

«APPROVE» :
DonNMU,
First Pro-Rector
Prof. O.M. Talalayenko

“ ”

COURSE SYLLABUS Propedeutics of Internal Medicine

For specialties:

7.110101 « General Medicine»

7.110104 « Pediatrics»

7.110105 « Preventive Medicine» ,

Faculties: Medical # 1, Medical # 2, Medical # 3, International medical

Departments: Propaedeutic and Internal medicine, Propaedeutic Of Internal Diseases

Course Data

Form of Teaching	Year	Term	Hours				
			Credit	Total	Classes at University		Self-Training Activity
					Lectures	Practices	
Full-time	3	5-6	6,5	195	40	110	45

Developed by: Professor G. A. Ignatenko, Associate Professor G. S. Taktashov, Associate Professor R.Sh.Zhytkova

The Syllabus was considered at the Department Staff's session held on “ ” 2011
Minutes #

Head of department Associate Member of AMSc of Ukraine, Professor G. A. Ignatenko

The Syllabus was approved at the Commission Board's session held on «__» _____ 2011
Minutes #

Head of Board of Therapy Professor, DSc, PhD, MD, N.B. Gubergrits

The Syllabus was performed according typical syllabus »Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine «

The Syllabus was approved at the Commission SMC MES Of Ukraine held on «_17_»_03_2006,
Minutes # 2 with addition to syllabus approved CMC at the held on «_15_»_04_2008 and
with changes 2011 year

STRUCTURED SYLLABUS FOR THE COURSE “PROPEDEUTICS OF INTERNAL MEDICINE”

STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE	Hours (Credit Hours)				Year of Study	Type of Progress Checks
	Total Hrs/ Credit Hrs	Classroom Hours for		Self-Training Activity		
		Lecture classes	Practice work			
	195/6,5	40	110	45	3	
Module 1 Topic-based modules- 5	105 hours/ 3,5 credit hours	18	52	35		Regular checks and final module check of practical skills. Analysis of results of instrumental investigations
Module 2 Topic-based modules- 4	90 hours/ 3credit hours	22	58	10		Regular checks and final module check of practical skills. Analysis of results
Including: final check on mastering the material of the two modules	8		4	4		Final module(standardized) check

Objectives of the course

The objective of the course of propaedeutics of internal medicine coincides with the final objectives formulated on the basis of EPP (Educational Professional Programmes) of preparation of specialists and serves as a basis for structuring the course. According to the final objectives, specific goals are formulated for each topic-based module by way of special skills (techniques) and target questions, fulfillment of which helps achieve the final target of the course.

Final objectives of the course of propaedeutics of internal medicine:

- To carry out the procedures of questioning patients and their physical examination; to analyze the results obtained in the course of diseases of internal organs
- To analyze results of the main laboratory and instrumental methods of investigation
To identify leading syndromes and symptoms in the course of internal diseases

Module-Based Syllabus for the Course Modules and Topics	Hours (Credit Hours)			Year of Study	Type of Progress Checks	
	Total Hrs/ Credit Hrs	Classroom Hours for				
		Lecture	Practice work			Self-Training Activity
Altogether:	195/6.5	40	110	45	3	Regular checks in the form of carrying out different tasks-tests of type A, tests with a constructive form of an answer etc.;
Module 1. Main methods of examination of patients with diseases of internal organs. Key objectives of the module: 1. To show one's ability to possess and follow moral deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of a specialist subordination in a hospital. 2. To show one's skills in carrying out the procedures of questioning a patient, physical and instrumental examinations of patients and analysis of their results in the course of internal diseases.	105/3.5	18	52	35	3	
Topic-based modules						
Topic 1 Module. Introduction to the clinical course of internal diseases. Main rules of carrying out the procedures of questioning and examining a patient. <i>Specific goals:</i> - To learn the main principles of examining a patient in accordance with the traditions of the domestic therapeutic school - To master methods and techniques of a proper questioning and examining patients with diseases of internal organs - To interpret correlation between a patient's complaints and give a preliminary estimation of the system damaged To summarize the results of questioning a patient and identify the main syndromes and symptoms on their basis.	14	2	8	4	3	
1.1 Subject: Importance of propaedeutics of internal medicine and its place among clinical disciplines of a therapeutic character. Propaedeutics of internal medicine as an introduction to a clinical practice. History of formation of propedeutics of internal medicine in Ukraine and abroad. Contribution of such famous clinicians as Mudrov M.Y., Zakhariin G.A., Botkin S.P., Ostroumov O.O., Yanovsky T.G., Obraztsov V.P., Kurlov M.G., Gubergrits M.M., Strazhesk M.D., Konchalovsky M.P., Chernorutsky M.V., Lang G.F., Miasnikov O.L., Shklar B.S. to the development of the domestic school of propaedeutics. Main goals and objects of medical and propaedeutical study. Main methods of examinations of patients with internal diseases: physical, instrumental, laboratory. Printsipals of bioethics and bioprotection.						
1.2 Subject: A case history outline. Anamnestic part of a case history. Medical case history: its main parts and rules of drawing it up. Methods and techniques of carrying out the procedure of questioning a patient, its diagnostic significance and structure depending on individual, intellectual and psychological peculiarities of a patient. Main constituent parts of anamnesis (passport data, complaints, disease anamnesis, questioning on organs and systems, life anamnesis). Contribution of Ukrainian and Russian clinical scientists to the development of the professional art of questioning a patient. Curation of a patient for completing an anamnestic part of a case history. Teaching the principles of writing a case history on the example of one of its parts.						

