

Plans and control questions to practical training on Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases

Study 1.

Acquaintance of students with clinic. The importance of Internal Diseases in the medical education. Medical deontology and medical ethics. General plan of patient's examination. Medical documentation. Subjective methods of patient's examination.

Control questions

1. Medical deontology and medical ethics.
2. Iatrogenic disease.
3. General plan of patient's examination.
4. Plan of the case report.
5. Identifying data. What questions do they include?
6. Patient's complaints: chief complaints, additional complaints. Methods for detailing of patient's complaints.
7. History of present illness.
8. The rest of the history. What questions does include the rest of the history?

Study 2.

Independent work of students with patients. Making an interview.

Control questions

1. Identifying data. What questions do they include? What is the importance of identifying data?
2. Patient's complaints: chief complaints, additional complaints. Methods for detailing of patient's complaints.
3. History of present illness. What is the importance of history of present illness?
4. The rest of the history. What questions does include the rest of the history? What is the importance of the rest of the history?

Study 3.

The general inspection of patient. Antropometrical measurements. Palpation. Thermometry.

Control questions

1. What do questions include general inspection?
2. Different kinds of position of patients and their characteristics.
3. Different kinds of state of the consciousness and their characteristics.
4. Specific face expression, faces (mitralis, nefritica, Hyppocratica, Basedica, Corvisari, mixedematica, febrilis, acromegalica) and their characteristics.
5. Types of constitution and their characteristics.
6. The technique of determination the weight, length.
7. Changes of the color of skin: erythema, icteric, cyanosis, paleness.
8. Characteristics of nails and hair.
9. Characteristics of muscles, bones and joints.
10. Determination of edema. What are the mechanisms of appearance of edemas? Classification of edemas.
11. Consecution of palpation of lymphatic nodes. Characteristic of normal lymphatic nodes.
12. Temperature curves, types of fever.
13. Temperature measurements.

Study 4.

Main complaints of patients with pulmonary diseases. Inspection and palpation of the chest.

Control questions

1. Complaints of patients with pulmonary diseases.
2. Reference points and vertical lines which allow describing an abnormality of the chest.
3. The bounds of lobes and segments of the lungs.
4. Normal forms of the chest.
5. Pathological forms of the chest.

6. Rate and depth of breathing: normal and pathological.
7. Types of respiration.
8. Rhythm of breathing. Normal and pathologic rhythms of breathing.
9. Palpation of the chest. Method of palpation of the chest.
10. Tactile fremitus. Method of tactile fremitus. What is the diagnostic meaning of the results of tactile fremitus?

Study 5.

Percussion. Physical basics of percussion and kinds of percussion.

Comparative and topographic percussion.

Control questions

1. Percussion. Definition. Physical basics of percussion
2. The role of L. Auenbrugger in the development of percussion.
3. Types of percussion and their characteristic.
4. Percussion sounds and their characteristics.
5. General technique of percussion.
6. Technique of comparative percussion of lungs.
7. Abnormalities of lung percussion.
8. Technique of topographic percussion of the lungs.
9. The inferior border of the lungs in healthy person.
10. The superior border of the lungs in healthy person. The breadth of the apex of the lungs.
11. The technique of determination of diaphragmatic excursion. Normal values. Abnormalities of diaphragmatic excursion.

Study 6

Assessment of practical skills of percussion of lungs. Types of auscultation. General technique of auscultation of the lungs. Breath sounds and adventitious lung sounds. Bronchophony.

Control questions

1. Auscultation, definition of auscultation. Physical bases of auscultation.
2. Direct auscultation and mediated auscultation, their characteristic.
3. General rules for auscultation.
4. Vesicular breath sounds, characteristic.
5. Changes of the vesicular breath sounds.
6. Bronchial breath sounds, characteristic.
7. Pathological bronchial breath sounds.
8. Classification of adventitious sounds.
9. Crackles, characteristic and mechanism of appearance.
10. Wheezes, characteristic and mechanism of appearance.
11. Rhonchi, characteristic and mechanism of appearance.
12. Pleural rub, characteristic and mechanism of appearance.
13. Differential diagnostic of crackles, rhonchi and pleural rub.
14. Bronchophony. The technique of bronchophony. What is the diagnostic meaning of the results of bronchophony?

