«Утверждаю»
Первый проректор -
проректор по учебной деятельности,
профессор _____А.Б. Ходжаян
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EXAMINATION QUESTIONS ON PROPEDEUTICS OF INTERNAL DISEASES FOR FOREIGN 3RD YEAR STUDENTS OF GENERAL MEDICINE 2022-2023

General questions

1. Subject and tasks of propedeutics of internal diseases. Native doctoral school (G.A. Zakharyin, S.P. Botkin, A.A. Ostroumov, N.D. Strajesko, V.P. Obraztsov, V.KH. Vasilenko, A.M. Myasnikov)

2. General methodology of diagnosis. Principles of diagnosing diseases. Types and structure of diagnosis.

3. Clinical methods of inspection (inquiry, complaints, anamnesis). Physical methods of examination (General inspection, facial expressions of the patients in cases of diseases of internal organs, inspection of separate body parts, cutaneous covers, mucous, lymphatic and muscular systems, joints and extremities. Risk factors. Palpation and its types. Percussion (types, variants of sounds, rules). Auscultation and its rules. Concept of general state of the patient.

4. Concept of additional methods of examination. Laboratorial research methods – clinical value. Instrumental methods. Thermometry, equipment, types of hyperthermia, diagnostic meaning. Methods of X-ray, radioisotopes, Ultrasound, Magnito-resonance, endoscopy, punctuating biopsy, functional methods. Diagnostic value of all of these methods.

5. Medical documentation. The case history as a medical and legal document, its content.

6. Medical ethics and deontology. Iatrogenic diseases in internal diseases clinics. Role of the doctor in enlightening the patient.

7. Orders of admitting patients in reception wards. Duties of junior and senior medical personnel. Documentation of reception wards.

Diseases of the cardiovascular system

1. Examination of patients with cardiovascular diseases. Inquiry. Local examination. Palpation of cardiac region. Percussion. Relative and absolute cardiac dullness. Characteristics and types of vascular bundles pulses. Methods of determination, clinical value.

2. Auscultation of the heart. Points of cardiac auscultation. Heart sounds, mechanisms of formation, their characteristics. The concept of divisions of I and II heart sounds, diagnostic value.

3. Additional tones: the tone of the opening of the mitral valve, the expulsion of the tones, systolic click, III and IV heart sounds, “gallop” rhythm, "quail" rhythm, "gun tone" rhythm of Strazhesko. Mechanisms of formation, points of listening, clinical significance.

4. Intracardiac heart noises (organic and functional) and extracardiac. Mechanisms of formation, clinical implications.

5. Study of blood pressure. Methods for measuring blood pressure (palpation, auscultation). Daily monitoring of blood pressure. Classification of normal levels of blood pressure levels (optimal, normal, highly normal).

6. Electrocardiography. Electrocardiographic leads (standard, enhanced, chest). The waves and intervals of normal ECG. General scheme of ECG interpretation. Load tests. Holter’s ECG. Echocardiogram, diagnostic value.

7. Cardiac arrhythmias. Sinus tachycardia, bradycardia, extrasystole. Clinical manifestations. Ventricular flutter and fibrillation. ECG diagnosis of arrhythmias. The concept of cardiac defibrillation.

8. Fibrillation. Symptomalogy, ECG diagnosis.

9. Heart block. Sinoatrial and atrioventricular blockade, blockade of bundle branch of His. ECG diagnosis.

10. Acute rheumatic fever. Defininition. Common understanding of the aetiology and pathogenesis of rheumatic fever. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis (criteria of Kisel-Johnson), principles of treatment and prevention of rheumatic fever. Chronic rheumatic heart disease.

11. Acquired heart defects. Types of defects. Syndromes in heart defects. The principles of treatment. Surgical treatments.

12. Mitral stenosis. Aetiology, haemodynamics, clinical picture, diagnosis.

13. Mitral insufficiency. Aetiology, haemodynamics, clinical picture, diagnosis.

14. Mitral valve prolapse. Aetiology, clinical picture, diagnostics.

15. Aortic stenosis. Aetiology, clinical picture, diagnostics.

16. Aortic valve insufficiency. Aetiology, clinical picture, diagnostics.

17. Atherosclerosis. Concept. Risk factors of atherosclerotic diseases. Basic mechanisms of atherosclerosis. Clinical manifestations, prophylaxis, principles of treatment.