<p>1.3 Subject: General inspection of the patient Technique of the general inspection. Estimation of a patient's state, patient's consciousness, ways of standing and walking, posture of the patient in a bed. Habitus and its types. Skin and mucous membrane inspection (complexion, elasticity of the skin, moisture, temperature, rash, scars, striae), hair, nails. Conditions of the subcutaneous fat, muscular and locomotor system. Palpation of the lymph nodes. Diagnostic value of the changes.</p>						
<p>1.4 Subject: Inspection of the parts of a body Technique and sequence of the head, neck, limbs, trunk, abdomen and chest inspection. Diagnostic value of the changes.</p>						
<p>Topic 2 Module. Physical examination of the respiratory system Specific Goals: - To learn how to enquire and examine patients with pathologies in respiratory organs. - To interpret the received data of the examination for recognition of clinical syndromes of the respiratory system. -</p>	19	4	10	5	3	Regu lar checks in the form of carry ing out different tasks-tests of type A, tests with a constructiv e form of an answer etc.;
<p>2.1 Subject: Main complaints of the patients with respiratory diseases Inspection and palpation of the chest. Technique of the static and dynamic inspection of the chest. Identification of the of topographic lines and physiological points of the chest and their diagnostic value. Physiological and pathological shapes of the chest. Pathological (periodic) respiratory rhythms (Cheyne-Stokes, Kussmaul, Biot, Grocco breathing). Palpation of the chest, determination of the vocal fremitus, its characteristic and estimation.</p>						
<p>2.2 Subject: Percussion is as method of the physical examination of the respiratory system. Percussion: history, physics bases, methods and techniques. Classification of the percussion. Main types of the percussion notes. Topographic lines and physiological points of the chest and their diagnostic value. Aims and technique of the comparative percussion. Reasons of the appearance of dull, hyperresonant,impaired- hyperresonant, bandbox notes over lungs.</p>						
<p>2.3 Subject: Topographic percussion of the lungs Main topographic lines of the chest. Aims and technique of the topographic percussion of the lungs. Determination of the upper level of the pulmonary apices in the front side and back side, width of pulmonary apices, lower borders of the lungs, range of movement of the lower pulmonary borders (diaphragmatic movement), Traube's semilunar space and its diagnostic value.</p>						
<p>2.4 Subject: Auscultation is as method of the physical examination of the respiratory system. Auscultation: history, physics bases, and technique. Sequence of actions on auscultation. Main breath sounds: bronchial and vesicular breath sounds, their quantitative and qualitative changes in a pathology, vocal resonance and its diagnostic value.</p>						
<p>2.5 Subject: Auscultation of the lungs: added breath sounds (rhonchi, moist rales, crepitation and pleural rub) Classification of the added breath sounds (rhonchi, moist rales, crepitation and pleural rub). Origin of the rhonchi, moist rales and their types. Diagnostic value of the consonating or non- consonating moist rales. Reasons of the appearance of the crepitation and pleural rub. Differential diagnostics of the added breath sounds. Added sounds (succussion sound, falling-drop sound, sound of water pipe).</p>						

<p>Topic 3 Module. Physical examination of the cardiovascular system Specific Goals: - To learn how to enquire and examine patients with pathologies in cardiovascular system. - To interpret the received data of the examination for recognition of clinical syndromes of the cardiovascular system - To estimate data of the physical examination, phonocardiogram, phlebography, angiography and make primary conclusion of disorders of cardiovascular system.</p>	30	8	16	6	3	Regu lar checks in the form of carry ing out different tasks-tests of type A, tests with a constructiv e form of an answer etc.;
<p>3.1 Subject: Enquire and inspection of the patients with cardiovascular pathology. Inspection and palpation of the heart region. Diagnostic value of enquiring, inspection and palpation. Sequence and detailed elaboration of the complaints in patients with cardiovascular pathology. Sequence of inspection of the heart region. Diagnostic value of cardiac humpback, pulsation in heart region and neck. Technique of the palpation of the heart region: apex beat (location, area, height, strength, shifting, negative apex beat), epigastric pulsation: its reasons and technique of determination. Pulsation of the abdominal aorta and liver, Plesh sign, pulsation of the ascending aorta, aortic arch, pulmonary artery. Systolic and diastolic thrill (purring cat).</p>						
<p>3.2 Subject: Percussion of the borders of the relative and absolute cardiac dullness and vascular bundle. Technique of determining borders of the relative and absolute cardiac dullness and their changes in the pathology. Elements of the vascular bundle, percussion of the vascular bundle.</p>						
<p>3.3 Subject: Auscultation of the heart. Normal heart sounds, changes in loudness of sounds in normal and pathological conditions. Phonocardiogram. Method and technique of the auscultation of the heart. Main and added listening points. Origin of heart sounds, difference between each other, reasons of decreased or increased heart sounds. Accentuated hear sound.</p>						
<p>3.4 Subject: Reduplication, splitting of the heart sounds and added heart sounds. Reduplication, splitting of the heart sounds, their origin, and characteristic. Added heart sounds – opening snap of mitral stenosis, gallop rhythm (protodiastolic, presystolic, mesodiastolic gallop rhythms)</p>						
<p>3.5 Subject: Heard murmurs. Mechanism of origin. Classification of murmurs. Murmurs of the mitral heart valvular diseases. Origin and classification of heart murmurs (endocardiac and exocardiac murmurs, organic and functional murmurs, systolic and diastolic murmurs ejection murmur and regurgitation murmur). Rules for auscultation of the heart and analysis of the murmurs. Characteristic of murmurs in mitral heart valvular diseases, diagnostic value.</p>						
<p>3.6 Subject: Characteristic of murmurs in aortic and tricuspid valvular heart diseases. Mechanism of the origin. Diagnostic value. Determination of Sirotinin’s and Udintsov’s signs. Traube’s doubled sound and Vinogradov- Duroziez’s murmur over femoral artery: reasons and diagnostic value.</p>						
<p>3.7 Subject: Functional, organic-functional and exocardiac murmurs. Definition of the functional and organic murmurs, difference between each other, diagnostic value. Exocardiac murmurs. Pericardial friction, pleuropericardial friction.</p>						

<p>3.8 Subject: Examination of vessels. Characteristics of arterial and venous pulse, arterial blood pressure. Auscultation of the vessels. Sphygmography. Phlebography.</p> <p>Rules and sequence of determination of the arterial pulse on radial arteries. Determination the main features of the pulse (symmetry, rhythm, rate, pressure, size, character, volume), pulsus deficit, pulsus paradoxus, pulsus dicrotic. Rules of taking arterial blood pressure. Normal value of arterial blood pressure. Venous hum over jugular veins.</p>						
<p>Topic 4 Module. Instrumental diagnostics of the cardiovascular system. Specific Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To demonstrate the technique of recording electrocardiogram (ECG) - To interpret the ECG in the norm and pathology - To determine the main elements of functional disorders of cardiovascular system (automaticity, conductivity, excitation) - To estimate data of the electrocardiogram, phonocardiogram, ECHO, phlebography, angiography and make primary conclusion of disorders of cardiovascular system. 						<p>Regular checks in the form of carrying out different tasks-tests of type A, tests with a constructive form of an answer etc.;</p>
<p>4.1 Subject: Electrocardiogram is instrumental diagnostics of heart functions. Technique of recording and analysis of the electrocardiogram</p> <p>Diagnostic value of electrocardiogram. Pacemakers and conduction system of the heart. Main and added conducting pathways. Technique of recording and analysis of ECG: bipolar, unipolar limb leads, chest leads. The main elements of ECG: waves, intervals and segments in the norm. Analysis of the electrocardiogram.</p>						
<p>4.1 Subject: ECG in hypertrophy of the atria and ventricles, ECG changes in myocardial infarction (location, stage, area), myocarditis, pericarditis</p>						
<p>4.3 Subject: Electrocardiogram in patients with altered automaticity and excitation.</p> <p>Automaticity function of the heart. Classification of arrhythmias associated with altered automaticity (sinus tachycardia, sinus bradycardia, sinus arrhythmia, sick sinus syndrome, sino-atrial, atrioventricular, ventricular rhythm). Premature contractions.</p>						
<p>4.4 Subject: Premature contractions, paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial and ventricular fibrillation, atrial and ventricular flutter.</p> <p>ECG signs of the ventricular premature contractions. Classification of the ventricular premature contractions. Types of the allorhythmias. Definition of the defibrillation .</p>						
<p>4.5 Subject: ECG in patients with abnormalities of conduction. Base of current cardioversion.</p> <p>ECG signs of the sinoatrial block and intraventricular block. Classification and ECG signs of the atrioventricular block. Stokes-Adams attack, its reasons and clicinical signs. Intraventricular block, right and left bundle – branch block. Indication and rules of the recording ECG.</p>						

