

**Examination control questions**  
**Department of propedeutics of internal diseases**

Faculty of foreign students  
studying in the specialties of «General Medicine», III course.

**General questions**

1. Definition of concepts «internal diseases», «therapy», «propedeutics of internal diseases».
2. Structure and the organization of work of therapeutic department.
3. Medical ethics and deontology.
4. Structure and the primary tasks of propedeutics of internal diseases.
5. Methods of examination of patients: classification, characteristic.
6. Symptom. Classification of symptoms. Definition of concepts «syndrome» and «complex of symptoms».
7. The diagnosis: definition, types. Methodology of diagnostic process.
8. Sequence (general plan) of patient's examination.
9. The basic sections of case history of the patient. Medical and legal value of the case history.
10. Inquiry as a examination method. Value of passport part.
11. A technique of gathering of the patient's complaints. The basic (main) and additional (minor) complaints.
12. A technique and sequence of finding-out of history of the present illness (the diseases anamnesis). A technique of gathering of the anamnesis of life.
13. Rules and sequence of carrying out of the general inspection.
14. Types of position of the patient and their characteristic.
15. Types of impairments of consciousness and their characteristic.
16. Specific types of the face and their characteristic.
17. Characteristic of various types of the constitution.
18. Determination of the degree of development of subcutaneous fat.
19. Edemas: types. Characteristic of cardiac and nephritic edemas. Methods of revealing of edemas.
20. Technique of examination of lymph nodes, muscles, bones and joints. Diagnostic value.
21. Technique of measurement of the body temperature. A body temperature of the healthy person. A daily profile of the body temperature. Types of fevers. The fever periods.
22. Determination and physical bases of percussion as method of objective examination of patients.

## **Diseases of respiratory system**

1. The basic complaints of patients with diseases of the respiratory system.
2. Cough, branch of sputum, hemoptysis: characteristic, diagnostic value.
3. Pains in the thorax, breathlessness, asthma attacks, characteristic, diagnostic value.
4. Features of carrying out of the general inspection of the patient with respiratory diseases.
5. Thorax inspection. Types, diagnostic value. Determination of frequency, depth, type and a breath rhythm. Types of impairment of the breath rhythm.
6. Palpation of the thorax. Determination of resistance of the thorax and vocal fremitus. Diagnostic value.
7. Rules, techniques and types of percussion. Rules and technique of the comparative percussion of lungs.
8. Types of percussion sound and their change.
9. Rules of topographical percussion of lungs. Technique of topographical percussion lungs: determination of the lower and upper borders of lungs, width of apexes and mobility of the lower edge of lungs.
10. Diagnostic value of change of borders and mobility of the lower edge of lungs.
11. Definition of auscultation. Types. General rules of auscultation. Rules and techniques of lungs auscultation. Classification of respiratory murmurs.
12. The occurrence mechanism of vesicular respiration and its characteristic in norm.
13. Quantitative and qualitative changes of vesicular respiration, their diagnostic value.
14. Pathological bronchial respiration. The occurrence reasons, types, diagnostic value.
15. Additional respiratory murmurs: crackles, wheezes, rhonchi, crepitation. Reasons, diagnostic value. Noise of friction of pleura.
16. Techniques of carrying out of the pleural puncture. Laboratory examination of the pleural liquid: the macroscopic, microscopic, physical, chemical and bacteriological analysis.
17. Differential diagnostic distinctions between pleural exudate and transudate.
18. Definition and etiology of bronchial asthma.
19. Clinic of attack of bronchial asthma. Diagnostics.
20. Acute bronchitis. Definition. Etiology and clinic of acute bronchitis. Diagnostics.
21. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Definition, etiology and pathogenesis. Classification of COPD. Clinic. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of COPD. Treatment and prophylactics principles.
22. Lungs emphysema. Definition, classification. Clinic and diagnostics of lungs emphysema.

23. Syndrome of respiratory failure. Definition, classification. Clinic of separate forms of respiratory failure. Diagnostics.

