EXAMINING QUESTIONS

FOR 6th YEAR STUDENTS

Internal Medicine

**RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

1. Community-acquired pneumonia: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and empiric treatment. The characteristics of the principal groups of antibiotics used in the treatment of pneumonia.
2. Nosocomial pneumonia: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, and prophylaxis. The characteristics of the principal groups of antibiotics used in the treatment of pneumonia.
3. Pneumonia in immunocompromised patients: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and treatment.
4. Lobar pneumonia: definition, pathomorphological stages, clinical and paraclinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, and prophylaxis.
5. Bronchopneumonia: definition, clinical and paraclinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, and treatment.
6. Acute bronchitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, and prophylaxis.
7. Chronic bronchitis: definition, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, and prophylaxis.
8. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, and prophylaxis.
9. Pulmonary emphysema: definition, etiology, classification, pathopyhsiology, clinical picture, diagnostic investigations, complications, treatment, and prophylaxis.
10. Bronchial asthma: definition, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, evolution, treatment, steps of treatment, and prophylaxis.
11. Non-allergic asthma (endogenous): etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, and treatment.
12. Status asthmaticus: definition, causes, clinical manifestations, evolution, treatment, and prophylaxis.
13. Bronchoobstructive syndrome: classification, clinical picture, evolution, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, and prophylaxis.
14. Bronchiectasis: defintion, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and paraclincal manifestations, differential diagnosis, evolution, treatment, and prophylaxis.
15. Pulmonary abscess: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, particular clinical picture, paraclinical examination, differential diagnosis, complications, evolution, treatment, and prophylaxis.
16. The syndrome of pleural effusion. Transsudate: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis, treatment, and prophylaxis. Exsudate: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis, treatment, and prophylaxis.
17. Pleurisy: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Non-tuberculous forms of pleurisy (parapneumonic, from pulmonary thromboembolism, from neoplasms, in collagen tissue disorders and pleural empyema): clinical manifestations, evolution, diagnosis, and treatment.
18. Pneumothorax: classification. Spontaneous pneumothorax (primary and secondary): etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis.
19. Primary and metastatic lung cancer: etiopathogenesis. Primary lung cancer: histological classification, clinical picture (respiratory manifestations, metastatic manifestations, paraneoplastic manifestations), paraclinical examination; radiological presentation of bronchial cancer. TNM classification and stages. Differential diagnosis.
20. Primary lung cancer: histological classification, clinical and metastatic manifestations according to the histological type, treatment of non-small cell lung cancer and anaplastic cancer and prophylaxis.
21. Secondary lung cancer (metastatic): incidence, morphological forms (multiple pulmonary metastasis, solitary pulmonary nodule, cancerous lymphangitis, metastasis in bronchi), differential diagnosis and treatment.
22. Pulmonary thromboembolism: definition, incidence, risk factors, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, basic clinical syndromes (massive pulmonary embolism, submassive, pulmonary infarction, chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension) evolution, diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis.
23. Pulmonary hypertension (secondary pulmonary hypertension): pathogenesis, morpholgy, clincal picture, paraclincal investigations and treatment.
24. Pulmonary hypertension: definiton, etiology. Primary pulmonary hypetension: etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, paraclinical investigations, differential diagnosis, complications and treatment.
25. Chronic core pulmonale: definiton, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, paraclinical investigations, differential diagnosis, complications and treatment.
26. Chronic respiratory failure: definition. Hypoxemia, effects of hypoxemia, acute hypoxemia, chronic hypoxemia, clinical evaluation of oxygenation. Hypercapnia, effects of hypercapnia. Causes of respiratory failure, clinical manifestations, laboratory analysis, complications and treatment.
27. Extrinsic allergic alveolitis: definiton, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, evolution, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis.
28. Interstitial pulmonary disease: definition, etiopathogenesis, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, clinical picture, analysis and investigations (blood, biochemistry, serology, ventilatory tests, CT, bronchoalveolar lavage, lung bopsy), evolution and treatment.
29. Idiopathic fibrosing alveolitis: definition, epidemiology, pathomorphology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, investigations (ventilatory, radiological, CT, bronchoscopy, lung biopsy), differential diagnosis and treatment.
30. Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) in adults: definition, etiology, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis and treatment.
31. The mediastinal syndrome: definition, clinical manifestations and paraclinical examination. Mediastinal masses located in the anterior mediastinum (thymus affection, germinal cell tumors, mesenchymal tumors, endothoracic goiter), middle mediastinum (mediastinal cysts), posterior mediastinum (neurogen tumors) and without a certain mediastinal location (lymphoma, vascular lesions, diaphragmatic hernia), diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment. Mediastinitis: dignosis, differnetial diagnosis and treatment.
32. Respiratory system involvement in connective tissue disease and vasculitis: clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis.
33. Drug allergy: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, control tests, treatment and prophylaxis.
34. Urticaria: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis.
35. Polinosis. etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, treatment, and prophylaxis.
36. Anaphylactic shock: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prophylaxis.
37. Quincke edema. etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prophylaxis.
38. Serum sickness: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis.
39. Infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis: etiopathogenesis, clinicoradiological forms (lobular infiltrate, round infiltrate (Assmann), subclavicular nebulous infiltrate (Redeker-Dufourt), tuberculous interlobar pleuresy, tuberculous lobitis (Nelson), tuberculum, caseous pneumonia), differential diagnosis with nonspecific pneumonia and treatment. The organization and activity of the internist in detecting TB in adults. The groups of risk.
40. Primary tuberculosis: etiopathogenesis, classification. Positive diagnosis in children and adults, differential diagnosis, epidemiological significance. Disseminated hematogenous pulmonary TB (acute, subacute and chronic miliary TB): pathogenesis, clinical, paraclinical manifestations and treatment.
41. The methods of detecting tuberculosis. Bacterioscopy, importance. Clinical conditions that mimic TB. Urgent conditions in TB: diagnosis, medical assistance. Specific, sanitary and social prophylaxis in TB. Epidemiologic focci of tuberculosis and measures of their eradication.
42. The treatment of tuberculosis. DOTS: definition of tuberculosis cases (according to localization, severity, the contagious degree, antibacterial treatment), therapeutic groups, the schemes of standard treatment in different groups. Anti-TB drugs: mechanism of action, indications and side effects.
43. The epidemiology of tuberculosis. Tuberculous pleurisy: clinical and laboratory particularities, differential diagnosis.
44. The classification of tuberculosis. Fibrocavitary tuberculosis: definition, pathogenesis, clinical and paraclinical pecularities, differential diagnosis, epidemiological importnace. Tuberculous meningitis: clinical and laboratory peculiarities, differential diagnosis.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

