

ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR MIDTERM ASSESSMENT**Hospital Therapy, Endocrinology**

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Specialty	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Internal diseases
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

TYPICAL TASKS FOR THE CONTROL WORK (9 th term)**Topic 1: Emphysema. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Pulmonary heart****1.1. Oral quiz**

1. Pulmonary heart. The concept of pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary heart. Blood pressure indicators in the pulmonary circulation. The severity of pulmonary hypertension. Classification. Hypertension in the pulmonary circulation, pathogenesis in pulmonary diseases. Pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. Euler-Liljetrand's reflex.

2. Pulmonary hypertension clinic, diagnosis. Etiology of acute, subacute and chronic pulmonary heart. Clinical picture. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Principles of treatment of patients with pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary heart: treatment of the underlying disease, restoration of impaired lung ventilation, reduction of pulmonary hypertension, elimination of right ventricular failure. Primary and secondary prevention

1.2 Sample of Case-study

Sample 1. Man, 48 years old, welder. Complaints are shortness of breath, aggravated by physical exertion, cough with mucus-purulent sputum, palpitations, edema of the lower limbs, sweating, weakness, an increase in body temperature to 37.5 ° C.

From the anamnesis of the disease. For the last 5 years he has noted a persistent cough with scant mucous sputum, episodes of fever in spring and winter, with an increase in the discharge of mucus-purulent sputum. During periods of exacerbation treatment with antibacterial and expectorant drugs has showed good effect. For the last 3 years he has noted an increase in shortness of breath, during the last six months - constant swelling of the limbs which increased in the evening, he received cardiac glycosides, diuretics. The present deterioration of the condition has happened within 2 weeks, when the cough increased, the discharge of mucopurulent sputum increased, weakness increased, shortness of breath when moving increased, body T increased to 37.5 ° C. Under the emergency indications he has been admitted to a hospital.

From the history of life: The patient has suffered pneumonia twice for 2 years. Work experience as a welder is for 7 years. He has been smoking 1 pack of cigarettes per day 20 years.

Fact-based. The state of moderate severity. Conscious, adequate, active. Of increased nutrition. BMI of 30.5 kg / m². The skin is clean, of high humidity. Cyanotic blush cheeks, acrocyanosis, swelling of the legs, feet. Peripheral lymph nodes are not palpated. Thorax is emphysematous. respiratory rate 24 per minute, SaO₂ 90%. The lower boundaries of the lungs are lowered, the mobility of the pulmonary rim is limited, percussion over the lungs has a boxed

sound. The breathing is weakened, the exhalation is extended, dry treble and bass rales are heard over the entire surface of the lungs. The boundaries of deep cardiac dullness are not defined. Muffled heart sounds, regular rhythm, accent of II tone above the pulmonary artery, HR 120 per minute, BP 120/90 mm Hg. Art. The size of the liver Kurlov 12; 10; 8 cm. The spleen is not palpable. Symptom tapping is negative on both sides. Urination is unaltered.

Laboratory and instrumental studies:

FBT (Full Blood Test): Hb - 170 g / l; red blood cells - 6×10^9 / l; leukocytes - 12.8 × 10⁹ / l; leukocyte formula: eosinophils - 0%, neutrophils p / 6 - 6%, neutrophils with a / i - 89%, lymphocytes - 4%, monocytes - 8%; platelets - 288 × 10⁹ / l; ESR - 2 mm / h; hematocrit - 58%.

Biochemical blood test: total protein - 70 g / l; total bilirubin - 15 μmol / l; ALT - 20 U / l; AST - 30 U / l; C-reactive protein ++.

X-ray of the chest: emphysematous lungs, enhanced interstitial and vascular pattern of the basal divisions. The heart shadow is expanded; the arc of a pulmonary artery goes out.

ECG: Sinus tachycardia heart rate 109 per minute, the electrical axis of the heart is rejected to the right. Signs of hypertrophy and overload of the right heart. "S" -type ECG.