<p>4.6 Subject: ECG in patients with mixed cardiac arrhythmias. Instrumental diagnostics of the cardiovascular system. Phonocardiogram: diagnostic value, technique of recording Electrocardiogram : diagnostic value, technique of recording. The main parameters of ECHO (volume of chambers, ejection fraction, thickness of interventricular septum and posterior wall of left ventricle. Phlebography, angiography, their diagnostic value.</p>						
<p>Topic 5 Module. Examination of the digestive system Specific Goals: - To learn how to enquire and examine patients with pathologies in digestive system. - To interpret the received data of the examination for recognition of clinical syndromes of the digestive system</p>	12		6	6	3	Regu lar checks in the form of carry ing out different tasks-tests of type A, tests with a constructiv e form of an answer etc.;
<p>5.1 Subject: Enquire and inspection of the patients with digestive pathology. Inspection and superficial palpation . Diagnostic value of enquiring, inspection and palpation. Sequence and detailed elaboration of the complaints in patients with digestive pathology. Sequence of inspection of the abdomen. Topographic lines and topographic areas of the abdomen. Methods of the determination ascites (inspection, percussion, fluctuation.</p>						
<p>5.2 Subject: Deep sliding palpation of intestine and stomach. Projection of parts of intestine on belly surface. Sequence of deep sliding palpation according to Obratsov 's method (character of sigmoid, caecum, ascending and descending colons, transverse colon). Methods of determination of the greater curvature of stomach (splashing sound, stehacoustic palpation,percussion, palpation).</p>						
<p>5.3 Subject: Deep sliding palpation of liver, spleen and kidneys. Determination of liver dimensios according to Obratsov 's method and Kurlov's method. Reasons of enlargement and diminution of liver. Technique of deep palpation of liver. Palpable changes of liver in the pathology. Percussion and palpation of the spleen. Diagnostic value of Pasternatskiy's sign.</p>						
<p>Module 1 Final Test</p>	4		2	2		Final module check of practical skills. Analysis of results of instru mental investiga tions
<p>MODULE 2. SYMPTOMES AND SYNDROMES OF THE INTERNAL DISEASES Module Goals: 1. To master practical skills and analyse the data of main laboratory and instrumental methods of examination 2. To master practical skills and detemine main syndromes and syndromes of pathology.</p>	90 3	22	58	10	3	

Topic Modules:						
Topic 6 Module. Blood disorders, musculoskeletal disorders, endocrine disease, interpretation data of laboratory investigation. Specific Goals: - To learn how to enquire and examine patients with pathologies blood system, musculoskeletal system, endocrine system. - To identify the main syndromes of pathology of the blood system, musculoskeletal system, endocrine system. - To interpret the received data of laboratory investigation for recognition of pathology of blood system and endocrine system - To choose appropriate methods of investigation for certain blood, endocrine, musculoskeletal diseases.	17	6	10	1	3	Regular checks in the form of carrying out different tasks- tests of type A, tests with a constructive form of an answer etc.;
6.1 Subject: The main syndromes and symptoms of anaemias. Clinical study of the blood . Classification of the anaemia. The main laboratory criteria of anaemia. Iron deficiency anaemia: reasons, clinical features, syndromes, investigations, laboratory signs. Vitamin B12 and folate deficiency anaemia: reasons, clinical features, syndromes, investigations, laboratory signs. Congenital and acquired haemolytic anaemia. Analysis and interpretation of clinical study of the blood.						
6.2 Subject: Haemorrhagic syndrome and coagulation component disorders. Syndrome of disseminated intravascular clotting. The main coagulation components. Reasons of haemorrhagic syndrome- thrombocytopenia, coagulopathy, hemorrhagic vasculitis. Haemorrhagic syndrome in haemophilia, thrombocytopenia and hemorrhagic vasculitis. Laboratory investigations of haemorrhagic syndrome. Reasons, pathogenesis, laboratory signs of disseminated intravascular clotting.						
6.3 Subject: The main syndromes of leukaemia. Chronic lymphoid and myeloid leukaemia. Classification of leukaemia. Clinical study of the blood in leukaemia. Chief laboratory signs of chronic lymphoid and myeloid leukaemia.						
6.4 Subject: The main syndromes and symptoms of diabetes mellitus. Clinical signs of thyroid gland disorders. Syndrome of impaired glucose tolerance. Syndromes of the hyperglycaemia, hypoglycaemia, hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism. Diabetic coma, hypoglycaemic coma, hyperosmolar coma, hyperthyroid coma, hypothyroid coma, adrenal coma. Type 1, 2 diabetes mellitus. Pathogenesis, clinical signs of diabetes mellitus, first aid in comas. Hyperthyroid crisis. Clinical signs of myxedema, hypothyroid coma.						
6.5 Subject: Clinical features and investigations of the inflammatory and degenerative affections of the locomotor system Enquiring patients with locomotor disorders. Physical methods (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and added methods (instrumental, laboratory, morphological) of diagnostics of the locomotor disorders. Joints and muscular syndromes.						

<p>Topic 7 Module. Main syndromes and symptoms of cardiovascular diseases. Specific Goals: - To estimate data of the enquiring, physical examination, instrumental diagnostics of patient with cardiovascular pathology. - Make primary conclusion of disorders of cardiovascular system - To interpret the received data of the examination for recognition of clinical syndromes of the cardiovascular system - To know new classifications of cardiovascular diseases</p>	23	6	16	1	3	Regular checks in the form of carrying out different tasks-tests of type A, tests with a constructive form of an answer etc.;	
<p>7.1 Examination of the patients with the main syndromes of cardiovascular pathology. Enquiring, physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and added (instrumental, X-Ray, laboratory) methods of diagnostics. Investigation of circulatory function.</p>							
<p>7.2 Subject: Syndromes of the heart failure: the main clinical and instrumental diagnostics. Syndromes of the acute and chronic circulatory failure . Diagnostics the heart failure and main points of the its pathogenesis. New classifications of heart failure (stage of the heart failure, hemodynamic types, functional classes) . The main clinical and instrumental diagnostics of the heart failure. Syndrome of vascular insufficiency: collapse, syncope, shock, mechanism, clinical features.</p>							
<p>7.3 Subject: Diseases of the mitral valve: main syndromes and symptoms according to clinical and instrumental diagnostics. Definition and prevalence of heart valve disease, valvular damage. Main reasons of mitral regurgitation and mitral stenosis. Hemodynamic changes in mitral heart valve disease. Chief complaints in patient with mitral regurgitation and mitral stenosis. Data of inspection, cardiac region palpation and percussion of the mitral heart valve disease. Auscultatory characteristic of mitral regurgitation and mitral stenosis. ECG, phonocardiogram, X-ray signs of the mitral heart valve disease. Prolapse of mitral valve.</p>							
<p>7.4 Subject: Diseases of the aortic valve: main syndromes and symptoms according to clinical and instrumental diagnostics. Ethiology and aortic heart valve disease development mechanism. Hemodynamic changes in aortic heart valve disease. Chief complaints in patient with aortic regurgitation and aortic stenosis. Data of inspection, cardiac region palpation and percussion of the aortic heart valve disease. . Auscultatory characteristic of aortic regurgitation and aortic stenosis. ECG, phonocardiogram, X-ray signs of the aortic heart valve disease.</p>							
<p>7.5 Subject: Diseases of the tricuspid valve. Congenital heart disease. Syndrome of tricuspid stenosis. Syndrome of tricuspid regurgitation. Syndrome of septal defect. Syndrome of pulmonary stenosis. Syndrome of dextraposition of aorta (overriding aorta).</p>							
<p>7.6 Subject: The main syndromes and symptoms of the arterial hypertension and hypotension. Definition of arterial hypertension, essential hypertention and secondary hypertention. The main risk factors of essential hypertention and its development mechanism. Classification base on level of arterial hypertension and target organ damage. Chief complaints, data of inspection, cardiac region palpation, percussion, auscultation in patient with arterial hypertension. ECG signs of changed myocardium in arterial hypertension. Secondary hypertension. Hypertensive crisis.</p>							