1. Mitral regurgitation: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, indication for surgical intervention.
2. Mitral stenosis etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, indication for surgical intervention
3. Aortic stenosis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, indication for surgical intervention.
4. Aortic regurgitation: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, indication for surgical intervention
5. Tricuspid valve disease: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, indication for surgical intervention. Prosthetic valves types. Patient’s follow-up with prosthetic valves
6. Congenital cardiopathies: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, evolution, treatment, indication for surgical intervention.
7. Myocarditis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
8. Endocarditis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, investigation, treatment, primary prevention,
9. Atherosclerosis: etiopathogenesis, risk factors and prophylaxis (primary and secondary). Anatomical structure of atherosclerotic lesion, clinical features of different localization of atherosclerotic lesion in: brain, coronaries, renal, peripheral. Cardiovascular risk assessment. Invasive methods of diagnostic and treatment of atherosclerotic disorders: cardiac, brain, peripheral.
10. Dyslipidemia: etiopathogenesis, clinical features, treatment.
11. Classification of cardiac arrhythmias. Sinus rhythm disorders. Sinus tachycardia. Sinus bradycardia. Sinus arrhythmia.
12. Premature complexes: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features and ECG, treatment. Cardiac arrhythmias: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment
13. Atrial fibrillation and flutter: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment
14. Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment
15. Paroxysmal ventricular tachycardia: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment
16. Heart block: Pharmaceutical treatment and cardiac pacing. Types of pacing.
17. Primary hypertension: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, risk grade appreciation, clinical features, course, „target organ” damage, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, obligatory investigation, treatment, prevention.
18. Hypertension in special situations. Hypertension in the elderly, in young people, in diabetes mellitus,in pregnant woman.Treatment.
19. Secondary hypertension: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical exam scheme at different steps of examination, differential diagnosis, investigation.
20. Renal hypertension: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, differential diagnosis, treatment.
21. Endocrine hypertension: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, differential diagnosis, treatment.
22. Hemodynamic arterial hypertension: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, differential diagnosis, treatment.
23. Ischemic heart disease: definition, etiology, classification, Risk factors and prevention in ischemic heart disease. Risk stratification.
24. Angina pectoris: definition, etiology, classification, pathophysiology, clinical and paraclinical diagnosis, pharmacological treatment, surgical treatment.
25. Unstable angina: definition, etiology, classification, pathophysiology, clinical and paraclinical diagnosis, pharmacological treatment, surgical treatment.
26. Acute coronary syndrome. Unstable angina and MI without ST segment elevation. Treatment (general measures, medication, interventional and surgical). Recovering unstable angina.
27. Acute myocardial infarction with ST-segment elevation. Diagnosis (clinical, ECG, assessment of serum biomarkers and other biological samples, imaging).
28. Atypical clinical variants in acute myocardial infarction: diagnostic, clinical manifestations. Early and late rehabilitation of patient with acute myocardial infarction.
29. Paraclinical investigations in acute myocardial infarction: ECG, laboratory findings, radionuclide imaging, ECHO cardiogram, thoracic radioscopy, invasive exploration.
30. Early and late complications of acute myocardial infarction: diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
31. Cardiogenic shock in acute myocardial infarction: classification, clinical features, differential diagnosis, treatment principles.
32. Pulmonary edema: definition (cardiogenic pulmonary edema, Acute Distress Respiratory Syndrome), physiopathology. Cardiogenic pulmonary edema: definition etiology, clinical features, clinical and paraclinical diagnosis, treatment.
33. Acute heart failure (right ventricular failure): etiology, clinical features, treatment.
34. Congestive Heart Failure: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, obligatory investigations, treatment, rehabilitation. Congestive Heart Failure: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, obligatory investigations, treatment, rehabilitation.
35. Pericarditis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, course, complications, treatment.
36. Idiopathic cardiomyopathies: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
37. Secondary cardiomyopathies: classification, clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.

