

QUESTIONS FOR THE COURSE EXAMINATION
ON INTERNAL DISEASES
FOR 5th YEAR STUDENTS
OF MEDICAL FACULTY FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

1. Acute rheumatic fever: classification, pathogenesis, morphology of different stages, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment, outcomes, prevention, medical follow-up.
2. Mitral valve insufficiency: etiology, pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders, diagnosis, treatment, indications for surgical treatment, complications, prognosis.
3. Mitral valve stenosis: etiology, pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders, diagnosis, treatment, indications for surgical treatment, complications, prognosis.
4. Aortic valve insufficiency: etiology, pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders, diagnosis, treatment, indications for surgical treatment, complications, prognosis.
5. Aortic stenosis: etiology, pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders, diagnosis, treatment, indications for surgical treatment, complications, prognosis.
6. Tricuspid valve insufficiency: etiology, pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders, diagnosis, treatment, indications for surgical treatment, complications, prognosis.
7. Mitral valve prolapse: etiology, features of hemodynamics, clinic, diagnosis, prognosis.
8. Infective endocarditis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, complications.
9. Infective endocarditis: drug treatment, indications for surgical treatment, prevention, prognosis. Prevention of infective endocarditis.
10. Myocarditis: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis differential diagnosis. Indications for endomyocardial biopsy. Complications of myocarditis. Treatment principles of myocarditis. Outcomes and prognosis in myocarditis.
11. Cardiomyopathies: definition, etiology, classification approaches.
12. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment principles, prognosis.
13. Dilated cardiomyopathy, definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, principles of treatment, prognosis.
14. Restrictive cardiomyopathy, definition, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, principles of treatment, prognosis.
15. Secondary cardiomyopathies, definition, principles of diagnosis and treatment.
16. Pericarditis: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis of pericarditis, principles of treatment, prognosis. Differential diagnosis of pericardial effusion.
17. Cardiac tamponade, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, principles of treatment. Indication for pericardial puncture.
18. Constrictive pericarditis, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment principles.

19. Rhythm disturbances (arrhythmias). Contemporary views on the pathogenesis of arrhythmias. Classification of arrhythmias. Diagnostic methods. Classification of antiarrhythmic drugs.
20. A premature contraction of the heart (extrasystole). Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. ECG signs. Features of medical tactics, indications for administration of antiarrhythmic drugs.
21. Paroxysmal tachycardia, classification, ECG-criteria, treatment and diagnostic tactics. Indications for electrical cardioversion. Prevention of seizures. Prognosis.
22. Atrial fibrillation and flutter classification, ECG-criteria, treatment and diagnostic tactics. Treatment strategies for atrial fibrillation/atrial flutter. Prognosis.
23. Treatment of atrial fibrillation and flutter. Strategies to control rhythm or heart rate. Prevention of thromboembolic events. Indications for electrical cardioversion. Prevention of paroxysms.
24. Sick sinus syndrome, definition, classification, diagnosis. Clinical manifestations. Indications for implantation of artificial cardiac pacemaker.
25. Heart blocks (sinoatrial, atrioventricular, and intraventricular): etiology, pathogenesis, ECG-diagnosis. Complications of heart block: Stokes–Adams syndrome, acute heart failure. Therapeutic and diagnostic tactics.
26. Wolff-Parkinson-White (WPW) syndrome, diagnostic criteria, pathogenesis, classification, treatment and diagnostic tactics.
27. Acute circulatory failure (syncope, collapse): causes, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, emergency medical care.
28. Acute left ventricular failure (cardiac asthma and pulmonary edema), pathogenesis, clinical presentation, treatment and diagnostic tactics.
29. Congestive heart failure: epidemiology, etiology and pathogenesis, classification (Strazhesko-Vasilenko and New York Heart Association (NYHA)), criteria of diastolic and systolic myocardial dysfunction, clinical manifestations, diagnosis.
30. Treatment of congestive heart failure: nonmedicamental, pharmacological, surgical, implantation of intracardiac devices, heart transplantation. Prognosis in congestive heart failure. Prevention of heart failure.
31. Osteoarthritis: definition, prevalence, etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors, clinical manifestations depending on the localization of the process, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Treatment of osteoarthritis. Prevention of the progression of osteoarthritis. Prognosis.
32. Gout: definition, etiology, predisposing factors, causes of primary and secondary hyperuricemia, pathogenesis, classification, basic clinical syndromes, diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Complications of gout. Treatment of gout.
33. Acute attack of gout: provoking factors, clinical manifestations, diagnosis. Treatment of acute attack of gout.
34. Rheumatoid arthritis: definition, prevalence, etiology, predisposing factors, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, lesions of other organs and systems. Diagnostic criteria, laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis.

35. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis. Complications of rheumatoid arthritis, prognosis. Treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, physical rehabilitation. Prevention of exacerbations of rheumatoid arthritis.
36. Systemic lupus erythematosus, definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment principles, outcomes, complications, prognosis.
37. Systemic sclerosis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment principles, outcomes, prognosis.
38. Dermatomyositis/polymyositis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, primary and secondary dermatomyositis/polymyositis, treatment, course, prognosis.
39. Systemic vasculitis. Etiology and pathogenesis, classification, general principles of diagnosis and treatment of systemic vasculitis.
40. Polyarteritis nodosa. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Major clinical syndromes. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prognosis. Prevention.
41. Small vessel vasculitis (Henoch-Schönlein purpura (IgA-vasculitis), granulomatosis with polyangiitis (Wegener's)): clinical manifestations, variants of course, diagnosis, treatment.
42. Large vessel vasculitis (nonspecific aortoarteritis (Takayasu's arteritis), temporal arteritis (giant cell arteritis)): clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment.
43. Anemia, definition and classification, assessment criteria of anemia severity. Common symptoms of anemias: laboratory, clinical.
44. Iron deficiency anemia: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis Treatment and prevention of iron deficiency anemia. Indications for parenteral use of iron-containing drugs.
45. Megaloblastic anemia, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and differential diagnosis of Vitamin B12 and folate deficiency. Treatment, prevention and prognosis.
46. Hemolytic anemias: causes, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis. Hemolytic crisis. Baseline therapy of hemolytic anemias, relief of hemolytic crises, indications for surgical treatment.
47. Aplastic anemia, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations and diagnosis of congenital and acquired (primary and secondary) anemia. Treatment of aplastic anemia, indications for bone marrow transplantation.
48. Hemorrhagic diathesis: definition, causes of development, classification, general signs, types of bleeding, methods of diagnosis.
49. Hemoblastosis, etiology and pathogenesis. Universal law of tumor progression. Basic clinical and hematologic syndromes. Classification. Modern principles of treatment of hemoblastoses.
50. Acute leukemia: classification, main clinical syndromes, diagnosis. Course and complications of acute leukemia. Principles of treatment of acute leukemia.
51. Agranulocytosis: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical variants, laboratory diagnosis, complications. Treatment and prophylaxis of agranulocytosis. Prognosis.

52. Chronic myelogenous leukemia: pathogenesis, laboratory and morphological diagnosis, clinical manifestations, stages of course, complications, treatment, prognosis.
53. Leukemoid reactions: diagnosis and differential diagnosis.
54. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia: pathogenesis, laboratory and morphological diagnosis, the main clinical syndromes, stages of course, principles of treatment, prognosis.
55. Polycythemia: pathogenesis, stages of disease and main clinical syndromes, differential diagnosis with symptomatic erythrocytosis, course and outcome of the disease. Principles of treatment. Prognosis.
56. Multiple myeloma: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, principles of treatment, prognosis.
57. Waldenstrom macroglobulinemia: clinical manifestations, diagnosis, principles of treatment.
58. Hemophilia: significance of genetic factor in the development of the disease, classification, pathogenesis of bleeding, clinical manifestations, course, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, prognosis.
59. Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura: main etiological factors, pathogenesis of bleeding, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis with symptomatic thrombocytopenias, course, treatment.
60. Hereditary hemorrhagic telangiectasia (Osler–Weber–Rendu disease): pathogenesis of bleeding, role of hereditary factor, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment.