Questions + Medications for the Exam in Pediatrics for 5th year course students

1. The main groups of risk in newborns. Monitoring of newborns with groups of risk in the maternity hospital.
2. Clinical supervision of the healthy newborns in the maternity hospital.
8. Jaundice due to decreased clearance of bilirubin: Breast milk jaundice (late onset), under reduced or increased levels of hormones. Reasons, clinic and diagnostics.
11. Jaundice caused by hyperproduction of indirect bilirubin due to increased hemolysis of red blood cells: the protective mechanisms in the development of hemolytic disease of the newborn for the Rh and ABO system.
13. Jaundice caused by hyperproduction of indirect bilirubin due to increased red blood cell hemolysis: laboratory criteria for diagnosis of hemolytic disease of the newborn.
14. Main principles of treatment of neonatal jaundice with prevalence the fraction of indirect bilirubin.
18. Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS, IRDS, hyaline membrane disease). Clinical picture, diagnosis of RDS.
23. Bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD). The main causes, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
25. Pneumonia in newborns. The main clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
32. Clinical manifestations of intrauterine sepsis, depending on the clinical form.
33. Clinical manifestations of postnatal sepsis, depending on the clinical form.
34. Diagnosis of neonatal sepsis.
35. Treatment and prevention of neonatal sepsis.
46. Energy-protein malnutrition. Clinical features of manifestations depending on severity.


80. Acute renal failure. Treatment according to the stages. Rehabilitation. Indications to acute renal replacement therapy (dialysis).


82. Chronic renal failure. The principles of treatment of different stages. Indications and contraindications to a program dialysis. Rehabilitation.


**Student should be able to write the following medications**

1. Augmentin
2. Clarithromycin
3. Netromycine
4. Ceftriaxon
5. Prednisolone
6. Furagin
7. Leukeran
8. Diclofenac
9. Curantyl
10. Paracetamol
11. Digoxin
12. Azithromycin
13. Captopril
14. Furosemidum
15. Verospiron
16. Acetylcysteine
17. Ambroxol
18. Almagel
19. Mebendazolum
20. Salbutamolum
21. Omeprazolum
22. De-nol
23. Seduxenum
24. Fluconazolum
25. Phenobarbitalum
26. Vitaminum D
27. Acidum folicum
28. Vitaminum B12
29. Vitaminum B6
30. Vitaminum E
31. Ferroplex
32. Hemofer
33. Tavegil
34. Loratadinum
35. Vikasolum