№ЛД-16 ИН

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
«North-Ossetia State Medical Academy» of the
Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation

Department of Infectious Diseases

QUESTIONS FOR MODULAR CLASSES OF THE DISCIPLINE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

the main professional educational program of higher education - specialty program in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine, approved in 24.05.2023

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List of questions for module 1

(autumn semester)

1. Infectious process and its manifestations. Methods of diagnostics and treatment of infectious diseases.
2. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis of typhoid fever.
3. Morphological changes characteristic of typhoid-paratyphoid diseases.
4. Clinical signs of the initial period of typhoid fever.
5. Clinical symptoms of the height of the disease.
6. Specific complications of typhoid-paratyphoid diseases.
7. Basic methods of laboratory diagnostics and evaluation of research results.
8. Rules for collecting blood for bacteriological research.
9. Principles of treatment of typhoid-paratyphoid diseases
10. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis of shigellosis.
11. Clinical syndromes characteristic of acute dysentery.
12. Brief description of clinical variants of acute dysentery.
13. Clinical picture of chronic dysentery.
14. Methods of laboratory diagnostics. Indications for rectoromanoscopy.
15. Differential diagnosis of dysentery with similar infectious and non-infectious diseases.
16. Indications for hospitalization for dysentery.
17. The principles of treatment of acute dysentery.
18. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis of amoebiasis.
19. Clinic and diagnostics of intestinal amoebiasis.
20. Clinic and diagnostics of extra-intestinal amoebiasis.
21. Specific and pathogenetic treatment of various forms of amoebiasis. 22. Salmonellosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis
23. Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment of salmonellosis.
24. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment of bacterial food poisoning (BPO).
25. Aim to collect the epidemiological anamnesis of the patient to the PCM.
26. Differential diagnosis of BPO with similar infectious and non-infectious diseases.
27. Intestinal yersiniosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
28. Pseudotuberculosis: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
29. Etiology and epidemiology of cholera. What biotype of cholera Vibrio is caused by the modern cholera pandemic.
30. What features of pathogenesis determine the severity of the course and epidemic danger of cholera.
31. Determine the degree of dehydration based on clinical and laboratory data. What deviations from the norm occur when the body is dehydrated.
32. Name the clinical signs that indicate dehydration of the body.
33. To make a differential diagnosis of cholera with similar clinical manifestations of infectious and non-communicable diseases.
34. Taking into account the degree of dehydration to assign basic rehydration therapy
35. To Assess the adequacy of the therapy for the disappearance of clinical symptoms of dehydration and normalization of laboratory parameters
36. Carry out anti-epidemic measures in the cholera focus, taking into account the transmission routes and factors operating in specific conditions.

List of questions for module 2

(autumn semester)

1. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic of botulism. Collect an epidemiological history of suspected botulism. What are the initial clinical manifestations?
2. Conduct an objective study of a botulism patient. What clinical neurological syndromes are observed in botulism.
3. How to assess the severity of botulism. Principles of specific laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnosis of botulism.
4. Specific therapy of botulism.
5. Tetanus: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment, prevention.
6. Meningococcal infection (MI): etiology, epidemiology.
7. Identify the presence and severity of meningeal syndrome. Pathogenesis of meningococcal infection.
8. The classification of MI. Brief clinical characteristics of the main forms.
9. Clinic of infectious and toxic shock in MI.
10. Methods of laboratory diagnostics of MI. Interpretation of results data laboratory tests (cerebrospinal fluid).
11. Differential diagnosis of meningococcal infection.
12. Formulate a detailed clinical diagnosis.
13. Principles of therapy of various forms of meningococcal infection.
14. Evaluate the effectiveness of therapy and criteria for patient discharge from the hospital's.
15. Treatment of complications of meningococcal infection.
16. Evaluate the effectiveness of therapy and criteria for patient discharge from the hospital.
17. Treatment of complications of meningococcal infection.
18. Brief characteristics of the causative agent of diphtheria.
19. Epidemiology, role of carrier and incidence of diphtheria.
20. Pathogenesis of diphtheria.
21. Characteristics of clinical forms of diphtheria.
22. Clinical signs of diphtheria croup.
23. Complications of diphtheria. Causes of fatalities.
24. Diseases with which it is necessary to differentiate diphtheria (sore throats, peritonsillar abscess, infectious mononucleosis, mumps, etc.) 25. Methods of laboratory confirmation of diphtheria.
26. Specific therapy of diphtheria.
27. Specify the pathogen, features of the epidemiology of scarlet fever.
28. Specify the typical manifestations of scarlet fever, forms of the disease.
29. On what data is the diagnosis of scarlet fever based?
30. Treatment and prevention of scarlet fever.
31. What are the features of erysipelas pathogenesis, the role of concomitant diseases.
32. Classification of the faces.
33. Describe the features of the main forms of erysipelas depending on the localization and multiplicity of the disease.
34. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis of erysipelas.
35. Treatment of acute and recurrent erysipelas.

