

**Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education  
"North Ossetian State Medical  
Academy" of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation**

**Department** Internal Medicine No. 1

**APPROVED**  
**Minutes of the meeting**  
**Central**  
**Coordination Educational**  
**and Methodological Council**  
**dated May 23, 2023 Project No. 5**

**ASSESSMENT MATERIALS**

in the discipline Propaedeutics of internal diseases  
main professional educational program of higher education – specialty program in  
specialty 31.05.01 “General Medicine”, approved on 24.05.2023.

**For** 2-3 year students

**specialty 31.05.01 “General Medicine”**

**Reviewed and approved at a department meeting**  
dated May 22, 2023 (protocol No. 10)

**Head of the department**

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d.m.s. I.N. Totrov

**Vladikavkaz 2023**

## STRUCTURE OF FOS

1. Title page
2. AM structure
3. Review of AM
4. Passport of assessment tools
5. Set of assessment tools:
  - questions for the module
  - standards of test tasks (with title page and table of contents),
  - tickets for competition

**Passport of assessment materials for the academic discipline**  
**"Propaedeutics of internal diseases"**

No.	Name of the controlled section (topic) of the discipline/module	Code of the competence (stage) being formed	Name of the assessment tool
1	2	3	4
<b>View role control</b>	<b>Intermediate</b>		
<b>1</b>	Introduction. Subject and tasks of propaedeutics of internal diseases. Case history diagram	OPK-1, OPK-5, PK-2, PK-6.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>2</b>	Questioning the patient	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-2, OPK-6.	Test control, questions for module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
<b>3</b>	General examination of the patient	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-2, OPK-6.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
<b>4</b>	Questioning and inspection patients with respiratory diseases	OPK-1, OPK-5, PK-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
<b>5</b>	Methods and techniques of percussion	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>6</b>	Topographic percussion of the lungs	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
<b>7</b>	Auscultation of the lungs. Normal breath sounds	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
<b>8</b>	Auscultation of the lungs. Adverse respiratory noises	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
<b>9</b>	Additional methods for examining a patient with organ disease breathing	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>10</b>	Questioning and inspection patients with circulatory diseases. Palpation of the heart area	OPK-1, OPK-5, PK-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>eleven</b>	Percussion of relative dullness of the heart	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
<b>12</b>	Percussion of absolute dullness of the heart	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
<b>13</b>	Auscultation of the heart. Heart sounds.	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational

	Characteristics of normal tones hearts. Change in heart sounds		problems, exam tickets
<b>14</b>	Auscultation of the heart. Heart murmurs	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>15</b>	Study of the properties of peripheral pulse	OPK-5, PC-2, PC-6.	Test control, questions for module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
<b>16</b>	Functional methods for studying patients with heart disease vascular system. BP, BP	OPK-5, PC-2, PC-6.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>17</b>	Basics of electrocardiographic whom research method	OPK-5, PC-2, PC-6.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
<b>18</b>	Rhythm disturbances (automatism, conduction, excitability) of the heart ECG data. Clinical ECG – diagnostics	OPK-5, PC-2, PC-6.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>19</b>	ECG for angina and acute infarction myocardium. ECG - signs of ventricular myocardial hypertrophy and atria	OPK-5, PC-2, PC-6.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>20</b>	Additional methods for studying patients with circulatory diseases. Echocardiography	OPK-5, PC-2, PC-6.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>21</b>	Questioning and inspection patients with diseases of the digestive system. Palpation of the abdomen. Superficial indicative and deep, methodical, sliding palpation using the Obraztsov-Strazhesko method. Percussion belly	OPK-1, OPK-5, PK-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>22</b>	Additional methods for examining patients with diseases of the digestive system. Independent work at the patient's bedside	OPK-5, PC-2, PC-6.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>23</b>	Questioning and inspection patients with liver and gallbladder diseases.	OPK-1, OPK-5, PK-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets

