

Questions for the test in UROLOGY (5th year of medical and pediatric faculties)

1. Urinalysis. Purpose of the study. Method of urine collection in men. Interpretation of results.
2. Urinary incontinence. Definition. Differential diagnosis of different types of incontinence.
3. Abnormalities in the number of kidneys. Variants, clinical manifestations. Diagnostics.
4. Theories of stone formation.
5. Kidney tumors. Classification. Diagnostic methods.
6. Urinalysis. Purpose of the study. Methods for collecting urine in women. Interpretation of results.
7. Renal colic. Definition. Pathogenesis. Causes.
8. Anomalies in the location of the kidneys. Variants, clinical manifestations. Diagnostics.
9. Urolithiasis. Methods for imaging urinary tract stones.
10. Tumors of the bladder. Classification. Diagnostic methods.
11. Urinalysis. Purpose of the study. Method of collecting urine from a child. Interpretation of results.
12. Enuresis. Definition. Diagnostics. Urological reasons leading to enuresis.
13. Anomalies in the relationship of the kidneys. Variants, clinical manifestations. Diagnostics.
14. Indications for surgical treatment of kidney injuries.
15. Testicular tumors. Classification. Diagnostics.
16. Urinalysis according to Nechiporenko. Purpose of the study. Urine collection method for this study. Interpretation of results.
17. Strangury. Definition of the concept. For what diseases is it most common? dating? Give examples.

18. Abnormalities of the kidney structure. Variants, clinical manifestations. Diagnostics.
19. Clinical symptoms of kidney damage.
20. Urethral injuries. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
21. Urinalysis according to Zimnitsky. Purpose of the study. Urine collection method for research. Clinical assessment. Nocturia. Definition, diagnostics.
22. Anomalies of the renal vessels. Variants, clinical manifestations, diagnosis.
23. Conservative treatment of patients with urolithiasis.
24. Varicocele. Clinic, diagnostics.
25. Urine culture for microflora. Purpose of the study. Method of urine collection in men. Evaluation of results.
26. Acute urinary retention. Definition. Diagnostics. Methods first aid.
27. Hydronephrosis: definition, clinical significance, diagnosis.
28. BPH, definition, clinic, diagnosis.
29. Hydrocele. Clinic. Diagnostics.
30. Rehberg's test. Purpose of the study. Clinical assessment.
31. Chronic urinary retention and chronic complete retention urination. Definition of the concept. Diagnostics. First aid methods help.
32. Nephroptosis: definition of the concept, clinical significance, diagnosis.
33. Protocol for examining a patient with BPH.
34. Classification of kidney damage.
35. Daily proteinuria. Method of collecting urine for research. Clinical grade.
36. Gross hematuria. Definition. Diagnostics. First aid methods help.
37. Megaureter. Definition of the concept. Clinical relevance. Diagnostics.
38. Irritative symptoms in BPH (list, give characteristic).
39. Polycystic kidney disease. Clinic. Diagnostics.

40. Three-glass urine sample. Evaluate the research result when chronic urethritis, cystitis, prostatitis, pyelonephritis.
41. Anuria: definition, diagnosis, first aid methods.
42. Vesicoureteral reflux: definition of the concept, clinical significance, diagnosis.
43. Obstructive symptoms characteristic of BPH (list, give characteristic).
44. Classification of bladder injuries. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
45. Orthostatic test. Purpose of the study. Urine collection method for research. Criteria for normal analysis.
46. Oliguria and anuria: definition, diagnosis, methods of first aid help.
47. Ureterocele: definition, clinical significance, diagnosis.
48. Stages of BPH. Clinic. Treatment depending on the stage.
49. Phimosis, paraphimosis. Clinic, diagnostics.
50. Prednisolone test in the study of kidney diseases. Purpose of the study. Methodology. Criteria for normal analysis.
51. Cystoscopy, urethroscopy. What are these research methods used for? diagnostic value. Methodology.
52. Bladder exstrophy. Definition of the concept. Clinical manifestations. Treatment approaches.
53. Prostate cancer, prevalence.
54. Urinary tract infection. Definition of the concept. Clinic. Diagnostics.
55. Hyposthenuria. Definition. For what diseases is it most common? Give examples.
56. Uroflowmetry. What is this research method used for? Diagnostic value. Methodology.
57. Hypospadias. Definition. Clinical manifestations. Treatment approaches.
58. Prostate cancer, diagnosis.
59. Cystitis. Definition. Clinic. Diagnostics.

60. Isohyposthenuria. Definition. For what diseases is it most common? Give examples.
61. Cystometry. What is this research method used for? Diagnostic value. Methodology.
62. Epispadias. Definition. Clinical manifestations. Treatment approaches.
63. Clinic and diagnosis of bladder injuries.
64. Urethritis. Definition. Clinic. Diagnostics.
65. Proteinuria. Types, physiological proteinuria.
66. Excretory urography. What is this research method used for? Diagnostic value. Methodology.
67. Cryptorchidism, testicular ectopia and other testicular anomalies. Definition. Clinical manifestations. Treatment approaches.
68. Acute scrotal syndrome in children.
69. Indications for surgical treatment of bladder injuries.
70. Ethics and deontology in urology.
71. Myoglobinuria. Definition. For what diseases is it most common? Give examples. Diagnostics.
72. Contrast urethrography, contrast cystography. What are these research methods used for? Diagnostic value. Methodology.
73. Phimosis, paraphimosis, short frenulum of the foreskin. Definitions. Clinical manifestations. Treatment approaches.
74. Modern methods of treating prostate cancer.
75. Kidney injuries. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
76. Injuries of the ureter. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
77. Injuries to the external genitalia. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
78. Hydronephrotic transformation, etiology and pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, classification, clinical manifestations.

79. Congenital urethral valves (classification). Clinical manifestations, methods of diagnosis and treatment.

80. Bladder abnormalities. Agenesis, exstrophy, diverticula, bladder duplication. Pathology of the urachus. Basic diagnostic methods.

**Head of Department,
Doctor of Medical Sciences, professor**

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D.M. Nitkin