24. Syndrome of consolidation of the pulmonary tissue: etiology, clinic, diagnostics.

25. Clinic of lobar pneumonia. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of lobar pneumonia.

26. Clinic of focal pneumonia. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics.

27. Pleuritis definition. Types. Clinic and diagnostics of dry pleuritis. Clinic and diagnostics of exudative pleuritis.

28. Etiology of pneumothorax. Types. Clinic.

29. Pulmonary cavitory syndrome: reasons, clinic, diagnostics (on example of lungs abscess).

30. Atelectasis of lungs: types. Clinic and diagnostics of obturative and compressive atelectasis.

### **Diseases of cardiovascular system**

1. The basic complaints of cardiological patients. The pain characteristic at stenocardia, myocardium infarction, myocarditis, pericarditis, cardioneurosis, aorta pathology.

2. Characteristic changes of the patient's face at heart diseases.

3. Types of the compelled positions of the patient at heart failure, stenocardia, pericarditis.

4. Technique of palpation of pulse. The basic characteristics of pulse in norm and at pathology.

5. Palpation of heart area. Diagnostic value.

6. Rules of hearts percussion. Delimitation of absolute and relative dullness of heart.

7. Borders of absolute and relative dullness of heart at the healthy person. Changes at a pathology.

8. Types of heart configurations.

9. Intracardiac hemodynamic, phase structure of the heart cycle.

10. Mechanism of formation and characteristic of I and II heart sounds (tones).

11. Mechanism of formation and characteristic III and IV heart sounds (tones).

12. Places of projection of heart valves on the thorax and points of their auscultation. Rules and procedure of heart auscultation.

13. Changes of heart sounds on loudness (easing, strengthening). The mechanism of formation of these changes.

14. Mechanism of formation of systolic click, opening snap of mitral valve, pericardtone. «Gallop rhythm», diagnostic value of its revealing.

15. Technique of measurement of blood pressure. The reasons of increase and decrease of blood pressure.

16. Cardiac murmurs. Definition. Rules of auscultation of the heart on revealing of murmurs. Classification of cardiac murmurs.
17. The reasons of organic and functional intracardiac murmurs. The reasons of extracardiac murmurs.
18. Basis characteristics of murmurs at mitral stenosis, mitral insufficiency.
19. Basis characteristics of murmurs at aortal stenosis, aortal insufficiency.
20. The reasons for murmur of friction of the pericardium, pleuropericardial. friction murmur, cardiopulmonary murmur. Differential diagnostics.
21. Technique of auscultation of large vessels (carotid, renal, femoral arteries, aorta).
22. Characteristic of the basic electrophysiological properties of a cardiac muscle.
23. Membranous theory of biopotentials occurrence in heart.
24. Conducting system of heart.
25. Principle of work of the electrocardiograph and a technique of registration of electrocardiogram.
26. Electrocardiographic leads.
27. Waves, intervals and complexes of electrocardiogram and their characteristic.
28. Definition of electric axis of heart. Variants of position of electric axis.
29. Scheme of analysis of the electrocardiogram.
30. Electrocardiogram – signs of hypertrophy of atriums and ventricles. The reasons of hypertrophies.
31. ECG signs of stenocardia, myocardium infarction. Topographical diagnostics of myocardial infarction.
32. The basic variants of impairments of function of heart automatism.
33. Electrocardiogram – signs of sinus tachycardia, bradycardia, sinus arrhythmia and its diagnostic value.
34. Classification of extrasystole. Electrocardiogram – signs of extrasystole.
35. Electrocardiogram – signs of paroxysmal tachycardias.
36. Electrocardiogram – signs of fibrillation of atriums.
37. Electrocardiogram – signs of cardiac blocks.
38. Clinical signs of impairments of cardiac rhythm.
39. Etiology and pathogenesis of rheumatic fever (RF). Phases of disorganization of the connecting tissue.
40. Classification of RF, the diagnosis formulation. Clinic of rheumatic polyarthritis.
41. Clinic of rheumatic myocarditis, endocarditis, dry and exudative pericarditis.
42. Defeats of skin and nervous system at RF.
43. Laboratory diagnostics of RF. Principles of treatment and preventive maintenance of RF.
44. Definition, etiology, clinic and diagnostics of infectious endocarditis.
45. Etiology of heart valve disease. Classification.

