

State budgetary educational institution of higher professional education "Orenburg state medical University"
of the Ministry of health of the Russian Federation
Department of propaedeutics of internal diseases and radiodiagnosis
Specialty Medical business: 060101.65
Discipline: "Propaedeutics of internal diseases, radiology"
Qualification (degree) graduate - specialist
Form of interim certification: exam

Exam questions

1. General idea of laboratory methods of research, their significance in the clinic of internal diseases.
2. Endoscopic methods of research. A general idea of the diagnostic value of histological and cytological examination, organ biopsy. Indications and contraindications to endoscopic methods of investigation.
3. Ultrasonic methods of investigation in clinic of internal diseases. Their importance for the diagnostics.
4. Radioisotope methods of research, principles. Scanning of various organs, diagnostic value. Indications and contraindications to radioisotope methods of research.
5. Methods of functional diagnostics. Methods of registration of biopotentials arising in the course of functional activity of organs (ECG-electrocardiography, EEG - electroencephalography and others).
6. Making case history and graphical display of main indicators of examination of a patient in a "temperature sheet".
7. Questioning method in diseases of the cardiovascular system. Main complaints and its pathogenesis. Pain in the heart area, shortness of breath, palpitations, cough, hemoptysis. The importance of the anamnesis for diagnosis and prognosis of diseases of the circulatory system.
8. Visual examination in diseases of the cardiovascular system. The position of the patient. Changes in the skin. Swelling. Negative and positive venous pulse. Visual inspection of the heart area.
9. Palpation in diseases of the cardiovascular system. Palpation of the apical and cardiac impulses. Determination of the systolic and diastolic ("cat purring") in the heart area. Palpation of peripheral arteries and characteristics of the pulse.
10. Percussion in diseases of the cardiovascular system. Determination of relative and absolute cardiac dullness borders, vascular fascicle. The definition of configuration of relative cardiac dullness. Diagnostic value of changes in borders of relative and absolute cardiac dullness.
11. The technique of auscultation of the heart. Places of listening to the heart. Differences between systole and ventricular diastole during auscultation. The concept of heart tones. The mechanism of their occurrence. The main tones (1 and 2 tones) and additional tones (3 and 4, the tone of the opening of the mitral valve).
12. Auscultation of the heart. Basic properties of heart sounds (tones). The changes of heart tones in pathology: reducing, increasing, reduplication, appearance of additional tones.
13. "Rhythm of quail", a "gallop rhythm", the pendulum rhythm (embryocardia), tachycardia, bradycardia, arrhythmia.
14. Heart murmurs. The mechanism of occurrence. Classification. The differences between organic and functional murmurs. Relation of the cardiac murmurs to the phases of cardiac activity.
15. Systolic murmurs, mechanism of their occurrence, the distinction of functional from organic cardiac murmurs, character, timbre, duration, place of the best auscultation and irradiation in case of acquired heart defects.
16. Diastolic murmurs, mechanism of occurrence the distinction of functional from organic cardiac murmurs, character, timbre, duration, place of the best auscultation and irradiation in case of acquired heart defects.
17. Arterial pulse: examination of pulse on radial artery, comparison of heart rate on both hands. Frequency, rhythmicity (presence of arrhythmias and pulse deficits), the strength of the pulse, exertion, size, speed, shape of the pulse.