	Percussion and palpation of the liver, gall bladder, spleen		
<b>24</b>	Laboratory and instrumental research methods patients with organ diseases hepatobiliary system	OPK-5, PC-2, PC-6.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>25</b>	Questioning and inspection patients with kidney and urinary tract diseases. Percussion and palpation of the kidneys, Bladder. Additional methods for studying patients with diseases of the urinary organs. Questioning and examining patients with diseases hematopoietic organs. Additional methods for studying patients with organ diseases hematopoiesis	OPK-1, OPK-5, PK-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>26</b>	Methods of examining a patient with a disease of the endocrine system. Additional methods for studying patients with organ diseases internal secretion. Methods for studying patients with rheumatic diseases. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-2, OPK-6.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>27</b>	Clinical symptomatology of pneumonia (focal, lobar). Clinical symptomatology of pleurisy (dry and exudative)	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>28</b>	Clinical symptomatology lung abscess. Lung cancer. The influence of unfavorable environmental factors on the development of pathology internal organs	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam

<b>29</b>	Clinical symptomatology of acute and chronic bronchitis. COPD concept. Broncho-obstructive syndrome. Clinical symptomatology bronchial asthma. Emphysema	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>thirtieth</b>	Concept of rheumatism. Clinical symptomatology of mitral valves heart: stenosis mitral orifice; failure mitral valve	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>31</b>	Clinical symptomatology of aortic defects heart: aortic stenosis; failure aortic valve. Independent work at the patient's bedside	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>32</b>	The concept of atherosclerosis. Clinical symptomatology of ischemic heart disease. Angina pectoris	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>33</b>	Clinical symptomatology of coronary artery disease: myocardial infarction. Independent work at the patient's bedside	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>34</b>	Clinical symptomatology of hypertensive diseases. The concept of symptomatic hypertension. Clinical symptomatology of circulatory failure (acute, chronic). The concept of the pulmonary heart. Acute vascular failure	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>35</b>	Clinical symptomatology of acute and chronic gastritis. Clinical peptic ulcer symptomatology stomach and bulbs	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam

	duodenum guts		
<b>36</b>	Clinical symptomatology of cholecystitis. Clinical symptomatology of chronic hepatitis. Laboratory methods diagnostics	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>37</b>	Clinical symptomatology of liver cirrhosis. Types of jaundice. Clinical symptomatology of pancreatitis.	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>38</b>	Clinical symptomatology of glomerulonephritis (acute and chronic). Clinical symptomatology pyelonephritis (acute and chronic)	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>39</b>	Clinical symptomatology of renal failure	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>40</b>	Clinical symptomatology of anemia. Clinical symptomatology of leukemia. Hemorrhagic syndrome	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>41</b>	Clinical symptomatology of diabetes mellitus, thyrotoxic goiter, myxedema	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>42</b>	Clinical symptomatology of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), osteoarthritis (OA). Independent work at the patient's bedside	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>43</b>	Clinical symptomatology of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), systemic vasculitis	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
<b>44</b>	Emergency conditions in the internal clinic diseases. Diagnostics and first aid. Anaphylactic shock and sudden death.	OPK-4, OPK-5, OPK-1, PK-2	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam

	Principles of resuscitation events		
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\*The name of the controlled section (topic) or topics (sections) of the discipline/module, educational/industrial practice is taken from the work program.



**Questions for the  
module Questions for  
module No. 1**

1. Questioning the patient (main and additional complaints),  
storydiseases, life.
2. General examination of patients (general condition, consciousness, position).
3. Constitutional body types. Diagnostic value.
4. Body temperature. Types of fever. Diagnostic value.
5. Examination of the face, skin, subcutaneous fat. Types of obesity.
6. Examination of the musculoskeletal system and joints. Diagnostic value.
7. Inspection and palpation of lymph nodes. Diagnostic value.
8. Anatomical data and clinical topography of the respiratory organs.
9. Fundamentals of respiratory physiology.
- 10.Complaints of patients with respiratory diseases (main  
Andadditional).
- 11.Examination of patients with respiratory diseases. 12. Shapes of  
the chest: physiological and pathological.
- 13.Types of breathing. Assessment of frequency, rhythm and depth of breathing.

Determination of respiratory excursion of the chest.

- 14.Palpation of the chest. Determination of pain,  
elasticitychest, voice tremors.
- 15.Percussion of the lungs. Percussion methods. General rules of percussion.
- 16.Comparative percussion of the lungs. Method of implementation.  
Analysisobtained results.
- 17.Topographic percussion of the lungs. Determination of the height of the apex of  
the lung, the width of the Krenig fields.
- 18.Topographic percussion of the lungs. Determination of the lower boundaries of  
the lungs, excursions of the lower edge of the lung.
- 19.Auscultation of the lungs. Basic rules of auscultation.
- 20.Basic breathing sounds. Mechanism of occurrence.  
Analysisreceived data.
- 21.Side breath sounds. Wheezing. Mechanism of occurrence.

