EXAMINATION QUESTIONS
in internal medicine for the 4th-year student of the faculty of training
for foreign countries 2020/2021 academic years

1. Terminology, the definition of arterial hypertension. Epidemiology. The aetiology and pathogenesis of arterial hypertension. The role of central dysregulation of arterial pressure, sympathetic nervous system, humoral and hormonal pressors (renin, angiotensin, endothelin, aldosterone) and depressor (kinins, prostaglandins, endothelium-relaxing factor, atrial natriuretic peptide) factors in the genesis and progression of the disease.


3. The clinical picture and course of hypertension in some categories of patients (pregnant women, elderly and senile age, adolescents, patients with concomitant diseases). The differential diagnosis of arterial hypertension. Renal arterial hypertension (renovascular, with parenchymal renal disease). Endocrine arterial hypertension (syndrome and Cushing’s disease, pheochromocytoma, aldosteronoma). Hemodynamic hypertension.


7. Classification of coronary heart disease (ICD-X, WHO). Stable angina. Other forms of angina and ischemic syndromes (painless, asymptomatic and clinically atypical angina equivalents, hibernating, stunned myocardium, preconditioning, the first and second window of protection) and their clinical significance.


10. The concept of "acute coronary syndrome." The main factors leading to the development of acute coronary syndromes. Markers of high risk acute coronary syndromes. And not correctable risk factors of acute coronary syndromes. Sudden cardiac death - definition, epidemiology, pathogenesis. The tactics of the doctor (the criteria for clinical and biological death, the modern rules of cardiopulmonary resuscitation).


14. Laboratory diagnosis of myocardial infarction: changes in the blood picture, the dynamics of biochemical markers of myocardial damage. The most informative serological tests.


29. Concepts of medical microecology. Bacterial overgrowth syndrome. Drugs used to restore the normal intestinal microflora.


38. Alcoholic liver disease - the principles of diagnosis and treatment. The social significance of diseases associated with alcohol abuse.


40. The principle of the laboratory Fovert’s syndromes with diffuse liver diseases (cytolysis, mesenchymal-inflammatory, cholestatic, jaundice, hepatocellular failure).

41. Cirrhosis of the liver - definition and classification. Clinical manifestations and complications of liver cirrhosis - concerted international recommendations on management. The scale of the severity of liver cirrhosis in Child-Pugh-Turcotte.

42. Primary and secondary biliary cirrhosis: aetiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, treatment.

43. Emergency conditions in hepatology: bleeding from the varices of the oesophagus, stomach and rectum, portosystemic encephalopathy, ascites, peritonitis, hepatorenal syndrome.


47. Current views on the aetiology and pathogenesis of glomerulonephritis. The classification of glomerulonephritis (including morphological forms, the ICD-X). The clinical picture of glomerulonephritis (major clinical syndromes, clinical forms and variants of the course). Clinical examination of patients with glomerulonephritis. Primary and secondary prevention.


49. Acute kidney injury (aetiology, pathogenesis, staging, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment).

50. The aetiology and pathogenesis of chronic renal failure. The main clinical symptoms of chronic renal failure. Stages of the course and classification.

51. Treatment of chronic renal failure (mode, diet, water-salt regime, the correction of acidosis, detoxification therapy, the possibility of symptomatic treatment). Hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. Transplantation of kidneys.


Pneumonia. Differential diagnosis. Laboratory, instrumental, radiologic findings. Primary and secondary types of pneumonia. Diagnosis of complications.


Head of the Department

E.N. Platoshkin