18. Definition of blood pressure by Korotkov`s method. Methods and techniques. Systolic, diastolic, and middle blood pressure. Pulse pressure. The concept of arterial hypertension and hypotension.
19. Acute left ventricular heart failure. Cardiac asthma (etiology, pathogenesis, symptomatology, urgent help).
20. The difference between cardiac and bronchial asthma.
21. Cardiac pulmonary edema (etiology, pathogenesis, symptomatology, emergency help).
22. Chronic heart failure (etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical phenomena). Stages of chronic heart failure.
23. Acute right ventricular heart failure. Etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations.
24. Arterial hypertension syndrome (the concept, etiology, clinical signs). Urgent help in case of hypertensive crisis.
25. Syndrome of acute vascular failure (collapse, syncope, shock), emergency help.
26. Syndrome of coronary insufficiency (etiology, clinic). Angina pectoris. Urgent help in anginal status.
27. Coronary heart disease. Acute myocardial infarction (fundamental concepts concerning clinic, diagnostics). Emergency help in anginal status.
28. Mitral regurgitation (insufficiency) (etiology, hemodynamic disorders, physical findings).
29. Stenosis of the left atrioventricular orifice (etiology, hemodynamic disorders, physical findings).
30. Insufficiency of aortic valve (aortic regurgitation) (etiology, hemodynamic disorders, physical findings).
31. Aortic stenosis (etiology, hemodynamic disorders, physical findings).
32. Questioning in diseases of the respiratory system. Main complaints and their pathogenesis. The importance of the anamnesis for diagnosis and prognosis of bronchopulmonary diseases.
33. Visual examination in diseases of the respiratory system. Changes in position, cyanosis, pathological deformity of the chest. The character of dyspnea, depending on the pathology of the respiratory system.
34. The technique of palpation of the chest. The definition of pain, resistance. Research of vocal fremitus on symmetric sites of the chest. The diagnostic value.
35. Classification of percussion sounds. Diagnostic value of percussion of the chest
36. Vesicular respiration (breathing), mechanism of formation, the character in norm and pathology.
37. Bronchial respiration (breathing), the mechanism of formation, place of best auscultation. Pathological bronchial breathing.
38. Rales dry and wet, classification, diagnostic value.
39. Crepitation (physiological and pathological). Pleural fremitus. The mechanism of formation. The places of best auscultation, diagnostic value. Auscultatory difference between rales.
40. Bronchial obstructive syndrome .
41. The syndrome of lung tissue infiltration. Physical differences between lobar and focal pneumonia.
42. Syndrome of air cavity in the lung.
43. Syndrome of increased airiness of lung tissue (emphysema).
44. Syndrome of atelectasis (obstructive and compressive).
45. Syndrome of liquid accumulation in pleural cavity (hydrothorax, exudative pleurisy). Differential diagnosis.
46. The syndrome of accumulation of air in pleural cavity (pneumothorax).
47. Pulmonary failure, extent, types of ventilation disorders – restriction, obstruction, alveolar-capillary block). Emergency help at acute respiratory failure in the prehospital and hospital periods.
48. The difference between cardiac and bronchial asthma. First medical aid in case of bronchial asthma attacks.
49. Etiology, pathogenesis, characteristic of edema in kidney diseases. Difference renal edema from edema in cardiac patients.

50. Violation of urination (dysuria, oliguria, nocturia, pollakiuria, anuria). Etiology, clinical significance.
51. Peculiarities of physical examination of renal patients.
52. The acute renal failure syndrome, etiology, pathogenesis, stages, symptomatology. Determination of urea, creatinine, residual nitrogen in blood serum. Diagnostic value. Uremic coma.
53. Syndrome of renal colic.
54. The syndrome of renal eclampsia.
55. Questioning, visual examination in diseases of the digestive system. Percussion of the abdomen. The methodology of the definition of ascites in the vertical and horizontal position of the patient.
56. The method of superficial tentative palpation of the abdomen. Deep methodical sliding palpation of the abdomen according to the method of V. P. Obratsov and N. D. Strazhesko.
57. Gastric probe study. Method of fractional gastric intubation. The concept of basal and stimulated gastric secretion (trial breakfast and histamine stimulus), the concept of pH-metric examination of the stomach.
58. The syndrome of "acute abdomen".
59. Syndromes of esophageal, gastric, intestinal bleeding. Using of instrumental methods and laboratory tests in order to determine bleeding. Emergency help.
60. Mechanical jaundice. Etiology, pathogenesis, violation of pigment metabolism clinic.
61. Hemolytic jaundice. Etiology, pathogenesis, violation of pigment metabolism clinic.
62. Parenchymatous (hepatic) jaundice. Etiology, disorder of pigment metabolism, clinic.
63. The syndrome of hepatic failure (hepatic coma). Etiology. Symptomatology.
64. Anaphylactic shock, etiology, pathogenesis, emergency help.
65. Angioedema (Quincke's edema).
66. Urticaria (nettle rash).
67. Diabetic coma (etiology, main symptoms, emergency help).
68. Hypoglycemic coma (etiology, main symptoms, emergency help).
69. Differential diagnostics of hypoglycemic and hyperglycemic coma.
70. Basics of medical ethics and deontology.

Практикоориентированные задания представлены ситуационными задачами Practice oriented tasks are represented by situational tasks

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