Study 7

Sputum analysis. Functional lung tests (spirometry). Bronchoscopy. Acute and chronic bronchitis. Bronchial asthma. Emphysema of lungs.

Control questions

1. The sputum analysis. The method of collection of sputum for laboratory analysis. Macroscopic examination of sputum.
2. The sputum analysis. Microscopic examination of sputum.
3. Spirometry, static and dynamic lung volumes.
4. Measurements of peak flow.
5. Bronchoscopy.

6. Acute bronchitis: causes, risk factors, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
7. Chronic bronchitis: causes, risk factors, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
8. Bronchial asthma: causes, risk factors, classification, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
9. Emphysema of lungs: causes, risk factors, classification, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).

Study 8

Syndrom of consolidation of the lungs tissues. Lobar pneumonia. Bronchopneumonia. Syndrome of pleural effusion. Dry and exudative pleurisy. Pneumothorax.

Control questions

1. Lobar pneumonia: causes, risk factors, complaints and history of present illness
2. Pathological anatomy in lobar pneumonia.
3. Lobar pneumonia: clinical features (physical examination by stages of the disease, laboratory and instrumental testing by stages of the disease).
4. Bronchopneumonia: causes, risk factors, complaints.
5. Bronchopneumonia: clinical features (physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
6. Dry pleurisy: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
7. Exudative pleurisy: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
8. Pneumothorax: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, instrumental testing).
9. Technique of aspiration of pleural fluid in the case of pleural effusion.
10. Comparison of exudate and transudate.

Study 9

Syndrom of presence of cavity in lungs (diagnostics of lung abscess and bronchiectasis).

Respiratory failure.

Control questions

1. Causes, risk factors, pathology in lung abscess.
2. Complaints, physical examination, blood test, sputum examination, chest-x-ray data in patients with lungs abscess before and after perforation.
3. Bronchiectasis: causes, classification, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, blood test, sputum analysis, chest-x-rays examination).
4. Specific features, which allow to suspect development of bronchiectasis in patients with chronic bronchitis.
5. Respiratory failure, definition, causes.
6. Classification of respiratory failure.
7. Respiratory failure, clinical features: (complaints, physical examination, laboratory testing).
8. Respiratory failure, stages of chronic respiratory failure.

Study 10
TEST ON LUNG DISEASES

Control questions

1. Reference points and vertical lines which allow to describe an abnormality of the chest.
2. The bounds and lobes of the lungs.
3. Normal forms of the chest.
4. Pathological forms of the chest.
5. Rate, depth and types of breathing, normal and pathological.
6. Rhythm of breathing, normal and pathological.
7. Palpation of the chest.
8. Tactile fremitus and elasticity of the chest, general technique, normal and pathological findings.
9. Percussion. Definition. Physical basics of percussion.
10. Percussion sounds and their characteristics.
11. Types of percussion and their characteristic.
12. General technique of percussion.
13. Technique of comparative percussion of lungs.
14. Abnormalities of lung percussion.
15. Technique of topographic percussion of the lungs.
16. The inferior border of the lungs in healthy person.
17. The superior border of the lungs in healthy person. The breadth of the apex of the lungs.
18. The technique of determination of diaphragmatic excursion. Normal values. Abnormalities of diaphragmatic excursion.
19. Auscultation, definition of auscultation. Physical bases of auscultation.
20. Direct auscultation and mediated auscultation, their characteristic.
21. General rules for auscultation.
22. Vesicular breath sounds, characteristic.
23. Changes of the vesicular breath sounds.
24. Bronchial breath sounds, characteristic.
25. Pathological bronchial breath sounds.
26. Classification of adventitious sounds.
27. Crackles, characteristic and mechanism of appearance.
28. Wheezes, characteristic and mechanism of appearance.
29. Rhonchi, characteristic and mechanism of appearance.
30. Pleural rub, characteristic and mechanism of appearance.
31. Differential diagnostic of crackles, rhonchi and pleural rub.
32. Bronchophony. The technique of bronchophony. What is the diagnostic meaning of the results of bronchophony?
33. The sputum analysis. The method of collection of sputum for laboratory analysis. Macroscopic examination of sputum.
34. The sputum analysis. The method of collection of sputum for laboratory analysis. Macroscopic examination of sputum.
35. The sputum analysis. Microscopic examination of sputum.
36. Spirometry, static and dynamic lung volumes.
37. Measurements of peak flow.
38. Bronchoscopy.
39. Acute bronchitis: causes, risk factors, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
40. Chronic bronchitis: causes, risk factors, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
41. Bronchial asthma: causes, risk factors, classification, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
42. Emphysema of lungs: causes, risk factors, classification, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
43. Lobar pneumonia: causes, risk factors, complaints and history of present illness
44. Pathological anatomy in lobar pneumonia.
45. Lobar pneumonia: clinical features (physical examination by stages of the disease, laboratory and instrumental testing by stages of the disease).

