

Examination questions
subject «dermatovenereology»
for 6 courses examinations administration for the medical faculty students

1. Scabies. Pathogen. Transmission path. Clinical manifestations of the typical form, the clinical symptoms, complications. Laboratory diagnosis. Atypical forms of scabies. Manage events in the outbreak of scabies. Treatment of scabies
2. Pediculosis . Pathogens. Transmission path. The clinic of body louse. Treatment/ Ftiriaz (pubic lice). Etiology. Transmission path. Clinic. Treatment.
3. Leishmaniasis. Etiology. Epidemiology. Anthroponotic (city), zoonotic (rural) types. Clinic. Laboratory diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention
4. Fungal diseases of the skin. General characteristics of fungi: morphology, reproduction. Pathogenesis. Classification of fungal infections of the skin.
5. Laboratory diagnosis of fungal infections
6. Keratomikoz: trihosporianodosum (pedra). Pathogen. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Tinea versicolor . Pathogens. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment
7. Cryptococcosis, chromomycosis, sporotrichosis, histoplasmosis, mycetoma, rinosporidios, endemic penitsilloz.: Pathogen. Clinic. Treatmen.
8. Cercariol dermatitis: etiology, epidemiology, treatment.
9. Skin tuberculosis. Classification.
10. General principles of treatment of tuberculosis of the skin.
11. Primary tuberculosis of the skin (tuberculous chancre), clinic.
12. Localized forms of skin tuberculosis: tuberculous lupus skrofuloderma, ulcerative, verrucous tuberculosis. Clinic
13. Disseminated tuberculosis of the skin: papulonecrotica, lichenoid , erythema Bazin. Clinic.
14. Leprosy. Pathogen. Classification (Ridley - Jopling). Diagnostics (laboratory, functional tests).
15. Clinic tuberculoid type of leprosy
16. Clinic lepromatous type of leprosy
17. Differential diagnosis of tuberculoid and lepromatous types of leprosy. General principles of treatment of leprosy.
18. Lyme disease. Etiology. Epidemiology. Lesion in Lyme disease. Diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention
19. Characteristics of the Pathogen of syphilis. Incubation period.
20. Classification of syphilis (ICD).
21. The way of transmtion. the spread of infection in the body
22. Immunity in syphilis. Superinfection, reinfection.
23. The course of untreated syphilis.
24. Primary period of syphilis.clinic.
25. Yaws (frambesia tropica): etiology, epidemiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
26. Myasis: etiology, epidemiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
27. Bejel (endemic syphilis): etiology, epidemiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
28. Pinta: etiology, epidemiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
29. Complications of chancre
30. Atypical forms of chancre.
31. Differential diagnosis of chancre.
32. Clinical signs of secondary syphilides.
33. Roseolous syphilide. Clinical forms, their characteristics.
34. Papulosesyphilide. Clinic. Clinical forms of their manifestation.

35. Pustular syphilide. Clinical picture of the variety.
36. Syphilitic leukoderma. Clinic.
37. Syphilitic alopecia. Clinic.
38. The involvement of the oral mucosa with acquired syphilis.
39. Latent syphilis. Differential diagnosis of early and late latent syphilis.
40. General characteristics of the Tertiary syphilis. Syphilide gummy. The clinical picture, clinical forms
41. Early and late visceral syphilis.
42. The involvement of the musculo - skeletal system in early and late syphilis.
43. Early congenital syphilis. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. Late congenital syphilis (diagnostic features). Clinic. Diagnostics.
44. Classification of serological analyses of syphilis. Principles of serological diagnosis of syphilis. bacterioscopic diagnosis of syphilis.
45. The principles of treatment of syphilis. Specific therapy. Preventive, prophylactic, tentative(trial) treatment of syphilis.
46. Gonorrhoea. Features of the pathogen. Transmission path. Classification of gonococcal infection of the ICD -10, the clinical classification.
47. Clinical manifestations of gonorrhoea in men. Complications of gonococcal infection in men.
48. Clinic of gonorrhoea in women. Factors contributing to the upward diseases of the pelvic organs in women. Grils gonorrhoea
49. Laboratory diagnosis of gonorrhoea
50. The principles of treatment of gonorrhoea. Criteria for cure.
51. Urogenital chlamydial infection. Features of the pathogen, Transmission path. Clinic. Laboratory diagnosis. Treatment.
52. Reiter's disease. Etiopathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
53. Urea - mycoplasma infection. Characterization of pathogens. Transmission path. Clinic. Laboratory diagnosis. Treatment.
54. Trichomoniasis. Etiology, structure and characteristics of the pathogen. Transmission path. The clinical picture. Laboratory diagnosis of Trichomonas infection. Treatment
55. Chancroid. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinical forms their manifestation. Laboratory diagnosis. Treatment.
56. Lymphogranulomainguinale. Etiology. Epidemiology. Clinic. Laboratory diagnosis. Treatment.
57. Donovanosis. Pathogen. Clinic. Laboratory diagnosis. Treatment.
58. HIV - infection. Transmission path. Risk. The manifestation of the skin and mucous membranes.
59. HIV - associated Kaposi's sarcoma. Clinic. Diagnostics
60. AIDS-defining illness.
61. Genital herpes: pathogen transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
62. Genital warts. Etiology. Transmission path. Clinic. Treatment.
63. Candidal infection of the urogenital tract. Pathogens. Clinical manifestations in men and women. Diagnostics. Treatment.
64. Ftiriaz (pubic lice). Etiology. Transmission path. Clinic. Treatment.
65. Individual and social prevention of STIs (sexually transmitted infections).