46. Impairments of hemodynamic at mitral insufficiency. Clinical signs of mitral insufficiency.
47. Impairments of hemodynamic at aortal insufficiency. Clinical signs of aortal insufficiency.
48. Impairments of hemodynamic at aortal stenosis. Clinical signs of aortal stenosis.
49. Impairments of hemodynamic at mitral stenosis. Clinical signs of mitral stenosis.
50. Changes of pulse, BP, electrocardiogram at aortal heart diseases.
51. Changes of pulse, BP, electrocardiogram at mitral heart diseases
52. Definition of arterial hypertension (AH). Classification of AH. Clinic.
53. Factors determining the forecast at AH.
54. Types of symptomatic arterial hypertension. Principles of treatment and preventive maintenance of AH.
55. Reasons and mechanisms of development of acute vascular insufficiency (faint, shock, collapse). Clinic. The urgent help at faints.
56. Etiology, pathogenesis and risk factors of atherosclerosis.
57. Clinic, methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of atherosclerosis.
58. Definition of ischemic heart disease (IHD).
59. Reasons and risk factors of ischemic heart disease.
60. Classification of ischemic heart disease.
61. Subjective and objective semiology of stenocardia. Clinical forms of stenocardia. Laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics of stenocardia. The urgent help at a stenocardia attack.
62. Concept about «acute coronary syndrome». Classification, diagnostics.
63. Myocardial infarction. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis.
64. Classification of myocardial infarction
65. Electrocardiogram – and laboratory diagnostics of myocardial infarction.
66. Definition, the reasons of development and classification of heart failure. Pathogeny.
67. Clinic and diagnostic of acute left and right ventricular failure.
68. Classification of chronic heart failure. Clinic. Method of diagnostic.
69. Syndrome of a pulmonary hypertension. Etiology, clinic, diagnostic.
70. Pulmonary heart: definition, the reasons and development mechanisms, classification, clinic, diagnostics.

### **Diseases of gastrointestinal tract, liver and bile ducts.**

1. Complaints of patients with diseases of esophagus, stomach and intestines.
2. The general inspection and inspection of mouth at patients with diseases of digestive organs.
3. Topographical areas of the abdomen.

4. Inspection of the abdomen. Distinctive signs of abdomen increase in ascites, adiposity and meteorism.
5. Percussion of abdomen. Determination of liquid in the abdominal cavity.
6. Auscultation of the stomach.
7. General rules of palpation of the abdominal cavity.
8. The superficial palpation of the abdomen. Differences of resistance of the abdominal wall from its muscular strain.
9. The order of palpation of organs of the abdominal cavity.
10. Technics of palpation and characteristics of departments of intestines.
11. Technics of palpation and characteristics of stomach.
12. Technics of palpation and characteristics of pancreas.
13. Examination methods of gastric secretion. Concept about pH- metric examination of stomach.
14. Methods of diagnostics of *Helicobacter pylori*.
15. Definition and classification of chronic gastritis. Pathogenesis and clinic of chronic gastritis.
16. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of chronic gastritis.
17. Definition, etiology and classification of ulcer of stomach and duodenum.
18. Clinic of ulcer of stomach and duodenum.
19. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of ulcer.
20. The basic complications of stomach ulcer.
21. Clinic of complications: gastric bleeding, perforation of ulcer, stenosis.
22. Irritable bowel syndrome – definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic and diagnostic. Criteria of Irritable bowel syndrome.
23. Definition and clinic of syndromes of maldigestion and malabsorption.
24. The basic complaints of patients with diseases of a liver and bile ducts.
25. Mechanisms of occurrence and the characteristic of a pain at liver diseases.
26. Symptoms of hepatic dyspepsia.
27. Metabolism of bilirubin. Types of icterus, diagnostics.
28. What signs of diseases of a liver and bile ducts can be revealed at the general inspection of the patient?
29. Technique of liver percussion and palpation. Changes, diagnostic value.
30. Technique of spleen percussion and palpation.
31. Definition, etiology of chronic cholecystitis. Classification of chronic cholecystitis.
32. Clinic of chronic cholecystitis.
33. Definition of gallbladder disease (cholelithiasis). Pathogenesis of cholelithiasis.
34. Clinic and diagnostics of cholelithiasis.
35. Definition of chronic hepatitis. Classification of chronic hepatitis.
36. Pathogenesis of chronic hepatitis.
37. Symptomatology of chronic hepatitis. Clinical syndromes in chronic hepatitis.