Spirography: VC - 80% of the due; Tiffno index - 53% of the due; FEV1 - 58% of the due.

Blood gas composition: pCO₂ - 51 mm Hg. st; pO₂ - 60 mm Hg v .; Hb oxygen saturation - 70%; pH - 7.35.

Task

1. Describe the main clinical syndromes.
2. Formulation of the clinical diagnosis
3. Plan for additional laboratory and instrumental examination methods.
4. Make a differential diagnosis.
5. Make a treatment plan

Topic 2: Myocarditis. Pericarditis

2.1. Patient's clinical case study

Clinical analysis of the patient includes:

- analysis of patient complaints,
- survey data, fact-based research,
- the identification of syndromes,
- the interpretation of special studies,
- differential diagnostics, clinical (preliminary) diagnosis,
- treatment plan.

2.2. Analyze the ECG according to the plan:

- I. Analysis of heart rate.
- II. Analysis of the heart rhythm source
- III. Analysis of the ventricular complex ORST
- IV. ECG conclusion.

Topic 7. Diabetes mellitus: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis

7.1. Sample tests (with keys)

1. Specify the minimum value of the blood plasma glucose level at any time of the day at which the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus is beyond doubt:

- A. Less than 5.6 mmol / L

- B. 6.1 mmol / L
- C. 9.7 mmol / L
- D. 11.1 mmol / l
- E. 15 mmol / l

2. The glucose level of the whole venous blood two hours after the oral glucose tolerance test in diabetes mellitus will be?

- A. 10.1 mmol / l or more
- B. 11.1 mmol / l or more
- C. 8.9 mmol / l or more
- D. 6.7-10 mmol / l and more
- E. 5.6-6.7 mmol / L

3. Insulitis is a morphological manifestation of diabetes mellitus:

- A. 2 types
- B. Type 1
- C. gestational diabetes mellitus
- D. secondary diabetes mellitus due to the syndrome of hypercortisolism
- E. genetic forms of diabetes (MODY, etc.)

4. The average daily insulin requirement in adults in the first year of type 1 diabetes is usually:

- A. 0.1 U per kilogram of actual weight
- B. 0.1 U per kilogram of "ideal" weight
- C. 0.3-0.5 U per kilogram of "ideal" weight
- D. 0.7-1 U per kilogram of "ideal" weight
- E. 0.7-1 U per kilogram of actual weight

5. Drugs that block the action of α -glucosidases include:

- A. Acarboza
- B. Glickvidon
- C. Glipizides
- D. Gliclazide
- G. Glimeperide

Keys: 1 – D, 2 – E, 3 – E, 4 – C, 5 - A

7.2. Practical skills

- 1. Perform palpation of the thyroid gland
- 2. Interview the patient
- 3. Explain the principles of nutrition to a patient with endocrinological diseases.

MIDTERM ASSESSMENT (CREDIT) 10th term

List of theoretical points for oral quiz:

- 1. Systemic lupus erythematosus.
- 2. Systemic scleroderma.
- 3. Dermatomyositis.
- 4. Rheumatoid arthritis.
- 5. Myocarditis.
- 6. Exudative pericarditis.
- 7. Adhesive (constrictive) pericarditis.
- 8. Myocardial dystrophy.

9. Extrasystole.
9. Paroxysmal tachycardia.
10. Atrial and ventricular fibrillation.
11. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy.
12. Restrictive cardiomyopathy.
13. Dilated cardiomyopathy.
14. Symptomatic arterial hypertension of renal origin.
15. Secondary arterial hypertension of the endocrine genesis.

MIDTERM ASSESSMENT (EXAM) 12 TERMS.

