**EXAMINATION QUESTIONS (ORAL PART)
Discipline: Internal Medicine
Speciality 1-79 01 01 "General Medicine"
4th Year, Faculty of General Medicine, Faculty of Foreign Students**

1. Acute bronchitis: definition, prevalence, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.
2. Chronic bronchitis: definition, prevalence, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.
3. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): definition, epidemiology, risk factors, clinical manifestations. Classification of COPD. Assessment of COPD progression. COPD phenotypes. Diagnosis of COPD: history, key symptoms, pulmonary function testing, laboratory and instrumental diagnostics.
4. Treatment strategy for chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Prognosis.
5. Pneumonia: definition, prevalence, etiology, predisposing factors, pathogenesis, classification, routes of pathogen entry. Clinical manifestations of pneumonia, severity criteria. Clinical features of pneumonia depending on the type of pathogen and immune system status.
6. Laboratory, instrumental, and radiological examination methods in pneumonia. Pathogen verification in pneumonia. Differential diagnosis of pneumonia.
7. Emergency conditions in pneumonia: acute respiratory failure, acute vascular failure, acute kidney injury.
8. Emergency conditions in pneumonia: infectious-toxic shock, acute psychosis, DIC syndrome.
9. Pneumonia treatment: indications for hospitalization, antibiotic therapy, step-down antibiotic therapy, criteria for effective antibiotic therapy, antiviral drugs, anti-inflammatory drugs, symptomatic treatment. Criteria for discharge from the hospital. Criteria for recovery. Prognosis and outcomes of pneumonia. Prevention of pneumonia.
10. Bronchial asthma: definition, epidemiology, risk factors, etiology, classification, clinical picture.
11. Diagnosis of bronchial asthma (BA). Role of spirometry, peak flowmetry, and bronchodilator tests in BA diagnosis. Phenotypes of bronchial asthma. Differential diagnosis of BA, overlap syndrome (combination of BA and COPD).
12. Assessment of bronchial asthma exacerbation severity (BA). Treatment strategy for severe exacerbations of bronchial asthma.
13. Pharmacological and non-pharmacological treatment. Features of treating different phenotypes of bronchial asthma (BA). Use of monoclonal interleukin and immunoglobulin E antibody preparations. Specific immunotherapy for BA. Evaluation of treatment effectiveness, prognosis.
14. Diagnosis of various forms of bronchial asthma. Role of spirometry and peak flowmetry in assessing symptom variability and lung function parameters.
15. Pleurisy. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification of pleurisy. Clinical manifestations, diagnosis of pleurisy.
16. Indications and technique for pleural cavity puncture. Laboratory evaluation of pleural effusion, differential diagnosis. Clinical and laboratory signs of exudate and transudate.
17. Treatment of pleurisy, indications for surgical treatment. Complications and outcomes in pleurisy. Prevention of pleurisy.
18. Suppurative lung diseases (acute abscess, lung gangrene): main causes, predisposing factors, specific clinical symptoms, diagnostic methods for infectious lung destruction.
19. Selection of medications, determination of administration regimens and dosages in acute abscess and lung gangrene.
20. Determination of indications for surgical treatment of acute abscess and lung gangrene.
21. Pulmonary hemorrhage: clinical manifestations, diagnosis, therapeutic and diagnostic fiberoptic bronchoscopy, conservative treatment.
22. Bronchiectasis, congenital bronchiectasis, terminology, definitions, epidemiology, clinical picture, classification, modern methods of diagnosis and differential diagnosis.
23. Treatment strategy for bronchiectasis. Methods of bronchial tree sanitation, determination of indications for surgical treatment.
24. Pulmonary embolism: risk factors, causes and mechanisms of development, classification, clinical manifestations. Primary and secondary prevention of pulmonary embolism.
25. Pulmonary embolism: diagnosis, differential diagnosis, emergency medical care.
26. Treatment of pulmonary embolism.
27. Pulmonary hypertension: concept, mechanisms of development, risk factors, clinical classification.
28. Clinical and instrumental diagnosis of pulmonary hypertension. Complications of pulmonary hypertension.
29. Pulmonary hypertension: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, treatment strategy.
30. Arterial hypertension (AH). Medical and social significance of AH. Etiology and pathogenesis of essential AH. Risk factors for AH. Arterial hypertension: target organ damage. Conditions associated with AH. Risk stratification and prognosis in AH. Classification of AH. Classification of blood pressure elevation levels. Patient examination protocol for AH.
