

**EXAMINING QUESTIONS
FOR 6th YEAR STUDENTS**

Internal Medicine

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

1. Community-acquired pneumonia: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, morphological features, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and empirical treatment. Features of the main groups of antibiotics used in pneumonia treatment.
2. Hospital-acquired pneumonia: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, and prevention. Features of the main groups of antibiotics used in pneumonia treatment.
3. Pneumonia in immunocompromised patients: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and treatment.
4. Acute bronchitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.
5. Chronic bronchitis: definition, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, and prevention.
6. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD): definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, classification, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.
7. Pulmonary emphysema: definition, etiology, classification, pathophysiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, complications, treatment, and prevention.
8. Bronchial asthma: definition, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical signs, acute severe asthma attack (*status asthmaticus*), asthma in particular cases, treatment.
9. Bronchiectasis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, disease course, treatment, and prevention.
10. Lung abscess: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, disease course, treatment, and prevention.
11. Pleurisy: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

12. Pneumothorax: definition, classification. Spontaneous pneumothorax (primary and secondary): etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
13. Lung cancer: risk factors, classification, clinical signs (respiratory signs, paraneoplastic syndromes), diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
14. Pulmonary hypertension: definition, etiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment.
15. Respiratory failure: definition, classification, clinical signs, diagnosis, complications and treatment.
16. Interstitial lung disease: definition, classification, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, and treatment.
17. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: definition, epidemiology, morphology, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment.
18. Sarcoidosis: definition, epidemiology, morphology, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and treatment.
19. Drug allergy: definition, epidemiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis treatment, and prevention.
20. Urticaria: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical signs, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
21. Angioedema: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical signs, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
22. Allergic rhinitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, complications, treatment, and prevention.
23. Anaphylaxis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
24. 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. Groups of risk.
25. 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 and paraclinical manifestations and treatment.

26. The methods of detecting tuberculosis. Bacterioscopy, importance. Clinical conditions that mimic TB. Emergencies in TB: diagnosis and treatment. Specific, sanitary and social prophylaxis in TB. Epidemiologic foci of tuberculosis and measures of their eradication.
27. 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.
28. The epidemiology of tuberculosis. Tuberculous pleurisy: clinical and laboratory peculiarities, differential diagnosis.
29. The classification of tuberculosis. Fibrocavitary tuberculosis: definition, pathogenesis, clinical and paraclinical peculiarities, differential diagnosis, epidemiological importance. Tuberculous meningitis: clinical and laboratory peculiarities, differential diagnosis.

CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM

1. Mitral regurgitation: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and indications for surgical intervention.
2. Mitral stenosis etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and indications for surgical intervention.
3. Aortic stenosis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and indications for surgical intervention.
4. Aortic regurgitation: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, and indications for surgical intervention.
5. Tricuspid valve disease: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and indications for surgical intervention. Prosthetic valves types. Patient's follow-up with prosthetic valves.
6. Congenital cardiopathies: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, evolution, treatment and indications 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.
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 blocks: 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 according to SCORE.
24. Stable angina pectoris: definition, etiology, classification, pathophysiology, clinical and paraclinical diagnosis, pharmacological treatment and surgical treatment.

25. Unstable angina pectoris: definition, etiology, classification, pathophysiology, clinical and paraclinical diagnosis, pharmacological treatment and surgical treatment.
26. Acute coronary syndrome. Unstable angina and non- ST segment elevation myocardial infarction. Treatment (general measures, medication, interventional and surgical).
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 and invasive exploration.
30. Early and late complications of acute myocardial infarction: diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis.
31. Cardiogenic shock in acute myocardial infarction: classification, clinical features, differential diagnosis and 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 and treatment.
33. Acute heart failure (right ventricular failure): etiology, clinical features and treatment.
34. Congestive chronic heart failure: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, clinical diagnosis, differential diagnosis, obligatory investigations, treatment and rehabilitation.
35. Pericarditis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, course, complications, and 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. Gastro-esophageal reflux disease: definition, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, positive and differential diagnosis, evolution, treatment, complications. Barrett's esophagus: positive diagnosis, evolution, treatment Esophageal cancer: histological classification, clinical manifestation, metastasis, differential diagnosis, treatment.

2. Non-reflux esophagitis. Types, definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnostic tests, positive and differential diagnosis, treatment. Cardiac achalasia: clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
3. Functional disorders of the esophagus: classification, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria, clinical manifestations, alarm signs, positive and differential diagnosis, treatment.
4. Chronic gastritis: definition, classification, etiological factors, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
5. Gastric dyspepsia: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, diagnostic criteria, diagnosis, differential diagnosis.
6. Gastric and duodenal ulcer: definition, etiological factors, pathogenesis, clinical and endoscopic classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, evolution, complications, treatment, prophylaxis.
7. Irritable Bowel Syndrome. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
8. Gastric cancer: etiology, pathogenesis, possibilities of early diagnosis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
9. Stomach complaints. Definition, types, etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
10. Malabsorption syndrome: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis and differential diagnosis, treatment.
11. Chronic diarrhea: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis and differential diagnosis, treatment.
12. Crohn's disease: definition, etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis and differential diagnosis, complications, treatment.
13. Ulcerative colitis: etiological factors, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, differential diagnosis and diagnosis, complications, treatment.
14. Colorectal cancer: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis and diagnosis, treatment.
15. Chronic pancreatitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
16. Pancreatic cancer: clinical picture, differential diagnosis and diagnosis, treatment principles.
17. Chronic cholecystitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Postcolecistectomic syndrome.