46. Bronchopneumonia: causes, risk factors, complaints.
47. Bronchopneumonia: clinical features (physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
48. Dry pleurisy: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
49. Exudative pleurisy: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
50. Pneumothorax: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, instrumental testing).
51. Technique of aspiration of pleural fluid in the case of pleural effusion.
52. Comparison of exudate and transudate.
53. Causes, risk factors, pathology in lung abscess.
54. Complaints, physical examination, blood test, sputum examination, chest-x-ray data in patients with lung abscess before and after perforation.
55. Bronchiectasis: causes, classification, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, blood test, sputum analysis, chest-x-rays examination).
56. Specific features, which allow to suspect development of bronchiectasis in patients with chronic bronchitis.
57. Respiratory failure, definition, causes.
58. Classification of respiratory failure.
59. Respiratory failure, clinical features: (complaints, physical examination, laboratory testing).
60. Respiratory failure, stages of chronic respiratory failure.

Study 11.

Main complaints of patients with diseases of cardiovascular system. Methods of examination of cardiac patients. Inspection and palpation of anterior chest wall and large vessels.

Percussion of the heart.

Control questions

1. Main complaints of patients with diseases of cardiovascular system and their pathogenesis.
2. General inspection of patients with diseases of cardiovascular system (main symptoms).
3. Inspection of the neck.
4. Inspection and palpation of the apical impulse.
5. Pathological impulses or pulsation and their characteristic.
6. Methods of percussion of the heart.
7. The borders of the relative heart dullness in healthy persons.
8. The borders of absolute heart dullness in healthy persons.
9. Changes of the borders of the heart in different cardiac diseases.
10. Different types of the configuration of heart.

Study 12

Auscultation of the heart. Heart sounds.

Control questions

1. Projection of the valves on the anterior surface of the chest. Places of the valves auscultation.
2. General rules for heart auscultation.
3. Mechanism of formation of the first and second heart sounds.
4. The differences between first and second heart sounds.
5. The third and fourth heart sounds.
6. Changes of the heart sound loudness. The extracardial causes.
7. Changes of the first heart sound (S1) loudness.
8. Changes of the second heart sound (S2) loudness.
9. Split of the heart sounds.
10. The "opening snap". When does it appear?
11. Gallop rhythm.

Study 13

Auscultation of the heart. Abnormal heart sounds: Murmurs, Pericardial Friction Rub, Pleuropericardial Friction Murmur

Control questions

1. The mechanism of origin of organic valvular murmurs.
2. Factors influenced on the loudness of murmurs.
3. Classification of murmurs.
4. Attributes of heart murmurs.
5. The shape or configuration of murmurs.
6. The grade of the murmurs.
7. The mechanism of origin of organic muscular murmurs.
8. Functional murmurs. The mechanism of origin of the functional murmurs. The difference between organic and functional murmurs.
9. Pericardial friction rub.
10. Pleuropericardial friction murmurs.
11. Systolic murmurs, mechanism of origin, characteristics.
12. Diastolic murmurs, mechanism of origin, characteristics.