38. Clinic-laboratory syndromes of chronic hepatitis
39. Definition of liver cirrhosis. Etiology and pathogenesis of liver cirrhoses.
40. Morphological variants of liver cirrhoses.
41. Symptomatology of liver cirrhosis. The characteristic of syndromes of portal hypertension, hepatic failure.
42. Complications of cirrhosis demanding intensive therapy (esophageal-gastric bleeding and hepatic encephalopathy).
43. Additional methods (laboratory and instrumental) in diagnostics of hepatitis and liver cirrhosis.

### **Diseases of urinary organs**

1. Classification of complaints of patients with diseases of urinary organs.
2. Characteristics of pain at kidneys diseases.
3. Inspection of patients with disease of kidneys.
4. Types of the compelled position of the body in kidneys and urinary tracts diseases.
5. Pain points revealed at pathology of urinary tracts.
6. Technics of check of Pasternatsky's symptom.
7. Rules and technics of kidneys palpation, diagnostic value.
8. Technique of auscultation of nephritic arteries, diagnostic value.
9. The general analysis of urine. The urinary syndrome.
10. Chemical examination of urine and its diagnostic value.
11. Microscopic examination of urine.
12. Instrumental methods of kidney examination.
13. Definition and classification of glomerulonephritis.
14. Etiology and pathogenesis of acute glomerulonephritis.
15. Basic syndromes of glomerulonephritis.
16. Clinical forms of acute glomerulonephritis
17. Causes of development of hydropic syndrome.
18. Syndrome of renal arterial hypertension. Renal eclampsia.
19. Definition of nephrotic syndrome. Signs.
20. Clinical forms and diagnostic signs of chronic glomerulonephritis.
21. Etiology of pyelonephritis.
22. The basic clinical signs of pyelonephritis.
23. Laboratory – instrumental diagnostics of pyelonephritis.
24. The syndrome of acute renal injury. Etiology, stages, diagnostics.
25. Classification of chronic kidney disease.
26. Clinic-laboratory signs of chronic renal failure.

### **Diseases of endocrine organs**

1. Definition of diabetes.
2. Etiological classification of impairments of glycemia (WHO, 1999).
3. Major factors of risk of diabetes.

4. Clinical symptoms and syndromes at diabetes: mechanisms of occurrence, revealing, diagnostic value.
5. Laboratory diagnostics of diabetes.
6. Late complications of diabetes.
7. Types and causes of diabetic (hyperglycemic) comas. Clinic.
8. Definition of diffuse toxic struma. Etiology and pathogenesis.
9. Clinic of diffuse toxic struma.
10. Classification of degrees of struma (WHO, 1994).
11. Role of laboratory and instrumental methods of examination in diagnostic of diffuse toxic struma.
12. Etiology and pathogenesis of hypothyroidism.
13. Complaints of patients with hypothyroidism.
14. Objective symptoms of hypothyroidism.
15. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination in diagnostics of hypothyroidism.
16. Obesity. Classification, clinic. Obesity diagnostics.

### **Allergosis**

1. Definition of allergy. Etiology of allergosis. Pathogenesis.
2. Nettle-rash: definition, clinics, diagnostics. The urgent help.
3. Quincke's edema (angioneurotic edema, giant urticaria). Definition, clinic-laboratory diagnostics. The urgent help.
4. Pollinosis. Definition, clinic-laboratory diagnostics. The urgent help.
5. Anaphylactic and anaphylactoid shock. Classification. Clinic. The urgent help.

### **Diseases of blood and joints**

1. Normal levels of hemoglobin, erythrocytes in blood.
2. Definition of anemia. Classifications of anemias.
3. Clinical signs of anemic syndrome.
4. Definition, reasons, clinic and laboratory diagnostics of acute posthemorrhagic anemia.
5. Iron deficiency (siderotic) anemia. Etiology. Clinic (sideropenic and anemic syndromes). Laboratory diagnostics.
6. Etiology of vitamin B12 deficiency anemia. Clinic and diagnostic of vitamin B12 deficiency anemia.
7. Etiology, features of clinic of Folate-deficiency anemia.
8. Hemoblastoses: definition, classification, etiology, pathogenesis.
9. Acute leucosis: definition, classification, clinic and diagnostics.
10. Chronic leucosis: definition, classification, clinic and diagnostics.
11. Definition, etiology, clinic and diagnostics of rheumatoid arthritis.
12. Definition, etiology, clinic and diagnostics of osteoarthritis.

