatric patients in the neonatal period and differentiate them from physiological cutaneous findings
- ♦ Evaluate the existing clinical guidelines and protocols of action in neonatal inflammatory, infectious and developmental disorders pathology in order to implement them and adapt them to routine clinical practice
- ♦ Identify the current problems of pediatric eczematous diseases, with their prevalence, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, complications, and new treatments
- ♦ Identify the various papular desquamative diseases in childhood in order to be able to establish appropriate diagnoses and therapeutic schemes
- ♦ Develop the hereditary and autoimmune blistering diseases of childhood, allowing us to delve into the new etiological classifications and to focus on the therapeutic novelties that are to come in the next few years
- ♦ Establish scientifically evidenced protocols for the use of immunosuppressants in childhood and the management of patients immunosuppressed by drugs
- ♦ Tackle the vast and difficult subject of vascular anomalies in infancy with confidence
- ♦ Identify vascular inflammatory pathology correctly and easily elucidate the need or not for hospitalization of affected patients
- ♦ Correctly apply the different techniques to establish the existing alterations in the hair in order to make accurate syndromic diagnoses
- ♦ Manage the different treatments for prevalent pathologies such as acne and others with less prevalence such as hidradenitis and nail disorders
- ♦ Identify benign tumor and pigmentary pathology and know how to communicate its significance appropriately
- ♦ Define the management of complex pediatric patients affected by malignant tumor pathology
- ♦ Identify the main dysmorphological characteristics of patients that allow us to diagnose the different genodermatoses
- ♦ Incorporate the new techniques offered by genetics to refine the diagnosis of the different pathologies that make up genodermatoses
- ♦ Identify the main infectious syndromes in dermatology with the correct explanations to family members of the different steps to follow and the evolution of the processes
- ♦ Cope with childhood infectious problems and handle antibiotics, antiviral and antifungal drugs safely
- ♦ Determine autoimmune diseases in childhood and know how to apply the most appropriate test and treatment at each moment



- ◆ Identify cutaneous manifestations that, although not very striking, may lead to the diagnosis of systemic pathologies with cutaneous involvement
- ◆ Deal confidently with the problems of child abuse and maltreatment and know and explain the different medical and legal action plans
- ◆ Establish the different pathologies caused by external agents, their course, prognosis and management
- ◆ Define the need to introduce new non-invasive imaging techniques in daily clinical practice and the diseases for which these techniques may be useful
- ◆ Apply laser and surgical techniques with an in-depth knowledge of their uses, pros and cons

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An extensive program that will endow you with all the skills you require to provide excellent medical care"

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Course Management

The program includes in its teaching staff renowned experts in Clinical Dermatology, who contribute their work experience to this Advanced Master's Degree. Additionally, other recognized specialists participate in its design and preparation which means that the program is developed in an interdisciplinary manner.





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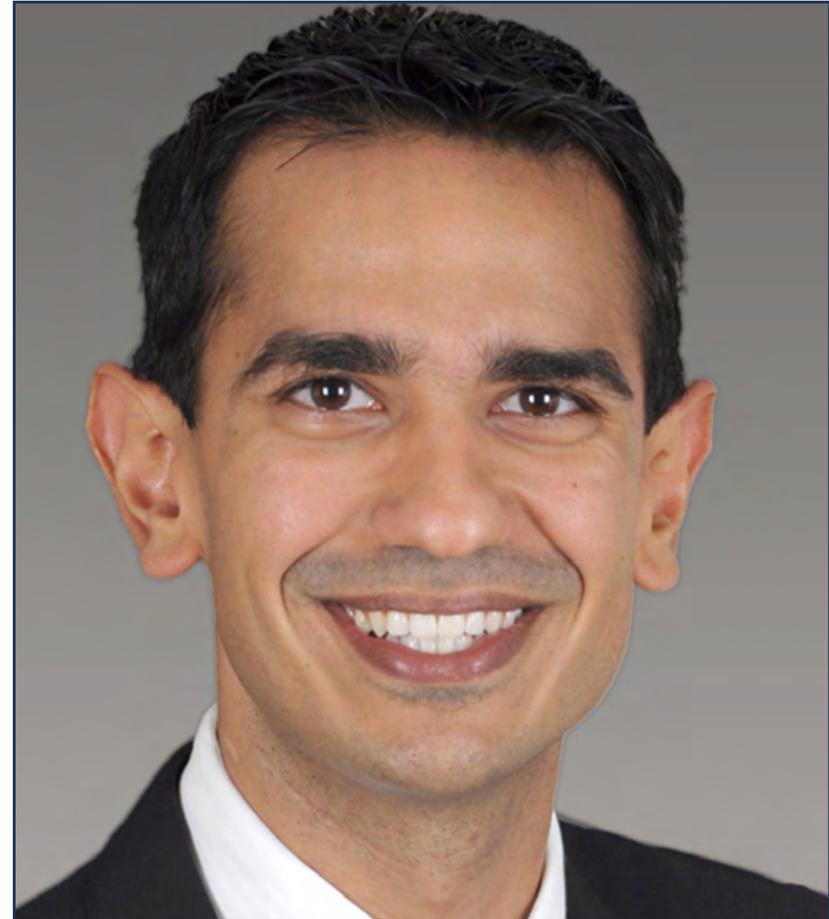
Learn from leading professionals the latest advances in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in the field of Clinical Dermatology”

International Guest Director

Dr. Alok Vij is a leading international expert in Dermatology, recognized for his extensive experience and significant contributions to the field. He has served as the Director of the Dermatology Residency Program at the prestigious Cleveland Clinic, located on its main campus. As such, his leadership at this leading health care institution reflects his commitment to academic and clinical excellence.

