Questions on Pediatrics for 4 year foreign students


Control questions:
1. Admission department and other offices of children hospital work organization.
2. Children age periods, its’ characteristics.
3. Anamnesis features in children of different age.
4. Physical development estimation (body length, body weight, head and chest circumferences) in different age periods.
7. Main rules of breast feeding.
8. Definition of “Compound feeding” and “Artificial feeding”.
10. The rules and terms of supplementary feeding introduction.
11. Menu for infants.


Control questions:
2. Definition of “Normotrophy” and “Dystrophy”. Types and signs of dystrophy.
5. Clinical signs of protein-caloric deficiency depend on stage of severity.
6. Treatment principles of protein-caloric deficiency.
7. Stages of diet therapy. Proteins, fats, carbohydrates daily consumption.
8. Protein-caloric deficiency drug therapy.

Control questions:
2. Definition of “Rickets”. Predisposing and etiological factors of rickets.
3. Role of vitamin D in rickets development. Vitamin D metabolism.
7. Reasons and predisposing factors of hypervitaminosis D.
8. Pathogenesis and classification of hypervitaminosis D.
9. Clinical signs of acute and chronic forms of hypervitaminosis D.

Literature
Basic:
Additional:

Control questions:
1. Age features of blood in children in norm and pathology.
4. Clinical and laboratory signs of anemia depend on the reason.
5. Differential diagnostics of anemia.
7. Prevention of anemia.

Control questions:
1. Age features of respiratory organs in children:
   - upper respiratory tract features,
   - chest structure features,
– bronchi and lungs features,
– breath rate in children of different age.

2. Definition and classification of “Bronchitis”.


4. Clinical and diagnostic criteria of:
   – acute bronchitis,
   – obstructive bronchitis,
   – bronchiolitis,
   – obliteric bronchiolitis.

5. Differential diagnostics of bronchitis.


Control questions:
1. Definition of “Acute pneumonia”. Intra- and extrahospital pneumonias.
2. Etiology and pathogenesis of acute pneumonia in children.
3. Classification of pneumonia.
4. Clinical picture of pneumonia:
   – catarrhal syndrome,
   – intoxication,
   – symptoms of lung disorders,
   – blood analysis changes,
   – instrumental investigations data.
6. Treatment principles:
   – regimen,
   – diet therapy,
   – antibacterial therapy,
   – infusion therapy features,

Class 7. Bronchial asthma in children.

Control questions:
1. Definition of “Bronchial asthma”.
3. Pathogenesis (immunologic theory of bronchial asthma, bronchi hyperreactivity).
4. Bronchial asthma classification.
5. Clinical course features depend on period of the disease:
   – typical attack,
   – cough type of bronchial asthma,
   – asthmatic bronchitis,
   – status asthmaticus.
7. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria.
8. Differential diagnosis of bronchial asthma.
9. Basic therapy of bronchial asthma:
   – hypoallergenic family life and nutrition,
   – drug therapy,
   – specific immunotherapy,
   – “step” therapy principles depend on rate of bronchial asthma severity.


Control questions:
3. Etiological factors of congenital heart diseases.
4. Classification.
5. Clinical signs and hemodynamic features of congenital heart diseases:
   – associated with elevated pulmonary arterial pressure,
   – associated with decreased pulmonary arterial pressure,
   – associated with decreased aortal pressure,
   – without hemodynamic disorders.
6. Instrumental methods of diagnostics.
7. Differential diagnostics of congenital heart diseases.
9. Treatment principles. Indications and terms of surgical therapy.


Control questions:
1. Definition of “Acute rheumatic fever”.
2. Etiology. Role of \( \beta \)-hemolytic streptococcus.
4. Classification.
5. Clinical signs and course of the disease.
6. Diagnostic criteria. Active process criteria.
7. Differential diagnostics of acute rheumatic fever.
8. Treatment. Primary and secondary prophylactics.
9. Definition of “Chronic rheumatic disease”.
10. Clinical and diagnostic criteria of insufficiency of the:
   - bicuspid valve,
   - tricuspid valve,
   - aortic valve.
11. Clinical and diagnostic criteria of mixed and combined diseases of mitral and aortic valves.

Class 10. Acute and chronic heart failure in children.

Control questions:
1. Definition of “Heart failure”. Classification.
2. Etiology and pathogenesis of heart failure.
3. Clinical signs and diagnostic criteria of:
   - acute heart failure,
   - chronic heart failure.
5. Heart failure therapy:
   - regimen,
   - diet therapy,
   - angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors,
   - vasodilatators.
7. Heart glycosides intoxication symptoms. Treatment.

Control questions:
1. Definition of “Chronic gastritis”, “gastroduodenitis”.
2. Etiology (role of Helicobacter pylory infection, hyperchlorhydria, drugs, food allergy, helminthic diseases, motor disorders).
5. Diagnostic criteria.
8. Etiology.


Control questions:
1. Gall bladder and bile ducts age features in children.
2. Definition of “Bile ducts dyskinesia”. Classification.
3. Etiology and pathogenesis of bile ducts dyskinesia.
5. Treatment depends on type of dyskinesia.
7. Clinical signs of cholelithiasis:
   – asymptomatic,
   – pain type,
   – dyspeptic type,
   – bilious colic.
8. Diagnostic criteria of cholelithiasis.
9. Treatment of cholelithiasis:
   - diet therapy,
   - drug therapy,
   - anti-recurrence therapy.

Class 13. Urinary tract infection in children (pyelonephritis, cystitis).

Control questions:
3. Etiology and ways of infection distribution.
5. Definition of “Pyelonephritis”.
6. Classification: primary and secondary; acute and chronic.
   Excretory urography: indications and contraindications.
   Indications and contraindications for anti-recurrence therapy. Rehabilitation.
10. Definition of “Cystitis”.
11. Clinical picture of acute and chronic cystitis.
12. Treatment. Anti-recurrence therapy.


Control questions:
2. Definition of “Acute glomerulonephritis”.
5. Classification of glomerulonephritis.
8. Basic, pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy of acute glomerulonephritis. Rehabilitation.
9. Definition of “Chronic glomerulonephritis”. Factors, which predispose to chronization.
10. Clinical and laboratory signs of hematuric, nephrotic and mixed forms of glomerulonephritis.
12. Definition of “malignant glomerulonephritis”.
13. Etiology, pathogenesis, morphological features of malignant glomerulonephritis.

Class 15. Acute and chronic renal failure in children.

Control questions:
1. Definition of “Acute renal failure”.
2. Etiology, pathogenesis.
3. Clinical and diagnostic criteria of acute renal failure depend on stage.
5. Definition of “Chronic renal failure”. Risk factors.
8. Treatment principles of chronic renal failure.
10. Rehabilitation.