

EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

for course exam on internal diseases 2024-2025 academic years
for the students of the 5th course
Faculty of Foreign Students

CONFIRMED

Head of the department of Internal Diseases No.1
with the courses of Endocrinology and Hematology
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1. Infective endocarditis. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Pathomorphology. Classification. Groups and risk factors. Clinical manifestations of the main syndromes, including, depending on the etiological factor, in persons with prosthetic valves, elderly and senile age, in HIV-infected and drug addicts.
2. Infective endocarditis. Diagnostic criteria. Instrumental diagnostic: (Echocardiography, cardiac CT, MRI). Laboratory diagnostic: blood cultures, markers of inflammation. Differential diagnostic with other diseases accompanied by fever (ARF, systemic connective tissue diseases, hemoblastosis, tumors). Complications. Forecast.
3. Infective endocarditis. Medicamentous treatment (etiotropic, pathogenetic, symptomatic). Indications for surgical treatment. Prevention at risk groups.
4. Myocardites. Definition. Classification (infectious and noninfectious myocardites). Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Electro – and echocardiographic diagnostics. Value of instrumental (radiological), laboratory and morphological methods of diagnostics. Differential diagnostics.
5. Principles of treatment myocarditis. Treatment by corticosteroids. Outcomes. Prognosis. Preventive measures.
6. Primary cardiomyopathy. Definition. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis of hemodynamic impairments at dilated, hypertrophic, restrictive cardiomyopathy, arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy.
7. Dilated cardiomyopathy. Clinical manifestations. Value of an echocardiography in diagnostics. Current and complications. Outcomes. The prognosis. Principles of treatment. Pharmacological treatment. Surgical treatment.
8. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. Clinical features. Value of an echocardiography in diagnostics. Current and complications. Outcomes. The prognosis. Principles of treatment. Pharmacological treatment. Surgical treatment.
9. Restrictive cardiomyopathy. Clinical features. Value of an echocardiography in diagnostics. Current and complications. Outcomes. The prognosis. Principles of treatment. Pharmacological treatment. Surgical treatment.
10. Arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy. Clinical features. Value of an echocardiography in diagnostics. Current and complications. Outcomes. The prognosis. Principles of treatment. Pharmacological treatment. Surgical treatment.
11. Pericardites. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Differential diagnostics.
12. Dry pericarditis. Clinical features. Diagnostics. Principles of treatment.
13. Exudative pericarditis. Clinical features. Diagnostics. Principles of treatment.
14. Constrictive pericarditis. Clinical features. Diagnostics. Principles of treatment.
15. Complications of pericardites. Cardiac tamponade. Puncture of a pericardium and surgical treatment. Outcomes of pericardites. Prognosis.
16. Electrophysiological mechanisms of arrhythmias and heart blockades. Classification of arrhythmias.