Likewise, his clinical expertise extends to a wide range of dermatological treatments and services, from laser skin surgery to excisions and fillers for facial rejuvenation. In addition, his Specialization in Dermatologic Diseases and Conditions, such as melanoma, skin cancer and varicose veins underscores his deep commitment to comprehensive patient care. In addition, he has extensive experience in the administration of various dermatologic treatments, including Mohs Micrographic Surgery, Laser Surgery and Cosmetic Injectables, including toxins and fillers.

Dr. Vij is also recognized for his research work and his numerous publications in internationally renowned scientific journals. Indeed, his dedication to research and his involvement in collaborations with the pharmaceutical industry demonstrate his commitment to the advancement of medical knowledge and the development of new therapies to benefit patients worldwide. In this way, his patient-centered approach and constant pursuit of excellence position him as a leading figure in the field of Dermatology internationally.



Dr. Alok, Vij

- Director of the Dermatology Residency Program, Cleveland Clinic, U.S.A.
- Dermatologist at the Cleveland Clinic
- Melanoma Specialist
- Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer Specialist
- Specialist in Dermatologic Micrographic Surgery
- Specialist in Dermatology
- Doctor of Medicine from Baylor College of Medicine, Texas Medical Center
- Medical Degree from Northwestern University

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Thanks to TECH you will be able to learn with the best professionals in the world”

International Guest Director

Dr. Kalyani S. Marathe is a leading figure in the field of **Pediatric Dermatology**, especially in the diagnosis and management of vulvar pathologies. A brilliant career of more than two decades of clinical and care experience, which has led her to assume positions of high responsibility as director of the Division of Dermatology. Because of this, and given her commitment to the treatment of children, she is affiliated with relevant children's hospitals in Cincinnati, such as Children's National Hospital and Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center.

In this way, Marathe has become an internationally recognized specialist for her excellence in the care of skin conditions affecting children and adolescents, such as **Atopic Dermatitis, Birthmarks, Psoriasis or Epidermolysis Bullosa**. In this sense, this expert actively participates in every phase of the medical process, from the issuance of diagnoses in the clinical setting, through the performance of biopsies and the execution of laboratory analyses, to culminate with the implementation of appropriate treatments.

In addition to her outstanding career in healthcare, Marathe excels in the field of research, focusing her efforts on vulvar diseases in pediatric patients. A field that has led her to participate in clinical trials and to testify her advances through numerous scientific publications in high impact journals. In this way, her contribution to the knowledge of skin conditions developed in the intimate parts of children is remarkable.

An excellent communicator, her passion is reflected in her dedication to the training of future doctors. As an associate professor in the Department of Pediatrics and the Department of Dermatology at the University of Cincinnati, she has received teaching awards for training residents and medical students.



Dr. Marathe, Kalyani S.

- Affiliated with Children's National Hospital and Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center
- Fellowship in Pediatric Dermatology from Columbia University
- Associate Professor in the Department of Pediatrics and the Department of Dermatology at the University of Cincinnati
- Medical Degree from the Virginia Commonwealth University School of Medicine

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Thanks to TECH you will be able to learn with the best professionals in the world"

Management



Dr. Esteve Martínez, Altea

- ◆ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ◆ Doctor Specializing in Dermatology
- ◆ Associate Doctor of the Dermatology Service at the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia, Spain
- ◆ Head of the Pediatric Dermatology Section at the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia, Spain
- ◆ Coordinator of the Vascular Anomalies Committee of the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia, Spain
- ◆ Member of the Spanish Academy of Dermatology and Venereology
- ◆ Vice-president of the Valencian Territorial Section of the Spanish Academy of Dermatology and Venereology
- ◆ Member of the Spanish Group of Pediatric Dermatology

Professors

Dr. Ortega Monzón, Carmen

- ♦ Head of the Dermatology Service at La Ribera Hospital
- ♦ Head of the Pediatric Dermatology Section at La Ribera Hospital
- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Dermatology Medical Specialist

Dr. Martín Hernández, José María

- ♦ Assistant Physician of the Dermatology Service at the Clinical Hospital of Valencia
- ♦ Head of the Dermatology Service at the Clinical Hospital of Valencia
- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Dermatology Medical Specialist

Dr. Rodríguez López, Raquel

- ♦ Assistant Physician in Clinical Analyses at the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia
- ♦ Head of the Section of Medical Genetics in Clinical Analysis of the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia
- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Dermatology Medical Specialist

Dr. Lorente, Jorge

- ♦ Emergency Pediatric Physician
- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery

Dr. Concepción Miguez, María

- ♦ Emergency Pediatric Physician

Dr. Martínez Menchón, María Teresa

- ♦ Assistant Physician of the Dermatology Department of the Virgen de la Arrixaca University Hospital of Murcia
- ♦ Head of the Pediatric Dermatology Section at the Virgen de la Arrixaca University Hospital
- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Dermatology Medical Specialist

Dr. Zaragoza Ninet, Violeta

- ♦ Assistant Physician of the Dermatology Service at the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia
- ♦ Head of Cutaneous Allergies and Collagenopathies Section at the General University Hospital Consortium of Valencia
- ♦ Degree in Medicine and Surgery
- ♦ Dermatology Medical Specialist

Dr. Vilchez Marquez, Francisco

- ♦ Specialist in dermatology
- ♦ Dermatology Department. Guadix Hospital (Granada)

Dr. Ferrero García- Loygorri, Clara

- ♦ Degree in Medicine from the Complutense University of Madrid

05

Structure and Content

The structure of the contents has been designed by a team of professionals from leading hospitals and universities, aware of the current relevance of specialization in order to be able to treat the patient with dermatological pathology and committed to quality teaching with new educational technologies.