Diagnostic and clinical significance.

- 22.Side breath sounds. Crepitation. Mechanism of occurrence.

Diagnostic and clinical significance.

- 23.Side breath sounds. Pleural friction noise.

Mechanism occurrence. Diagnostic and clinical significance.  
24. Bronchophony. Methodology. Analysis of the obtained data.

25. Lung tissue compaction syndrome. 26. Lung cavity formation syndrome.
27. Syndrome of fluid accumulation in the pleural cavity. 28. Syndrome of air accumulation in the pleural cavity.
29. Respiratory failure syndrome.
30. Laboratory diagnostic methods for respiratory diseases. Sputum examination.
31. Laboratory diagnostic methods for respiratory diseases. Study of pleural fluid and bronchial lavage water.
32. Instrumental diagnostic methods for diseases organsbreathing. X-ray research methods.
33. Instrumental diagnostic methods for diseases organsbreathing. Endoscopic research methods.
34. Methods of functional research of the external respiration system. 35. Pleural puncture. Methodology. Analysis of the obtained data.

### **Questions for module No. 2**

1. Brief anatomical and physiological data on the circulatory organs.
2. Complaints of patients with diseases of the circulatory system (main and additional).
3. Examination of patients with circulatory diseases.
4. Palpation of the heart and great vessels.
5. Percussion of the heart. Percussion rules. Determination of the boundaries of relative cardiac dullness and measurement of the diameter of the heart.
6. Percussion of the heart. Determination of the boundaries of absolute cardiac dullness, the configuration of the heart, the boundaries of the vascular bundle.
7. Auscultation of the heart. Basic rules for conducting auscultation.
8. Auscultation of the heart. Characteristics of normal heart sounds.
9. Auscultation of the heart. Characteristics of changes in heart sounds
10. Auscultation of the heart. Heart murmurs: functional and organic.
11. Study of the properties of the arterial pulse.
12. Venous pulse examination.
13. Method of measuring blood pressure.
14. Basics of the electrocardiographic (ECG) method research. ECG registration.
15. Analysis of a normal ECG.

- 16.Characteristics of the most common rhythm disturbances  
Andconductivity.
17. ECG for angina and myocardial infarction.
18. Echocardiography (Echo-CG).
19. Holter ECG monitoring.
20. Determination of blood flow speed.
21. Determination of systolic and minute blood volume.
- 22.Determination of circulating blood mass and assessment of the functional state of  
the cardiovascular system.
- 23.X-ray methods of research in diseases of the cardiovascular system.

### **Questions for module No. 3**

1. Anatomical data and basic physiology of digestion.
2. Complaints of patients with digestive diseases  
systems.Characteristics of pain syndrome in diseases of the esophagus.
3. Complaints of patients with digestive diseases  
systems.Characteristics of pain syndrome in diseases of the stomach.
4. Complaints of patients with digestive diseases  
systems.Characteristics of pain syndrome in intestinal diseases.
5. Characteristics of dyspeptic syndrome in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.
6. Examination of patients with diseases of the digestive system.
7. Examination of the oral cavity for diseases of the digestive system.
8. Abdominal examination. Topographic areas of the abdomen.
9. Percussion of the abdomen. Methods for detecting free fluid in the abdominal  
cavity.
- 10.Palpation of the abdomen. Rules for palpation. Superficial  
approximate palpation of the abdomen.
- 11.To characterize the essence of the method of methodological deep sliding  
palpation of the abdomen according to V.P. Obrastsov and N.D. Strazhesko.
- 12.Deep palpation of the sigmoid colon. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
- 13.Deep palpation of the cecum. Diagnostic  
clinicalmeaning.
- 14.Deep palpation of the transverse colon. Diagnostic and clinical significance.

15. Methods for determining the lower edge of the stomach. Diagnostic  
And clinical significance.
16. Deep palpation of the ascending colon. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
17. Deep palpation of the descending colon. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
18. Method of palpation of the pylorus. Diagnostic  
And clinical significance.
19. Complaints of patients with diseases of the hepatobiliary system.

Characteristics of pain and dyspeptic syndromes.