17. Sinus tachycardia, sinus bradycardia, sinus arrhythmia. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Daily monitoring of the electrocardiogram. Pharmacological treatment.
18. Atrial fibrillation. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Pharmacological treatment.
19. Atrial flutter. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Pharmacological treatment.
20. Atrial fibrillation and flutter. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment.
21. Supraventricular paroxysmal tachycardia. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment.
22. Ventricular paroxysmal tachycardia. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment.
23. Ventricular and supraventricular extrasystoles. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Daily monitoring of the electrocardiogram. Indications to treatment. Pharmacological treatment.
24. A syndrome of weakness of sinus node. Classification. Morgany-Adams-Stoksa syndrome. Diagnostics. Emergency treatment.
25. S-A blockades. Classification. Diagnostics. Pharmacological and nonpharmacological treatment.
26. Atrioventricular impairment of conductivity. Classification. Diagnostics. Treatment.
27. Intraventricular impairment of conductivity. Classification. Diagnostics. Treatment.
28. Syndromes of premature excitation of ventricles. Classification. Diagnostics. Treatment.
29. Principles of treatment of arrhythmias and heart blockades. Classification of antiarrhythmical drugs. Proarrhythmic effect of antiarrhythmical drugs.
30. Nonpharmacological methods of treatment of arrhythmias and heart blockades. Electric defibrillation and cardioversion, temporary and constant stimulation of heart. The artificial pacemaker of a rhythm. Indications to surgical methods of treatment.
31. An acute rheumatic fever. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification.
32. An acute rheumatic fever. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Outcomes. Primary and secondary preventive measures.
33. A chronic rheumatic heart disease. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Diagnostics.
34. A chronic rheumatic heart disease. Clinical manifestations. Complications. The observation of the patient. Prognosis.
35. The acquired heart diseases. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Relative and absolute insufficiency of valves.
36. Insufficiency of the mitral valve: pathogenesis of haemodynamic impairments, clinical features, diagnostics, current, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment. Indications to surgical treatment.
37. Mitral stenosis: pathogenesis of haemodynamic impairments, clinical features, diagnostics, current, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment. Indications to surgical treatment.
38. Insufficiency of the aortal valve: pathogenesis of haemodynamic impairments, clinical features, diagnostics, current, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment. Indications to surgical treatment.
39. Stenosis of aortal valve: pathogenesis of haemodynamic impairments, clinical features, diagnostics, current, complications, prognosis. Principles of treatment. Indications to surgical treatment.
40. The acquired heart diseases: clinical features, determination of predominance of defect, diagnostics, current, complications, prognosis.
41. The small anomalies of heart. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Prognosis.
42. The mitral valve prolapse syndrome. Definition. The reasons for progress (primary and secondary mitral valve prolapse). Classification, diagnostics. Value of an electrocardiography

and echocardiography for diagnostics. Current, complications, prognosis. The principles of pharmacological treatment, the indication to surgical treatment.

43. Prevalence of diseases of joints, social importance. Classification. Methods of examination of joints.

44. Rheumatoid arthritis. Definition. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Role of genetic factors. Classification.

45. Rheumatoid arthritis. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Principles of pharmacological non-pharmacological treatment. Current. Outcomes. Prognosis.

46. Osteoarthritis. Definition. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Risk factors. Reasons of secondary osteoarthritis. Clinical features depending on process localization. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Pharmacological non-pharmacological treatment. Prevention. Outcomes. Prognosis.

47. Gout. Definition. Epidemiology. Reasons for primary and secondary hyperurikemia. Pathogenesis of gout. Clinical manifestations.

48. Gout. Current. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of treatment of gout, treatment of acute gouty arthritis. Prevention.

49. Systemic lupus erythematosus. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations.

50. Systemic lupus erythematosus. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Course of disease. Principles of treatment. Outcomes. Complications. Prognosis.

51. Systemic sclerosis. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations.

52. Systemic sclerosis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Outcomes. Prognosis.

53. Dermatomyositis/polymyositis. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Primary and secondary dermatomyositis/polymyositis. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Course of disease. Prognosis.

54. Systemic vasculitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Principles of diagnostics and treatment.

55. Hemorrhagic vasculitis (Schoenlein-Henoch disease). Pathogenesis of bleeding. Clinical features, options of a course of disease. Treatment.

56. Polymyalgia rheumatica: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.

57. Polyarteritis nodosa: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.

58. Wegener's granulomatosis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.

59. Nonspecific aortoarteritis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.

60. Giant cell arteritis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostics, treatment.

61. General characteristics of anemias: definition, pathogenetic and morphological variants, degree of severity. Stages of diagnosis.

62. Iron metabolism in the body. The role of hepcidin in the formation of iron deficiency states. Risk factors and stages of iron deficiency development.

63. Iron deficiency anemia: epidemiology, causes, pathogenetic mechanisms of formation of clinical syndromes and their manifestations.

64. Iron deficiency anemia (IDA): peripheral blood picture, iron metabolism indicators, diagnosis criteria, establishment of a causal factor.