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This Advanced Master's Degree in Clinical Dermatology is an incomparable opportunity to obtain, in a single program, all the knowledge required in dermatology and pediatric dermatology"

Module 1. General Aspects

- 1.1. Structure and Function of the Skin
- 1.2. Primary Skin Lesions
- 1.3. Secondary Skin Lesions
- 1.4. Diagnostic Techniques
- 1.5. Dermatopathology
- 1.6. The Importance of Dermatologic Semiology in the Diagnosis of Skin Disease
- 1.7. The Skin and the Endocrine System
- 1.8. Skin Microbiology
- 1.9. Nutrition and Skin
- 1.10. Principles of Pharmacological Therapeutics in Dermatology
- 1.11. Corticosteroid Therapy in Dermatology
- 1.12. Ultrasonography of the Skin and Appendages

Module 2. Hereditary Diseases

- 2.1. Keratinization Disorders: Ichthyosis
- 2.2. Keratinization Disorders: Familial Benign Pemphigus
- 2.3. Keratinization Disorders: Darier's Disease
- 2.4. Neurocutaneous Diseases: Neurofibromatosis
- 2.5. Neurocutaneous Diseases: Tuberous Sclerosis
- 2.6. Neurocutaneous Diseases: Sturge-Weber Syndrome
- 2.7. Epidermolysis Bullosa

Module 3. Inflammatory Diseases

- 3.1. Papulosquamous Dermatoses: Psoriasis
- 3.2. Papulosquamous Dermatoses: Pityriasis Rubra Pilaris
- 3.3. Papulosquamous Dermatoses: Pityriasis Rosea
- 3.4. Papulosquamous Dermatoses: Acute Lichenoid Pityriasis and Varioliform Pityriasis
- 3.5. Atopic Dermatitis

- 3.6. Seborrheic Dermatitis
- 3.7. Contact Dermatitis
- 3.8. Blistering Diseases: Pemphigus
- 3.9. Blistering Diseases: Pemphigoid
- 3.10. Blistering Diseases: Dermatitis Herpetiformis
- 3.11. Blistering Diseases: Linear IgA Dermatitis
- 3.12. Pustular Rashes: Pemphigus IgA
- 3.13. Neonatal Pustular Eruption
- 3.14. Panniculitis
- 3.15. Pustular Eruption Caused by Drugs
- 3.16. Pigmentation Disorders
- 3.17. Vasculitis
- 3.18. Toxicoderma
- 3.19. Deposition Diseases
- 3.20. Granulomatous Diseases
- 3.21. Urticaria and Angioedema

Module 4. Pilosebaceous Junction Pathology

- 4.1. Pilosebaceous Junction Structure
- 4.2. Acne
- 4.3. Rosacea
- 4.4. Hidradenitis Suppurativa
- 4.5. Alopecia
- 4.6. Aesthetic Medicine in Skin Care and Pilosebaceous Junction Diseases

Module 5. Connective Tissue and Autoimmune Diseases

- 5.1. Skin and Connective Tissue
- 5.2. Rheumatoid Arthritis
- 5.3. Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- 5.4. Scleroderma
- 5.5. Dermatomyositis.
- 5.6. Sjögren's Syndrome
- 5.7. Ehlers - Danlos Syndrome



Module 6. Infectious Diseases

- 6.1. Exanthematous Viral Skin Infections
- 6.2. Non-Exanthematous Viral Skin Infections
- 6.3. Cutaneous Manifestations of COVID-19
- 6.4. Bacterial Skin Infections
- 6.5. Mycotic Skin Infections: Dermatophytosis
- 6.6. Leprosy
- 6.7. Cutaneous Tuberculosis
- 6.8. Endemic Treponematoses
- 6.9. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- 6.10. Parasitic

Module 7. Oncologic Dermatology

- 7.1. Benign Melanocytic Tumors
- 7.2. Benign Fibrohistiocytic Tumors
- 7.3. Malignant Tumors Merkel's Carcinoma
- 7.4. Malignant Fibrohistiocytic Tumors
- 7.5. Actinic Keratosis
- 7.6. Non-Melanoma Skin Cancer
- 7.7. Cutaneous Melanoma
- 7.8. Cutaneous Sarcoma
- 7.9. Cutaneous Paraneoplastic Syndrome
- 7.10. Cutaneous Lymphomas

Module 8. Dermatology in Special Population Groups

- 8.1. Neonatal Dermatology
- 8.2. Pediatric Dermatology
- 8.3. Adolescent Dermatology
- 8.4. Geriatric Dermatology
- 8.5. Pregnancy Dermatoses
- 8.6. Dermatology of Black Skin
- 8.7. Dermatology in Immunocompromised Patients

Module 9. Cutaneous Manifestations of Internal Diseases

- 9.1. Cutaneous Manifestations of Endocrinology Diseases
- 9.2. Cutaneous Manifestations of Renal Diseases
- 9.3. HIV/AIDS
- 9.4. Cutaneous Manifestations of Nutritional Disorders
- 9.5. Cutaneous Manifestations of Digestive Diseases
- 9.6. Cutaneous Manifestations of Cardiac Diseases
- 9.7. Cutaneous Signs of Internal Malignancy