20. Examination of patients with diseases of the hepatobial system.
21. Liver percussion. Determination of liver size according to M.G. Kurlov.
22. Liver percussion. Determination of liver size according to V.P. Obratsov.
23. Palpation of the liver. Methodology. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
24. Palpation of the gallbladder. Methodology. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
25. Characterize additional symptoms of pathology of the gallbladder and biliary tract. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
26. Percussion of the spleen. Methodology. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
27. Portal hypertension syndrome. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
28. Jaundice syndrome. Types of jaundice. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
29. Liver failure syndrome. Diagnostic and clinical  
meaning.
30. Hypersplenism syndrome. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
31. Laboratory diagnostic methods for gastrointestinal diseases  
intestinal tract.
32. Methodology for fractional study of gastric juice. Diagnostic and clinical  
significance of the data obtained.
33. Methodology for fractional duodenal sounding.  
Diagnostic and clinical significance of the data obtained.
34. X-ray research methods for diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.
35. Endoscopic examination methods for gastrointestinal diseases  
intestinal tract.

36. Laboratory methods for examining patients with diseaseshepatobiliary system.
37. Characterize the main biochemical syndromes in diseases of the liver and gall bladder. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
38. Instrumental diagnostic methods for diseases of the hepatobiliary system.

#### **Questions for module No. 4**

1. Questioning the patient (main and additional complaints), storydiseases, life.
2. General examination of patients (general condition, consciousness, position).
3. Constitutional body types. Diagnostic value.
4. Body temperature. Types of fever. Diagnostic value.
5. Examination of the face, skin, subcutaneous fat. Types of obesity.
6. Examination of the musculoskeletal system and joints. Diagnostic value.
7. Inspection and palpation of lymph nodes. Diagnostic value.
8. Anatomical data and clinical topography of the respiratory organs.
9. Fundamentals of respiratory physiology.
10. Complaints of patients with respiratory diseases (main Andadditional).
11. Examination of patients with respiratory diseases.
12. Shapes of the chest: physiological and pathological.
13. Types of breathing. Assessment of frequency, rhythm and depth of breathing.
- Determination of respiratory excursion of the chest.
14. Palpation of the chest. Determination of pain, elasticitychest, voice tremors.
15. Percussion of the lungs. Percussion methods. General rules of percussion.
16. Comparative percussion of the lungs. Method of implementation. Analysisobtained results.
17. Topographic percussion of the lungs. Determination of the height of the apex of the lung, the width of the Krenig fields.
18. Topographic percussion of the lungs. Determination of the lower boundaries of the lungs, excursions of the lower edge of the lung.
19. Auscultation of the lungs. Basic rules of auscultation.
20. Basic breathing sounds. Mechanism of occurrence. Analysisreceived data.

21. Side breath sounds. Wheezing. Mechanism of occurrence.

Diagnostic and clinical significance.

22. Side breath sounds. Crepitation. Mechanism of occurrence.

Diagnostic and clinical significance.

23. Side breath sounds. Pleural friction noise.

Mechanism of occurrence. Diagnostic and clinical significance.

24. Bronchophony. Methodology. Analysis of the obtained data. 25. Lung tissue compaction syndrome.

26. Lung cavity syndrome.

27. Syndrome of fluid accumulation in the pleural cavity. 28. Syndrome of air accumulation in the pleural cavity.

29. Respiratory failure syndrome.

30. Laboratory diagnostic methods for respiratory diseases.

Sputum examination.

31. Laboratory diagnostic methods for respiratory diseases.

Study of pleural fluid and bronchial lavage water.

32. Instrumental diagnostic methods for diseases of organs breathing. X-ray research methods.

33. Instrumental diagnostic methods for diseases of organs breathing. Endoscopic research methods.

34. Methods of functional research of the external respiration system. 35. Pleural puncture. Methodology. Analysis of the obtained data. 36. Clinical symptomatology of acute bronchitis

37. Clinical symptomatology of chronic bronchitis. 38.

Clinical symptomatology of bronchial asthma.

39. Clinical symptomatology of lobar pneumonia. 40.

Clinical symptomatology of focal pneumonia. 41. Clinical symptomatology of dry pleurisy

42. Clinical symptomatology of exudative pleurisy. 43. Clinical symptomatology of lung abscess.

44. Clinical symptomatology of lung cancer.

45. Clinical symptomatology of chronic pulmonary heart disease.

### **Questions for module No. 5**

1. Brief anatomical and physiological data on the circulatory organs.
2. Complaints of patients with diseases of the circulatory system (main and additional).