List of theoretical points for oral quiz:

1. Coarctation of the aorta. Epidemiology. Hemodynamic changes. Clinical manifestations. Course. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Complications. Principles of therapy. Indications for surgical treatment.
2. Congenital defects of the atrial and interventricular septum. Kinds. Features of intra-atrial hemodynamic disorders. Clinical manifestations depending on the defect and the stage of the disease. Treatment. Indications for surgical intervention.
3. Myocarditis. Epidemiology. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Flow options. Instrumental and laboratory diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Forecast. Complications. Principles of therapy.
4. Exudative pericarditis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Options of the course of the disease. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment taking into account the etiological factor. Indications for pericardial puncture.
5. TELA. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Options of the course of the disease. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment based on risk stratification .
6. Adhesive (constrictive) pericarditis. Etiology. The mechanism of development and features of circulatory disorders. Clinic. Diagnosis. Treatment. Indications for surgical treatment. Forecast.
7. Myocardiodystrophy. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The main clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
8. Extrasystole. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. ECG diagnostics. Treatment and prevention of extrasystoles.
9. Paroxysmal tachycardia. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. The clinical picture of an attack of paroxysmal tachycardia. ECG diagnostics. Emergency therapy. Indications for electro-pulse therapy. Forecast. Prevention.
10. Atrial and ventricular fibrillation. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. ECG diagnostics. Therapy depending on the form. Indications for electro-pulse therapy. Complications. Prevention of complications. Forecast.
11. Conduction disturbances. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. ECG diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Forecast.
12. Sinus node weakness syndrome. Etiology. Clinical manifestations. Principles of diagnosis and therapy. Indications for implantation of an artificial pacemaker.
13. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. The contribution of genetic factors. Pathogenesis of intracardiac hemodynamic disorders. The main clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Options of the course of the disease. Forecast. Medical and surgical treatment.
14. Restrictive cardiomyopathy. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. The main clinical manifestations. Principles of diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Course and complications. Principles of conservative and surgical treatment.

- 15 Dilated cardiomyopathy. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. The main clinical manifestations. Principles of diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Course and complications. Principles of conservative and surgical treatment.
16. Hypertension. Classification. Etiology. The pathogenesis of increased blood pressure. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
17. Etiology. The pathogenesis of high blood pressure. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
18. Secondary arterial hypertension of endocrine origin. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of treatment.
19. Coronary heart disease.. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical forms. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
20. Acute coronary syndrome. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
21. Angina pectoris. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
22. Myocardial infarction. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
23. Heart failure. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
24. Acute rheumatic fever. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
25. Infectious endocarditis. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
26. Atherosclerosis. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
27. Systemic lupus erythematosus. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Laboratory changes. The course of the disease. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. The value of anti-cytokine therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.
28. Systemic scleroderma. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Laboratory changes. The course of the disease. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. The value of anti-cytokine therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.
29. Dermatomyositis. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Laboratory changes. The course of the disease. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. The value of anti-cytokine therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.
30. Rheumatoid arthritis. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Course. Treatment. Forecast. Indications for surgical treatment.
31. Ankylosing spondylitis (Bekhterev's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Prevention.

32. Osteoarthritis. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast. Prevention.
33. Gout. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of emergency and planned therapy.
34. Reactive arthritis (Reiter's syndrome). Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.
35. Giant cell arteritis (Horton's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. The main clinical syndromes. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Forecast.
36. Nonspecific aortoarteritis (Takayasu's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. The main clinical syndromes. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Forecast.
37. Nodular periarthritis. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Clinical variants. Diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
38. Wegener's granulomatosis. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Options of the course of the disease. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
39. Goodpasture's syndrome. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Options of the course of the disease. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
40. Schenlein-Henoch hemorrhagic vasculitis. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical variants. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Complications. Current and outcome.
41. Obliterating thrombangitis (Vinivarter-Burger disease). Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Diagnosis criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment.
42. Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical syndromes. Differential diagnosis. Principles of diagnostics and therapy.
43. Irritable bowel syndrome. Epidemiology. Etiology, pathogenesis. Diagnosis criteria. The clinical picture. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.
44. Functional disorders of the motor and secretory functions of the stomach. Etiology, pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Course. Principles of diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
45. Crohn's disease. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Intestinal and extra-intestinal manifestations. Options of the course of the disease. Complications. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Forecast.
46. Ulcerative colitis. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Intestinal and extra-intestinal manifestations. Options of the course of the disease. Complications. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Forecast.
47. Chronic gastritis, gastroduodenitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention
48. Peptic ulcer disease and symptomatic ulcers. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
49. GERD, hernias of the esophageal orifice of the diaphragm. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.