Module 10. Other Areas of Interest in Dermatology

- 10.1. Nail Pathology
- 10.2. Dermatological Emergencies.
- 10.3. Oral Mucosal Pathology
- 10.4. Photodermatology
- 10.5. Vascular Malformations and Hemangiomas
- 10.6. Urticaria and Angioedema
- 10.7. Magistral Formulas
- 10.8. Change to Skin Pigmentation Disorders
- 10.9. Pressure Ulcers
- 10.10. Genomics and Skin Care

Module 11. Review of Congenital and Neonatal Skin Pathology

- 11.1. Physiological Skin Changes in Newborns
 - 11.1.1. Neonatal Skin
 - 11.1.2. Physiological Cutaneous Vascular Changes
 - 11.1.3. Physiological Pigmentary Changes
 - 11.1.4. Lanugo and Physiological Changes of the Hair
- 11.2. Benign and Transient Skin and Mucous Membranes Lesions
 - 11.2.1. Milia
 - 11.2.2. Bohn's Nodules and Epstein's Pearls
 - 11.2.3. Congenital Epulis and Neonatal Teeth
 - 11.2.4. Suction Calluses
 - 11.2.5. Sebaceous Hyperplasia.





- 11.2.6. Erythema Toxicum Neonatorum
- 11.2.7. Neonatal Acne
- 11.2.8. Minipuberty of Infancy
- 11.2.9. Eosinophilic Pustular Folliculitis
- 11.2.11. Melanosis Pustular Neonatal Transitoria
- 11.2.12. Suction Blisters
- 11.2.13. Seborrheic Dermatitis
- 11.3. Developmental Abnormalities in Newborns
 - 11.3.1. Facial Abnormalities
 - 11.3.2. Cervical Abnormalities
 - 11.3.3. Thoracic-Abdominal Disorders.
 - 11.3.4. Cutaneous Indicators of Dysraphism
 - 11.3.5. What to Do When a Newborn Has Developmental Abnormalities?
- 11.4. Congenital Neonatal Infections
 - 11.4.1. Bacterial Infections
 - 11.4.2. Viral Infections
 - 11.4.3. Fungal Infections
- 11.5. Erosive and Blistering Dermatoses
 - 11.5.1. Erosive Dermatoses and Differential Diagnosis
 - 11.5.2. Blistering Dermatoses and Differential Diagnosis
- 11.6. Neonatal Pathology Associated with Invasive Procedures during Gestation or Childbirth
 - 11.6.1. Cutaneous Manifestations of Invasive Processes During pregnancy
 - 11.6.2. Cutaneous Manifestations due to Trauma during Childbirth
 - 11.6.3. Subcutaneous Fat Necrosis and Scleredema of the Newborn

Module 12. Eczematous and Papular Desquamative Dermatoses

- 12.1. Pathophysiology and Clinical Manifestations of Atopic Dermatitis (AD)
 - 12.1.1. Epidemiology of AD
 - 12.1.2. Atopic Dermatitis
 - 12.1.3. AD Pathophysiology
 - 12.1.4. Clinical Manifestations of AD in Different Periods of Childhood and Adolescence
 - 12.1.5. Complications in the Progression of AD
- 12.2. Update on the Management and Treatment of Atopic Dermatitis
 - 12.2.1. Diagnostic Tests to be Ordered
 - 12.2.2. Indications for Systemic Allergy Studies
 - 12.2.3. DA Treatment
 - 12.2.4. Management of Patients with Moderate-Severe AD
- 12.3. Seborrheic Dermatitis
 - 12.3.1. Epidemiology
 - 12.3.2. Clinical Manifestations of Seborrheic Dermatitis in Childhood and Adolescence
 - 12.3.3. Management of Seborrheic Dermatitis
- 12.4. Irritant and Allergic Contact Dermatitis
 - 12.4.1. Irritant Contact Dermatitis in Infants
 - 12.4.2. Allergic Contact Dermatitis in Childhood
- 12.5. Pathophysiology and Clinical Manifestations of Psoriasis
 - 12.5.1. Epidemiology of Psoriasis
 - 12.5.2. Pathophysiology of Psoriasis
 - 12.5.3. Clinical Manifestations of Psoriasis in Different Periods of Childhood and Adolescence
 - 12.5.4. Psoriatic Arthropathy
- 12.6. Management and Treatment of Infantile-Juvenile Psoriasis
 - 12.6.1. Tests to Order
 - 12.6.2. Step Treatment in Psoriasis
 - 12.6.3. Management of Patients with Moderate-Severe Psoriasis

- 12.7. Pityriasis Rubra Pilaris and Lichen
 - 12.7.1. Pityriasis Rubra
 - 12.7.2. Lichen Planus
 - 12.7.3. Lichen Aureus
 - 12.7.4. Lichen Nitidus
- 12.8. Pityriasis Lichenoides and Lymphomatoid Papulosis
 - 12.8.1. Pityriasis Lichenoides
 - 12.8.2. Lymphomatoid Papulosis