3. Examination of patients with circulatory diseases.
4. Palpation of the heart and great vessels.
5. Percussion of the heart. Percussion rules. Determination of the boundaries of relative cardiac dullness and measurement of the diameter of the heart.
6. Percussion of the heart. Determination of the boundaries of absolute cardiac dullness, the configuration of the heart, the boundaries of the vascular bundle.
7. Auscultation of the heart. Basic rules for conducting auscultation.
8. Auscultation of the heart. Characteristics of normal heart sounds.
9. Auscultation of the heart. Characteristics of changes in heart sounds
10. Auscultation of the heart. Heart murmurs: functional and organic.
11. Study of the properties of the arterial pulse.
12. Venous pulse examination.
13. Method of measuring blood pressure.
14. Basics of the electrocardiographic (ECG) method  
research. ECG registration.
15. Analysis of a normal ECG.
16. Characteristics of the most common rhythm disturbances  
And conductivity.
17. ECG for angina and myocardial infarction.
18. Echocardiography (Echo-CG).
19. Holter ECG monitoring.
20. Determination of blood flow speed.
21. Determination of systolic and minute blood volume.
22. Determination of circulating blood mass and assessment of the functional state of the cardiovascular system.
23. X-ray methods of research in diseases of the cardiovascular system.
24. Clinical symptomatology of acute rheumatic fever (ARF).
25. Clinical symptomatology of mitral stenosis.
26. Clinical symptomatology of mitral insufficiency.
27. Clinical symptomatology of aortic stenosis.
28. Clinical symptomatology of aortic insufficiency.
29. Clinical symptomatology of angina pectoris.
30. Clinical symptomatology of myocardial infarction.
31. Clinical symptomatology of hypertension.
32. Concept of symptomatic hypertension.  
Clinical symptomatology.
33. Clinical symptomatology of acute circulatory failure.



34. Clinical symptomatology of chronic  
insufficiency of blood circulation
35. Chronic cor pulmonale. 36. Acute  
vascular insufficiency.

### **Questions for module No. 6**

1. Anatomical data and basic physiology of digestion.
2. Complaints of patients with digestive diseases  
systems. Characteristics of pain syndrome in diseases of the esophagus.
3. Complaints of patients with digestive diseases  
systems. Characteristics of pain syndrome in diseases of the stomach.
4. Complaints of patients with digestive diseases  
systems. Characteristics of pain syndrome in intestinal diseases.
5. Characteristics of dyspeptic syndrome in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.
6. Examination of patients with diseases of the digestive system.
7. Examination of the oral cavity for diseases of the digestive system.
8. Abdominal examination. Topographic areas of the abdomen.
9. Percussion of the abdomen. Methods for detecting free fluid in the abdominal  
cavity.
10. Palpation of the abdomen. Rules for palpation. Superficial  
approximate palpation of the abdomen.
11. To characterize the essence of the method of methodological deep sliding  
palpation of the abdomen according to V.P. Obratsov and N.D. Strazhesko.
12. Deep palpation of the sigmoid colon. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
13. Deep palpation of the cecum. Diagnostic  
clinical meaning.
14. Deep palpation of the transverse colon. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
15. Methods for determining the lower edge of the stomach. Diagnostic  
And clinical significance.
16. Deep palpation of the ascending colon. Diagnostic and clinical significance.
17. Deep palpation of the descending colon. Diagnostic and clinical significance.

18. Method of palpation of the pylorus. Diagnostic and clinical significance.

19. Complaints of patients with diseases of the hepatobiliary system.

Characteristics of pain and dyspeptic syndromes.

20. Examination of patients with diseases of the hepatobiliary system. 21. Liver percussion. Determination of liver size according to M.G. Kurlov. 22. Liver percussion. Determination of liver size according to V.P. Obraztsov.

23. Palpation of the liver. Methodology. Diagnostic and clinical significance.

24. Palpation of the gallbladder. Methodology. Diagnostic and clinical significance.

25. Characterize additional symptoms of pathology of the gallbladder and biliary tract. Diagnostic and clinical significance.

26. Percussion of the spleen. Methodology. Diagnostic and clinical significance.

27. Portal hypertension syndrome. Diagnostic and clinical significance.

28. Jaundice syndrome. Types of jaundice. Diagnostic and clinical significance. 29. Liver failure syndrome. Diagnostic and clinical meaning.