**DIGESTIVE SYSTEM**

1. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and esophagitis: etiology. Esophageal varices, achalasia. Esophageal tumors: histological classification, clinical manifestation, metastasis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
2. Chronic gastritis: definition, etiologic factors, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, classification, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
3. Gastric dyspepsia: definition, etiologic, pathogenesis, classification, diagnosis, differential diagnosis.
4. Gastric and duodenal ulcer: definition, etiologic factors, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, evolution, complications, treatment.
5. Irritable bowel syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment.
6. Gastric cancer: etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, clinical manifestation, differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
7. Gastric postoperative complications: definition, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, treatment, prophylaxis.
8. Malabsorbtion syndrome: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
9. Crohn’s disease: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
10. Ulcerative colitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
11. Colorectal cancer: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
12. Chronic pancreatitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
13. Pancreatic cancer: clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
14. Chronic cholecystitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
15. Biliary tract dyskinesia: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
16. Cholelithiasis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
17. Viral chronic hepatitis B and D: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis.
18. Viral chronic hepatitis C: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis.
19. Autoimmune chronic hepatitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis.
20. Alcoholic liver disease: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
21. Chronic hepatitis: principles of treatment and prophylaxis.
22. Primary biliary cirrhosis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
23. Liver cirrhosis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, main syndromes.
24. Liver cirrhosis: evolution, complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment (diet, pharmacologic, surgery), prophylaxis.
25. Portal hypertension: definition, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis.
26. Liver steatosis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
27. Liver cancer: clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
28. Acute and chronic liver failure: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, treatment.
29. False acute abdomen: differential diagnosis.
30. Superior digestive bleeding: differential diagnosis, treatment.
31. Inferior digestive bleeding: differential diagnosis, treatment.

