

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS IN INTERNAL DISEASES FOR THE FOURTH-YEAR STUDENTS OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS

1. Primary arterial hypertension: definition, epidemiology, diagnosis, classification, assessment of overall cardiovascular risk, treatment (the role of regimen and diet, medications).
2. Hypertensive crisis: definition, classification, prognosis, prevention, treatment, examination of the working capacity, medical examination.
3. Symptomatic hypertension: definition, classification, examination algorithm of patients with arterial hypertension.
4. Renal arterial hypertension (parenchymal, renovascular). Etiology, pathogenesis, specific features of diagnosis, clinical manifestation, principles of treatment.
5. Endocrine arterial hypertension (on the background of thyroid diseases, Itsenko-Cushing's syndrome, pheochromocytoma, Conn's syndrome). Pathogenesis, specific features of the clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
6. Hemodynamic and cerebral arterial hypertension. Pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment.
7. Somatoform autonomic dysfunction: classification, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
8. Atherosclerosis: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors, clinical manifestations depending on its predominant localization, prevention, treatment.
9. Metabolic syndrome: definition, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria, treatment.
10. Primary prevention of the circulatory system diseases.
11. Ischemic heart disease: clinical forms (WHO), the role of coronary artery stenosing atherosclerosis, angiospastic factor, thrombosis. Sudden coronary death: definition, emergency care.
12. Angina pectoris: classification, characteristics of angina pectoris, clinical variants. Groups of antianginal drugs.
13. Unstable angina pectoris: clinical variants, differential diagnosis, organizational and therapeutic tactics. Control of angina attacks.
14. Coronary heart disease: principles of treatment, drug therapy and surgical treatment. Indications for coronary angiography.
15. Myocardial infarction: classification, risk factors, characteristic features of pathogenesis, diagnosis, principles of treatment. Rehabilitation of

patients with myocardial infarction. Secondary prevention of myocardial infarction.

16. Myocardial infarction: definition, diagnostic criteria, classification. Atypical variants of myocardial infarction.

17. Complications of myocardial infarction: clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

18. Acute coronary syndrome: definition, classification, risk factors, characteristic features of pathogenesis, diagnosis.

19. Acute coronary syndrome with ST segment elevation: diagnosis, selection of reperfusion tactics, emergency care at the pre-hospital stage.

20. Acute coronary syndrome without ST segment elevation: diagnosis, selection of treatment tactics, emergency care at the pre-hospital stage.

21. Thrombolytic therapy in acute coronary syndrome: indications and contraindications.

22. Pulmonary embolism: risk factors, causes and mechanisms of development, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnostics, emergency management.

23. Pulmonary embolism: principles of treatment depending on the risk of early death from pulmonary embolism. Primary and secondary prophylaxis of pulmonary embolism.

24. Acute bronchitis, etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment.

25. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), epidemiology, risk factors, classification, clinical manifestations. Diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Diagnostic value of spirometry. Differential diagnosis.

26. Treatment of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) without exacerbation. Rehabilitation measures. Indications for hospitalization. COPD complications.

27. Exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), severity, treatment. Nebulizers. Correction of respiratory failure. Oxygen concentrators.

28. Pneumonia, definition, epidemiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis. Indications for hospitalization.

29. Principles of rational antibiotic therapy in pneumonia. Criteria to define the severity of pneumonia. Indications for transferring patients with

pneumonia to the Intensive Care Unit. The concept of nosocomial pneumonia. Specific features of treatment.

30. Atypical pneumonia, etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment.

31. Viral pneumonia, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment.

32. Recovery criteria for patients with pneumonia. Prognosis. Outcome. Complications of pneumonia. Methods of prevention. Rehabilitation measures.

33. Pleurisy. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis of pleural effusion depending on the etiology. Clinical manifestations of dry and exudative pleurisy. Diagnosis. Medical tactics.

