

Questions for examination of Students 3course English medium

- 1.The subjective method of examination of patients. Complaints of detail, history of disease and life.
- 2.An objective method of examination of patients, their sequence. Situation the patient. Types of violations of consciousness. Signs of the coma, the main types of components.
- 3.An objective method of examination of patients, their sequence. Assessment of subcutaneous adipose tissue. Palpation of lymph node-based, consistency and performance evaluation.
- 4.An objective method of examination of patients, their sequence. Type body. Diagnostic entity.
- 5.Examination of patients with diseases of the respiratory system. Inspection and palpation of the chest. Changes in voice tremor in the pathology of the lung.
- 6.Percussion of lungs: species of percussion, percussion sequence. Changing the sound when lung pathology.
- 7.Auscultation of lungs. Vesicular breath, his symptoms, the mechanism of forming, the change in normal and pathological conditions. Harsh breath.
- 8.Crepitation and friction noise pleura: mechanism of formation, differentiated socio-diagnostic features, clinical significance.
9. Bronchial breath: the conditions of formation and clinical significance. Dry bubbling rale: mechanism of formation, classification, clinical importance.
10. Wet bubbling rale: mechanism of formation, classification, clinical importance.
- 11.Syndrome of increased pulmonary ethereality tissue: mechanism of the formation, classification, major clinical symptoms of lung emphysema.
12. Atelectasis syndrome: classification, clinical features. Reasons and mechanism of formation. Instrumental diagnostics.
13. Syndrome accumulation of fluid in pleural cavity: clinical features. Reasons and mechanism of formation. Instrumental diagnostics.
- 14.Pneumothorax syndrome: classification of pneumothorax. Reasons and mechanism of formation, clinical-signs. Instrumental diagnostics.
15. Cavities in the lung syndrome: causes, clinical features. Methods of investigation.
- 16.Questions of patients with diseases of the respiratory system. The mechanism of formation of the major complaints of their characteristics.
17. The main clinical symptoms of dry and exudative plevritis.
- 18.The main clinical signs of focal pneumonia.
19. The main clinical symptoms of pneumonia croup.
20. Compression syndrome infiltrative pulmonary tissue: mechanism of formation, the clinical symptoms. Assessment the severe of course.
21. Syndrome of bronchial obstruction: the causes of the clinic. Reasons and mechanism of formation. The clinical symptoms, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Assessment the severe of course. Complications.
- 22.The main clinical symptoms of acute and chronic bronchitis.
- 23.The obstructive chronic bronchitis: mechanism of the formation, classification, main clinical and spirometry symptoms.

24. The main clinical symptoms of bronchial asthma: mechanism of the formation, classification, main clinical and spirometry symptoms. Asthmatic status.
25. Syndrome of respiratory insufficiency: mechanism of formation, classification, clinical and spirometry signs.
26. Examination of patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system: mechanism of formation and characterization of cyanosis, cardiac edema.
27. Laboratory investigation of sputum and clinical importance of results.
28. Spirometry: basic indicators, the analysis spirometry.
29. Questions of patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system: mechanism of formation of the major complaints of their characteristics.
30. Investigation of pulse: its properties and their significance in clinical practice.
31. Palpation of the area of the heart: apex and heart beat, the properties and their clinical evaluation.
32. Percussion heart: the concept of the boundaries of heart and vascular bundle, the reasons for changing the borders of the relative and absolute cardiac dullness.
33. Auscultation of heart: the rules and points of auscultation, listening to the sequence of the heart.
34. Heart tones: mechanism of formation, differential-diagnostic signs, causes changes in the heart tones.
35. Heart noises: classification, mechanism of their occurrence, the rules auscultation, clinical evaluation. A differential diagnostic signs of organic and functional heart of noise.
36. The notion of functional methods for study of cardiovascular system and their possible application: measurement of arterial pressure phonocardiography, echocardiography, veloergometry, Holter-monitoring.
37. Electrocardiographic diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction: the ECG-signs of damage to the myocardium, the dynamics of an electrocardiogram from the pain-governmental myocardial infarction, the identification of the localization of myocardial infarction.
38. Syndrome of hypertension: classification, definition of the degree and risk of hypertension. Risk factors, etiology and pathogenesis of arterial hypertension. Methods of investigation.
39. Syndrome of arterial hypertension: classification, definition of the degree and risk of hypertension. Risk factors, etiology and pathogenesis of symptomatic arterial hypertension. Etiology and pathogenesis of symptomatic arterial hypertension. Methods of investigation of symptomatic arterial hypertension. The main clinical symptoms of hypertensive disease, stage and risk of hypertensive disease. Variants of course. Hypertensive crisis. Complication.
40. Acute coronary syndrome: definition. Acute myocardial infarction: etiology, pathogenesis, major clinical symptoms, methods of diagnostic (ECG, laboratory investigation). Periods of acute myocardial infarction.
41. Clinical and laboratory diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction.
42. The concept of atherosclerosis, coronary heart disease. Classification of CHD, major clinical symptoms, diagnostic methods.