18. Ischaemic heart disease. Definition. Clinical variants. Myocardial infarction, definition, clinical manifestations. MI Stages. Basic clinical syndromes of myocardial infarction and options. Characteristics of anginal status in MI.

19. Physical methods of studies of patients with myocardial infarction and laboratory diagnostic techniques. ECG diagnosis of MI. Functional tests. Complications of myocardial infarction. Principles of conduct and care of patients with myocardial infarction.

20. Cardiac stenosis. Definition. Clinical variants. ECG. Control of onset.

21. Acute coronary syndrome. Definition. ECG. Principles of inspecting patients with ACS

22. Syndrome of circulatory insufficiency. Forms of heart insufficiency. Acute heart insufficiency. Cardiac asthma, lung edema. Cardiogenic shock. Clinical manifestations. Principles of treatment.

23. Chronic heart insufficiency. Classification. Aetiology and pathogenesis. Clinical display. Laboratory-instrumental diagnosis. Principles of treatment and care of patients.

24. Acute vascular insufficiency. Fainting (syncope). Collapse. Shock. Causes. First aid for fainting and collapse and principles of control of shock.

25. Pericarditis. Definition. Types of pericarditis. Clinical picture of dry and exudative pericarditis. Diagnosis (X-ray signs of pericarditis, ECG, echocardiogram). The principles of treatment.

26. Syndrome of myocardial failure. Noncoronary heart disease. Myocarditis. Etiology, clinical, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, principles of treatment.

27. Cardiomyopathy. Definition. Clinical types of cardiomyopathies. Symptomatology of cardiomyopathy. Diagnostics.

28. Hypertensive heart disease. Definition. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture. Stratification of patients according to the level of risk. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Hypertensive crisis. Principles of treatment.

Diseases of the respiratory system

1. Study of patients with respiratory diseases. Inquiry. Haemoptysis, chest pain, cough, dyspnoea. Pathophysiology of symptoms. General and local inspection (cyanosis, pathological chest types). Palpation of chest. Percussion, its types and sounds. Methods of determinations, clinical significance. Pathological types of breathing and clinical significance.

2. Auscultation of lungs. Respiratory murmurs (main and additional). Bronchophony. Pathophysiology. Methods of determination, clinical significance.

3. Additional methods for studying the respiratory system. Sputum, lavage fluid, pleural effusion. Methods of pleural puncture. X-ray methods. Bronchoscopy. Study of respiratory function (spirography, pneumotachometry, peak flow, blood gases). Clinical significance of additional research methods.

4. Consolidation of lung tissue. Definition. Aetiology. Symptomatology in segmental and focal consolidation. Clinical significance.

5. Lung atelectasis. Definition. Types (occlusive, distensive, functional) features of symptomatology. Principles of treatment. Role of bronchoscopy in diagnosis and treatment of atelectasis.

6. Lung emphysema syndrome. Definition and types of emphysema. Symptomatology. Clinical significance.

7. Bronchospasm. Definition. Aetiology. Symptomatology. Clinical significance.

8. Syndrome of cavity in the lung. Aetiology. Symptomatology. Clinical significance.

9. Syndrome of fluid accumulation in pleural cavity (exudate, transudate). Aetiology. Symptomatology. Clinical significance.

10. Accumulation of air in the pleural cavity. Types of pneumothorax. Symptomatology. Clinical significance.

11. The syndrome of respiratory failure. Definition. Classification and degree of gravity. Pathophysiology. Symptomatology. Types of dyspnoea. Clinical significance.

12. Pneumonia. Definition. Classification. Aetiology of pneumonia. Nosocomial pneumonia. Common clinical manifestations. X-ray diagnostics. Basic principles of treatment and care.

13. Lobar pneumonia. Aetiology. Pathology. Symptomatology according to the stages of flow. The criteria of severe pneumonia. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Complications. Principles of treatment.

14. Focal pneumonia. Aetiology. Clinical picture. Diagnosis. Principles of treatment.

15. Community-acquired atypical types of pneumonia. Aetiology. Clinical features. Methods of diagnosis. Principles of treatment.

16. Chronic obstructive lung disease. Definition. Risk factors. Clinical variants (bronchial, emphysematous). Features of symptomatology. Laboratory instrumental methods of diagnosis. Complications. Principles of treatment.

