

Mini-examination on subjective methods to examine patient, general and local inspection.

**Control questions:**

1. What is Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases?
2. The main aims of Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases.
3. A brief history of the development of the Internal Medicine.
4. Internal Medicine Schools in the Republic of Belarus.
5. Organization of the Internal Medicine department of a hospital.
6. Medical deontology and medical ethics.
7. What are Iatrogenic diseases?
8. What is diagnostics?
9. What is disease?
10. Methods to examine patients.
11. General plan to examine patient.
12. Plan of the case report.
13. Identifying (passport) data. What questions do they include?
14. Patient's complaints: chief complaints, additional complaints. Methods for detailing of patient's complaints.
15. History of present illness.
16. The rest of the history. What questions does include the rest of the history?
17. What do questions include general inspection?
18. State of the patient.
19. Positions of patient and their characteristics.
20. State of mental status (consciousness), the kinds of disturbance of consciousness.
21. What are degrees of depressed consciousness?
22. Altered mental status.
23. Specific face expressions and their characteristics.
24. Inspection of the skin. Changes of the color of skin.
25. Moisture of the skin.
26. Characteristics of nails and hair.
27. The state of nutrition. Subcutaneous fat measuring.
28. Body mass index.
29. Waist circumference.
30. Edema. Classification of edema.
31. Determination of edema.
32. Lymph nodes. Palpation of lymphatic nodes. Lymphadenopathy.
33. Types of constitution and their characteristics.
34. The technique of determination the weight, length, chest circumference.
35. Characteristics of muscles.
36. Characteristics of joints.
37. Characteristics of digits.
38. Thermometry. Modern equipment for measuring body temperature.
39. Normal body temperature.
40. Fever, periods of fever.

41.Degree of fever.

42.Types of fever.

**Practical Skills:**

1. History taking.
2. The implementation of the general examination of the patient.
3. Evaluation of the patient's state of consciousness
4. Subcutaneous fat measuring.
5. Estimate body mass index.
6. Waist circumference measurement.
7. Determination of edema.
8. Palpation of lymphatic nodes.
9. Measurement of the weight, length, chest circumference, waist circumference.
- 10.Determination of constitution type.
- 11.Palpation of muscles, joints.
- 12.Body temperature measurements.