<p>7.7 Subject: Syndromes of the myocardial affection, heart rhythm disorders, hydropericardium. Chief complaints, data of inspection, cardiac region palpation, percussion, of cardiac dullness, auscultation. ECG signs. Complications.</p>						
<p>7.8 Subject: The main syndromes and symptoms of the angina pectoris and myocardial infarction. Acute coronary syndrome. Angina pectoris: clinical features and functional classes. Methods of diagnostics of the angina pectoris. Unstable angina. Acute coronary syndrome. Clinical features of myocardial infarction. ECG changes in myocardial infarction. Cardiac injury enzymes.</p>						
<p>Topic 8 Module. Main syndromes and symptoms of respiratory diseases, interpretation data of instrumental diagnostics and laboratory investigation. <i>Specific Goals:</i> - To estimate data of the enquiring, physical examination, instrumental diagnostics of patient with respiratory pathology - Make primary conclusion of disorders of respiratory system - To interpret the received data of the examination for recognition of clinical syndromes of the respiratory system - To know new classifications of respiratory diseases</p>	13	2	10	1	3	Regular checks in the form of carrying out different tasks-tests of type A, tests with a constructive form of an answer etc.;
<p>8.1 Subject: Instrumental diagnostics and laboratory investigation of the respiratory system. Examination of the patients with the main syndromes of respiratory pathology. Enquiring, physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and added (instrumental, X-Ray, laboratory) methods of diagnostics. Technique and indications to spirometry and pneumotachymetry, main parameters in the norm, changes in obstructive and restrictive types of the respiratory failure. Technique and diagnostic value of bronchoscopy and bronchography. Pleurocentesis (technique, investigation of pleural fluid). Investigation of sputum. X - ray, its diagnostic value. Tomography, indications to carrying out this investigation.</p>						
<p>8.2 Subject: Syndromes of acute and chronic respiratory failure. Disorders of ventilatory capacity of the lungs. Types and stages of the respiratory failure. Restrictive and obstructive respiratory failure.</p>						
<p>8.3 Subject: Syndromes of air and fluid in the pleural cavity. Bronchial obstructive syndrome. Syndrome of increased airiness of the lungs. Syndrome of decreased airiness of the lungs.</p>						
<p>8.4 Syndrome of pulmonary cavity, Syndrome of pulmonary consolidation, Pickwickian syndrome, Respiratory distress syndrome.</p>						
<p>8.5 Subject: Syndrome of pulmonary hypertension. Syndrome of cor pulmonale. Respiratory distress syndrome. Syndrome of extra-respiratory failure.</p>						

<p>Topic 9 Module. Main syndromes and symptoms of diseases of digestive system and urinary system, interpretation data of instrumental diagnostics and laboratory investigation.</p> <p>Specific Goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To estimate data of the enquiring, physical examination, instrumental diagnostics of patient with diseases of digestive system and urinary system - Make primary conclusion of disorders of digestive system and urinary system - To interpret the received data of the examination for recognition of clinical syndromes of the alimentary system diseases and urinary system diseases. - To know new classifications of alimentary system diseases and urinary system diseases 	27	8	18	1	3	Regu lar checks in the form of carry ing out different tasks-tests of type A, tests with a constructiv e form of an answer etc.;
<p>9.1 Subject: Examination of the patients with the main syndromes of digestive pathology. Enquiring, physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and added (instrumental, X-Ray, laboratory) methods of diagnostics of digestive tract.</p> <p>Technique and indications to gastroscopy and colonoscopy. Examination of the secretory and acid-forming functions of the stomach. Technique of duodenal intubation. Coprological studies. X-ray of stomach.</p>						
<p>9.2 Subject: Main syndromes and symptoms of diseases of digestive system. Syndrome of pain in abdomen region. Dyspeptic syndrome. Malabsorption syndrome. Irritable colon syndrome.</p> <p>Chief complaints of patients. Features of pain in abdomen region. Signs of dyspeptic syndrome. Main syndromes and symptoms in patients with enteritis and colitis: syndromes of intestinal dyspepsia, syndromes of malabsorption and inadequate digestion, irritable colon syndrome.</p>						
<p>9.3 Examination of the patients with the main syndromes of hepatobiliary pathology. Enquiring, physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and added (instrumental, X-Ray, laboratory) methods of diagnostics of pancreas, liver and gall bladder. Duodenal intubation. Investigation of bile.</p>						
<p>9.4 Subject: Instrumental diagnostics and laboratory investigation of diseases of hepatobiliary system. Jaundice syndrome. Cholestatic syndrome. Hereditary hyperbilirubinemia syndrome. Hepatomegaly syndrome. Hepatolienal syndrome.</p> <p>Chief complaints of patients. Physical examination of patients. Instrumental diagnostics of biliary system pathology, laboratory investigation, study of duodenal contents. Clinical features of biliary colic. The main clinical syndromes.</p>						
<p>9.5 Subject: Syndrome of portal hypertension. Hepatorenal syndrome. Syndrome of acute and chronic hepatic failure. Syndrome of hepatarhia.</p> <p>Definition and new classification of chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis. Etiology of chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis. Mechanism of liver damage in viral hepatitis. Chief complaints of patients with chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis, data of inspection and physical examination. Morphologic and biochemical signs of liver damage. The main complications of cirrhosis.</p>						