17. Chronic pulmonary heart disease. Definition. Causes. Symptomatology. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, principles of treatment.

18. Pleural syndrome. Causes of pleural effusions. Pleurisy. Physiology of pleural cavity. Pathogenesis of exudate. Acute dry, exudative, purulent pleurisy. Features of symptomatology. Laboratory and Instrumental Diagnosis. The principles of treatment. Therapeutic thoracentesis, clinical significance.

19. Bronchial asthma. Definition. Aetiology. Risk factors. Pathophysiology and clinical variants. Symptomatology at time of onset. Laboratory-instrumental diagnosis. Principles of treatment. Asthmatic status, clinical picture. Principles of control.

20. Acute bronchitis. Aetiology. Classification. Symptomatology. Diagnosis and principles of treatment.

21. Chronic bronchitis, aetiology, risk factors, classifications. Chronic obstructive and non-obstructive bronchitis. Features of symptomatology. Principles of treatments.

Diseases of the digestive system

1. The study of patients with disorders of the digestive system. Inquiry. General and local examination of the abdomen. Deep and superficial palpation. Percussion. Auscultation. Methods of sequence, the clinical significance. Methods for detection of ascites.

2. Additional methods of study of the digestive system. The physiology of gastric secretion. The study of the functional state of the stomach, methods for detecting Helicobacter pylori. The study of duodenal contents, physiology of bile. Fecal culture. Endoscopic, x-ray, ultrasound, computer and morphological methods of research in gastroenterology. Diagnostic value.

3. The syndrome of gastric dyspepsia. Definition. The etiology of dyspepsia. Organic and functional dyspepsia. The individual components of the syndrome. Diagnostic value.

4. Deficiency syndrome of intestinal absorption (malabsorption). Definition. Causes. Symptomatology. Additional methods of research.

5. Digestive deficiency syndrome (maldigestion). Definition. Causes. Symptomatology. Additional methods of research.

6. Syndrome of gastrointestinal bleeding. Causes. The major clinical signs of bleeding from the upper and lower gastrointestinal tract. General symptomatology of bleeding. Principles of treatment of patients with gastrointestinal bleeding.

7. Jaundice syndrome. Types of jaundice. Circulation of bile pigments. Diagnostic value.

8. Syndrome of portal hypertension. Definition. Causes. Symptomatology.

9. Banti's syndrome. Definition of "hypersplenism and splenomegaly." Causes. Pathophysiology of hypersplenism.

10. The syndrome of liver failure. Definition. Hepatic encephalopathy, hepatic coma. Causes.

11. Laboratory syndromes: cytolytic syndrome, cholestasis, hepatocellular insufficiency, mesenchymal inflammation. Diagnostic value.

12. The syndrome of diarrhea and constipation. Definition. Etiology and risk factors of diarrhea and constipation. Treatment guidelines

13. Gastroesophageal reflux disease. Definition. Causes. Symptomatology. Additional methods of research. The principles of treatment.

14. Chronic gastritis. Definition. Etiology. Pathophysiology. Classification. Clinic. Additional methods of research. The principles of treatment.

15. Peptic ulcer disease. Definition. Etiology. Pathophysiology. Features of the symptomatology of gastric ulcer and duodenum. Complications. Laboratory and Instrumental methods. The principles of treatment.

16. Stomach cancer. Symptomatology. Principles of diagnosis and treatment.

17. Chronic hepatitis. Definition. Medicinal and toxic liver damage. Viral hepatitis. The etiology of viral hepatitis. Groups of persons at high risk of infection with hepatitis B and C. The overall symptomatology of viral hepatitis. The principles of treatment and prevention.

18. Cirrhosis of the liver. Definition. The etiology of cirrhosis. Symptomatology and criteria of severity of cirrhosis. Laboratory and instrumental methods of research. Complications. The principles of treatment.

19. Gallstone disease. Chronic cholecystitis. Definition. The physiology of the gall bladder. Palpation of the gallbladder. Symptomatology of chronic cholecystitis. Laboratory and instrumental methods of research. The principles of treatment.

20. Functional diseases of the biliary system. Dyskinesia of the gallbladder and sphincter of Oddi. Survey Plan, the basic principles of therapy.

21. Chronic pancreatitis. Definition. Etiology. The pathophysiology of chronic pancreatitis. Symptomatology of chronic pancreatitis. Palpation of pancreas. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. The principles of treatment.