Module 13. Update on Vascular Pathology

- 13.1. Child Hemangioma
 - 13.1.1. Epidemiology and Pathophysiology
 - 13.1.2. Progression
 - 13.1.3. Clinical Presentation
 - 13.1.4. Complications
- 13.2. Syndromes Associated to Child Hemangioma
 - 13.2.1. PHACE
 - 13.2.2. SACRAL/PELVIS
- 13.3. Update on the Use of Beta-Blockers in the Treatment of Child Hemangioma
- 13.4. Congenital Hemangiomas
 - 13.4.1. RICH
 - 13.4.2. NICH
- 13.5. Other Benign Vascular Tumors
 - 13.5.1. Pyogenic Granuloma
 - 13.5.2. Glomangioma
 - 13.5.3. Verrucous Hemangioma
 - 13.5.4. Spindle Cell Hemangioma
 - 13.5.5. Eruptive Pseudoangiomatosis

- 13.6. Tumors of Intermediate Malignancy
 - 13.6.1. Tufted Hemangioma
 - 13.6.2. Kaposiform Hemangioendothelioma
 - 13.6.3. Dabska Tumor
 - 13.6.4. Multifocal Lymphangioendotheliomatosis with Thrombocytopenia
 - 13.6.5. Retiform Hemangioendothelioma
- 13.7. Arteriovenous Malformations
 - 13.7.1. Kaposi's Sarcoma
 - 13.7.2. Cutaneous Angiosarcoma
- 13.8. Vascular Malformations Associated with Syndromes I
- 13.9. Vascular Malformations Associated with Syndromes II
- 13.10. Polyarteritis Nodosa, Kawasaki Disease and Takayasu's Arteritis
- 13.11. Update on the Treatment and Multidisciplinary Management of Pediatric Patients with Vascular Malformations
 - 13.11.1. Imaging Tests
 - 13.11.2. Treatment of Vascular Anomalies Excluding Child Hemangioma
 - 13.11.3. Vascular Anomalies Committees
- 13.12. Cutaneous Leukocytoclastic Vasculitis, Schlein-Henoch Purpura and Acute Hemorrhagic Edema of Infancy and Urticaria-Vasculitis
- 13.13. Approach to Pediatric Patients with Vasculitis
- 13.14. Malignant Tumors
- 13.15. Wegener's Granulomatosis, Churg-Strauss Syndrome, Microscopic Polyangiitis and Cryoglobulinemia
- 13.16. Capillary, Lymphatic, and Simple Venous Malformations
- 13.17. Inflammatory and Non-Inflammatory Purpuras

Module 14. Pathology of Skin Appendages

- 14.1. Alopecia Areata
- 14.2. Hypertrichosis and Hirsutism
- 14.3. Non-Scarring Alopecia with Structural Alteration of the Hair
- 14.4. Nail Disorders
 - 14.4.1. Nail Plate Disorders
 - 14.4.2. Nail Bed Disorders
 - 14.4.3. Coloration Disorders
- 14.5. Acne
 - 14.5.1. Pathophysiology and Epidemiology
 - 14.5.2. Types of Acne
- 14.6. Update on the Management and Treatment of Acne
- 14.7. Eccrine Gland Disorders
- 14.8. Apocrine Gland Disorders
- 14.9. Scarring Alopecia
- 14.10. Hair Color Disorders
- 14.11. Ectodermal Dysplasias

Module 15. Pigmentary Pathology, Benign and Malignant Tumor Pathology

- 15.1. Nevi
 - 15.1.1. Melanocytic Nevi
 - 15.1.2. Congenital Melanocytic Nevi
 - 15.1.3. Becker's Nevus, Nevus Spilus, Halo Nevus
 - 15.1.4. Spitz Nevus
 - 15.1.5. Atypical Nevus and Familial Dysplastic Nevus-Melanoma Syndrome
- 15.2. Benign Tumors
 - 15.2.1. Epidermal, Sebaceous, Comedonal Nevi and Syndromes
 - 15.2.2. Benign Adnexal Tumors
 - 15.2.3. Dermal, Subcutaneous Cellular Tissue, Muscular, and Benign Bone Tumors

- 15.3. Intermediate Malignant and Malignant Tumors
 - 15.3.1. Basal Cell Carcinoma and Squamous Cell Carcinoma
 - 15.3.2. Mastocytosis
 - 15.3.3. Cutaneous Lymphomas
 - 15.3.4. Infantile Fibromatosis
 - 15.3.5. Dermatofibrosarcoma Protuberans
- 15.4. Dermatoses Combining Hypo- and Hyperpigmentation and Dermatoses with Hyperpigmentation
- 15.5. Hypopigmented Dermatoses
 - 15.5.1. Pathologies with Congenital/Early Childhood Hypopigmentation
 - 15.5.2. Pathologies with Acquired Hypopigmentation
- 15.6. Melanoma

Module 16. Infectious Pathology in Pediatric Dermatology

- 16.1. Viral Infections I
 - 16.1.1. Herpes Simplex Virus Infection I and II
 - 16.1.2. Varicella Zoster Virus Infection
 - 16.1.3. Non-HSV and VZV Herpesvirus Infection
- 16.2. Viral Infections II
 - 16.2.1. Parvovirus B19 and Enterovirus Infection
 - 16.2.2. Cytomegalovirus and Epstein-Barr Virus infection
 - 16.2.3. Human Papillomavirus Infection
 - 16.2.4. Poxvirus, Parapoxvirus, and Orthopoxvirus Infection
 - 16.2.5. Viral Exanthem
- 16.3. Bacterial Infections I
 - 16.3.1. S. Aureus Infections
 - 16.3.2. Streptococcal Infections
- 16.4. Bacterial Infections II
 - 16.4.1. Infections by Other Gram-Positive Bacteria
 - 16.4.2. Infections by Gram-Negative Bacilli and Cocci
 - 16.4.3. Mycobacterial Infections