18. Functional biliary disorders: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical forms, diagnostic criteria, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
19. Gallbladder stones: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
20. Viral chronic hepatitis B and D virus: definition, pathogenesis, transmission pathways, clinical manifestations of liver and extrahepatic, positive and differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
21. Chronic viral hepatitis C: definition, pathogenesis, transmission pathways, clinical manifestations of liver and extrahepatic, diagnostic methods, differential diagnosis, treatment principles.
22. Autoimmune hepatitis: definition, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment.
23. Alcoholic Liver: epidemiology, definition, clinical forms, risk factors, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, evolution, treatment, prophylaxis.
24. Primal sclerosing colangitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment principles.
25. Primary biliary colangitis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, principles of treatment.
26. Wilson's disease: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical diagnosis, paraclinical exploration, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment principles.
27. Hemochromatosis: definition, etiopathogenesis, classification, clinical diagnosis, paraclinical explorations, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment.
28. Liver cirrhosis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical manifestations, major clinical syndromes.
29. Hepatic cirrhosis: evolution, complications, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, prognostic scores, treatment principles (dietary, pharmacological, surgical), prophylaxis.
30. Portal hypertension: definition, classification, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis.
31. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical forms, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, evolution, principles of treatment, prophylaxis.
32. Hepatic cancer: pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, positive and differential diagnosis, evolution, principles of treatment.

33. Acute and chronic liver failure. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, paraclinical examinations, differential diagnosis, complications, evolution, treatment.
34. False acute abdomen: causes, clinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis.
35. Superior digestive bleeding: causes, clinical and paraclinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, patient approach with superior digestive haemorrhage.
36. Inferior digestive bleeding: causes, clinical and paraclinical manifestations, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, patient approach with inferior digestive haemorrhage.

KIDNEY DISEASES

1. Diagnosis and treatment of acute glomerulonephritis with nephritic syndrome.
2. Diagnosis and treatment of acute glomerulonephritis with nephrotic syndrome and isolated urinary syndrome.
3. Acute glomerulonephritis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, morphological forms, clinical types, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, differential diagnosis between acute and chronic glomerulonephritis.
4. Chronic glomerulonephritis: etiology, pathogenesis, morphological forms, clinical types, diagnosis, treatment according to the morphological form and clinical type.
5. Subacute glomerulonephritis: pathogenesis, clinical and paraclinical manifestations, evolution, treatment, prognosis.
6. Chronic pyelonephritis: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, immune disturbances, clinical and laboratory manifestations, differential diagnosis with glomerulonephritis, principles of treatment, prophylaxis.
7. Secondary nephrotic syndrome: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, principles of treatment.
8. Acute renal failure: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory manifestations, diagnosis, evolution, treatment.
9. Chronic renal failure: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory manifestations, diagnosis, principles of conservative 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: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
3. Systemic scleroderma: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
4. Dermatomyositis/ polymyositis: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, principles of treatment.
5. Rheumatoid arthritis: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment according to the disease course.
6. Osteoarthritis: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of knee osteoarthritis, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
7. Osteoarthritis: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of hip osteoarthritis, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
8. Osteoporosis: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
9. Seronegative spondyloarthritis: classification, clinical manifestations, diagnostic criteria.
10. Psoriatic arthritis: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, differential diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, treatment, prophylaxis.
11. Reactive arthritis: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, differential diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, treatment, prophylaxis.
12. Gout: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
13. Systemic vasculitis: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, principles of treatment.
14. Periarteritis nodosa: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment.
15. IgA vasculitis (Hemorrhagic vasculitis): etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment.

16. Microscopic polyangiitis: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment.
17. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, treatment.
18. Eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis: etiology and pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and instrumental diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis, 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, eosinophilic pneumonitis, pulmonary infarction).
2. The differential diagnosis of the bronchoobstructive syndrome (definition of the bronchoobstructive syndrome, acute obstructive bronchitis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asthma).
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: rheumatoid arthritis, lupus erythematosus, systemic scleroderma)
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: neoplasms, congestive heart failure; extrahepatic colesthesis, 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. Poisoning with benzene and its homologues. Classification, pathogenesis, positive and differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
2. Poisoning with lead. Etiopathogenical peculiarities, classification, positive and differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
3. Poisoning with pesticides and other chemical compounds used in agriculture (containing organochlorine and organophosphates). Etiopathogenesis, positive and differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
4. Occupational diseases induced by vibration. Classification, pathogenesis, positive and differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
5. Pneumoconiosis – silicosis, asbestosis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Signs and symptoms. Complications. Positive diagnosis. Treatment. Prophylaxis.

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

1. Diabetes mellitus type I, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, chronic complications, 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 I 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. Anemias. Definition. Classification of anemias.
2. Iron-deficiency anemias. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, main syndromes. Diagnosis criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
3. Vitamin B12-deficiency anemia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory and differential diagnosis. Treatment.
4. Aplastic anemias. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, laboratory and differential diagnosis. Treatment.
5. Autoimmune hemolytic anemias. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, laboratory and differential diagnosis. Treatment.
6. Acute leukemias. Classification. Clinical picture (main syndromes). Afectările Extramedullary involvement. Laboratory diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
7. Chronic myeloid leukemia. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture, laboratory and differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prognosis.

8. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, laboratory and differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prognosis.
9. Polycythemia vera. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture (main syndromes). Complications. Laboratory diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.
10. Multiple myeloma. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture (main syndromes). Laboratory diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
11. Hodgkin lymphoma. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Staging classification. Diagnosis confirmation modalities. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prognosis.
12. Bleeding disorders. Classification. Common clinical signs. Investigational modalities in bleeding disorders and its clinical interpretation.
13. Hemofilia. Classification. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Complications. Laboratory diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prognosis.
14. Thrombocytopenic purpura. Classification. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture. Laboratory diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.