<p>9.6 Subject: Instrumental diagnostics and laboratory investigation of kidneys and urinary system. Main syndromes and symptoms of diseases of urinary system. Chief complaints and physical examination of patients with renal disorders. Instrumental, X-ray, laboratory, morphological diagnostics of diseases of kidneys and urinary system. Clinical investigation and bacteriological test of urine. Examination of renal function. Laboratory investigation of urine, Zimnitsky's test, Amburze's test, Nechiporenko's test, Addis-Kakovsky's test. Investigation of the blood in renal pathology.</p>						
<p>9.7 The main syndromes of renal pathology. Disuric syndrome. Urinary syndrome. Hematuric syndrome. Arterial blood pressure syndrome. Syndrome of renal colic.</p>						
<p>9.8 Subject: Nephritic syndrome. Nefrotic syndrome. Tubulo-interstitial syndrome. Definition and new classification of glomerulonephritis and pyelonephritis. The glomerulonephritis and pyelonephritis development mechanism. Edematous syndrome in renal diseases</p>						
<p>9.9 Subject: Syndromes of acute and chronic renal failure. Uremic coma and hypochloric coma.</p>						
<p>9.10 Subject: Representation of the case record.</p>	6		2	4		
<p>Module 2 Final Test</p>	4		2	2		<p>Final module check of practical skills. Analysis of results of instrumental investigations</p>

Subject Syllabus for the Lectures for the Propedeutic of Internal Disease Course

Item No	Topics	Hours
Module 1: The Main Methods of Examination of Patient on Internal Diseases Course		
1.	Inspection of the patient and its diagnostic value	2
2.	Topographic and comparative percussion of the lungs.	2
3.	Auscultation of the lungs. Vesicular and bronchial breath sounds, added breath sounds, vocal resonance and vocal fremitus.	2
4.	Auscultation of the heart. Origin of the sounds. Changes of the intensity of sounds in the norm and pathology. Reduplication of sounds, added sounds.	2
5.	Cardiac murmurs, mechanism of occurrence, classification, characteristic of murmurs in the mitral and tricuspid valvular diseases.	2
6.	Cardiac murmurs. Characteristic of murmurs in the aortic valvular disease. Muscular, functional, organic and functional and exocardiac murmurs.	2
7.	ECG in hypertrophy of the atriums and ventricles, myocardial infarction, cardiac rhythm disorders (arrhythmias).	2
8.	ECG in hypertrophy of the atriums and ventricles, myocardial infarction, cardiac rhythm disorders (arrhythmias).	2
9.	Examination of vessels.	2

Module 2. Symptoms and Syndromes of Internal Diseases		
10.	Investigation of the blood	2
11.	Syndrome of heart and vascular failure in cardiovascular diseases.	2
12.	The main syndromes and symptoms of arterial hypertension, ischemic heart disease and acute coronary syndrome	2
13.	Diagnostics of the heart valve disease.	2
14.	Functional investigation of the lungs. Main syndromes and symptoms of respiratory diseases.	2
15.	Functional investigation of the liver. Main syndromes and symptoms of hepatobiliary system.	2
16.	Functional investigation of the gastrointestinal tract. Main syndromes and symptoms of pathology of gastrointestinal tract.	2
17.	Functional investigation of the kidneys .Main syndromes and symptoms of kidney pathology.	2
18.	Acute and chronic renal failure.	2
19.	The main syndromes and symptoms of locomotor diseases .	2
20.	The main syndromes and symptoms of of endocrine system diseases	2
Altogether:		40

Subject Syllabus for the Practices for the Propedeutic of Internal Disease Course

Item No	Topics	Hours
Module 1: The Main Methods of Examination of Patient on Internal Diseases Course		
1.	System of case recording. Enquiry of the patient: complaints, history of the present disease, patient anamnesis.	2
2.	Enquiry of the patient. Taking medical history.	2
3.	General inspection of the patient: method, posture of the patient in a bed, consciousness, habitus, skin and mucous membranes. Diagnostic value.	2
4.	General inspection of parts of the body: eye, teeth, tonsils, thyroid gland, presence of oedema, lymph nodes, locomotor system, diagnostic value.	2
5	Examination of the respiratory system. Enquiry and inspection of the chest, respiratory rate, depth and rhythm. Physics bases of percussion, methods and technique.	2
6	Topographic percussion of the lungs. Method and technique. Determination of lower borders, range of movement of the lower pulmonary borders (diaphragmatic movement), upper level of lung apices and their width (Kroenig's areas).	2
7	Comparative percussion of the lungs. Technique, diagnostic value of different percussion notes.	2
8	Auscultation of the lungs: technique, the main breath sounds, features of vesicular breath sounds in pathology and norm.	2
9	Added breath sounds. Origin of rhonchi, moist rales, crepitation and pleural rub. Diagnostic value.	2
10	Examination of the cardiovascular system. Enquiry, inspection of cardiac region and vessels. Determination features of apex beat. Diagnostic value.	2
11	Clinical topography of the heart. Methodic and technique of determination borders of the relative and absolute cardiac dullness in the norm and pathology. Diagnostic value.	2
12	Auscultation of the heart. Method and technique. Origin of heart sounds, changes in loudness of sounds in normal and pathological conditions. Phonocardiogram basis.	2
13	Reduplication of the sounds. Added sounds. Opening snap, triple rhythm (gallop rhythm), the opening snap of mitral stenosis. Mechanism of origin. Diagnostic value	2
14	Heard murmurs. Mechanism of origin. Classification of murmurs. Murmurs in mitral heart valve disease. Diagnostic value.	2
15	Murmurs in the aortic and tricuspid heart valve disease.	2
16	Functional murmurs, organic-functional and extracardiac murmurs. Mechanism of origin. Diagnostic value.	2
17	Examination of vessels. Characteristics of arterial pulse. Venous pulse. The arterial and venous blood pressure. Auscultation of vessels. Sphygmography, phlebography.	2
18	ECG. Physical bases, technique of recording ECG. Origin and characteristic of the main attributes of the ECG.	2
19	ECG in atrial and ventricular hypertrophy, myocardial infarction.	2
20	ECG in arrhythmia associated with altered automaticity.	2
21	Extrasystolic arrhythmia, paroxysmal tachycardia, atrial and ventricular flutter and fibrillation.	2
22	ECG in arrhythmia due to disordered myocardial conduction.	2
23	Examination of the alimentary system. Enquiry, inspection, percussion, auscultation. Superficial palpation.	2
24	Deep palpation according to Obraztov, technique ₂	2
25	Examination of the liver, kidneys, spleen.	2

