Department of Internal Diseases Propaedeutics

EXAMINATION CHECKLIST AND LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS IN THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE INTERNAL DISEASES for the specialty «Dentistry»

1. Medical interview. The importance of medical interview for diagnosis. Components of medical interview.
2. Inspection. The importance of inspection for diagnosis. General rules and inspection techniques. General condition of the patient. Consciousness, types of disorders. Patient's position in bed.
3. Body built types. Rules of inspection and assessment of skin, mucous membranes, and subcutaneous fatty tissue. Assessment of the development and distribution of subcutaneous fat. Edema.
4. Palpation. Physical basis of the palpation method. General rules and technique of palpation.
5. Percussion. Physical basis of percussion. General rules and technique of percussion. Types of percussion.
6. Auscultation. Physical basis of auscultation. General rules and technique of auscultation.
7. Laboratory and instrumental methods of patient’s examination in internal medicine.
8. Dyspnea in case of respiratory diseases: types, mechanism of formation.
9. Cough in respiratory diseases: types, mechanism of formation. Character of cough, diagnostic value.
10. Chest pain in case of respiratory diseases. Pain characteristics, mechanism of formation.
11. Hemoptysis, pulmonary bleeding: difference from nasopharyngeal, esophageal and gastric bleeding.
12. Chest inspection in case of respiratory diseases (chest shape, bone deformations, type of breathing, participation of the respiratory muscles in the act of breathing, number of breaths per minute). Objective signs of difficulty in inhalation and exhalation.
13. Method of chest palpation. Diagnostic value of chest palpation in case of respiratory diseases.
14. Comparative percussion of the lungs: rules. Percussion sound in symmetrical areas of the chest in normal conditions and in pathology. Diagnostic value.
15. Vesicular breath sounds: mechanism of formation, characteristics. Changes in vesicular breath sounds in case of respiratory diseases.
16. Bronchial breath sounds: mechanism of formation, characteristics. Diagnostic value.
17. Dry rales. Wet rales. Mechanism of formation. Diagnostic value.
18. Crepitation. Pleural friction rub. Mechanism of formation. Diagnostic value.
19. Main complaints of patients with cardiovascular diseases. Mechanism of formation.
20. Chest pain in case of cardiovascular diseases. Pain characteristics, mechanism of formation.
21. Edema in case of cardiovascular diseases. Differences between edema of cardiac and renal origin.
22. Dyspnea and cough in case of cardiovascular diseases. Mechanism of formation, characteristics.
23. Inspection of patients with cardiovascular diseases. Inspection of neck, heart area. Causes of pathological pulsation. Characteristics of edema.
24. Palpation of the apical impulse and cardiac impulse. Characteristics of the apical impulse.
25. Examination of pulse on the radial arteries. Pulse characteristics. Changes of pulse in case of cardiovascular diseases.
26. Relative dullness of the heart. Normal borders of relative cardiac dullness. Diagnostic value of changes in relative cardiac dullness borders.

27. Heart sounds, the mechanism of their formation. Normal and pathological sounds. Changes in heart sounds in case of pathology. Cardiac auscultation technique.
28. Heart murmurs: mechanism of formation, classification. Difference between organic and functional heart murmurs. Pericardial friction rub. Diagnostic value of heart murmurs.
29. Method of an electrocardiogram recording. Algorithm of normal ECG interpretation.
30. Main complaints of patients with digestive system diseases. Mechanism of formation.
31. Characteristics of stool in normal conditions and in case of digestive diseases: frequency, amount of stool, color, shape, consistency, presence of admixture, blood, mucus.
32. Diarrhea: causes, diagnostic value. Constipation: causes, diagnostic value.
33. Inspection of patients with digestive diseases. Clinical value of changes in body position, skin color, condition of the skin, subcutaneous tissue, oral mucosa, teeth, configuration of the abdomen in a horizontal and vertical position.
34. Main complaints of patients with kidney and urinary tract diseases. Mechanism of formation.
35. Inspection of patients with kidney and urinary tract diseases (body position, appearance, skin color, condition of the skin, subcutaneous tissue and mucous membranes, inspection of the kidney and bladder area).
36. Edema in case of kidney diseases. The mechanism of formation. Characteristics of edema and their difference from edema of other origin.
37. The main complaints of patients with endocrine diseases. Mechanism of formation.
38. Inspection of patients with endocrine diseases: skin changes, face expression, eye symptoms, goiter. Body mass deficiency, obesity, body mass index.
39. The main complaints of patients with blood diseases. Mechanism of formation.
40. Pneumonia: etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, prevention, principles of treatment of pneumonia.
41. Bronchial asthma: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors, main clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental methods for diagnosis of bronchial asthma, principles of treatment.
42. Pleurisy: etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, prevention, principles of treatment of pleurisy.
43. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention of COPD.
44. Arterial hypertension: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, main clinical signs. Instrumental and laboratory data for arterial hypertension. Principles of treatment of arterial hypertension. Secondary hypertension.
45. Atherosclerosis: etiology and pathogenesis. Basic biochemical parameters of lipid metabolism. Risk factors of atherosclerosis.
46. Coronary (ischemic) heart disease: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, risk factors. Clinical forms of coronary heart disease.
47. Angina pectoris: main clinical manifestations, characteristics of pain. Instrumental and laboratory data of angina pectoris. Principles of treatment.
48. Myocardial infarction: main clinical manifestations. Stages of the disease. Laboratory investigations for myocardial infarction. ECG signs of myocardial infarction. Echocardiography in case of myocardial infarction. Principles of treatment and prevention.
49. Chronic rheumatic heart disease: etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
50. Infective endocarditis: etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis. The role of dentist in infective endocarditis prevention.