Study 14.

Investigation of blood vessels. Arterial pulse. Blood pressure.

Control questions

1. Arterial pulse. Methods to examine pulse.
2. Qualities of pulse and their characteristic (rate, rhythm, tension, volume, amplitude and contour of the pulse wave).
3. Factors influencing blood pressure.
4. Methods of blood pressure measurement.
5. Korotkoff Sounds.
6. The technique of blood pressure measurement (Korotkoff method).
7. Normal ranges for blood pressure in adult humans.
8. Venous pulse. Phlebography: normal and abnormal findings.
9. Venous pressure. Jugular venous pressure: normal and abnormal findings.
10. Features which help to distinguish jugular from carotid artery pulsations.

Study 15.

Electrocardiography. Normal ECG. ECG Interpretation.

Control questions

1. The electrophysiological bases of electrocardiography.
2. The cardiac conduction system.
3. The characteristic of the heart principal functions.
4. ECG Leads.
5. The waves and intervals of normal ECG, their amplitude and duration.
6. The QRS Axis.
7. The scheme for ECG interpretation.
8. ECG features of right atrial hypertrophy.
9. ECG features of left atrial hypertrophy.
10. ECG features of right ventricular hypertrophy.
11. ECG features of left ventricular hypertrophy.

Study 16.
Electrocardiography. Arrhythmias.

Control questions

1. The cardiac conduction system.
2. The characteristic of the heart principal functions.
3. Classification of arrhythmias.
4. Mechanisms of appearance of arrhythmias.
5. Disorders of automaticity of sinus node: sinus tachycardia, sinus bradycardia, sinus arrhythmia, sinus node disease (sick sinus syndrome).
6. Ectopic rhythms, which are not connected with disorders of automaticity: extrasystoles (atrial, AV node, ventricular), paroxysmal tachycardia (atrial, AV node, ventricular).
7. Atrial flutter and fibrillation, ventricular flutter and fibrillation.
8. Disorders of impulse conduction: sinoatrial block, intraatrial block, atrioventricular block (I, II, III degree), bundle His branches block (RBBB and LBBB).
9. ECG features of mentioned above arrhythmias.

Study 17

Rheumatic fever. Mitral stenosis. Mitral insufficiency. Myocarditis

Control questions

1. Rheumatic fever: causes and pathogenesis.
2. Rheumatic fever: pathological changes of tissues
3. Rheumatic fever: clinical features (complaints, physical examination).
4. Rheumatic fever: arthritis, clinical features.
5. Rheumatic fever: carditis, clinical features.
6. Rheumatic fever: laboratory and instrumental testing.
7. Guidelines for the diagnosis of initial attack of rheumatic fever.
8. Mitral Stenosis: definition, causes, changes of hemodynamics due to mitral stenosis
9. Mitral Stenosis: complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing.
10. Mitral regurgitation: definition, causes, changes of hemodynamics due to mitral regurgitation
11. Mitral regurgitation: complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing.
12. Myocarditis: causes, risk factors, clinical features (complaints, physical examination), laboratory and instrumental testing.

Study 18

Infective (Bacterial) endocarditis. Aortic stenosis. Aortic regurgitation.

Control questions

1. Infective endocarditis: definition, causes, risk factors, classification.
2. Infective endocarditis: complaints, physical Examination, laboratory and instrumental testing, complications.
3. Aortic stenosis: definition, causes, changes of hemodynamics due to aortic stenosis.
4. Aortic stenosis: complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing.
5. Aortic regurgitation: definition, causes, changes of hemodynamics due to aortic regurgitation
6. Aortic regurgitation: complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing.

Study 19

Arterial Hypertension. Secondary hypertension.