22. Physiology of the small intestine and colon. Chronic enteritis. Reasons of enteritis. Crohn's disease. Pathophysiology. Symptomatology. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. The principles of treatment.

23. Chronic colitis. Causes. Ulcerative colitis (nonspecific). The pathophysiology of UC. Symptomatology. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. The principles of treatment.

24. Irritable Bowel Syndrome. Definition. Etiology. Clinical variants. The diagnostic criteria for IBS, Methods of studies, principles of treatment.

Diseases of the urinary system

1. Study of patients with renal diseases. Inquiry. Inspection of abdomen and pelvis. Palpation of kidneys. Percussion and auscultation. General symptoms. Renal oedema. Features of dysuria (oliguria, polyuria, ischuria, nicturia, pollakiuria) clinical significance.

2. Additional methods of studying the urinary system. Study of urine. Microscopic examination of urinary sediment. Quantitative research methods of urinary sediment (samples of Nechiporenko, Aleksander Kakowski-Addis). Assessment of renal function (Samples of Zimnitsky, glomerular filtration rate and creatinine clearance). Instrumental methods of research (excretory urography, CT, angiography, ultrasound, biopsy of the kidneys). Diagnostic value.

3. Urinary syndrome. Concept. Clinical significance.

4. Nephrotic syndrome. Aetiology. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics.

5. Hypertensive disease (parenchymatous). Aetiology and pathogenesis. Symptomatology.

6. Oedematous syndrome. Pathogenesis of oedemas. Symptomatology. Methods of revealing hidden oedemas.

7. Nephritic syndrome. Characteristics. Aetiology. Diagnostics

8. Methods of extracorporeal therapy. Acute and chronic renal insufficiency. Aetiology. Symptomatology according to levels. Uraemic coma. Principles of treatment. Methods of extracorporal therapy.

9. Acute glomerulonephritis. Aetiology. Pathophysiology. Symptomatology. Principles of diagnosis and treatment.

10. Chronic glomerulonephritis. Aetiology. Pathophysiology. Symptomatology. Principles of diagnosis and treatment.

11. Urolithiasis. Aetiology, clinical picture. Principles of treatment.

12. Pyelonephritis (acute and chronic). Aetiology. Clinical picture. Principles of treatment

Diseases of the blood system

1. The study of patients with pathology of the hematopoietic system. Theory of haematopoiesis. Methods of study of the blood system. Inquiry. General inspection. Palpation (lymphatic nodes, liver, spleen). Percussion. Auscultation. Clinical significance.

2. Investigation of the peripheral blood. Overall clinical analysis of blood, characteristics. Quantitative and qualitative change in the shape and sizes of red blood cells. Change of the content of leukocytes. Diagnostic value. Special methods of research in haematology, diagnostic value.

3. Anaemia. Causes. Classification. Iron-deficiency anaemia. Clinical picture. Diagnosis, principles of treatment principles.

4. Haemolytic Syndrome. Causes. Diagnostics.

5. Haemorrhagic syndrome. Thrombo-haemorrhagic syndrome. Causes. Symptomatology. Diagnostics. The principles of treatment.

6. Hemoblastosis. Contributing factors. Causes of death from leukemia. Acute leukemia. Types of acute leukemia. General symptomatology. Laboratory diagnosis. The value of total blood analysis (leukemic window). The principles of treatment.

7. Chronic myelogenous leukemia. Clinical picture. Diagnostics.

8. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Clinical picture and diagnostics.

Diseases of the endocrine system

1. The study of patients with disorders of the endocrine system. Inquiry. General and local inspection. Palpation of the thyroid gland and testicles. Laboratory and instrumental methods of research. Carbohydrate metabolism. Study of corticosteroids, thyroid hormone and insulin in blood and urine. Instrumental methods of research in endocrinology.

2. Diabetes mellitus. Definition. Clinical variants. Aetiology of diabetes type 1 and type II. Symptomatology. Additional methods of research. Complications of diabetes. Diabetic (ketoacidotic) coma. Symptomatology of coma. The principles of treatment of diabetes.

3. Diffuse toxic goiter (Graves' disease). Causes. Symptomatology. Thyrotoxicosis. Laboratory and instrumental methods of research. The principles of treatment.

4. Hypothyroidism. Aetiology. Symptomatology. Laboratory diagnosis. The principles of treatment.

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