31. Treatment of arterial hypertension (AH): physical activity, diet, main and additional groups of antihypertensive drugs, preferred drug combinations. Complications of AH. Prognosis in AH. Prevention of AH.
32. Hypertensive crises: definition, classification, clinical manifestations of various types, treatment (crisis management).
33. Symptomatic arterial hypertension. Classification of symptomatic arterial hypertension. Features of clinical manifestations, diagnosis, and differential diagnosis of symptomatic arterial hypertension. Treatment strategy for symptomatic arterial hypertension.
34. Atherosclerosis. Etiology and pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. Formation of atherosclerotic plaques. Risk factors for the development of atherosclerosis. Types of hyperlipidemia.
35. Clinical manifestations and diagnosis of atherosclerosis depending on its predominant localization (aorta, heart vessels, brain, extremities, kidneys, intestines). Methods for detecting atherosclerotic plaques.
36. Treatment of atherosclerosis depending on the risk level of cardiovascular disease development and type of hyperlipidemia. Primary and secondary prevention of atherosclerosis. Indications for surgical treatment of atherosclerosis, including the use of endovascular techniques.
37. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD). Medical and social significance of the CHD problem. Etiology and pathogenesis of CHD. The role of obstructive coronary atherosclerosis, vasospastic factors, and thrombosis in the development of CHD. Clinical forms of ischemic heart disease (WHO classification).
38. Definition of the term "sudden cardiac death." Resuscitation algorithm in cardiology.
39. Classification of angina pectoris. Pathogenesis and characteristics of pain syndrome in angina. Functional classes of stable angina. Instrumental methods for diagnosing angina.
40. Diagnostic criteria and clinical variants of unstable angina.
41. Atypical clinical manifestations of angina. Silent myocardial ischemia. Differential diagnosis of angina.
42. Treatment of angina: medications affecting symptoms and disease prognosis. Relief of an angina attack. Surgical treatment methods.
43. Acute Coronary Syndrome: definition, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, medical management of acute coronary syndrome with/without ST-segment elevation. Differentiated treatment of acute coronary syndrome. Revascularization of coronary arteries. Prevention of acute coronary syndrome.
44. Myocardial infarction: risk factors, pathogenetic mechanisms of myocardial necrosis, typical and atypical clinical onset of the disease, characteristics of pain syndrome, severity classes of myocardial infarction, stages of myocardial infarction.
45. Laboratory and instrumental methods for diagnosing myocardial infarction.
46. Electrocardiographic diagnosis of myocardial infarction: by depth of damage, localization, and stages. Biochemical markers of myocardial injury. Differential diagnosis of myocardial infarction.
47. Complications of myocardial infarction: cardiogenic shock, arrhythmias, acute left ventricular failure.
48. Complications of myocardial infarction: progressive chronic heart failure, acute and chronic heart aneurysm.
49. Complications of myocardial infarction: cardiac tamponade, post-infarction syndrome.
50. Treatment of acute myocardial infarction: relief of pain syndrome, reperfusion of the affected artery, limitation of the ischemic damage zone, prevention of complications. Indications and contraindications for thrombolysis. Indications for surgical treatment of myocardial infarction.
51. Physical and psychological rehabilitation of patients after myocardial infarction. Prognosis in myocardial infarction. Primary and secondary prevention of myocardial infarction.
52. Myocarditis: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, classification, pathomorphology, clinical manifestations, instrumental and laboratory diagnosis of myocarditis. Diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis of myocarditis.
53. Treatment of myocarditis. Complications of myocarditis. Features of the course and treatment of viral myocarditis. Outcomes and prognosis in myocarditis.
54. Cardiomyopathies: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations. Instrumental methods for diagnosing cardiomyopathies.
55. Pharmacological treatment of cardiomyopathies. Indications for surgical treatment, heart transplantation. Prognosis in cardiomyopathies.
56. Pericarditis: frequency of detection, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, classification.
57. Dry pericarditis: diagnosis, treatment.
58. Acute exudative pericarditis: diagnosis. Importance of radiological examination, ECG, echocardiography, CT, MRI. Indications for pericardial puncture.
59. Constrictive pericarditis: etiology, mechanisms of development and features of circulatory disorders, diagnosis, treatment, indications for surgical treatment, prevention, prognosis.
60. Infective endocarditis: frequency of detection, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, classification. Features of the course of infective endocarditis in elderly and senile individuals, alcoholics, and drug addicts. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis.
61. Treatment of infective endocarditis: choice of antibiotics, duration of therapy. Criteria for discontinuation of antibiotic therapy. Prognosis.