- 16.5. Sexually Transmitted Diseases
 - 16.5.1. Syphilis
 - 16.5.2. Neisseria Gonorrhoeae Infection
 - 16.5.3. Chlamydia Trachomatis Infection
 - 16.5.4. HIV Infection
 - 16.5.5. Notifiable Diseases: What They Are and How to Declare Them?
- 16.6. Fungal Infections
 - 16.6.1. Superficial Mycoses
 - 16.6.2. Deep Mycoses
- 16.7. Protozoal and Helminth Infections
 - 16.7.1. Leishmaniasis
 - 16.7.2. Helminth Infections
- 16.8. Infestations and Stings
 - 16.8.1. Arthropod and Insect Bites
 - 16.8.2. Pediculosis and Scabies

Module 17. Genodermatosis

- 17.1. Neurofibromatosis (NF) and Tuberous Sclerosis (TS)
 - 17.1.1. Neurofibromatosis
 - 17.1.2. Tuberous Sclerosis
- 17.2. Update on the Management and New Perspectives in the Treatment of NF and TS
- 17.3. Other Rasopathies
- 17.4. Porphyrrias
- 17.5. Photosensitive Genodermatosis
- 17.6. Tumor Syndromes
- 17.7. Other Genodermatoses
- 17.8. Non-Syndromic Ichthyosis
 - 17.8.1. Ichthyosis Vulgaris
 - 17.8.2. X-Linked Recessive Ichthyosis
 - 17.8.3. Keratinopathic Ichthyoses
 - 17.8.4. Autosomal Recessive Congenital Ichthyosis (ARCI)

- 17.9. Syndromic Ichthyosis
 - 17.9.1. Sjögren-Larsson Syndrome
 - 17.9.2. Conradi-Hünermann-Happle Disease
 - 17.9.3. Multiple Sulfatase Deficiency
 - 17.9.4. Refsum Disease
 - 17.9.5. Neutral Lipid Deposition with Ichthyosis Disease
 - 17.9.6. CHILD Syndrome
 - 17.9.7. KID Syndrome
 - 17.9.8. Other Syndromes
- 17.10. Other Cornification Disorders
 - 17.10.1. Erythrokeratoderma
 - 17.10.2. Porokeratosis
 - 17.10.3. Darier and Haley-Haley Disease
 - 17.10.4. Palmoplantar Keratoderma I
 - 17.10.5. Palmoplantar Keratoderma II
- 17.11. Main Hereditary Diseases; Diagnostic Process and Genetic Counseling
- 17.12. Principles of Medical Genetics
- 17.13. Application of the Whole Genome Array Technique in Pediatric Dermatology
- 17.14. Optimization of Medical Genetics Resources Applied to Pediatric Dermatology

Module 18. Systemic Pathology with Cutaneous Involvement

- 18.1. Dermatomyositis
 - 18.1.1. Diagnosis
 - 18.1.2. Treatment
 - 18.1.3. Advances
- 18.2. Scleroderma
 - 18.2.1. Diagnosis
 - 18.2.2. Treatment
 - 18.2.3. Advances
- 18.3. Other Collagenopathies
 - 18.3.1. Anetoderma
 - 18.3.2. Mixed Connective Tissue Disease
 - 18.3.3. Sjögren's Syndrome
 - 18.3.4. Relapsing Polychondritis

- 18.4. Autoinflammatory Diseases
 - 18.4.1. Classification
 - 18.4.2. Diagnosis
 - 18.4.3. Treatment
 - 18.4.4. Advances
- 18.5. Lupus Erythematosus and Antiphospholipid Syndrome
 - 18.5.1. Diagnosis
 - 18.5.2. Treatment
 - 18.5.3. Advances

Module 19. Skin Pathology Due to External Agents and Physical Damage: Other Pathologies

- 19.1. Cutaneous Signs of Abuse and Mistreatment
 - 19.1.1. Abuse
 - 19.1.2. Abuse
- 19.2. Cutaneous Pathology due to External Agents I
 - 19.2.1. Cold
 - 19.2.2. Heat and Pressure
 - 19.2.3. Solar Radiation
 - 19.2.4. Sunburns
- 19.3. Cutaneous Pathology due to External Agents II
 - 19.3.1. Photodermatoses: Solar Urticaria, Actinic Prurigo, Polymorphous Light Eruption, Juvenile Spring Eruption, Hydroa Vacciniforme
 - 19.3.2. Toxins, Poisons
 - 19.3.3. Self-Induced Dermatoses: Factitious Dermatitis
- 19.4. Cutaneous Reactions to Drugs
 - 19.4.1. Toxicoderma
 - 19.4.2. DRESS
 - 19.4.3. NET/SSJ
 - 19.4.4. Fixed Drug Erythema
 - 19.4.5. Acute Generalized Exanthematous Pustulosis
 - 19.4.6. Other Cutaneous Reactions to Drugs

- 19.5. Urticaria
 - 19.5.1. On Contact
 - 19.5.2. Physical
 - 19.5.3. Anaphylaxis
 - 19.5.4. Angioedema
 - 19.5.5. Chronic Urticaria

Module 20. New Developments in Diagnostic Imaging Techniques, Laser Treatment and Pediatric Dermatologic Surgery

