

THE LIST OF EXAM QUESTIONS FOR THE 4 TH YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS. FACULTY THERAPY

APPROVED

Head of the department of hospital therapy

_____D.I. Abdulganieva

- 1) Pneumonia. Definition. Classification. Clinical and instrumental methods of investigation in the diagnosis of pneumonia. Principles of therapy.
- 2) Pneumonia. Features of clinical picture, depending on the etiological factor.
- 3) Community-acquired pneumonia. Definition. Classification. Etiology. The criteria for severity, indications for hospitalization. The choice of antibiotic therapy on an outpatient phase. The principles of treatment in a hospital. Performance criteria antibiotic therapy.
- 4) In-hospital (nosocomial) pneumonia. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.
- 5) Pneumonia. Complications. Lung abscess, diagnosis criteria. Medical tactic.
- 6) Asthma. Definition. Risk factors. Mechanisms of bronchial obstruction. Classification. The clinical picture.
- 7) Asthma. Diagnostics. The role of the peak flow and spirometry.
- 8) Asthma. Basic therapy. Treatment steps. Assessment of asthma symptoms control.
- 9) The exacerbation of asthma. The clinical picture. Determining the degree of severity. Principles of therapy.
- 10) Anaphylactic shock. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Principles of therapy.
- 11) Pulmonary hemorrhage. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Determining the degree of severity. Principles of therapy depending on the amount of blood loss.
- 12) Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Definition. Risk factors. Modern classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.
- 13) Atherosclerosis. Definition. The theory of atherogenesis. Risk factors for atherosclerosis. The main lipid fraction. Classification of hyperlipidemia. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Possibilities of prevention. Principles of therapy.
- 14) Coronary artery disease. Chronic coronary syndromes (CCS). Modern classification. Risk factors. Risk stratification. Primary and secondary prevention of CCS.
- 15) Coronary artery disease: stable angina. Classification. Clinic classic anginal attack, chest pain equivalents. Diagnostic criteria. The main groups of antianginal drugs.

- 16) Acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Definition. Classification. Pathogenesis. Clinical management of patients with ACS with ST-segment elevation in the outpatient and hospital stages of care. Clinical management of patients with ACS without ST-segment elevation in the outpatient and hospital stages of care.
- 17) Coronary artery disease: unstable angina. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. The principles of treatment.
- 18) Coronary artery disease: myocardial infarction (MI). Terminology. Classification. The clinical picture of the different clinical forms of myocardial infarction. diagnostic criteria. Principles of treatment of uncomplicated MI.
- 19) Early and late complications of myocardial infarction.
- 20) Complications of myocardial infarction: acute left ventricular failure. Cardiac asthma. Pulmonary edema. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
- 21) Cardiogenic shock. Reasons for development. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
- 22) Arterial Hypertension (AH). Risk factors. Hypertension grade. Hypertension stages. Assessment of hypertension-mediated organ damage. Stratification of cardiovascular risk. Diagnostics. The principles of non-pharmacological treatment. Principles of pharmacological therapy for hypertension.
- 23) Hypertensive crises. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
- 24) Secondary hypertension. Classification. Diagnostics. Clinical management of patients.
- 25) Arrhythmias. Classification. Hemodynamic and electrical factors in the occurrence of arrhythmias. Classification of antiarrhythmic drugs. Principles of therapy. Indications for surgical treatment.
- 26) Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation (AF). Etiology. Pathogenesis. Electrocardiographic criteria for diagnosis. management of patients with AF tactics. The choice of therapy.
- 27) Extrasystole. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Electrocardiographic criteria. Tactics of treatment.
- 28) Conduction abnormalities. Atrioventricular block. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Electrocardiographic Criteria. Principles of therapy.
- 29) Chronic heart failure. Definition. Reasons for development. Theories of pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. The principles of treatment
- 30) Acute rheumatic fever. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. Treatment. Prevention.
- 31) Mitral stenosis. Etiology. The pathogenesis of the formation of hemodynamic disturbances. Classification. Clinical and instrumental diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Indications for surgical treatment.
- 32) Mitral insufficiency. Etiology. The pathogenesis of the formation of hemodynamic disturbances. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Indications for surgical treatment.