62. Infective endocarditis of prosthetic valves and intracardiac devices. Features of clinical manifestations, diagnostics, and therapeutic tactics. Risk factors, electrophysiological mechanisms of arrhythmias and heart block. Classification of arrhythmias. Main methods for diagnosing arrhythmias and heart blocks, 24-hour ECG monitoring.
63. Extrasystole: etiology, classification according to Laun, organic and functional extrasystoles, clinical manifestations, ECG diagnosis of extrasystoles, antiarrhythmic therapy, prevention of extrasystoles.
64. Atrial fibrillation and flutter: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, hemodynamic disorders, clinical symptoms.
65. Pharmacological treatment of atrial fibrillation and flutter: features of treating paroxysmal and permanent forms, scales for assessing thromboembolic complications and bleeding risks, antiplatelet and anticoagulant therapy. Patient preparation for cardioversion.
66. Paroxysmal rhythm disturbances, clinical picture (features of hemodynamics during an attack). Prognosis in paroxysmal heart rhythm disturbances.
67. ECG diagnosis of paroxysmal tachycardia. Differences between ventricular and supraventricular forms of paroxysmal tachycardia. Algorithms for relieving a paroxysmal tachycardia attack. Prevention of paroxysmal tachycardia attacks.
68. Syndromes of ventricular pre-excitation (WPW syndrome, CLC): causes, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
69. Indications for electrical impulse therapy, catheter-based radiofrequency ablation of arrhythmia sources.
70. Ventricular fibrillation: etiology, clinical manifestations, ECG diagnosis, resuscitation algorithms, sudden cardiac death (main causes and prevention).
71. Heart blocks (sinoatrial, atrioventricular, and intraventricular): etiology, pathogenesis, ECG diagnosis. Complications of heart blocks: Morgagni-Adams-Stokes syndrome, heart failure.
72. Pharmacological treatment of heart blocks, temporary cardiac pacing, implantation of a pacemaker. Prognosis in heart blocks.
73. Sick sinus syndrome: classification, diagnosis, medical tactics.
74. Indications for implantation of intracardiac devices (pacemakers, resynchronization devices, cardioverter-defibrillators).
75. Acute vascular insufficiency (syncope, collapse): causes, distinction between syncope and collapse, diagnosis, and emergency medical care.
76. Acute heart failure: causes, pathogenesis, pathophysiology, classification, clinical manifestations. Instrumental diagnosis of acute heart failure.
77. Emergency medical care for acute heart failure in pre-hospital and hospital settings. Prognosis in acute heart failure. Prevention of acute heart failure.
78. Chronic heart failure (CHF): epidemiology, etiology and pathogenesis, classification (Strazhesko-Vasilenko and New York Heart Association – NYHA), criteria for diastolic and systolic dysfunction of the myocardium.
79. Clinical manifestations of CHF by stages (functional classes). Diagnosis of CHF.
80. Treatment of CHF: non-pharmacological methods, pharmacotherapy (main, additional, and auxiliary drugs), device-based and surgical treatment. Prognosis in CHF. Prevention of CHF.
81. Gastroesophageal reflux disease: definition, epidemiology, main risk factors, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture. Extraesophageal manifestations of GERD.
82. Instrumental diagnosis of GERD. Complications of GERD: esophageal strictures, bleeding. Risk factors for GERD complications. Treatment of GERD.
83. Barrett's esophagus. Management of patients with Barrett's esophagus.
84. Functional dyspepsia: definition, epidemiology, causes, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment.
85. Chronic gastritis: definition, prevalence, role of exogenous and endogenous factors in disease development, pathogenesis, classification.
86. Main methods for diagnosing chronic gastritis. Assessment of secretory function.
87. Treatment of Helicobacter pylori-associated gastritis, other types of gastritis.
88. Gastroduodenal ulcers: definition, prevalence, etiology and pathogenesis, factors of aggression and protection of the gastric mucosa. Clinical manifestations depending on ulcer localization.
89. Instrumental diagnosis of gastroduodenal ulcers: endoscopic and radiological methods, histological examination, tests for detecting Helicobacter pylori. Differential diagnosis of gastroduodenal ulcers.
90. Complications of gastroduodenal ulcers: bleeding, perforation, penetration, pyloric stenosis, malignancy.
91. Treatment of uncomplicated ulcers: diet, eradication of Helicobacter pylori, antisecretory therapy, symptomatic drugs. Duration of basic therapy depending on ulcer localization. Indications for surgical treatment of gastroduodenal ulcers.