34. Pleural empyema, etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment.

35. Indications for pleural puncture. Puncture technique. Laboratory diagnosis of the punctate. Complications in pleurocentesis. Drainage of the pleural cavity. Pleurodesis.

36. Acute and chronic lung abscess, etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment. Indications for surgical treatment.

37. Differential diagnosis of bacterial lung destruction with other destructive diseases (tuberculosis, cancer, cyst, bronchiectasis). Diagnosis, treatment.

38. Bronchiectatic disease. Etiology. Clinical manifestations. Treatment.

39. Emphysema of the lungs. Classification. Etiology. Clinical, radiological and spirometric signs. Treatment.

40. Pneumosclerosis. Etiology. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis. Prevention.

41. Chronic pulmonary heart. Etiology. Clinical manifestations. Diagnosis. Treatment of chronic pulmonary heart. Medications decreasing pressure in the pulmonary artery. Prognosis.

42. Bronchial asthma, etiology and pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis. Importance of allergological examination, provocative and bronchodilatory tests. Indications for hospitalization.

43. Exacerbation of bronchial asthma. Causes. Clinical manifestations. Diagnosis. Medications to relieve seizures. Nebulizers. Asthmatic status.

44. Treatment of bronchial asthma in the inter-attack period. Basic therapy. The principle of the step therapy. Types of inhalation drugs. Peak Flow Measurement.
45. Esophagitis, etiology, clinical symptoms, endoscopic and laboratory diagnosis.
46. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD), definition, endogenous and exogenous factors of development, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis and treatment.
47. Functional gastric dyspepsia, definition, pathogenesis, clinical options of the course, diagnosis, treatment.
48. Differential diagnosis of functional and organic gastric dyspepsia.
49. Chronic gastritis: definition, endogenous and exogenous factors of development, etiological, morphological and functional classifications, outcome. Laboratory diagnostics of *Helicobacter pylori*.
50. Chronic gastritis, clinical manifestations, radiological, endoscopic and morphological characteristics, diagnosis, therapeutic potential.
51. Gastroduodenal ulcers, definition, classification, clinical characteristics of gastric and duodenal ulcers, diagnosis, complications.
52. Diagnosis of gastroduodenal ulcer complications: penetrations, perforations, bleeding. Indications for surgical treatment of ulcers.
53. Treatment of gastroduodenal ulcers. Primary and secondary prevention.
54. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome, definition, clinical characteristics, diagnosis, treatment.
55. Intestinal diseases, classification.
56. Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), definition, factors contributing to the development, clinical manifestations and clinical variants of the course, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
57. Enteral enzymopathies: lactase, invertase, trigalase. Clinical characteristics, treatment.
58. Celiac disease: definition, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
59. Crohn's disease, definition, clinical characteristics, course variants, complications, laboratory, instrumental and morphological diagnosis, treatment tactics.

60. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis (ulcerative colitis), definition, factors contributing to development, clinical manifestations and classification, complications. Diagnosis, treatment.
61. Enteritis: etiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, principles of treatment.
62. Ischemic bowel disease, definition, clinical picture, diagnosis.
63. Chronic cholecystitis, pathogenesis, clinical course variants, diagnosis, treatment.
64. Cholelithiasis: clinical picture, diagnosis, drug therapy.
65. Functional biliary disorders, definition, pathogenesis, classification, diagnosis, treatment.
66. Chronic pancreatitis, etiology, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis. Complications. Prevention.
67. Acute post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis, classification, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis, prevention.
68. Chronic glomerulonephritis, etiology, pathogenesis, morphological classification, clinical manifestations, course variants, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.
69. Kidney amyloidosis, etiological classification, morphology, stages of the course, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment.
70. Acute and chronic pyelonephritis, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
71. Chronic kidney disease, definition, nosological causes, clinical classification.
72. Chronic kidney disease, diagnosis, therapeutic tactics, options of conservative treatment. Indications and contraindications for substitution therapy.
73. Kidney transplantation: medical, ethical and social aspects.

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