

Questions for a modular lesson in the discipline "Occupational Diseases" for 4th year students of the Faculty of Medicine

1. The concept of occupational diseases, diagnosis, hygienic assessment of conditions and the nature of work. Classes of working conditions.
2. Occupational bronchial asthma.
3. Medical and labor expertise and rehabilitation issues in occupational diseases.
4. Vibration disease from exposure to local vibration. Pathogenesis. Classification.
5. Deontology. Types of disability (temporary, long-term, permanent).
6. Vibration sickness. The main clinical syndromes. Differential diagnosis. Treatment, examination of the ability to work. Prevention.
7. Establishment of a disability group (1,11,111 groups). Basis for the definition of disability.
8. The effect of noise on the body. Pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. Treatment. Examination of working capacity. Prevention.
9. Social, labor and medical rehabilitation of the patient. The tasks of medical and social and labor rehabilitation.
10. Beryllium disease. Pathogenesis. Pathological picture. The clinical picture. Diagnostics. Treatment. Examination of working capacity.
11. Preliminary and periodic medical examinations. Tasks. Primary requirements. (Order No. 302-N).
12. Silicosis. Pathogenesis. Development theory. Pathological picture (diffuse sclerotic, nodular form).
13. General information about lung diseases. Classification of pneumoconiosis. X-ray picture. Symbols.
14. Clinical picture of silicosis. Stages of silicosis (1,11,111).
15. Exogenous allergic alveolitis.
16. Silicatoses (metalloconiosis, siderosis, aluminosis, pneumoconiosis from mixed dusts).
17. Chronic dusty bronchitis. Risk factors. Development factors. Pathogenesis. Pathological picture. Development phases.
18. Method for studying the function of external respiration.
19. Differential diagnosis of pneumoconiosis.
20. Methods for the study of peripheral hemodynamics.
21. Silicatoses (asbestosis, talcosis, pneumoconiosis from cement dust, carbocyanoses).
22. Influence of harmful production factors on reproductive health.
23. KEK. Disability. The procedure for referral to MSEC. The concept of a group of disabilities. Definition criteria.
24. Basic principles of treatment of occupational bronchial asthma. Criteria for determining the ability to work and employment of patients.
25. The most common complications of silicosis, please describe them (based on clinical, radiological and laboratory data).

26. Conducting preliminary and periodic medical examinations of workers. Order No. 302-N dated April 12, 2011.
27. Characteristics of clinical syndromes of vibration disease. Describe functional diagnostic methods.
28. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system associated with physical stress and microtraumatization - periarthrosis of the shoulder joint, shoulder epicondylitis.
29. Treatment, examination of the working capacity of beryllium disease.
30. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system associated with physical stress and microtraumatization - bursitis, crepitus tendovaginitis of the forearm.
31. Differential diagnosis of lead disease.
32. Diseases of the musculoskeletal system associated with physical stress and microtraumatization - osteochondrosis, stenosing ligamentosis.
33. Treatment, examination of working capacity for benzene intoxication.
34. Physical and chemical properties of beryllium. Pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, clinical picture of beryllium disease.
35. Intoxication with pesticides used in agricultural work (main groups).
36. Intoxication with pesticides used in agricultural work (COS).
37. Treatment, examination of the ability to work of lead intoxication.
38. Intoxication with pesticides used in agricultural work (FOS).
39. Intoxication with pesticides used in agricultural work (POC).
40. Basic principles of diagnostics and medical and social expertise in case of pesticide poisoning, prevention
41. Intoxication with pesticides used in agricultural work (arsenous pesticides). KEK. Main functions.
42. Physical and chemical properties of manganese. Pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment, examination of the ability to work of manganese intoxication.
43. Physicochemical properties of lead. Pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment, examination of the ability to work of lead intoxication.
44. Intoxication with irritating substances (chlorine). Physicochemical properties. Clinic, chlorine intoxication treatment.
45. Differential diagnosis of manganese and post-encephalitic parkinsonism. Treatment, examination of working capacity, prevention of manganese intoxication.
46. Intoxication with aromatic hydrocarbons (benzene and its homologues). Clinical acute and chronic intoxication.
47. Laboratory indicators for lead intoxication.
48. Physicochemical properties of tetraethyl lead. Clinic of acute, chronic intoxication. Treatment, examination of the ability to work.
49. Intoxication with irritating substances (hydrogen sulfide). Physicochemical properties. Clinic, treatment, examination of the ability to work.
50. Treatment, examination of working capacity in case of carbon monoxide intoxication.
51. Physical and chemical properties of carbon monoxide. Pathogenesis, pathological anatomy, clinic of carbon monoxide intoxication.
52. The main types of emergency medical care in acute poisoning.

53. Beryllium, basic production and technological processes. Pathogenesis, routes of entry, acute beryllium disease.
54. Chronic beryllium disease. The main clinical syndromes, extrapulmonary lesions, features of gas exchange disorders.
55. X-ray picture of lung lesions in I, II, III stages of chronic beryllium disease.
56. ITU issues: work ability, employment, rehabilitation of patients with acute and chronic beryllium disease.
57. General information about occupational intoxication and the main types of emergency medical care in acute intoxication.
58. Research of the sensitive sphere: vibration testing, algesimetry, tonal audiometry.
59. Intoxication with irritating substances: nitrogen oxides (nitrogases). Acute and chronic intoxication.
60. Treatment for nitric oxide intoxication. Examination of working capacity. Prevention.
61. Intoxication with irritating substances: sulfur dioxide. Acute and chronic intoxication. Treatment.
62. The main methods of functional diagnostics: rheovasography, test for reactive hyperemia, capillaroscopy, cold test.
63. Laboratory research methods used in the diagnosis of occupational diseases.
64. Examination of working capacity in case of pesticide poisoning. Prevention of occupational poisoning.
65. Bursitis. Pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostics, treatment, examination of working capacity, prevention.