92. Symptomatic ulcers: definition, NSAID-gastropathy, mechanisms of formation of symptomatic ulcers, endoscopic characteristics, clinical manifestations, risk factors for bleeding, treatment, prevention.
93. Chronic hepatitis: definition, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis (depending on etiological factors), classification.
94. Biochemical markers of cytolytic syndrome, cholestasis, hepatocellular insufficiency, mesenchymal-inflammatory syndrome. Criteria for activity of chronic hepatitis: clinical, biochemical, morphological.
95. Autoimmune hepatitis: definition, prevalence, etiology (genetic and trigger factors), pathogenesis (defects in immune regulation, main autoantibodies and target organs), main clinical symptoms (hepatic and extrahepatic), diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.
96. Chronic viral hepatitis: features of clinical manifestations depending on viral infection (B, C, D, E), verification of viral hepatitis, complications, prognosis, primary prevention, vaccination.
97. Chronic drug-induced hepatitis: prevalence, drugs causing hepatitis, mechanisms of direct cytotoxic action of drug metabolites on the liver, clinical, biochemical, serological, morphological manifestations, prognosis.
98. Treatment of hepatitis: diet, indications for the use of antiviral drugs, corticosteroids, immunosuppressive drugs, hepatoprotectors, extracorporeal therapy methods.
99. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (steatosis and steatohepatitis). Differential diagnosis with alcoholic liver disease.
100. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment of metabolic liver diseases.
101. Functional hyperbilirubinemias (Gilbert's, Dubin-Johnson, Rotor syndromes): clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.
102. Liver cirrhosis: definition, epidemiology, etiology and pathogenesis, classification, severity classes. Clinical manifestations of viral, alcoholic, and primary biliary cirrhosis. Diagnosis of liver cirrhosis.
103. Complications of liver cirrhosis: bleeding from esophageal and gastric varices, ascites, hepatic encephalopathy.
104. Complications of liver cirrhosis: hepatorenal syndrome, portal hypertensive gastropathy and colopathy, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis, hepatopulmonary syndrome.
105. Differential diagnosis of liver cirrhosis, chronic hepatitis, and hepatocellular carcinoma. Tumor markers.
106. Treatment of liver cirrhosis: general measures, pharmacotherapy and its specifics in various forms of liver cirrhosis. Indications for liver transplantation. Prognosis in liver cirrhosis. Prevention of liver cirrhosis.
107. Primary biliary cirrhosis of the liver: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment.
108. Hereditary liver diseases (hemochromatosis, Wilson's disease): etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, prognosis.
109. Irritable bowel syndrome: features of clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment.
110. Enteropathies: features of clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment of gluten enteropathy, disaccharidase deficiency enteropathies, gastrointestinal lesions in immunodeficiency conditions. Main clinical and laboratory syndromes. Diagnostic search algorithm. Treatment strategy.
111. Diagnosis and treatment of pseudomembranous colitis, diverticular and ischemic bowel disease, medical rehabilitation, prognosis.
112. Ulcerative colitis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, variants of course, diagnostic criteria, complications, differential diagnosis, treatment (pharmacological, surgical), prevention, medical rehabilitation, prognosis.
113. Crohn's disease: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, variants of course, diagnostic criteria, complications, differential diagnosis, treatment (pharmacological, surgical), prevention, medical rehabilitation, prognosis.
114. Irritable bowel syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention, prognosis.
115. Functional biliary disorders: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, frequency of detection, classification, diagnostic methods, diagnostic criteria, clinical manifestations, therapeutic tactics, prevention, prognosis.
116. Chronic pancreatitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, diagnostic methods, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prevention, prognosis.
117. Acquired heart defects. Main causes and frequency of structural and functional disorders of the heart valve apparatus. Clinical symptoms.
118. Aortic valve defects. Diagnostic and differential diagnostic methods. Therapeutic tactics.
119. Mitral valve defects. Diagnostic and differential diagnostic methods. Therapeutic tactics.
120. Tricuspid valve and pulmonary artery valve defects. Diagnostic and differential diagnostic methods. Therapeutic tactics.
121. Pulmonary artery valve defects. Diagnostic and differential diagnostic methods. Therapeutic tactics.
122. Prevention of infective endocarditis and thromboembolism.
123. Relative insufficiency of heart valves, causes, and therapeutic tactics.
124. Prolapse of mitral valve leaflets: causes, classification, therapeutic tactics.