30. Hypersplenism syndrome. Diagnostic and clinical significance. 31. Laboratory diagnostic methods for gastrointestinal diseases of the intestinal tract.

32. Methodology for fractional study of gastric juice. Diagnostic and clinical significance of the data obtained.

33. Methodology for fractional duodenal sounding.

Diagnostic and clinical significance of the data obtained.

34. X-ray research methods for diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.

35. Endoscopic examination methods for gastrointestinal diseases of the intestinal tract.

36. Laboratory methods for examining patients with diseases of the hepatobiliary system.

37. Characterize the main biochemical syndromes in diseases of the liver and gall bladder. Diagnostic and clinical significance.

38. Instrumental diagnostic methods for diseases of the hepatobiliary system.

39. Clinical symptomatology of acute gastritis

- 40. Clinical symptomatology of chronic gastritis
- 41. Clinical symptomatology of gastric and duodenal ulcers
- 42. Clinical symptomatology of complications of gastric and duodenal ulcers
- 43. Clinical symptomatology of chronic hepatitis
- 44. Clinical symptomatology of liver cirrhosis
- 45. Clinical symptomatology of chronic cholecystitis
- 46. Clinical symptomatology of chronic pancreatitis

### **Questions for module No. 7**

- 1. Anatomical and physiological data of the urinary organs.
- 2. Complaints from patients with kidney and urinary tract diseases. Characteristics of pain syndrome in diseases of the urinary organs.
- 3. Complaints from patients with kidney and urinary tract diseases. Characteristics of urination disorders in pathologies of the kidneys and urinary tract.
- 4. Complaints from patients with kidney and urinary tract diseases. Characteristics of arterial (renal) hypertension syndrome.
- 5. Examination of patients with kidney and urinary tract diseases. Characteristics of edema.
- 6. Examination of the kidney and bladder area. Palpation and percussion of the kidneys and bladder.
- 7. Laboratory methods for examining patients with diseases of the urinary organs. Clinical and diagnostic significance of a general urine test.
- 8. Laboratory methods for examining patients with diseases of the urinary organs. Clinical and diagnostic significance of Nechiporenko, Zimnitsky, Addis-Kakovsky samples.
- 9. Laboratory methods for examining patients with diseases of the urinary organs. Clinical and diagnostic significance of bacteriological and bacterioscopic examination of urine.
- 10. Instrumental methods for examining patients with diseases of the urinary organs. Ultrasound examination of the kidneys and bladder.

11. Instrumental methods for examining patients with diseases of the urinary organs.  
X-ray and endoscopic methods for studying the kidneys and bladder.
12. Clinical symptomatology of acute glomerulonephritis.
13. Clinical symptomatology of chronic glomerulonephritis. 14. Clinical symptomatology of acute pyelonephritis.
15. Clinical symptomatology of chronic pyelonephritis 16. Clinical symptomatology of renal failure. 17. Anatomical and physiological data of the hematopoietic organs.
18. Complaints of patients with diseases of the hematopoietic organs. Characteristics of anemia syndrome.
19. Complaints of patients with diseases of the hematopoietic organs. Characteristics of hemorrhagic syndrome.
20. Complaints of patients with diseases of the hematopoietic organs. Characteristics of proliferative syndromes in hemoblastoses.
21. Examination of patients with diseases of the hematopoietic organs. Palpation and percussion of the spleen.
22. Laboratory methods for examining patients with diseases of the hematopoietic organs. Clinical and diagnostic significance of morphological blood tests.
23. Methods for examining patients with diseases of the hematopoietic organs. Clinical and diagnostic significance of puncture examination of hematopoietic organs.
24. Methods for examining patients with diseases of the hematopoietic organs. Clinical and diagnostic significance of puncture study of hemorrhagic syndrome
25. Methods for examining patients with diseases of the hematopoietic organs. Clinical and diagnostic significance of x-ray and radioisotope research methods.
26. Clinical symptomatology of iron deficiency anemia.
27. Clinical symptomatology of B12-folate deficiency anemia. 28. Clinical symptomatology of hemolytic anemia.
29. Clinical symptomatology of acute leukemia.
30. Clinical symptomatology of chronic leukemia.