- 20.1. Use of Ultrasound in Pediatric Dermatology
 - 20.1.1. Use of Ultrasound in Inflammatory Pathology
 - 20.1.2. Basic Principles
 - 20.1.3. Clinical Cases
 - 20.1.4. Role of Ultrasound in Pediatric Dermatology Consultation
 - 20.1.5. Use of Ultrasound in Tumor Pathology
 - 20.1.6. Clinical Cases
- 20.2. Laser in the Treatment of Pediatric Dermatological Pathology
 - 20.2.1. Types of Lasers Available and Cost-Effectiveness in Pediatric Dermatology Consultation
 - 20.2.2. How to use Lasers on Pediatric Patients
 - 20.2.3. Indications in Pediatric Dermatology
- 20.3. Surgical Techniques in Pediatric Dermatology
- 20.4. Types of Sedation and Anesthesia in Pediatric Surgery
 - 20.4.1. Local Anesthesia
 - 20.4.2. Sedation
 - 20.4.3. General Anesthesia
 - 20.4.4. Controversies in Pediatric Anesthesia



Module 21. Advances in Childhood Blistering Diseases

- 21.1. Hereditary Blistering Diseases
 - 21.1.1. Epidermolysis Bullosa Simplex
 - 21.1.2. Junctional Epidermolysis Bullosa
 - 21.1.3. Dystrophic Epidermolysis Bullosa
- 21.2. Advances in the Management and Treatment of Hereditary AD
- 21.3. Blistering Autoimmune Diseases I
 - 21.3.1. Bullous Pemphigoid.
 - 21.3.2. Pemphigoid
 - 21.3.3. Chronic Childhood Blistering Disease
- 21.4. Blistering Autoimmune Diseases II
 - 21.4.1. Epidermolysis Bullosa Acquisita
 - 21.4.2. Dermatitis Herpetiformis
 - 21.4.3. Bullous Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
- 21.5. Management of Immunosuppressant Drugs in Childhood I
 - 21.5.1. Immunosuppressive Drugs
 - 21.5.2. Indications
 - 21.5.3. Management
- 21.6. Management of Immunosuppressant Drugs in Childhood II
 - 21.6.1. Study of the Patient as a Candidate for Immunosuppressants
 - 21.6.2. Vaccination and Subsequent Management of the Patient Candidate for Immunosuppressants



A unique, key and decisive program to boost your professional development”

06

Methodology

This academic program offers students a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: **Relearning**.

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the **New England Journal of Medicine** have considered it to be one of the most effective.



“

Discover Relearning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"

At TECH we use the Case Method

What should a professional do in a given situation? Throughout the program, students will face multiple simulated clinical cases, based on real patients, in which they will have to do research, establish hypotheses, and ultimately resolve the situation. There is an abundance of scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Specialists learn better, faster, and more sustainably over time.

With TECH you will experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.



According to Dr. Gérvas, the clinical case is the annotated presentation of a patient, or group of patients, which becomes a "case", an example or model that illustrates some peculiar clinical component, either because of its teaching power or because of its uniqueness or rarity. It is essential that the case is based on current professional life, trying to recreate the real conditions in the physician's professional practice.

“

Did you know that this method was developed in 1912, at Harvard, for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method”

The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

1. Students who follow this method not only achieve the assimilation of concepts, but also a development of their mental capacity, through exercises that evaluate real situations and the application of knowledge.
2. Learning is solidly translated into practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
4. Students like to feel that the effort they put into their studies is worthwhile. This then translates into a greater interest in learning and more time dedicated to working on the course.



Relearning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Relearning.

This university is the first in the world to combine the study of clinical cases with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, a real revolution with respect to the mere study and analysis of cases.

Professionals will learn through real cases and by resolving complex situations in simulated learning environments. These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.



At the forefront of world teaching, the Relearning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology, more than 250,000 physicians have been trained with unprecedented success in all clinical specialties regardless of surgical load. Our pedagogical methodology is developed in a highly competitive environment, with a university student body with a strong socioeconomic profile and an average age of 43.5 years old.

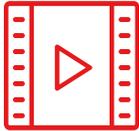
Relearning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by TECH's learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.



This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



Surgical Techniques and Procedures on Video

TECH introduces students to the latest techniques, the latest educational advances and to the forefront of current medical techniques. All of this in direct contact with students and explained in detail so as to aid their assimilation and understanding. And best of all, you can watch the videos as many times as you like.



