Examination Issues

The Bachelor's Program of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation
Internal Disease (V Semester)

1. Definition of Acute Bronchitis;
2. Etiological Factors and main pathogenesis pathways of Acute bronchitis;
3. Symptomatology and Clinical Manifestation of Acute bronchitis;
4. Laboratory and instrumental Methods of investigation for chronic bronchitis;
5. Definition of Chronic Bronchitis;
6. Etiological Factors of Chronic bronchitis;
7. Main pathogenesis pathways of Chronic bronchitis;
8. Definition and Criteria of chronic cough;
9. Symptomatology and Clinical Manifestation of Chronic bronchitis;
10. Complication of chronic bronchitis;
11. Meaning, Definition and prognosis of Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease;
12. Laboratory and instrumental Methods of investigation for chronic Chronic obstructive;
13. Definition of Pneumonia;
14. Etiological Factors and Epidemiological Classification of Pneumonia;
15. Classification of Pneumonia morphological forms and localization and severity;
16. Symptomatology and Clinical Manifestation of Pneumonia;
17. Laboratory and instrumental Methods of investigation for Pneumonia;
18. Lung complications of pneumonia;
19. General Complication of Pneumonia
20. Definition and classification of Bronchial Asthma;
21. Etiological Factors – triggering factors of Bronchial Asthma;
22. Main pathogenesis pathways of Bronchial Asthma;
23. Symptomatology and Clinical Manifestation of Bronchial Asthma;
24. Asthmatic Status: Meaning, definition and complications
25. Laboratory and instrumental Methods of investigation for Bronchial Asthma;
26. Definition of Atherosclerosis;
27. Etiological Factors – risk factors of Atherosclerosis;
28. Main pathogenesis pathways of Atherosclerosis;
29. Meaning and definition of Atherosclerotic Plaque;
30. Types of Lipoproteins and their role in development of atherosclerosis;
31. Clinical variants of manifestation of atherosclerosis;
32. Laboratory and instrumental methods of investigation of atherosclerosis;
33. High blood pressure and definition of Hypertension;
34. Etiological Factors – risk factors of Hypertension and Main pathogenetical pathways of Hypertension;
35. Diagnosis and classification of hypertension, target organ damaging in Hypertension;
36. Emergency conditions in Hypertension – hypertensive crisis and complications of Hypertension;

37. Definition and clinical variants of Ischemic heart diseases;
38. Etiological Factors – risk factors and main pathogenetical pathways of Ischemic heart disease;
39. Definition of Angina;
40. Main pathogenetical pathways in Angina;
41. Clinical Characteristics of Angina;
42. Instrumental Methods of investigation of Angina;
43. Definition of Myocardium Infarction;
44. Stages, periods, morphological disturbances and main pathogenetical pathways in development of Myocardium Infarction;
45. Symptomatology and clinical Manifestation of Myocardium Infarction;
46. Laboratory and instrumental methods of investigation of Myocardium Infarction;
47. Definition of Rheumatic Fever;
48. Etiology and Main Pathogenetical pathways of Rheumatic Fever;
49. Symptomatology and Clinical Manifestation of Rheumatic Fever;
50. Approach to Diagnosis of Rheumatic Fever - major and minor clinical criteria;
51. Laboratory and instrumental methods of investigation of Myocardium Infarction;
52. Definition of Valvular heart Diseases;
53. Etiological factors and Main Pathogenetical pathways of Valvular heart diseases;
54. Hemodynamic disturbances and clinical manifestation of Mitral Stenosis;
55. Hemodynamic disturbances and clinical manifestation of Aortic regurgitation;
56. Definition of Chronic Gastritis;
57. Etiological and Pathogenetical aspects of Chronic Gastritis; Etiological Classification;
58. Clinical manifestation and symptomatology of Chronic Gastritis;
59. Common complications of Chronic Gastritis;
60. Laboratory and Instrumental methods of investigation of chronic gastritis;
61. Definition of Peptic Ulcer Disease;
62. Clinical manifestation and symptomatology of Peptic Ulcer;
63. Common complications of Peptic Ulcer Disease;
64. Laboratory and Instrumental methods of investigation of Peptic Ulcer Disease;
65. Definition of chronic Hepatitis; Chronic Viral Hepatitis C;
66. Etiological and Pathogenetical aspects of Chronic Viral Hepatitis C; Pathways of transmission; Infecting of host cells;
67. Clinical manifestation and symptomatology of Chronic Viral hepatitis C;
68. Laboratory and Instrumental methods of investigation of Chronic Viral hepatitis C;
69. Definition of Liver Cirrhosis;
70. Pathogenetical and morphological Classification of Liver Cirrhosis.
71. Syndrome of Portal Hypertension;
72. Principal pathogenetical pathways and clinical features of Ascitis;
73. Specific visible clinical signs of Liver Cirrhosis;

74. Laboratory diagnostic measures of metabolic disorders and Instrumental methods of investigation of Liver Cirrhosis;
75. Complications of Liver Cirrhosis;
76. Methods of investigation of kidneys and Urinary tract;
77. Flank pain and Colical pain, characteristics, localization, irradiation;
78. Definitions of disuria symptoms - disorders of urine production and excression (micturition);
79. Edema in kidney disease; Nefrotic syndrome;
80. Definitions of Acute and Chronic glomerular nephritis;
81. Etiological and Pathogenetical aspects of Glomerular Nephritis;
82. Clinical manifestation and symptomatology of Glomerular Nephritis;
83. Laboratory and Instrumental (i.e. imaging, or functional) methods of investigation of Glomerular Nephritis;
84. Definition of Pyelonephritis and Urinary Tract disease;
85. Etiological and Pathogenetical aspects of Pyelonephritis and Urinary Tract disease;
86. Clinical manifestation and symptomatology of Urinary Tract disease;
87. Laboratory and Instrumental methods of investigation of Urinary Tract disease;
88. Definition of Diabetes Mellitus (type 1, type 2)
89. Etiological and Pathogenetical aspects of Diabetes Melitus, common risk factors;
90. Clinical manifestation and symptomatology of Diabetes Melitus;
91. Laboratory diagnostic measures in Diabetes Melitus;
92. Glicemic Complications of Diabetes Melitus (ketoacidosis, hyperosmolarity, hypoglycemia);
93. Micro- and macro- vascular complications of diabetes mellitus;