**Pathology of kidney and urinary system**

1. Nephrotic syndrome: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical variants, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis.
2. Nephritic syndrome: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical variants, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis.
3. Acute glomerulonephritis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, morphological forms, clinical types, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, differential diagnosis between acute and chronic glomerulonephritis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis.
4. Subacute glomerulonephritis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, morphological forms, clinical types, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, differential diagnosis between subacute and chronic glomerulonephritis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis
5. Chronic glomerulonephritis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, morphological forms, clinical types, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, differential diagnosis between acute and chronic glomerulonephritis, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis.
6. Acute pyelonephritis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory manifestations, differential diagnosis with acute glomerulonephritis, principles of treatment, prophylaxis.
7. Chronic pyelonephritis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory manifestations, differential diagnosis with chronic glomerulonephritis, principles of treatment, prophylaxis.
8. Tubulointerstitial nephritis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory manifestations, differential diagnosis wint chronic pyelonephritis, principles of treatment, prophylaxis.
9. Acute renal failure: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory manifestations, diagnosis, evolution, treatment.
10. Chronic renal failure: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical and laboratory manifestations, principles of treatment, indications for hemodialysis.

**Rheumatic diseases**

1. Acute rheumatic fever: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment, primary and secondary prevention.
2. Systemic lupus erythematosus: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, SLEDAI index, complications, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis.
3. Rheumatoid arthritis: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, DAS 28, complications, principles of treatment.
4. Osteoarthritis: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria for knee and hip osteoarthritis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, prevention, prognosis.
5. Seronegative spondyloarthritis: classification, clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria.
6. Reactive arthritis: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, prophylaxis.
7. Psoriatic arthritis: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, prophylaxis.
8. Gout: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, prophylaxis.
9. Osteoporosis: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment, prophylaxis.
10. Wegener's granulomatosis: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
11. Eosinophilic granulomatosis with poliangyitis (Churg-Strauss): definition, etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
12. Vasculitis with IgA deposits (hemorrhagic vasculitis): definition, etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
13. Periarteritis nodosa: definition, etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.

Internal Medicine - Clinical Synthesis

1. The differential diagnosis of the pulmonary infiltrate syndrome (definition of the pulmonary infiltrate syndrome, pneumonias, pulmonary abscess, benign and malignant lung tumors, pulmonary tuberculosis, eosinophillic pneumonitis - Löffler syndrome, **pulmonary infarction**).
2. The differential diagnosis of the bronchoobstructive syndrome (definition of the bronchoobstructive syndrome, acute and chronic obstructive bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary emphysema, asthma, local bronchial obstruction).
3. The differential diagnosis of the pleural effusion (transudate: cardiac causes: congestive heart failure; renal causes: nephrotic syndrome, urinary obstruction, acute glomerulonephritis, peritoneal dialysis; hepatic causes: liver cirrhosis, other causes: **pulmonary embolism; exudate: infection: empyema, parapneumonic effusion,** tuberculous, fungal, parasitic, neoplastic; digestive and abdominal: subfrenical, intrahepatic and splenic abscess, pancreatitis; rheumatic diseases: rheumathoid arthritis, lupus erythematosis, systemic sclerodermia)
4. The differential diagnosis of the chest pain (urgent and non-urgent chest pain; cardiovascular: acute coronary syndrome, acute myocardial infarction, unstable angina, dissection of aortic aneurysm, acute pericarditis; non-cardiac: **pulmonary embolism, pneumothorax,** pulmonary pleuritis; **gastrointestinal**: gastro-esophageal reflux disorder, oesophagitis, hiatal hernia, esophageal achalasia, perforated esophagus, pancreatitis, gastric and duodenal ulcer; parietal: costochondritis, myalgia, radiculopathy, early herpes zoster; psychogenic pain).
5. The differential diagnosis of dysphagia. Definition of the dysphagia. The anatomical and functional causes. Acute and chronic dysphagia. Clinical features. Differential diagnosis. The dysphagia in the central nervous system diseases, **ENT** pathology and sideropenia.
6. The differential diagnosis of hepatomegaly. Definition of the hepatomegaly. Classification. The hepatomegaly in hepatic and extrahepatic diseases: neopolasms, congestive heart failure; extrahepatic colesthasis, infectious diseases.
7. The differential diagnosis of the jaundice syndrome. Definition of the jaundice syndrome. Classification. Causes of the hemolytic, parenchymatous and mechanic jaundice. The icteric syndrome in familial diseases: Gilbert, Crigler-Najjar, Dubin-Johnson, Rotor syndromes.
8. The differential diagnosis of the portal hypertension and its complications. Definition of the portal hypertension. Classification. Causes of the prehepatic, intrahepatic and posthepatic portal hypertension. Clinical features. Diagnostic methods. Treatment (pharmacological, endoscopic, surgery.
9. The differential diagnosis of the edema syndrome. Renal, cardiac, membranogenous edema, **disturbances** of **lymphatic** **circulation**.