Interactive Summaries

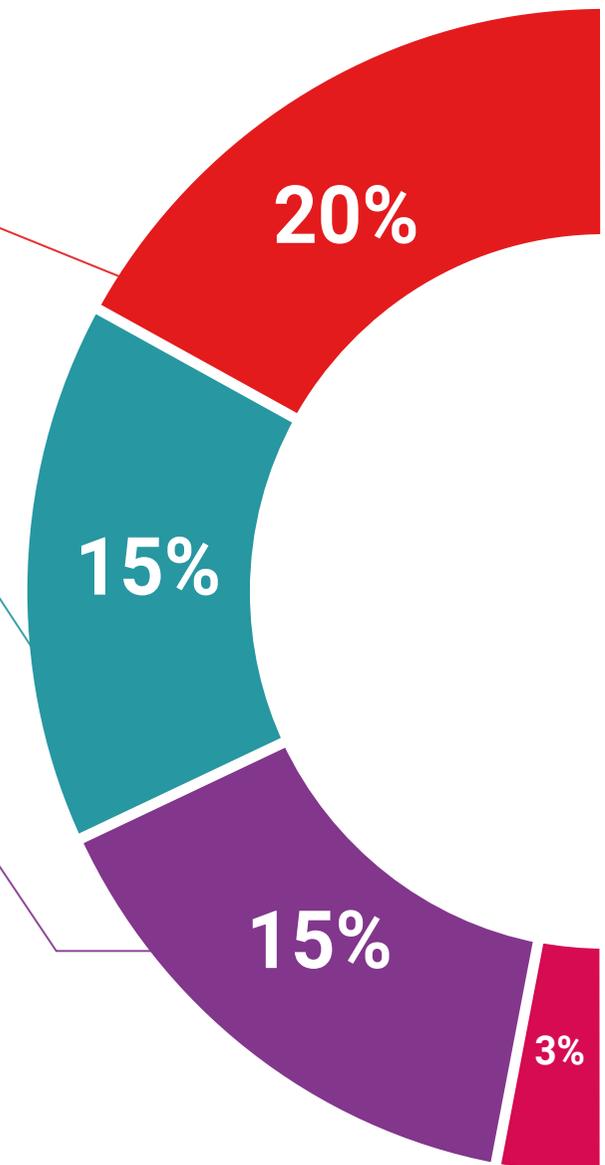
The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

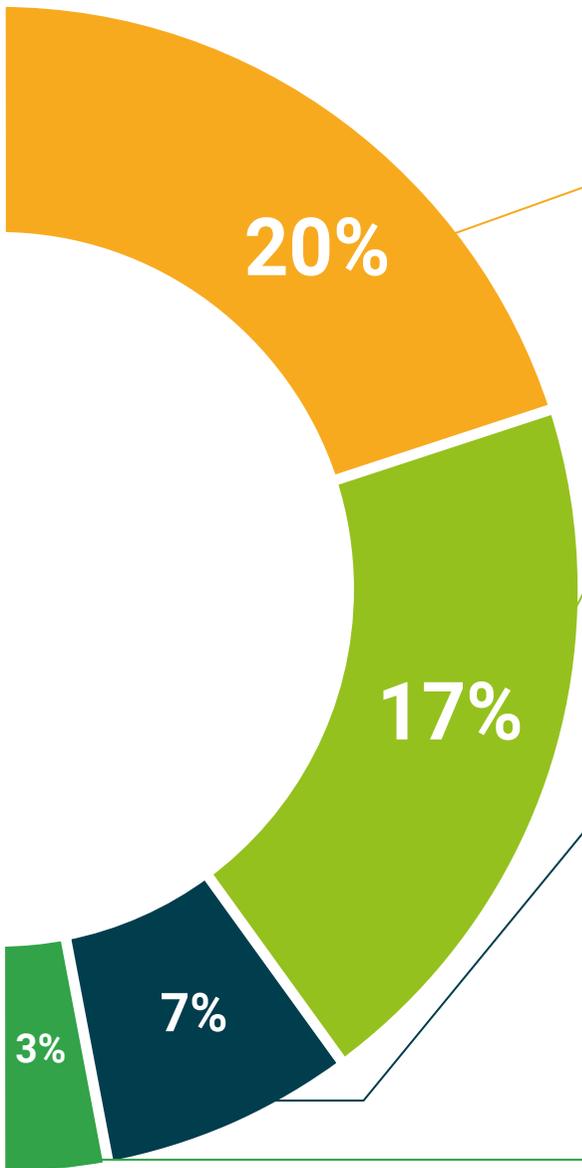
This exclusive educational system for presenting multimedia content was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.





Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, TECH presents real cases in which the expert will guide students, focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.



Testing & Retesting

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises, so that they can see how they are achieving their goals.



Classes

There is scientific evidence on the usefulness of learning by observing experts. The system known as Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and memory, and generates confidence in future difficult decisions.



Quick Action Guides

TECH offers the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help students progress in their learning.



07 Certificate

This Advanced Master's Degree in Clinical Dermatology guarantees students, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-dated education, access to a Advanced Master's Degree issued by TECH Global University.



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*Successfully complete this program
and receive your certificate without
travel or cumbersome paperwork”*

This program will allow you to obtain your **Advanced Master's Degree diploma in Clinical Dermatology** endorsed by **TECH Global University**, the world's largest online university.

TECH Global University is an official European University publicly recognized by the Government of Andorra (**official bulletin**). Andorra is part of the European Higher Education Area (EHEA) since 2003. The EHEA is an initiative promoted by the European Union that aims to organize the international training framework and harmonize the higher education systems of the member countries of this space. The project promotes common values, the implementation of collaborative tools and strengthening its quality assurance mechanisms to enhance collaboration and mobility among students, researchers and academics.

This **TECH Global University** title is a European program of continuing education and professional updating that guarantees the acquisition of competencies in its area of knowledge, providing a high curricular value to the student who completes the program.

Title: **Advanced Master's Degree in Clinical Dermatology**

Modality: **online**

Duration: **2 years**

Accreditation: **120 ECTS**



*Apostille Convention. In the event that the student wishes to have their paper diploma issued with an apostille, TECH Global University will make the necessary arrangements to obtain it, at an additional cost.

future

health confidence people

education information tutors

guarantee accreditation teaching

institutions technology learning

community commitment

personalized service innovation

knowledge present quality

online training

development language

virtual classroom

tech global
university

Advanced Master's
Degree

Clinical Dermatology

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 2 years
- » Certificate: TECH Global University
- » Credits: 120 ECTS
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Advanced Master's Degree Clinical Dermatology