Control questions

1. Factors influencing blood pressure.
2. Risk factors of arterial hypertension.
3. Classification of arterial hypertension.
4. Arterial Hypertension, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
5. Arterial Hypertension, Complications.
6. Hypertensive crisis: definition, complaints, physical examination, first aid.
7. Secondary hypertension, classification, clinical features.

Study 20.

Atherosclerosis. Ischemic heart disease. Myocardial infarction.

Control questions

1. Atherosclerosis: definition, atherogenesis.
2. Risk factors of atherosclerosis.
3. Symptoms of atherosclerosis depending upon the location of the pathological process.
4. Ischemic heart disease, risk factors of ischemic heart disease. Classification of ischemic heart disease
5. Stenocardia: clinical features (complaints, physical examination). Grading of stable stenocardia.
6. Stenocardia: laboratory and instrumental testing (ECG, stress testing (exercise and pharmacologic), echocardiography, radionuclide imaging, coronary arteriography).
7. Myocardial infarction: classification, complaints, physical examination.
8. Myocardial infarction: ECG features
9. Myocardial infarction: laboratory testing.
10. Myocardial infarction: complications.
11. Cardiogenic shock, first aid in the case of shock.

Study 21

Heart failure. Syncope. Shock.

Control questions

1. Heart failure: definition, classification.
2. Heart failure: causes. Systolic dysfunction and diastolic dysfunction: definition, mechanism of appearance
3. Acute left-sided heart failure (pulmonary edema): Causes, Complaints, Physical examination.
4. Acute right-sided heart failure: Causes, Complaints, Physical examination.
5. Chronic heart failure: Classification, Complaints, Physical examination, investigations.
6. Congestive heart failure - right-sided: Complaints, Physical examination.
7. Congestive heart failure – left-sided: Complaints, Physical examination.
8. Syncope: Causes, Complaints, Physical examination
9. Shock; causes, Complaints, Physical examination.

Study 22
TEST ON CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES

Control questions

1. Main complaints of patients with diseases of cardiovascular system.
2. General inspection of patients with diseases of cardiovascular system (main symptoms).
3. Inspection and palpation of the apical impulse. Characteristics of the apical impulse.
4. The border of the relative heart dullness in healthy person.
5. The border of the absolute heart dullness in healthy person.
6. Changes of the border of the heart dullness in different cardiovascular diseases.
7. Different types of the configuration of heart.
8. Projection of the valves to the anterior surface of the chest. Places of the valves auscultation.
9. Mechanism of formation of the first and second heart sounds.
10. The differences between first and second heart sounds.
11. The third and fourth heart sounds.
12. Changes of the heart sound loudness. The extracardial causes.
13. Changes of the first heart sound (S1) loudness.
14. Changes of the second heart sound (S2) loudness.
15. Split of the heart sounds.
16. The "opening snap". When does it appear?
17. Gallop rhythm.
18. The mechanism of origin of organic valvular murmurs.
19. Factors influenced on the loudness of murmurs.
20. Classification of murmurs.
21. Attributes of heart murmurs.
22. The shape or configuration of murmurs.
23. The grade of the murmurs.
24. The mechanism of origin of organic muscular murmurs.
25. Functional murmurs. The mechanism of origin of the functional murmurs. The difference between organic and functional murmurs.
26. Pericardial friction rub, Pleuropericardial friction murmurs.
27. Systolic murmurs, mechanism of origin, characteristics.
28. Diastolic murmurs, mechanism of origin, characteristics.
29. Arterial pulse. Methods to examine pulse.
30. Qualities of pulse and their characteristic (rate, rhythm, tension, volume, amplitude and contour of the pulse wave).
31. Factors influencing blood pressure.
32. Methods of blood pressure measurement (Korotkoff method).
33. The technique of blood pressure measurement.
34. Normal ranges for blood pressure in adult humans.
35. The cardiac conduction system.
36. The characteristic of the heart principal functions.
37. ECG Leads.
38. The waves and intervals of normal ECG, their amplitude and duration.
39. The QRS Axis.
40. Classification of arrhythmias.
41. Mechanisms of appearance of arrhythmias.
42. Disorders of automaticity of sinus node: sinus tachycardia, sinus bradycardia, sinus arrhythmia, sinus node disease (sick sinus syndrome), ECG features.
43. Ectopic rhythms, which are not connected with disorders of automaticity: extrasystoles (atrial, AV node, ventricular), paroxysmal tachycardia (atrial, AV node, ventricular), ECG features.
44. Atrial flutter and fibrillation, ventricular flutter and fibrillation, ECG features.
45. Disorders of impulse conduction: sinoatrial block, intraatrial block, atrioventricular block (I, II, III degree), bundle His branches block (RBBB and LBBB), ECG features.
46. Rheumatic fever: Clinical features (Complaints, Physical examination).
47. Rheumatic fever: Causes, Risk factors, Laboratory studies.
48. The diagnosis of initial attack of rheumatic fever.

