

ЛД-16 ИН

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

**Department of Internal Medicine № 2**

**GUIDELINES  
TO PERFORM INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE WORK OF STUDENTS FOR  
PRACTICAL CLASSES IN FACULTY THERAPY**

**METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS**

the main professional educational program of higher education - a program of a specialist  
in a specialty 31.05.01 General medicine

Vladikavkaz

Methodological materials are intended for teaching 4th year students (7-8 semesters) of the Faculty of Medicine of the Federal State Budgetary Educational

Institution of Higher Education SOGMA of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation on the discipline "Faculty therapy"

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### **Topic: Pneumonia.**

1. Give the definition of pneumonia.
2. Write a modern classification of pneumonia.
3. Write the clinical classification of pneumonia (Silvestrov VP 1988).
4. What changes can be detected when examining a patient with lobar pneumonia?
5. What data of an objective examination will you reveal in a patient with lobar pneumonia?
6. List the criteria for the severity of pneumonia according to Niedermann.
7. According to the therapeutic standards adopted in Russia since 1998, the treatment of pneumonia is carried out on an outpatient basis, in hospitals of a therapeutic and infectious profile and in intensive care units. Write the indications for hospitalization:
8. Write a treatment plan for the patient with pneumonia.

### **Topic: Chronic bronchitis. (HB)**

1. Write a definition of chronic bronchitis.
2. What etiological factors in the development of chronic bronchitis do you know?
3. Write the classification of HB (Paleev N.R. 1991)
4. What are the main symptoms of the disease that cause the patient to see a doctor?
5. What data will you receive during an objective examination of a patient with chronic non-obstructive bronchitis?

chest examination

palpation of the chest

chest percussion

chest auscultation

6. What percussion and auscultatory changes are characteristic of patients with COB?
7. For the diagnosis of COPD, the definition of the function of external respiration is used. What kind of research is it?
8. Establishment of a reversible component of bronchial obstruction and its more detailed characteristics are carried out during inhalation tests with ... (what pharmaceuticals are samples taken?)
9. Make a program for examining a patient with chronic bronchitis.
10. Write the principles for the treatment of chronic bronchitis.
11. Bronchodilators occupy the leading place in the treatment of COB, being the means of basic therapy. There are three groups of these drugs. List them.

### **Topic: "Bronchial asthma"**

1. Write the definition of bronchial asthma (BA).
2. Reasons for the development of asthma.
3. List the main household allergens.
4. List the most common drug allergens.
5. Write the classification of bronchial asthma (according to G.B. Fedoseev, 1982).
6. Write down the classification of asthma by severity (give a description of each degree).
7. Describe the clinical picture of asthma at the time of exacerbation
8. What are the data of laboratory and instrumental methods for diagnosing asthma:
  - in a general blood test ...
  - when analyzing sputum ...
  - spirometry (Tiffno's test - ...
  - inhalation samples
  - chest x-ray
  - electrocardiography
9. Draw up a treatment regimen for a BA patient with an exacerbation of the disease, as well as in the interictal period (taking into account a stepwise approach).

**Topic: Pleurisy.**

1. Give the definition of pleurisy.
2. Describe the pathogenesis of pleurisy.
3. Classification of pleurisy (V.S. Gasilin, P.S. Grigoriev, O.N. Mushkin, B.A. Blokhin, 1995).
4. From instrumental studies for the diagnosis of pleurisy perform:
5. What indicators make it possible to differentiate exudate from transudate?
6. With dry pleurisy, chest pain is a constant symptom, which increases with inspiration. It is caused by irritation of pain receptors and is localized in the area corresponding to fibrinous overlay on the pleura. During the examination, the following symptoms can be identified:

Shepelman's symptom is .....

Sternberg's symptom is .....

Pottenger's symptom is .....

7. Treat the patient with exudative pleurisy.

**Topic: "Rheumatism (acute rheumatic fever)"**

1. Write a definition of acute rheumatic fever (ARF)

2. List the reasons for the development of ARF
3. Describe the clinical picture of rheumacarditis.
4. Describe the clinical picture of polyarthritis in rheumatism.
5. Describe the clinical picture of chorea minor.
6. Describe rheumatoid nodules.
7. Write the Kissel-Johnson ORL criteria
8. Since 1940, diagnostic criteria have been used to diagnose rheumatism, which are constantly revised by the ARA and AKA. The last revision of the criteria took place in 1992, and in this modification they are recommended by WHO for the diagnosis of ARF. Add the table:

<b>Big criteria</b>	<b>Small criteria</b>

9. What are the laboratory signs of an active rheumatic process:
  - in a general blood test ...
  - in a biochemical blood test
  - serological blood test
  - microbiological blood test results
  - chest x-ray
  - electrocardiography
  - phonocardiography
  - echocardiography
10. Make a treatment regimen for a patient with ARF, taking into account the degree of activity of the pathological process.
11. Write an ARF prevention regimen