26	Module 1 Final Test	2
27	Examination of the blood. Clinical study of the blood. Clinical estimation of blood investigation. Main syndromes and symptoms in anaemia	2
28	The main syndromes in leukemia. Chronic lymphoid and myeloid leukemia.	2
29	Haemorrhagic syndrome and blood coagulation disorders. Syndrome of disseminated intravascular clotting .	2
30	Examination of the patients with the main syndromes of cardiovascular pathology. Enquiring, physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and added (instrumental, X-Ray, laboratory) methods of diagnostics. Investigation of circulatory function.	2
31	Syndrome of heart failure: main clinical and instrumental investigation. Syndrome of acute and chronic vascular insufficiency.	2
32	Mitral heart valve disease: main syndromes and symptoms according to clinical and instrumental investigation.	2
33	Aortic heart valve disease: main syndromes and symptoms according to clinical and instrumental investigation	2
34	Tricuspid heart valve disease.. Congenital heart disease. Atrial and ventricular septal defects. Syndrome of pulmonary stenosis. Syndrome of dextraposition of aorta.	2
35	The main syndromes and symptoms in the arterial hypertention and arterial hypotention (arterial hypertensive and hypotensive syndrome). Hypertensive crisis.	2
36	Syndrome of the myocardial affection. Syndrome of heart rhythm disorders. Syndrome of hydropericardium.	2
37	The main syndromes and symptoms of the angina pectoris and myocardial infarction. Acute coronary syndrome.	2
38	Examination of the patients with the main syndromes of respiratory pathology. Enquiring, physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and added (instrumental, X-Ray, laboratory) methods of diagnostics. Examination of the respiratory function. Investigation of sputum and pleural fluid.	2
39	Syndrome of acute and chronic respiratory failure. Disorders of ventilatory capacity of the lungs. Types and stages of the respiratory failure. Restrictive and obstructive respiratory failure.	2
40	Syndrome of air and fluid in the pleural cavity. Syndrome of increased airiness of the lungs Bronchial obstructive syndrome. Syndrome of decreased airiness of the lungs.	2
41	Pickwickian syndrome. Syndrome of pulmonary cavity. Syndrome of pulmonary consolidation.. Respiratory distress syndrome.	2
42	Syndrome of pulmonary hypertention. Syndrome of cor pulmonale. Syndrome of extra-respiratory failure.	2
43	Examination of the patients with the main syndromes of digestive pathology. Enquiring, physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and added (instrumental, X-Ray, laboratory) methods of diagnostics of digestive tract.	2
44	Syndrome of pain in abdomen region. Dyspeptic syndrome. Malabsorption syndrome. Irritable colon syndrome.	2
45	Examination of the patients with the main syndromes of hepatobiliary pathology. Enquiring, physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and added (instrumental, X-Ray, laboratory) methods of diagnostics of pancreas, liver and gall bladder. Duodenal intubation. Investigation of bile.	2

46	Jaundice syndrome. Cholestatic syndrome. Hereditary hyperbilirubinemia syndrome. Hepatomegaly syndrome. Hepatolienal syndrome.	2
47	Syndrome of portal hypertension. Hepatorenal syndrome. Syndrome of acute and chronic hepatic failure. Syndrome of hepatorrhia.	2
48	Examination of the patients with the main syndromes of kidney and urinary tract pathology. Enquiring, physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and added (instrumental, X-Ray, laboratory) methods of diagnostics.	2
49	Disuric syndrome. Urinary syndrome. Hematuric syndrome. Arterial blood pressure syndrome. Syndrome of renal colic.	2
50	Nephritic syndrome. Nephrotic syndrome. Tubulo-interstitial syndrome.	2
51	Syndromes of acute and chronic renal failure. Uremic coma and hypochloric coma.	2
52	Syndrome of impaired glucose tolerance. Syndrome of hypoglycaemia. Syndromes of , hyperthyroidism and hypothyroidism. Diabetic coma, hypoglycaemic coma, hyperosmolar coma, hyperthyroid coma, hypothoroid coma, adrenal coma.	2
53	Clinical features and investigations of the inflammatory and degenerative affections of the locomotor system. Enquiring, physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation) and added (instrumental, X-Ray, laboratory and functional) methods of diagnostics. Joint (arthritic and arthrosis) syndrome. Muscular syndrome.	2
54	Representation of the case record.	2
55	Module 2 Final Test	2
	Altogether:	110

Item No	Topics	Hours
Module 1: The Main Methods of Examination of Patient on Internal Diseases Course		
1.	Preparation for practices:	
	- general inspection of the patient, inspection of parts of the body	1
	- palpation of the chest	1
	- comparative percussion of the lungs.	1
	- topographic percussion of the lungs.	1
	- auscultation of the lungs	2
	- palpation of cardiac region	1
	- determination the main features of the pulse	1
	- percussion borders of the relative and absolute cardiac dullness	2
	- auscultation of the heart	2
	- superficial palpation of abdomen and deep palpation of stomach, intestines, liver, kidneys, spleen	4
	- percussion of liver and spleen	2
2.	To develop skills in carrying out the instrumental diagnostics:	
	- recording electrocardiogram and phonocardiogram	2
3.	To learn how to recognize:	
	- data of the electrocardiogram, phonocardiogram	2
4.	Self-training activity with topics which are not included to subject syllabus for the practices:	
	- Printsipals of boiethics	1
	- ECG in combined cardiac rhythm disorders	2
	- ECHO: diagnostic value, technique. Doppler of heart and vessels	4
5.	Enquiry of the patient, taking medical history, representation of a fragment of the educational case record.	2
6.	Preparation for module 1 final test	2
Module 2. Symptomes and Syndromes of Internal Diseases		
7.	Preparation for practices	
	- Instrumental investigation of blood system	1
	Instrumental investigation in heart failure syndrome	1
	Instrumental and laboratory investigation of respiratory system	1
	Instrumental and laboratory investigation of renal and urinary system	1
8.	Taking medical history, representation of case record	4
9.	Preparation for module 2 final test	2
Altogether:		45