49. Rheumatic fever: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination), laboratory and instrumental testing.
50. Guidelines for the diagnosis of initial attack of rheumatic fever.
51. Mitral Stenosis: definition, causes, changes of hemodynamics due to mitral stenosis, complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing.
52. Mitral regurgitation: definition, causes, changes of hemodynamics due to mitral regurgitation, complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing.
53. Myocarditis: causes, risk factors, clinical features (complaints, physical examination), laboratory and instrumental testing.
54. Infective endocarditis: definition, causes, risk factors, classification, complaints, physical Examination, laboratory and instrumental testing, complications.
55. Aortic stenosis: definition, causes, changes of hemodynamics due to aortic stenosis, complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing.
56. Aortic regurgitation: definition, causes, changes of hemodynamics due to aortic regurgitation, complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing.
57. Arterial Hypertension, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
58. Atherosclerosis: definition, atherogenesis, Risk factors of atherosclerosis.
59. Ischaemic heart diseases, classification. Clinical features of stenocardia: (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing). Grading of stable stenocardia.
60. Myocardial infarction: Complaints, Physical examination, ECG changes.
61. Myocardial infarction: ECG, laboratory testing.
62. Acute left-sided heart failure (pulmonary edema): Causes, Complaints, Physical examination.
63. Acute right-sided heart failure: Causes, Complaints, Physical examination.
64. Chronic heart failure: Classification, Complaints, Physical examination, investigations.
65. Syncope: Causes, Complaints, Physical examination
66. Shock; causes, Complaints, Physical examination.

Study 23

Complaints of patients with gastroenterology diseases. General inspection, percussion and auscultation of the abdomen. Palpation of the abdomen.

Control questions

1. Complaints of patients with diseases of esophagus.
2. Complaints of patients with diseases of stomach.
3. Complaints of patients with diseases of intestine.
4. Syndrom of dyspepsia.
5. Examination of mouth.
6. Inspection of abdomen.
7. The signs of enlargement of abdomen due to ascites, obesity, excessive gas.
8. Auscultation of the abdomen.
9. Percussion of the abdomen.
10. Light (superficial) palpation of the abdomen.
11. Deep palpation of the intestine and stomach.

Study 24

Gastric analysis. Gastritis. Stomach ulcer. Duodenum ulcer. Stomach cancer.

Control questions

1. Gastric analysis. Indications and contraindications for this investigation.
2. Gastric analysis. The methodology of this procedure.
3. pH-metria
4. Tests for *Helicobacter pylori* infection.
5. X-ray studies of the stomach and duodenum.
6. Esophagoscopy, upper gastrointestinal endoscopy.
7. Acute gastritis: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
8. Classification of chronic gastritis.
9. Chronic gastritis: clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
10. Peptic ulcer: definition, causes, pathophysiology.
11. Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer: clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
12. Complications of gastric and duodenal ulcer.
13. Stomach cancer: risk factors, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).

Study 25

Laboratory and instrumental testing of diseases of intestine and pancreas. Main syndromes in diseases of intestine. Crohn disease. Ulcerative colitis. Irritable bowel syndrome. Chronic pancreatitis.