## **Questions for module No. 8**

- 1 Anatomical and physiological data of the endocrine system.
- 2 Questioning and examining patients with endocrine diseases systems. Palpation of the thyroid gland.
- 3 Laboratory diagnostic methods for diseases endocrine systems.
- 4 Instrumental diagnostic methods for diseases of the endocrine system.
- 5 Clinical symptomatology of diabetes mellitus. Features in children.
- 6 Clinical symptomatology of diffuse toxic goiter
- 7 Clinical symptomatology of hypothyroidism.
- 8 Clinical symptomatology of Itsenko-Cushing syndrome and disease.
- 9 Anatomical and physiological data of the musculoskeletal system.
- 10 Complaints of patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system.
- 11 Examination of patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system.
- 12 Laboratory methods for examining patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system.
- 13 Instrumental methods for examining patients with diseases of the musculoskeletal system.
- 14 Clinical symptomatology of rheumatoid arthritis (RA). 15  
Clinical symptomatology of osteoarthritis (OA).
- 16 Clinical symptomatology of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). 17  
Clinical symptomatology of gout.
- 18 Clinical symptomatology of ankylosing spondylitis

**Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "North Ossetian State Medical Academy" of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation**

**Department Internal Medicine No. 1**

**APPROVED**  
**Minutes of the meeting of the Central**  
**coordinating**  
**educational and methodological**  
**council dated May 23, 2023**  
**Project No. 5**

**Standards of test tasks**

in the discipline Propaedeutics of internal diseases  
main professional educational program of higher education – specialty program in  
specialty 31.05.01 “General Medicine”, approved on 24.05.2023.

**for 2-3 year students**

**specialty 31.05.01 “General Medicine”**

**Reviewed and approved at a department meeting**  
dated May 22, 2023 (protocol No. 10)

**Head of the department**



Doctor of Medical Sciences I.N. Totrov

**Vladikavkaz 2023**

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- The name of the controlled section (topic)/or topics (sections) of the discipline/module, educational/industrial practice is taken from the work program.
- Extract from the minutes of the department meeting on the test generation algorithm for each type of testing(once a year).

- Extract from the minutes of the department meeting with notes on updating (amendments, cancellations, inclusion of new assessment tools)(1 time per year).
- Extract from the minutes of the meeting of the Cyclic Educational and Methodological Commission on the approval of assessment tools(as needed)

## **Incoming control of the level of training of students**

### **1. How do you think the concepts of “care” and “treatment” relate to each other?**

1. Care and treatment are different concepts: treatment is carried out by a doctor, care is carried out by nursing and junior medical staff
2. Care and treatment are one and the same, since both treatment and care have as their goal the recovery of the patient
3. Care is an integral part of treatment

### **2. What does "special care" mean?**

1. Care that must be carried out with particular care
2. Care that must be carried out in special conditions
3. Care that requires the presence of certain specialists
4. Care that involves additional events, due to the specifics of the disease

### **3. Who should care for the sick:**

1. Relatives of the patient
2. Middle and junior medical personnel
3. All medical workers, relatives of the patient, and each of them has their own specific functions in organizing care

**Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "North Ossetian State Medical Academy" of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation**

**Department**Internal Medicine No. 1  
**Faculty**medicinal **Well**3  
**Discipline**propaedeutics of internal diseases

**Situational task**

Patient M., 42 years old, history: rheumatism, combined mitral heart disease with predominant stenosis, NK-II.

Against the background of increased shortness of breath and the appearance of swelling in the legs, the patient developed acute pain in the left half of the chest and hemoptysis. An ambulance was called. The doctor examined the patient and revealed dullness of the pulmonary sound in a limited area - on the left under the scapula. Bronchophony is locally somewhat enhanced. He ordered a general blood test.

What should the doctor have thought about? What could he detect by palpation and auscultation of the lungs? What changes can you expect in your blood test? What can a chest x-ray do?

**Head Department of Doctor of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor I.N. Totrov**

**Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "North Ossetian State Medical Academy" of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation**

**Department**Internal Medicine No. 1  
**Faculty**medicinal **Well**3  
**Discipline**propaedeutics of internal diseases

**Examination ticket**

1. Subjects of the task of propaedeutics of internal diseases. Concept "health", "diseases". General understanding of disease diagnosis and treatment of internal diseases.
2. Laboratory research methods for respiratory diseases.
3. Clinical symptomatology of angina pectoris.

**Head department, Doctor of Medical Sciences**

I.N. Totrov