43. Characteristic of syndrome of coronary insufficiency. Methods of diagnostics of ICD.
44. Syndrome of mitral valve insufficiency: violation of hemodynamic, the main clinical symptoms, characteristic of noise.
45. Aortic valve insufficiency syndrome: violation of hemodynamic, the main clinical symptoms, characteristic tones and noise.
46. Syndrome of the left atrioventricular stenosis: violation of hemodynamic, the main clinical symptoms, characteristic tones and noise.
47. Syndrome of aortic stenosis: violation of hemodynamic, the main clinical symptoms, characteristic tones and noise.
48. Tricuspid valve insufficiency syndrome: a violation of hemodynamic, the main clinical symptoms, characteristics of heart sounds and noise.
49. Violations of the heart rhythm: clinical and ECG signs of sinus-rhythm irregularities, paroxysmal atrial and ventricular tachycardia, extrasystoles, atrial fibrillation.
50. Violations of conduction: clinical and ECG signs of block, atrioventricular block and its powers, ventricular block.
51. Syndrome of acute heart failure: causes, clinical symptoms of cardiac asthma, pulmonary edema..
52. Syndrome of acute left ventricular heart failure: causes, pathogenesis, the main clinical symptoms of heart asthma, edema of lungs.
53. Chronic right ventricular heart insufficiency syndrome: pathogenic mechanisms, classification stage of chronic heart failure.
54. Circulatory insufficiency syndrome: pathogenic mechanisms, classification, mechanism of the formation, clinical signs of syncope and collapse.
55. The method of electrocardiography: the right to make electrocardiogram, the analysis of electrocardiograms.
56. The main biochemical syndromes in diseases of liver: cytolysis, cholestasis, mesenchymal inflammation and hepatic insufficiency - criteria diagnostician.
57. Chronic left ventricular heart insufficiency syndrome: pathogenic mechanisms, classification stage of chronic heart failure.
58. The main complaint of patients with diseases of the stomach and intestines, mechanism of their formation. Examination of patients with gastrointestinal diseases.
59. The main clinical syndromes in patients with gastrointestinal diseases: gastric and intestinal dyspepsia, violations of secretory function of the stomach.
60. Modern methods of investigating the gastrointestinal tract: study gastric juice and pH meter, clinical analysis of the results.

61. Questions of patients with diseases of the liver and bile ducts, mechanism of forming the main complaints, the importance of history.
62. Semyology complications of peptic ulcer disease: gastrointestinal haemorrhage, perforation, penetration, stenosis janitor, malignancy. Laboratory study of sputum and clinical evaluation of the results.
63. Examination of patients with diseases of the liver and bile ducts.
64. The concept of the diagnostic possibilities of FGDS, biopsies, X-ray stomach.
65. Modern methods of diagnosing diseases of the liver and bile ducts: duodenal sensing technique, a clinical analysis of the results of the study duodenal contents.
66. The concept of ultrasound, biopsy of the liver.
67. Chronic pancreatitis: clinical signs, laboratory and instrument-mental methods of diagnosis (coprological, biochemical, ultrasound).
68. Acute gastritis: classification, major clinical symptoms.
69. Chronic gastritis: classification, causes, diagnostic methods, the main clinical symptoms
70. Gastric ulcer: causes, diagnostic methods, the main clinical symptoms.
71. Peptic ulcer disease 12-rings intestine: the causes, methods of diagnostic, the main clinical symptoms.
72. Portal hypertension syndrome: mechanism, clinical manifestations. Hepaticolienal syndrome and syndrome of hypersplenism.
73. Syndrome of jaundice: differential-diagnostic signs of parenchymal, mechanical and hemolytic jaundice.
74. Syndrome of liver cell failure: mechanisms of formation, clinical signs, reasons and symptoms of hepatic coma.
75. Chronic hepatitis: classification, clinical and laboratory signs.
76. Cirrhosis of the liver: clinical and laboratory features, complications.
77. Semyology not calculary chronic cholecystitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs and objective investigation.
78. Diagnostic value of the total urine analysis, urine, quantitative research methods, their interpretation (Nechiporenko, Addis Kakovskogo).
79. Nephrotic syndrome: clinical and laboratory building, with signs.
80. Questions and examination of patients with diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract, especially the collection of history, symptoms violations.
81. Isolated urinary syndrome: clinical characteristics, origin and characteristics of individual symptoms (gematuria, proteinuria, leukocytes series).
82. Syndrome of chronic renal failure: mechanism, clinical and laboratory signs, stage, semyology uremic coma.
83. Chronic pyelonephritis: causes, clinical and laboratory recognition settings.
84. Chronic glomerulonephritis: classification, characteristics of the main clinical forms.
85. The main complaints and the examination of patients with diseases of the endocrine system. Modern methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics.

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86. Methods of research functions of the kidneys and their clinical evaluation (sample Zimnitskogo, Reberga). Biochemical studies of blood in patients with diseases of the kidneys.
87. Syndrome of renal hypertension: mechanism of formation, the main clinical features.
88. Questions and examination of patients with diseases of the blood, modern laboratory and instrumental diagnostics.
89. The main clinical symptoms of lung abscess and bronchiectasis disease.
90. The main clinical syndromes in patients with diseases of the endocrine system: hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, acromegaly, obesity.
91. Diabetes mellitus: classification, the main clinical symptoms and syndromes, laboratory diagnosis of diabetes.
92. Acute complications of diabetes: diabetic symptoms (ketoacidosis) and hypoglycemic coma.
93. Questions and examination of patients with diseases of the joints. Reasons and mechanism of formation. The main clinical signs. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics.
94. Critical condition in the clinic of internal diseases: anaphylactic shock and sudden death. Diagnosis and first aid, principles reanimation.
95. Anemic syndrome: clinical and laboratory signs B12- and chronic iron-deficiency anemia.
96. The main clinical syndromes in patients with diseases of blood: mieloplastic, hemorrhagic.
97. Diagnostic value of total blood.