Control questions

1. Main complaints of patients with diseases of pancreas.
2. Instrumental testing of intestine (colonoscopy, anoscopy and rigid and flexible sigmoidoscopy, radiological investigations) and pancreas (ultrasound study and CT scanning).
3. Feces analysis.
4. Diarrhea: definition, causes, mechanism, history.
5. Constipation: definition, causes, mechanism, history.
6. Maldigestion: causes, symptoms and signs.
7. Malabsorption syndrome: causes, symptoms and signs.
8. Crohn disease: Pathophysiology, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
9. Ulcerative colitis: Pathophysiology, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
10. Irritable bowel syndrome: Causes, Pathophysiology, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
11. Chronic pancreatitis: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).

Study 26

TEST ON DISEASES OF GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT

1. Computer testing on diseases of gastrointestinal tract
2. Control of practical skills on palpation and percussion of abdomen, assessment of gastric analysis, feces analysis.

Study 27

Complaints and general inspection of patients with diseases of liver and biliary tract. Percussion and palpation of the liver. Laboratory and functional methods of investigation. The main syndromes in diseases of liver and biliary tract.

Control questions

1. The main complaints of patients with diseases of liver and biliary tract.
2. General inspection of patients with liver diseases.
3. Percussion of the liver. Determination of the superior and inferior borders of absolute liver dullness.
4. Palpation of liver and gallbladder.
5. Indices of proteins metabolism, normal values, changes due to liver diseases.
6. Indices of lipids metabolism, normal values, changes due to liver diseases.
7. Indices of carbohydrates metabolism, normal values, changes due to liver diseases.
8. The diagnostic meaning of the enzyme activity in liver and gallbladder diseases, normal values.
9. Bilirubin metabolism, classification and diagnostic of different types of jaundice.
10. The diagnostic value of cholecystogram, intravenous cholangiography, ultrasound study, isotopes scans, laparoscopy.
11. Duodenal intubation and duodenal juice analysis.
12. The main syndrome in liver and gallbladder diseases: portal hypertension, hepatosplenomegaly, syndrome of hepatocytes cytolysis, hepato-cellular failure, mesenchymal inflammation of liver, hepatorenal syndrome, hemorrhagic syndrome and edemas.

Study 28

Chronic hepatitis. Liver cirrhosis. Chronic cholecystitis. Gallstone disease. Chronic pancreatitis.

Control questions

1. Causes and pathogenesis of chronic hepatitis.
2. Classification of chronic hepatitis.
3. Clinical features of different forms of chronic hepatitis.
4. Causes and pathogenesis of liver cirrhosis
5. Classification of liver cirrhosis
6. Clinical features of different forms of liver cirrhosis.
7. Diagnostics of liver cirrhosis.
8. Causes and pathogenesis of chronic cholecystitis and gallstone disease
9. Clinical features of chronic cholecystitis (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
10. Clinical features of gallstone disease (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).

Study 29

Complaints and general inspection of patients with diseases of urinary system. Percussion and palpation of kidneys. Laboratory and instrumental methods of investigation.

Control questions

1. Complaints of patients with diseases of urinary system.
2. General inspection of patients with diseases of urinary system.
3. Palpation of kidney and urinary bladder. Detection of Pasternatskij sign.
4. Urine analysis. How does the test performed?
5. Urine analysis: assessment of physical properties (color, appearance, smell, quantity, specific gravity).
6. Urine analysis: chemical examination (pH, glucose, ketones, protein, bilirubine, urobilinogen).
7. Urine analysis: microscopical examination (RBC number, WBC number, casts, crystals, bacteria, parasites, epithelial cells).
8. The Zimnitsky functional test.
9. The Nechiporenko urine analysis.
10. Blood test and biochemical blood test, changes of them due to kidney diseases.

Study 30

Main syndromes in diseases of urinary system. Nephritis. Chronic pyelonephritis.