Question Checklist for Final Test

Module 1: The Main Methods of Examination of Patient on Internal Diseases Course

1. The role of famous native scientists V.P. Obratsov, T.G.Janovsky, M.D.Strazhesko, V.M. Ivanov, V.X. Vasilenko, M.M.Gubergrits in development of clinical medicine.
2. General methodology of diagnostics of internal diseases.
3. Scheme of case recording. Main parts of anamnesis.
4. Sequence of patient's general inspection.
5. Habitus and its types.
6. Sequence of palpation of lymph nodes and characteristic of received data
7. Rules of inspection of head and neck
8. Sequence of inspection of trunk and limbs
9. Static inspection of the chest, diagnostic value of main symptoms
10. Dynamic inspection of the chest, diagnostic value of main symptoms
11. Inspection of heart region, diagnostic value of main symptoms
12. Sequence of inspection of abdomen, determination of main symptoms
13. Main properties of pulse, rules and sequence of determination
14. Determination of systolic and diastolic pressure and rules of its taking, pulse pressure
15. Palpation of the chest, sequence, clinical value of main symptoms.
16. Palpation of the heart region, sequence, clinical value of main symptoms.
17. Superficial palpation, interpretation the received data
18. Rules and principles of deep sliding palpation according to Obratsov's method.
19. Palpation of sigmoid, caecum and terminal part of ileum, their normal features
20. Rules of ascending and descending colon palpation, their normal features.
21. Methods of determination of greater curvature of stomach
22. Palpation of transverse colon, main features.
23. Palpation of liver, diagnostic value of main symptoms.
24. Palpation of spleen
25. Ways of determination of fluid in abdominal cavity
26. Sequence of comparative percussion of the lungs. Main percussion notes, their origin.
27. Technique of topographic percussion. Topographic data of the lungs in the norm and pathology.
28. Percussion of the heart- relative cardiac dullness, normal borders and their changes in the pathology.
29. Percussion of the heart- absolute cardiac dullness, normal borders and their changes due to cardiac and extracardiac reasons.
30. Percussion of the vascular bundle, diagnostic value.
31. Percussion of liver, sequence, data in the norm and pathology.
32. Percussion of spleen. Rules of determination, reasons of spleen enlargement.
33. Auscultation of the lungs. Main breath sounds, their quantitative and qualitative changes.
34. Auscultation of the lungs. Added breath sounds, classification, their origin
35. Reasons of rales, their types, diagnostic value.
36. Reasons of the appearance of the crepitation and pleural rub. Differential diagnostics of the added breath sounds.
37. Rules and sequence of determination of vocal resonance and its diagnostic value.
38. Auscultation of the heart - heart sounds, their origin, changes in loudness of sounds in normal and pathological conditions.
39. Reduplication, splitting of the heart sounds, definition of second heart sound accent
40. Added heart sounds – opening snap of mitral and tricuspid stenosis, gallop rhythm
41. Auscultation of heard murmurs. Mechanism of origin. Classification of murmurs.
44. Auscultation of heard murmurs. Sequence, characteristic, definition of the functional and organic murmurs, difference between each other, diagnostic value.
45. Organic-functional murmurs, their origin and diagnostic value.
46. Technique of recording and analysis of the electrocardiogram. Determination of heart rate and electrical axis of the heart.
47. ECG signs in patients with altered automaticity.
48. ECG signs in patients with altered excitation, types of premature contractions.
49. ECG signs in patients with abnormalities of conduction, its types.
50. ECG signs of atrial flutter and fibrillation.

Practical Skill Checklist for Final Test

Module 1: The Main Methods of Examination of Patient on Internal Diseases Course

1. To carry out an enquiry of patient. To come to a conclusion about anamnesis data.
2. To carry out an enquiry of patient with pulmonary pathology. To determine the main symptoms.
3. To carry out an enquiry of patient with cardiovascular pathology. To determine the main symptoms.
4. To carry out an enquiry of patient with gastrointestinal pathology. To determine the main symptoms.
5. To carry out general inspection of patient. To determine the main symptoms.

6. To carry out an inspection of head and neck of patient. To determine the main symptoms.
7. To carry out an inspection of trunk and limbs of patient. To determine the main symptoms.
8. To carry out an inspection of patient's chest with pulmonary pathology .To estimate static data.
9. To carry out an inspection of patient's chest with pulmonary pathology .To estimate dynamic data.
- 10.To carry out an inspection of heart region and determine diagnostic value of symptoms.
- 11.To carry out an inspection of abdomen and determine diagnostic value of symptoms.
12. To carry out a palpation of chest and determine diagnostic value of symptoms.
13. To carry out a palpation of lymph nodes and estimate data
14. To carry out a palpation of thyroid gland and estimate received data
15. To carry out determination of properties of pulse on radial arteries and estimate received data
16. To carry out a palpation of cardiac region and determine clinical value of symptoms
- 17.To carry out a superficial palpation of abdomen and determine clinical value of symptoms
- 18.To carry out a palpation of sigmoid colon and determine clinical value of symptoms
- 19.To carry out a palpation of caecum and determine clinical value of symptoms
- 20.To carry out a palpation of ascending colon and determine clinical value of symptoms
- 21.To carry out a palpation of descending colon and determine clinical value of symptoms
- 22.To carry out a palpation of transverse colon and determine clinical value of symptoms
- 23.To carry out a palpation of liver and determine diagnostic value of symptoms.
24. To carry out a palpation of spleen and determine diagnostic value of symptoms.
25. To carry out a palpation of kidneys and determine diagnostic value of symptoms.
26. To determine a greater curvature of stomach and estimate received data
27. To determine a presence of free fluid in abdominal cavity and estimate diagnostic value
28. To carry out a measuring blood pressure on upper limbs and estimate received data
29. To carry out a measuring blood pressure on lower limbs and estimate received data
30. To carry out comparative percussion of the lungs and determine clinical value of symptoms
31. To carry out topographic percussion of the lungs and determine diagnostic value of symptoms
32. To determine a range of movement of lower pulmonary border and estimate diagnostic value of symptoms
- 33.To carry out a percussion of the heard, determine relative cardiac dullness and estimate diagnostic value of symptoms
34. To carry out a percussion of the heard, determine absolute cardiac dullness and estimate diagnostic value of symptoms
- 35.To carry out a width of vascular bundle and estimate recieved data
36. To determine a liver borders by percussion and estimate diagnostic value of symptoms
37. To determine a spleen borders by percussion and estimate diagnostic value of symptoms
38. To carry out auscultation of the lungs, determine quantitative and qualitative changes of breath sounds and give clinical value.
- 39.To carry out auscultation of the lungs, determine added breath sounds and give clinical value.
- 40.To determine a vocal resonance and give clinical value.
- 41.To carry out auscultation of arteries and estimate diagnostic value.
- 42.To carry out auscultation of the heart, determine changes in heart sounds and give clinical value.
- 43.To carry out auscultation of the heart and determine diagnostic value of cardiac murmurs.
- 44.To analyze ECG in patient with altered automaticity of the heart.
- 45.To analyse ECG in patient with altered excitation and carry out the differential diagnostics of premature contractions.
- 46.To analyse ECG in patients with abnormalities of conduction of the heart.
- 47.To analyse ECG in patients with combined abnormalities of conduction and excitation of the heart.
- 48.To analyse phonocardiogram in patient with heart valve disease.

Question Checklist for Final Test

Module 2: Symptomes and Syndromes of Internal Diseases

1. Syndrome of pulmonary consolidation: ethiology, pathogenesis,clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
2. Syndrome of increased airiness of the lungs: ethiology, pathogenesis,clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
3. Syndrome of accumulation of fluid in a pleural cavity: ethiology, pathogenesis,clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
4. Syndrome of accumulation of air in a pleural cavity: ethiology, pathogenesis,clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
5. Syndrome of bronchial spasm : ethiology, pathogenesis,clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
6. Syndrome of pain in the heart region: ethiology, pathogenesis,clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
7. Syndrome of heart failure: ethiology, pathogenesis,clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
8. Syndrome of left heart failure: ethiology, pathogenesis,clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
9. Syndrome of right heart failure: ethiology, pathogenesis,clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
- 10.Syndrome of circulatory failure: ethiology, pathogenesis,clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.