### **Topic "Mitral and aortic heart diseases**

1. Write a definition of acquired heart disease.
2. What is valve failure?

3. What is valve stenosis?
4. Write down the patient's complaints with mitral stenosis.
5. Describe the patient's complaints with mitral valve insufficiency.
6. List the complaints of a patient with aortic valve stenosis.
7. Write the complaint of a patient with aortic valve insufficiency.
8. Designate by authors and names the symptoms detected in case of aortic valve insufficiency:
  - concussion of the head, synchronous with the pulse of the carotid arteries -
  - pulsation of the carotid arteries
  - pulse-synchronous changes in the color intensity of the nail bed -
  - when listening to the peripheral (femoral) arteries are determined
9. What are the data of the above diagnostic methods for stenosis of the left atrioventricular foramen:
  - pulse characteristic -
  - blood pressure characteristic -
  - chest x-ray -
  - electrocardiography -
  - phonocardiography -
10. What are the data of the given diagnostic methods for mitral valve insufficiency:
  - pulse characteristic
  - blood pressure characteristic
  - chest x-ray -
  - electrocardiography -
  - phonocardiography
  - echocardiography
11. What are the data of the above diagnostic methods for aortic stenosis
  - pulse characteristic -
  - blood pressure characteristic -
  - chest x-ray -
  - electrocardiography -
  - phonocardiography -
  - echocardiography
12. What are the data of the above diagnostic methods for aortic valve insufficiency
  - pulse characteristic -
  - blood pressure characteristic -
  - chest x-ray -
  - electrocardiography
  - phonocardiography -
  - echocardiography

**Topic: Hypertension. (GB)**

1. Give the definition of hypertension.
2. Write down the main etiological factors in the development of hypertension.
3. Write the classification of arterial hypertension according to the degree of increase in blood pressure
4. Write the classification of arterial hypertension by stages.
5. List the target organs that are affected by H
6. Clinical picture of GB.
7. The ECG with hypertension reveals the following changes:
8. What are the ECHO-KG signs of GB
9. Continue the list of groups of antihypertensive drugs:  
- diuretics (Indapamide, Arifon .....
10. Write rational combinations of antihypertensive drugs

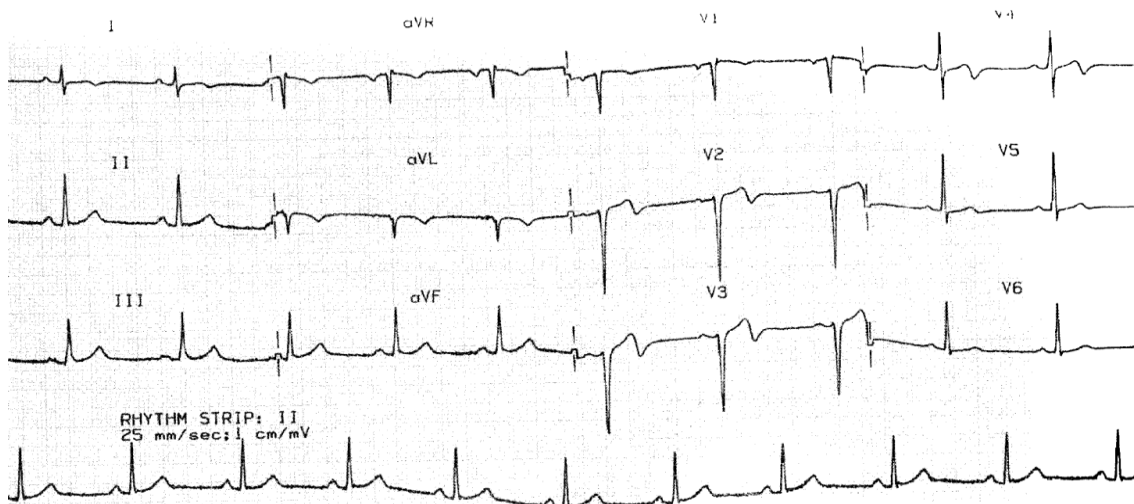
**Topic: Atherosclerosis. Ischemic heart disease. Angina pectoris.**

1. Write a definition of atherosclerosis
2. Write definitions of ischemic heart disease
3. Write the definition of angina pectoris.
4. What are the risk factors for atherosclerosis (reversible, irreversible)
5. List the types of hyperlipidemia according to Fredrickson (1967), and which of them are atherogenic?
6. Write the classification of coronary artery disease
7. Write the classification of stable angina pectoris (Canadian Heart Association, 1976).
8. The clinical picture of angina pectoris
9. What types of angina pectoris are classified as unstable and what are their characteristics?
10. List the FC of stable angina pectoris, and give a characteristic to each class.
11. List hypolipidemic drugs.
12. Continue the list of drugs used in the treatment of KS:  
- nitro drugs (nitrosorbide, cardiket... ).