Control questions

1. The main syndromes in diseases of urinary system (urinary, hypertensive, nephrotic, renal colic).
2. Nephrotic syndrome: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
3. Classification of nephritis.
4. Causes and pathogenesis of acute glomerulonephritis.
5. Acute glomerulonephritis: clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
6. Complications of acute glomerulonephritis.
7. Renal eclampsia: clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
8. Classification of chronic glomerulonephritis.
9. Chronic glomerulonephritis: clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
10. Acute renal failure: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
11. Classification of chronic renal failure (chronic renal disease).
12. Causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing) in patients with initial stages of chronic renal failure (chronic renal disease).
13. Clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing) in patients with uremia.

Study 31

Complaints of patients with diseases of blood. Physical examination of patients with diseases of blood. Palpation of lymphatic glands. Palpation of spleen. Blood test. Anemia. Leukemia. Hemorrhagic syndrome

Control questions

1. Normal blood test. Changes due to pathology.
2. Main complaints of patients with diseases of blood.
3. Physical examination of patients with diseases of blood (general inspection, palpation of lymphatic glands, palpation of spleen and liver).
4. Classification of anemia.
5. Iron deficiency anemia: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
6. Megaloblastic anemia (B12 deficiency anemia): causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
7. Signs and symptoms of acute leukemia (lymphoid and myeloid): clinical features (complaints, physical examination, blood test).
8. Signs and symptoms of chronic leukemia (lymphoid and myeloid): clinical features (complaints, physical examination, blood test).
9. How can we differentiate acute and chronic leukemia with the help of blood test?
10. Signs and symptoms of Thrombocytopenic Purpura (Werlhof's disease).
11. Signs and symptoms of Haemorrhagic Vasculitis.

Study 32

Complaints of patients with endocrine diseases. Palpation of thyroid gland. Physical examination of patients with endocrine diseases. Diabetes mellitus. Diseases of thyroid gland. Obesity.

Control questions

1. Peculiarity of examination of patients with endocrine diseases: main complaints, data of physical investigation.
2. Diabetes mellitus: classification, causes, risk factors.
3. Clinical features of diabetes mellitus type I and type II (complaints, physical examination, laboratory testing).
4. Complications of diabetes mellitus.
5. Diabetic coma. Hypoglycaemic coma. First aid.
6. Signs and symptoms of obesity: causes, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
7. Palpation of thyroid gland. Degrees of thyroid gland enlargement.
8. Pathogenesis of diffusive toxic goiter.
9. Complaints of patients with diffusive toxic goiter.
10. Physical examination of patients with hyperthyroidism. Eye symptoms. Laboratory and instrumental testing.
11. Aethiology and pathogenesis of hypothyroidism
12. Complaints of patients with hypothyroidism.
13. Physical examination of patients with hypothyroidism. Laboratory and instrumental testing.
14. Cachexia: causes, pathogenesis, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).

Study 33

Diseases of joints. Rheumatoid arthritis. Osteoarthritis. AIDS.

Control questions

1. Rheumatoid arthritis: definition, causes and pathogenesis of rheumatoid arthritis.
2. Rheumatoid arthritis: classification, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
3. Osteoarthritis: definition, causes and pathogenesis.
4. Osteoarthritis: classification, clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
5. AIDS: definition, causes, risk factors.
6. Signs and symptoms of AIDS.
7. AIDS prevention.

Study 34

Allergosises: pollinosis, urticaria, Quincke's edema, anaphylactic shock. First aid in anaphylactic shock, in apparent death.

Control questions

1. Definition of allergy.
2. Causes of allergy.
3. Urticaria: clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
4. Quincke's edema: clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
5. Anaphylactic shock: clinical features (complaints, physical examination, laboratory and instrumental testing).
6. First aid in anaphylactic shock.
7. Anaphylactic shock prevention.
8. Apparent death: the main clinical features.
9. First aid in apparent death.

Study 35
Work with patient and writing of case report

Chief of the department
of Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'T.P. Pronko', written in a cursive style.

T.P. Pronko