

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICAL CLASSES FOR 6TH YEAR STUDENTS

1. Diagnosis and treatment of urological diseases in outpatient settings

1. Urinary tract infection. Definition, classification, etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
2. Cystitis. Definition, classification, etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Stress urinary incontinence. Definition, classification, etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
3. Andrological problems of elderly men. Functional and morphological features of the organs of the reproductive and urinary systems of an aging man. Benign prostatic hyperplasia and prostate cancer - the importance of early diagnosis and treatment. Sexual problems of an aging man. Hormone replacement therapy in old age.

Medical examination of urological patients.

4. Prostatitis. Classification, etiopathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. The effect of prostatitis on erectile and reproductive functions of men.
5. Pyelonephritis of pregnant women. Definition of the concept. Prevalence. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Methods of treatment.

2. Urination disorders. Urinary incontinence

1. Causes and types of urination disorders.
2. Causes of stress urinary incontinence, diagnosis
3. Overactive bladder (OAB)
4. Treatment and rehabilitation of patients with urinary incontinence
5. Methods of urine excretion. Care of patients with drains (nephrostoma, cystostoma, ureterocutansostoma)

3. Urgent urological conditions

1. Acute urinary retention (AUR). Definition of the concept. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic methods. Differential diagnosis of AUR and anuria. First aid, depending on the reasons that caused the delay.
2. Acute scrotum syndrome. Definition of the concept. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
3. Macrohematuria. Definition of the concept. Its types. Diagnostics. Tactics of a doctor with macrohematuria. Tamponade of the bladder. Clinical manifestations. Treatment.
4. Acute disease of the penis and urethra. Causes, clinic, diagnosis, treatment of phimosis, paraphimosis, priapism, cavernitis, acute urethritis, acute balanitis, acute balanopostitis.
5. Pelvic pain syndrome in urology. Definition of the concept. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Identification of the causes of occurrence. Differential diagnosis of urological and other diseases that give the syndrome of "pelvic pain". Renal colic. Etiology and pathogenesis of renal colic. The role of upper urinary tract occlusion in the pathogenesis of renal colic. Disorders of urodynamics.

Symptomatology. Possible complications.

6. Acute purulent pyelonephritis. Bacteremic shock. Urosepsis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.

4. Nephrogenic hypertension. Acute and chronic renal failure. Kidney transplantation

1. Acute kidney injury (AKI). Definition of the concept. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic, diagnosis, indications for various methods of treatment, depending on the causes of acute kidney injury. Outcomes. Prevention of AKI. Dispensary observation.

2. Chronic kidney disease (CKD). The prevalence of CKD. Etiopathogenesis. Classification.

3. Early and late symptoms of the disease. Diagnostics. Indications for various methods of treatment: conservative, programmatic and peritoneal dialysis, kidney transplantation. The quality of life of patients using various methods of renal replacement therapy. Diagnosis of complications of renal replacement therapy, their treatment. Dispensary observation of patients with CKD. Visit to the Department of chronic hemodialysis

3. Nephrogenic hypertension. Types of arterial hypertension. Parenchymal and vasorenal hypertension. Etiology and pathogenesis of nephrogenic hypertension, symptomatology and clinical course. Methods of examination of patients with nephrogenic hypertension: differential diagnosis with other forms of arterial hypertension. Conservative treatment of patients with nephrogenic hypertension. Surgical methods: plastic surgery on renal vessels and aorta, nephrectomy. The outcome of the complication. Prevention. Dispensary monitoring of patients with nephrogenic hypertension, preventive examinations of the population.

4. Kidney transplantation. The role of the urologist in identifying patients subject to kidney transplantation, biological, legal, moral aspects of kidney transplantation. Legislation of the Republic of Belarus on kidney transplantation. Preparation of recipients, selection of a donor, features of the postoperative period, long-term results. Dispensary observation.

Andrology

1. Anatomical and functional state of the organs of the sexual sphere in different age periods of men. Hormonal regulation of testicular function. Classification of andrological disorders.

2. Diseases of the penis (phimosis, paraphimosis, short frenulum, meatal stenosis, fibroplastic induration of the penis (Peyronie's disease)): etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

3. Hidden penis, hypospadias, congenital curvature of the penis, epispadias: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

4. Diseases and anomalies of the scrotal organs (varicocele, hydrocele (communicating, closed), testicular appendage cyst, spermatic cord cyst, Fournier gangrene: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

5. Cryptorchidism, sail fixation of the scrotum, aplasia, testicular hypoplasia, hypogonadism, diagnostic methods. The role of genetic research in urology.

Acute diseases of the penis and urethra (urethritis, balanoposthitis, cavernitis, priapism): etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.

6. Examination of patients with anomalies and diseases of the penis and scrotum organs, collection of complaints and anamnesis of the disease, physical examination; preparation of an examination plan; interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods; diagnosis; justification of indications for surgery; preparation of an intervention plan; assistance during operations on external genitalia; postoperative management of the patient.