**Topic: Myocardial infarction (MI)**

1. Give the definition of myocardial infarction (MI).
2. What are the reasons for the development of myocardial infarction.
3. Write a classification of IM.
4. Describe the clinical picture of myocardial infarction.

5. List the stages of MI.
6. Complications of the early and late period of myocardial infarction.
7. Write valid ECG criteria for Q-MI.
8. Write down a list of the most specific serum markers for MI:
9. Give a decoding of this ECG (Fig. 1).



10. Name the ECHO-KG changes in Q-MI.

11. By changes in the corresponding leads, you can determine the localization of myocardial infarction. Fill in the missing information.

- I, AVL, V4-V6 - lateral MI.
- II, III, AVF, I, AVL, V4-V6 -
- V1-V3 -
- V4 -
- I, AVL, V1-V6 -
- II, III, AVF -

12. Continue the list of drugs used to relieve pain:

- morphine 2 mg i.v.
- 
- 

13. Treatment of MI.

### Topic: CHRONIC PYELONEPHRITIS (CP).

1. Give the definition of chronic pyelonephritis
2. Write the classification of chronic pyelonephritis (Lopatkin N.A. et al. 1992)
3. Describe the pathogenesis of chronic pyelonephritis.
4. The clinical manifestations of chronic pyelonephritis are very diverse, and it can proceed under the "mask" of another disease. There are five clinical forms of chronic pyelonephritis. List them:



- latent;

-

-

-

-

5. Make an examination program for a patient with chronic pyelonephritis?

6. Write the basic principles of chronic pyelonephritis treatment, taking into account the etiology, pathogenesis and prevailing symptoms

### **Topic: Chronic gastritis.**

#### **Assignments for independent work on the topic under study.**

Give a definition of chronic gastritis.

In 1990, at the International Congress of Gastroenterologists in Sydney (Australia), a new classification of gastritis was adopted, called the "Sydney System". Gastroenterologists, pathologists, histopathologists, microbiologists and immunologists took part in its creation. Describe this classification

What are the main symptoms of the disease that cause the patient to see a doctor?

How is *H. pylori* infected?

Currently, there are three main methods for determining the acid-forming function of the stomach:

Make an examination program for a patient with chronic hepatitis.

Give an example of therapy used for chronic atrophic gastritis

### **Topic: Stomach ulcer and 12 p.c.**

Give the definition of a peptic ulcer.

List the factors predisposing to the development of ulcer.

Currently, it is generally accepted that gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer develops as a result of *Helicobacter pylori* infection. What is this bacteria? What is the route of infection? How does it defend itself in the stomach?

List the factors of aggression and defense in the stomach.

Aggressive Defensive

Write the classification of nuclear weapons:

What are the main symptoms of the disease that cause the patient to see a doctor?

What palpation changes are characteristic of ulcer?

Conduct differential diagnosis of chronic hepatitis and peptic ulcer disease.

signs	Chronic gastritis	Peptic ulcer

Write a treatment regimen for a patient with ulcer

**Topic: Chronic hepatitis.**

Give a definition to the concept of chronic hepatitis (CG).

Classification of HG (S.D. Podymova 1993)

List the markers of viral hepatitis B.

List the markers of viral hepatitis C.

What is the feature of viral hepatitis C.

List the main etiological reasons for the development of chronic hepatitis.

What changes are revealed by an objective study of patients with chronic hepatitis.

Make a program for examining a patient with chronic hepatitis.

List the complaints of a patient with chronic hepatitis in an active stage:

What are the signs that determine the degree of hCG activity?



Make a treatment regimen for a patient with LC, taking into account the activity of the pathological process.

**Topic: Chronic pancreatitis.**

Give a definition of chronic pancreatitis (CP).

List the main etiological causes of CP development.

List the main clinical syndromes of CP.

On palpation of the abdomen, the following painful areas and points are determined:

Make a diagnostic algorithm for CP.

List 5 main instrumental research methods for exacerbation of CP.

List the basic principles of diet therapy in patients with CP during an exacerbation.

Suppression of pancreatic secretion is the most important measure in the treatment of exacerbation of CP. For this purpose, the following methods are used:

**Topic: Chronic glomerulonephritis.**

Give a definition to the concept of chronic glomerulonephritis (CGN)

CGN classification

List the main morphological forms of CGN.

List the signs of exacerbation of chronic hepatitis.

Describe the clinical picture of mesangial-proliferative glomerulonephritis.

Make a program for examining a patient with chronic hepatitis.

Outline the basic principles of CGN treatment.

List the complications of CGN

Name the main side effects of glucocorticoid therapy, cytostatic and anticoagulant drugs separately for each of the above groups of drugs.