- 33) Aortic stenosis. Etiology. The pathogenesis of the formation of hemodynamic disturbances. Classification. Clinical and instrumental diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Indications for surgical treatment.
- 34) Aortic insufficiency. Etiology. The pathogenesis of the formation of hemodynamic disturbances. Classification. Clinical and instrumental diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Indications for surgical treatment.
- 35) Chronic gastritis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.
- 36) Gastroesophageal reflux disease. Risk factors. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic, esophageal and extra esophageal manifestations. Diagnostics. The principles of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapy.
- 37) Chronic pancreatitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.
- 38) Stomach ulcer. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Aggression factors and mucosal protective factors. Classification. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.
- 39) Stomach ulcer. Features clinic depending on the location
- 40) Duodenal ulcer. Definition. Etiology. Aggression factors and mucosal protective factors. Pathogenesis. Classification. Diagnostics. The wording of the diagnosis. The principles of non-pharmacological and pharmacological therapy.
- 41) Diagnosis of Helicobacter pylori: invasive and non-invasive tests.
- 42) Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer. Eradication therapy.
- 43) Complications of peptic ulcer disease. Definition. Clinic. Common approaches to therapy.
- 44) Bleeding from the upper and lower gastrointestinal tract. Causes. Clinic. Determining the degree of severity of blood loss. Principles of therapy.
- 45) Chronic hepatitis. Definition. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.
- 46) Autoimmune hepatitis. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.
- 47) Metabolic (dysfunction) associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD). Nonalcoholic Steatohepatitis (NASH). Definition. Risk factors. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.
- 48) Alcohol-related liver disease. Definition. Risk factors. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. The principles of therapy.
- 49) Liver cirrhosis. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinic, the origin of the "minor" and "major" hepatic signs. The main clinical and laboratory syndrome.
- 50) Diagnostics and principles of treatment of liver cirrhosis.

- 51) Complications of liver cirrhosis. Determining availability. Clinic. Diagnostics. General principles of treatment.
- 52) Infections of the upper urinary tract. Pyelonephritis. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.
- 53) Acute glomerulonephritis. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.
- 54) Nephritic syndrome. Causes for development. Clinical and laboratory criteria. The pathogenesis of nephritic edema, hypertension.
- 55) Chronic glomerulonephritis. Definition. Pathogenesis. Morphological and clinical classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.
- 56) Chronic kidney disease. Definition. Risk factors. Pathogenesis. Classification by stages, the degree of albuminuria. Clinic. Diagnostics. Principles of pathogenetic therapy.
- 57) Osteoarthritis. Definition. Risk factors. Pathogenesis. The clinical features of articular syndrome. The criteria for diagnosis. Principles of therapy.
- 58) Rheumatoid arthritis (RA). Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. The clinical features of articular syndrome. Diagnostics. Modern RA criteria. Principles of therapy.
- 59) Gout. The metabolism of uric acid in the body. Laboratory indicators of uric acid metabolism.
- 60) Gout. Definition. Etiological and predisposing factors. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. The principles of treatment.
- 61) Anemia. Definition. Classification. Laboratory and instrumental examination in the diagnosis of anemia.
- 62) Iron-deficiency anemia. Definition. Causes for development. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.
- 63) B₁₂ and folic acid deficiency anemia. Definition. Causes for development. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Prevention.
- 64) Acute leukemia. Definition. The basic theory of pathogenesis. Risk factors. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. The principles of treatment.
- 65) Chronic leukemia. The basic theory of pathogenesis. Risk factors. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Complications. Principles of therapy.
- 66) Multiple myeloma. The basic theory of pathogenesis. Risk factors. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Principles of therapy.