50. Cholelithiasis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
51. Chronic cholecystitis/cholangitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
52. Chronic pancreatitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
53. Chronic hepatitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
54. Cirrhosis of the liver. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
55. Chronic pyelonephritis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast. Prevention.
56. Glomerulonephritis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast. Prevention.
57. Tubulointerstitial nephritis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast. Prevention.
58. Nephrotic syndrome. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.
59. Amyloidosis of the kidneys. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture depends on the type of amyloidosis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Treatment. Outcomes. Forecast.
60. Acute renal failure. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Stages. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Indications for extracorporeal methods of treatment. Outcomes. Forecast.
61. Chronic renal failure. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The main clinical syndromes. Classification. The concept of CKD. Principles of therapy. Indications for hemodialysis and kidney transplantation.
62. Iron deficiency anemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The main clinical syndromes. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Prevention.
63. B12 - (folic) - deficient anemia. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. The main clinical syndromes. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.
64. Congenital hemolytic anemia. Mechanisms of hemolysis. Classification. Clinical and laboratory signs of membranopathies, enzymopathies and hemoglobinopathies. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast.
65. Acquired hemolytic anemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. The most important symptoms of intracellular and intravascular hemolysis. Laboratory diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications and their prevention. Forecast. Indications for surgical treatment.
66. Aplastic anemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The main clinical signs. Laboratory changes. Diagnosis criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment depends on the severity of the disease. Indications for bone marrow transplantation. Forecast.
67. Agranulocytosis. Definition. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinic of immune agranulocytosis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Treatment. Complications. Prevention.
68. Thrombocytopenia. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Indications for splenectomy.

69. Willebrand's disease. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical variants. Principles of diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Planned and emergency therapy. Prevention. Forecast.
70. Hemophilia. Etiology. The place of the hereditary factor in the development of the disease. The pathogenesis of bleeding. Clinical manifestations. Principles of diagnosis. Differential diagnostics. Forecast. Treatment and prevention of bleeding.
71. Chronic myeloid leukemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Complications. Indications for bone marrow and peripheral stem cell transplantation. Forecast.
72. True polycythemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. The main clinical syndromes. Diagnosis criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics with symptomatic erythrocytosis. The course and outcomes of the disease. Treatment. Forecast.
73. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.
74. Multiple myeloma. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classifications. Clinical syndromes. Diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast.
75. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The main clinical syndromes. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Course and complications. The principles of therapy, its stages. Complications of cytostatic therapy and their correction. Prognosis and survival rate. Indications for bone marrow transplantation.
76. Acute non-lymphoblastic leukemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The main clinical syndromes. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Course and complications. The principles of therapy, its stages. Complications of cytostatic therapy and their correction. Prognosis and survival rate. Indications for bone marrow transplantation.
77. Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical variants. The clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Course and outcomes. Treatment. Forecast.
78. Pneumonia. Definition. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.
79. Bronchial asthma. Definition. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.
80. Emphysema of the lungs. Definition. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.
81. Interstitial lung diseases. Definition. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.
82. Respiratory failure. Definition. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. The principles are those
- 3Emphysema of the lungs. The concept of COPD. Epidemiology. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Principles of diagnosis. Treatment.
84. Pulmonary heart. It's sharp. Subacute. Chronic. Definition. Classification. Etiology. The pathogenetic significance of pulmonary hypertension. The pathogenesis of hemodynamic changes. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.