51. Mitral regurgitation: etiology, pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders, main clinical signs, instrumental diagnosis.
52. Mitral stenosis: etiology, pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders, main clinical signs, instrumental diagnosis.
53. Aortic regurgitation: etiology, pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders, main clinical signs, instrumental diagnosis.
54. Aortic stenosis: etiology, pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders, main clinical signs, instrumental diagnosis.
55. Acute heart failure: etiology, classification, pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. Clinical manifestations of acute left ventricular heart failure, principles of treatment and prevention.
56. Chronic heart failure: etiology, classification, pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. Clinical manifestations of chronic heart failure, principles of treatment and prevention.
57. Clinical manifestations and ECG - signs of heart rhythm and conduction disorders: extrasystole, atrial fibrillation, ventricular fibrillation, atrioventricular block, bundle branch block.
58. Clinical manifestations of cardiogenic shock, acute vascular insufficiency (collapse, fainting). The difference between collapse and fainting.
59. Acute and chronic gastritis: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors, main clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
60. Ulcers of the stomach and duodenum: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors, main clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
61. Chronic hepatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors, main clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
62. Liver cirrhosis: etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations, risk factors, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment.
63. Main clinical signs of gastrointestinal bleeding. Differences between gastric and pulmonary bleeding. Principles of hidden gastrointestinal bleeding diagnosis.
64. Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, risk factors, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment.
65. Acute and chronic pyelonephritis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, risk factors, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment.
66. Urolithiasis: etiology, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment.
67. Acute and chronic renal failure: etiology, classification, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, treatment principles.
68. Rheumatoid arthritis: etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment.
69. Osteoarthritis: etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment.
70. Allergic reactions: etiology and pathogenesis of urticaria, Quincke's edema, anaphylactic shock. Main clinical manifestations.
71. Anemia: definition, classification, etiology and pathogenesis. Main clinical manifestations and laboratory signs of anemia, principles of treatment.
72. Acute and chronic leukemia: definition, classification, etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations of leukemia (main syndromes), laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment.

73. Coagulopathies: definition, classification, etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations of coagulopathies, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment.
74. Diabetes mellitus: etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Clinical manifestations of diabetes mellitus. Laboratory investigations for diabetes mellitus. Principles of treatment and prevention.
75. Thyrotoxicosis: etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment.
76. Hypothyroidism: etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment.
77. Bronchial asthma attack: emergency medical care, and principles of treatment.
78. Obstruction of the trachea or large bronchus by a foreign body; clinical manifestations, emergency medical care.
79. Pulmonary hemorrhage: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, emergency medical care and principles of treatment.
80. Emergency medical care in case of acute left ventricular failure.
81. Emergency medical care in case of fainting, collapse.
82. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
83. Emergency medical care in case of esophageal, gastric and intestinal bleeding.
84. Emergency medical care in case of acute urticaria, Quincke's edema.
85. Emergency medical care in case of anaphylactic shock.
86. Emergency medical care in case of acute respiratory failure.
87. Emergency medical care in case of a hypertensive crisis.
88. Emergency medical care in case of angina pectoris attack.
89. Hyperglycemic coma: clinical manifestations, diagnosis, emergency medical care.
90. Hypoglycemic coma: clinical manifestations, diagnosis, emergency medical care.

Practical skills

1. Inspection of the skin and subcutaneous tissues.
2. Inspection and palpation of the lymph nodes of the head and neck.
3. Inspection and palpation of the thyroid gland.
4. Chest shape estimation (inspection and palpation).
5. Palpation of the chest pain points.
6. Comparative percussion of the lung.
7. Auscultation of the lungs.
8. Assessment the pulse on the radial, carotid arteries.
9. Palpation of the apical impulse.
10. Auscultation of the heart.
11. Superficial palpation of the abdomen.

Laboratory and instrumental tests interpretation

1. Complete blood count interpretation.
2. Biochemical blood analysis interpretation.
3. Sputum test interpretation.
4. Urinalysis interpretation.
5. ECG interpretation.

It is approved at the department meeting 23.04.25, protocol # 10.

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