

Examination questions in surgery (Faculty of Stomatology)

Diseases of the neck

- Traumatic injuries of neck organs: open and blunt, clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment.
- Neck abscess and phlegmon: etiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, complications, treatment.
- Neck tumors: classification, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment.

Diseases of the Breast

- Investigation methods: anamnesis, inspection, palpation, ultrasonography, mammography, biopsy, computer tomography, magnetic resonance tomography, tumor markers.
- Mastitis: etiology, pathology, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
- Benign tumors: adenoma, fibroadenoma, lipoma, papilloma. Clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment.
- Cancer: epidemiology, risk factors, classification (TNM, stages), clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment (surgical, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, hormone therapy), prevention, screening, prognosis.

Abdominal hernia

- Anatomy of the anterior-lateral abdominal wall.
- Classification.
- Etiology, pathology, clinical signs, complications, diagnosis (inspection, palpation, ultrasonography, computer tomography, magnetic resonance tomography), treatment.
- Inguinal, incisional, umbilical, femoral, hernias.

Diseases of Thyroid gland

- Investigation methods: laboratory (T3,T4, TSH in blood, thyroid antibodies), ultrasonography, Fine Needle Aspiration (FNA), CT, MRI, Isotope Scan.
- Classification of thyroid swellings.
- Simple goiter: etiology, clinical presentation, investigations, treatment.
- Thyrotoxicosis: diffuse toxic goitre, toxic nodule goitre. Clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment.
- Neoplasms of the Thyroid gland:
 - Benign tumors
 - Malignant tumors: Types, etiology, classification, clinical signs, treatment, prognosis.

Diseases of Esophagus

- Investigation methods:
 - . X-ray
 - Endoscopy - biopsy;
 - Endoscopic ultrasonography;
 - Computer tomography;
 - Esophageal manometry;
 - PH-metry.
- Achalasia:
 - Epidemiology;
 - Etiology;
 - Pathogenesis;
 - Pathology

- Stages
- Clinical Signs
 - The importance of X-ray examination in disease diagnosis;
 - The importance of esophagofibroscopy in the diagnosis of the disease;
 - The importance of esophagotonokymography in the diagnosis of the disease;
 - Pharmacological samples in disease diagnosis;
 - Principles of treatment:
 - Medical treatment
 - Cardiopneumodilation;
 - Surgical treatment
- Esophageal diverticula
 - Classification
 - Symptoms
 - The role of X-ray examination in disease diagnosis;
 - The importance of esophagofibroscopy in the diagnosis of the disease;
 - Importance of computed tomography in disease diagnosis;
 - Complications;
 - Principles of surgical treatment.
- Cancer of Esophagus
 - Epidemiology;

- Risk factors;

Macroscopic forms of cancer:

- Nodular;
- Ulcerative;
- Infiltrative.
- Lymphogenic metastasis.
- Hematogenous metastasis.
- Local advanced.
- TNM - classification.
- Stages.
- Local symptoms
- General symptoms
- Symptoms depending on tumor location.
- Importance of esophagofibrosocopy in diagnosis.
- The importance of X-ray with contrast in diagnosis.
- Importance of endoscopic ultrasonography in diagnosis.
- Importance of computed tomography in diagnosis.
- Indications and principles of surgical treatment.
- Types and indications of radical surgery.
- Types and indications of palliative surgery.

- Radiation therapy.
- Chemotherapy.
- Prognosis.

Peptic Ulcer Disease

- Investigation methods:
 - Methods of examination of gastric secretion
 - Gastroduodenoscopy, biopsy;
 - X-ray with contrast ;
 - Computed tomography with double contrast;
 - Helicobacter diagnosis methods.
- Four types of ulcer disease (Johnson's classification);
- Pathogenesis of ulcer disease
- Clinical presentation and diagnosis
- Treatment of ulcer disease:
 - Conservative: proton pump inhibitors, H2- blockers, antibioticotherapy.
- Surgical treatment: gastric resection, vagotomy.

Diseases of Large Intestine

- Investigation methods:
 - Colonoscopy
 - X-ray with barium enema;

- CT of abdomen and pelvis;
- MRI;
- PET scan
- Megacolon: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment.
- Nonspecific ulcerative colitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment.
- Polyps: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment.
- Colorectal cancer:
 - Epidemiology
 - Risk-factors;
 - TNM classification;
 - Stages;
 - Clinical presentation
 - Diagnosis
 - Complications
 - Management:
 - Surgery: types of hemicolectomy, sigmoid resection, subtotal colectomy, Hartman's procedure, bypass surgery, colostomy.
 - Chemotherapy.
- Prognosis.

Acute Appendicitis

- Etiology and pathogenesis.

- Pathology
- Clinical presentation
- Diagnosis
- Complications
- Treatment

Diseases of Liver

- Investigation methods:
 - Liver function tests
 - Ultrasonography
 - CT, MRI, PET scan
 - Biopsy
 - Laparoscopy.
- Hydatid disease: etiology, pathogenesis, pathology, clinical signs, diagnosis, complications, treatment.
- Cancer: etiology, classification, pathology, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment.

Diseases of biliary tract

- Investigation methods: liver function tests, ultrasonography, CT, MRCP, ERCP, PTC, endoscopic ultrasonography.
- Gall stone disease: epidemiology, types of stones, etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment.
- Chronic calculous cholecystitis: etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, complications, treatment.

- Acute cholecystitis: etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, complications, treatment.

Peritonitis

- Classification
 - Etiology, pathogenesis.
 - Clinical picture.
 - Diagnosis (laboratory, ultrasonography, computer tomography, laparoscopy)
 - Treatment
 - The role of minimally invasive surgery in the treatment of abdominal abscesses.

Intestinal Obstruction

- Classification
 - Clinical presentation
 - diagnosis
 - Treatment.

Diseases of Pancreas

- Acute pancreatitis: classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis (laboratory, ultrasonography, endoscopic ultrasound, computed tomography), treatment (conservative, minimally invasive surgery, open surgery), prognosis.
- Chronic pancreatitis: classification, etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment (conservative, surgical).
- Cancer: epidemiology, risk factors, classification (TNM, stages), clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.

Arterial diseases

- Investigation methods: invasive and non-invasive.
- Occlusive diseases of lower limb arteries: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment (conservative, minimally invasive surgery, open surgery).

Diseases of Veins

- Investigation methods: invasive and non-invasive.
- Varicose veins disease of lower limbs: etiology, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
- Thrombosis of deep veins of lower limbs: etiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.