

**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 AM

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
View role control	Intermediate		
1	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
2	Questioning the patient	OPK-1, OPK-5, OPK-2, OPK-6.	Test control, questions for module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
3	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
4	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
5	Methods and techniques of percussion	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
6	Topographic percussion of the lungs	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
7	Auscultation of the lungs. Normal breath sounds	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
8	Auscultation of the lungs. Adverse respiratory noises	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
9	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
10	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
eleven	Percussion of relative dullness of the heart	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
12	Percussion of absolute dullness of the heart	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
13	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
14	Auscultation of the heart. Heart murmurs	OPK-5, PC-2.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, tickets for the exam
15	Study of the properties of peripheral pulse	OPK-5, PC-2, PC-6.	Test control, questions for module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
16	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
17	Basics of electrocardiographic whom research method	OPK-5, PC-2, PC-6.	Test control, questions for the module, bank of situational problems, exam tickets
18	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
19	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
20	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
21	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
22	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
23	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		
24	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
25	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 diseaseshematopoietic 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
26	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
27	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
28	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

29	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
thirtieth	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
31	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
32	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
33	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
34	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
35	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		
36	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
37	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
38	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
39	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
40	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
41	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
42	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
43	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
44	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
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.

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. 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 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 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.

Questions for module No. 4

1. Questioning the patient (main and additional complaints),
history of diseases, 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
and additional).
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,
elasticity of chest, voice tremors.
15. Percussion of the lungs. Percussion methods. General rules of percussion.
16. Comparative percussion of the lungs. Method of implementation.
Analysis of obtained 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.
Analysis of received 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

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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

Table of contents

No.	Name of the controlled section (topic) of the discipline/module	Number of tests (total)	p. spo
1	2	3	4
Type of control	Intermediate		
1.	Incoming control of training level students	35	30-34
2.	Introduction. Subject and tasks of propaedeutics of internal diseases. History outline illnesses	15	34-36
3.	Questioning the patient	35	36-41
4.	General examination of the patient		
5.	Questioning and examining patients with respiratory diseases	79	41-51
6.	Methods and techniques of percussion		
7.	Topographic percussion of the lungs		
8.	Auscultation of the lungs. Normal breath sounds		
9.	Auscultation of the lungs. Adverse breath sounds		
10.	Additional methods for examining a patient with organ disease breathing		
10.	Clinical symptomatology of pneumonia (focal, lobar). Clinical symptomatology pleurisy (dry and exudative)		
eleven.	Clinical symptomatology of lung abscess. Lung cancer. Impact of adverse environmental factors on the development of pathology of internal organs		
12.	Clinical symptomatology of acute and chronic bronchitis. COPD concept. Broncho-obstructive syndrome. Clinical symptomatology bronchial asthma. Emphysema		
13.	Questioning and examination of patients with circulatory diseases. Palpation of the heart area		
14.	Percussion of relative dullness of the heart		
15.	Percussion of absolute dullness of the heart		
16.	Auscultation of the heart. Heart sounds. Characteristics of normal heart sounds. Change in heart sounds		
17.	Auscultation of the heart. Heart murmurs		
18.	Study of the properties of peripheral pulse		
19.	Functional methods for studying patients with heart disease vascular system. BP, BP		
20.	Basics of the electrocardiographic research method		
21.	Violation of the rhythm (automatism, conductivity, excitability) of the heart by		

	ECG data. Clinical ECG – diagnostics		
22.	ECG for angina pectoris and acute myocardial infarction. ECG – signs of hypertrophy myocardium of the ventricles and atria		
23.	Additional methods for studying patients with organ diseases blood circulation Phonocardiography, polycardiography. Echocardiography		
24.	Concept of rheumatism. Clinical symptomatology of mitral valves heart: mitral stenosis; mitral valve insufficiency		
25.	Clinical symptomatology aortic heart defects: aortic stenosis; aortic valve insufficiency. Independent work sick bed	95	51-65
26.	The concept of atherosclerosis. Clinical symptomatology of ischemic heart disease. Angina pectoris		
27.	Clinical symptomatology of coronary artery disease: myocardial infarction. Independent bedside work		
28.	Clinical symptomatology of hypertension. The concept of symptomatic hypertension. Clinical symptomatology of circulatory failure (acute, chronic). The concept of the pulmonary heart. Acute vascular failure		
29.	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the digestive system. Palpation of the abdomen. Superficial indicative and deep, methodical, sliding palpation according to the Obratzov-Strazhesko method. Percussion of the abdomen		
thirty.	Additional methods for examining patients with organ diseases digestion. Independent work at the patient's bedside		
31.	Questioning and examination of patients with diseases of the liver, gall bubble Percussion and palpation of the liver, gall bladder, spleen		
32.	Laboratory and instrumental methods for studying patients with organ diseases hepatobiliary system		
33.	Clinical symptomatology of acute and chronic gastritis. Clinical symptomatology of peptic ulcer of the stomach and bulb duodenum	84	65-76
34.	Clinical symptomatology of cholecystitis. Clinical symptomatology of chronic hepatitis. Laboratory methods		

	diagnostics		
35.	Clinical symptomatology of liver cirrhosis. Types of jaundice. Clinical symptomatology of pancreatitis		
36.	Questioning and examination of 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 examination of patients with diseases of the hematopoietic organs. Additional research methods patients with organ diseaseshematopoiesis	55	76-82
37.	Clinical symptomatology of glomerulonephritis (acute and chronic). Clinical symptomatology of pyelonephritis (acute and chronic)		
38.	Clinical symptomatology of renal insufficiency		
39.	Methods of examining a patient with a disease of the endocrine system. Additional methods for studying patients with diseases of the internal secretion organs. Methods studies of patients with rheumatic diseases. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods		
40.	Clinical symptomatology of anemia. Clinical symptomatology of leukemia. Hemorrhagic syndrome		
41.	Clinical symptomatology of diabetes mellitus, thyrotoxic goiter, myxedema	118	82-98
42.	Clinical symptomatology of rheumatoid arthritis (RA), osteoarthritis (OA). Independent work at the patient's bedside		
43.	Clinical symptomatology systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), systemic vasculitis		
44.	Emergency conditions in the clinic of internal diseases. Diagnostics and first aid. Anaphylactic shock and sudden death. Principles resuscitation measures		

- 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

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DepartmentInternal Medicine No. 1
Facultymedicinal **Well**3
Disciplinepropaedeutics 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

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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