11. Syndromes of the arterial hypertension: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics
12. Dyspeptic syndrome : etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
13. Syndrome of dysphagia : etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
14. Syndrome of portal hypertension: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
15. Hepatorenal syndrome.
16. Syndrome of acute and chronic hepatic failure. Syndrome of hepatic failure.
17. Types of biliary dyskinesia: the main clinical and laboratory signs.
18. Syndrome of jaundice : etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
19. Cholestatic syndrome.
20. Syndrome of hereditary hyperbilirubinemia.
21. Hepatomegaly syndrome.
22. Hepatolienal syndrome.
23. Syndrome of pain in abdomen region.
24. Dyspeptic syndrome.
25. Malabsorption syndrome.
26. Irritable colon syndrome.
27. Syndrome of gastrointestinal hemorrhage: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
28. Disuric syndrome.
29. Hematuric syndrome.
30. Tubulo-interstitial syndrome.
31. Nephritic syndrome. Nephrotic syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
32. Urinary syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
33. Syndrome of acute renal failure: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
34. Syndrome of chronic renal failure: etiology, clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
35. Uremic and chlorohydropenic comas.
36. Anaemic syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
37. Hyperplastic syndrome in blood system disorders: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
38. Haemorrhagic syndrome: classification, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory investigation.
39. Syndrome of hyperthyroidism: main reasons, clinical signs, clinical and laboratory investigation.
40. Syndrome of hypothyroidism: main reasons, clinical signs, clinical and laboratory investigation.
41. Diseases of the mitral valve: main clinical signs, diagnostics.
42. Diseases of the aortic valve: main clinical signs, The main clinical signs and diagnostics of angina pectoris.
43. Acute coronary syndrome. Main clinical signs and diagnostics of myocardial infarction
44. The main clinical signs and diagnostics of angina pectoris.
45. Syndromes of the arterial hypertension: , clinical signs, diagnostics.
46. Secondary hypertension: clinical and laboratory investigation, instrumental diagnostics.
47. Articular syndrome (inflammatory and degenerative affections of joints). Muscular syndrome.
48. Anaemia: classification, the main syndromes.
49. Iron deficiency anaemia: reasons, pathogenesis, clinical features, laboratory signs.
50. Vitamin B12 and folate deficiency anaemia: reasons, pathogenesis, clinical features, laboratory signs.
51. Haemolytic anaemia: classification, the main features, laboratory signs.
52. Chronic leukemia: main symptoms, blood characteristic.
53. Hemophilia: classification, the main clinical signs, laboratory signs.
54. Thrombocytopenic purpura: the main clinical signs, laboratory signs.
55. Hemorrhagic vasculitis: the main clinical signs, laboratory signs.
56. Diabetes mellitus: classification, the main clinical symptoms and syndromes, laboratory signs.

Practical Skill Checklist for Final Test

Module 2: Symptoms and Syndromes of Internal Diseases

1. To carry out a physical examination of patient with mitral heart valve disease. To determine the main symptoms and syndromes.
2. To carry out a physical examination of patient with aortic heart valve disease. To determine the main symptoms and syndromes.
3. To carry out a physical examination of patient with arterial hypertension. To determine the main symptoms and syndromes.
4. To carry out an enquiry on the possible presence of ischemic heart disease (stable angina pectoris), to detail a pain syndrome and determine patient's functional class.
5. To carry out general inspection and physical examination of patient with acute coronary syndrome (myocardial infarction).
6. To estimate ECG of patient with myocardial infarction and determine character and location of myocardial affection.

7. To carry out a physical examination of patient with heart failure. To determine the main symptoms, syndromes and functional class.
8. To carry out an enquiry and inspection of patient with obstructive pulmonary disease, to determine the main symptoms and syndromes, using spirometry to make conclusion about stage of disease.
9. To carry out a palpation, percussion of the chest and auscultation of the lungs of patient with obstructive pulmonary disease, to determine the main symptoms and syndromes.
10. To carry out an enquiry and physical examination of patient with syndrome of pulmonary consolidation (pneumonia). To determine the main symptoms and syndromes.
11. To carry out an enquiry and physical examination of patient with pleuritis. To determine the character of pleural fluid, main symptoms and syndromes of pleuritis.
12. To carry out an inspection and palpation of abdomen of patient with digestive pathology. To determine the main symptoms and syndromes.
13. To analyse the data of gastric content. Estimate secretory and acid-forming functions of the stomach. To carry out an enquiry, inspection and palpation abdomen of patient's with biliary duct pathology. To determine the main symptoms and syndromes. Estimate the main symptoms of gall-bladder pathology. To determine the main syndromes.
14. Estimate duodenal content in patient with biliary duct pathology. To determine the main syndromes and location of affection
15. To carry out an enquiry and inspection of patient with liver disease (hepatitis, cirrhosis). To determine the main symptoms and syndromes.
16. To carry out a physical examination of patient with hepatitis (or liver cirrhosis). To determine the main syndromes according to biochemical blood and urine analysis.
17. To carry out a physical examination of patient with kidney disease. To determine the main syndromes.
18. To analyse the data of urine analysis of patient with kidney disease, Zimnitsky's test, Nechiporenko's test. To draw a conclusion about kidney pathology.
19. To carry out a physical examination of patient with anemia. To determine the main syndromes and symptoms according to blood analysis and determine type of anemia.
20. To analyse the blood analysis of patient with leukemia. To determine the main laboratory symptoms and type of chronic leukemia.
21. To carry out an enquiry and general inspection of patient with diabetes mellitus.
22. To examine properties of pulse on arteries of upper and lower limbs. To determine the main syndromes and symptoms.

LITERATURE

1. Internal Diseases, an Introductory Course. Edited by V. Vasilenko and Grebenev, Mir Publishers, Moscow, 1990
2. Clinical Examination, Edited by Jonh Macleod, Jonh Munro, Churchill Livingstone, 1986
3. Medicine, Edited by K. George Mathew, Praveen Aggarwal, Elsevier, 2004
4. Davidson's Medicine, Edited by Nicholas A. Boon, Nicki R. Colledge, Davidson, 2010
5. Student's self-study Guidelines for practice activities For Third Year Propedeutics of the Internal Medicine Students Of International Medical Faculty. Module 1. The main methods of examination of patient on internal disease course
6. Student's self-study Guidelines for practice activities Propedeutics of the Internal Medicine For Third Year Students Of International Medical Faculty. Module 2. Symptomes and syndromes of internal disease
7. Testbook of Medical Physiology / Arthur C. Guyton, John I. Hall 2001, W. B. Saunders company Pennsylvania 2001
8. Gray's Anatomy. Edited by T. Pickering Pick, F.R.C.S., 1995
9. M. Prives, N. Lysenkov, V. Bushovich; Human Anatomy
10. Textbook of Physical Diagnosis. History and Examination / Mark H. Swartz 2002, W. B. Saunders Company Pennsylvania
11. History and Physical Examination . Current Clinical Strategies, Edited Paul P. Chan, Peter, J. Winkle, 2005
12. Davidson's Medicine, Nicholas A. Boon, Nicki R. Colledge, Davidson, 2006