**Occupational diseases**

1. Diagnosis and management of poisoning with organophosphates insecticide. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.
2. Diagnosis and management of organochlorine insecticide poisoning. Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.
3. Occupational diseases induced by vibration.

Signs and symptoms. Diagnosis. Complications. Treatment. Prevention.

1. Pneumoconiosis. Definition. Types. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Signs and symptoms. Complications. Positive diagnosis. Treatment. Prophylaxis.
2. Poisoning with benzene and its homologues. Etiology. Clinical picture. Positive diagnosis. Treatment. Prophylaxis.

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

1. Diabetes mellitus type I, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical feature, chronic complication, clinical and paraclinical diagnosis. Criteria of compensated diabetes mellitus type I. Insulin regimens in treatment of diabetes mellitus type I: medication, mechanism of action, indication, and method of treatment. Hypoglycaemia treatment.
2. Diabetic ketoacidosis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical feature, differential diagnosis and principle of treatment.
3. Criteria l of diabetes mellitus type II Compensated form. Methods of treatment. Sulphonylurea derivatives group.
4. Diffuse toxic goiter: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical Manifestation, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Treatment of Hyperthyroid crisis.
5. Hypothyroidism: classification, clinical feature, positive diagnosis, treatment.
6. Acromegaly and gigantism: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical feature, positive diagnosis and treatment.
7. Diabetes insipidus: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical feature, positive and differential diagnosis. Treatment.
8. Adrenal Insufficiency and Cushing syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical feature, positive and differential diagnosis, treatment. Chronic Adrenal Insufficiency etiology, pathogenesis, clinical feature, differential diagnosis. Treatment of adrenal crisis.
9. Hypoparathyroidism: pathogenesis, clinical feature, clinical diagnosis and laboratory study and treatment.

**HEMATOLOGY**

1. Iron-deficiency anemia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical feature, main syndromes, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment.
2. Macrocytic anemia (B12 and foliate deficiency): pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis, treatment.
3. Hemolytic anemia. Genetic hemolytic anemia (by defect in red blood cell’s membrane, by enzyme defects in the pentosophosphate cycle, glycolise, glutathione system and adenilic system) and by action of antibodies (hemolytic anemia isoimmune, transimmune, heteroimmune, autoimmune): pathogenesis, clinical feature, laboratory diagnosis, complications, differential diagnosis, and treatment.
4. Acute leukemia: classification, clinical feature, main clinical hematological syndromes, extramedulary involvement, laboratory and morphological diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis, treatment.
5. Chronic leukemia (chronic granulocytic leukemia, chronic lymphocyte leukemia): etiology, pathogenesis, clinical feature, laboratory diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis.
6. Hodgkin lymphoma: etiology, pathogenesis. Morphological classification. Clinical features. Clinical classification. Investigations methods for determination of the process spread grade. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prognosis.
7. Thrombocytopenic purpura. Main etiological factors. Pathogenesis of bleeding. Clinical feature and laboratory diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.

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