65. Iron deficiency anemia (IDA): basic principles of therapy; drugs containing Fe^{2+} and Fe^{3+} ; therapeutic doses. Monitoring the effectiveness of therapy with iron supplements. Possible reasons for the absence of the effect of ferrotherapy. Prevention of iron deficiency conditions and treatment of latent iron deficiency.

66. Anemia of chronic disease (AHD): definition, mechanisms of pathogenesis, the role of hepcidin in the formation of AHD, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics and principles of therapy. Indications for transfusion of erythrocyte mass.

- 67.B12 - deficiency anemia: prevalence, etiology, pathogenesis of clinical syndromes and their manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics, diagnostic criteria, treatment.
- 68.Folate deficiency anemia: prevalence, causal factors, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics, diagnostic criteria, treatment.
- 69.Hemolytic anemias: definition, mechanisms and types of hemolysis, classification, clinical and laboratory signs of hemolysis. Relief of hemolytic crisis.
- 70.Hereditary spherocytosis: prevalence in the Republic of Belarus, pathogenesis of hemolysis, variants of clinical course, complications, laboratory diagnostics and principles of therapy.
- 71.Autoimmune hemolytic anemia (AIHA): etiology and pathogenesis, classification, causes of secondary AIHA, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics and principles of treatment.
- 72.Aplastic anemia: prevalence, etiology and pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations. The picture of blood and bone marrow. The main diagnostic criteria. Principles of treatment. Forecast.
- 73.General characteristics of oncohematological diseases (hemoblastoses): definition, prevalence, possible etiological factors, pathogenesis mechanisms, classification, leading clinical syndromes, diagnostic methods and main directions of therapy.
- 74.Acute leukemia (AL): epidemiology, possible etiological factors, features of pathogenesis. Classification of acute leukemia (FAB, EGIL).
- 75.Acute leukemia: pathogenesis of the main clinical syndromes and their manifestations, course and stages of the disease.
- 76.Acute leukemia (AL): the picture of blood and bone marrow; morphological, cytochemical, cytogenetic and molecular genetic studies in the diagnosis of an AL and differential diagnosis of myeloid and lymphoid variants of an AL.
77. Acute leukemia (AL): principles of pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy, stages of therapy, evaluation of the effectiveness of therapy. Forecast.
78. Polycythemia vera (PV): prevalence, pathogenesis mechanisms, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostics and differential diagnosis with secondary erythrocytosis, diagnosis criteria. Principles of treatment. Forecast.
79. Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML): epidemiology, possible etiological factors, pathogenesis features, clinical picture and stages of the course of the disease, laboratory diagnostics, diagnostic criteria. Principles of therapy. Forecast.
80. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia: epidemiology, pathogenesis, main clinical syndromes, stages of the disease, complications. Laboratory and morphological diagnostics and the main diagnostic criteria. Principles of treatment. Forecast.
81. Multiple myeloma (MM): prevalence and features of pathogenesis, clinical syndromes, primary laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. CRAB criteria. The main directions of therapy. Forecast.
82. General characteristics and classification of hemostatic disorders, types of bleeding, laboratory methods for assessing primary and secondary hemostasis.
83. Thrombocytopenia: definition, pathogenesis mechanisms, classification, type of bleeding, indications for platelet transfusion.
- 84.Immune thrombocytopenia (idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura - ITP): epidemiology, etiopathogenesis, clinical course options, diagnosis and differential diagnosis with secondary thrombocytopenia. Principles of therapy. Forecast.
85. Thrombocytopathies: definition, prevalence, classification, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis and treatment.
86. Hereditary coagulopathies (hemophilia A, B): the significance of the hereditary factor in the development of the disease, clinical course and severity, laboratory diagnostics, methods of substitution therapy, prevention of complications and rehabilitation.
87. Willebrand's disease: type of inheritance, pathogenesis of bleeding, disease variants, clinical course, diagnosis and principles of treatment.