36. Basic properties of the causative agent and properties of tetanus toxin.
37. What is the role of the soil as a reservoir of the causative agent of tetanus?
38. The pathogenesis of tetanus. What is the role of acidosis in the development of convulsive syndrome?
39. The main clinical forms of tetanus.
40. The main symptoms of tetanus, and the dynamics of their development.
41. Principles and methods of treatment of tetanus.
42. Prevention of tetanus.

List of questions for module 1 (spring semester)

1. Brucellosis: etiology, types of brucellosis that can cause disease in humans and comparative characteristics of their pathogenicity.
2. Epidemiology, source of infection, pathways of infection.
3. Clinical syndromes characteristic of acute brucellosis.
4. The main clinical manifestations of chronic brucellosis. Factors contributing to the formation of chronization of the process.
5. Methods of laboratory diagnostics of brucellosis.
6. Diseases with which acute and chronic brucellosis should be differentiated.
7. Treatment of patients with brucellosis.
8. Plague: etiology, epidemiology, natural foci of quarantine infections, pathogenesis.
9. Characteristics of clinical forms of plague. Methods of laboratory diagnostics. Differential diagnosis with tularemia.
10. Features of working with particularly dangerous infections.
11. Epidemic typhus (ST): etiology, epidemiology. How it is defined the need to recognize CT in the early stages of the disease. What are the deadlines?
12. What are the pathogenetic aspects of CT? Which allows us to say that there is a problem with CT meningoencephalitis.
13. Clinical periods of typhus. Basic methods of specific diagnostics.
14. Basic principles of ART therapy.
15. Leptospirosis: etiology, epidemiology.
16. Pathogenesis, clinic of leptospirosis.
17. Evaluate the results of clinical, biochemical and serological studies, confirming leptospirosis.
18. Anthrax: characteristic of the pathogen.
19. The Main epidemiological features of anthrax.
20. Characteristics of the main clinical forms of anthrax.
21. Diagnostics. Interpretation of clinical, biochemical and serological results studies confirming anthrax;
22. Principles of anthrax treatment.
23. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic of malaria. Complications of malaria.
24. Laboratory methods for diagnosing malaria.
25. Make a treatment plan for a patient with malaria (specific and non-specific therapy).
26. Evaluation of the effectiveness of therapy for malaria.
27. Helminth infections: ascariasis, enterobiasis, taeniasis, beef tapeworm infection, trichinosis. Clinical signs characteristic of helminthiasis.
28. Basic methods of laboratory diagnostics of helminthiasis.
29. Principles of treatment of helminthiasis.

List of questions for module 2

(spring semester)

1. Influenza: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinic. Specific laboratory research methods for clarifying the diagnosis and their interpretation.
2. Formulation of the diagnosis and determination of the severity of the disease.
3. Differential diagnosis between influenza and other acute respiratory infections.
4. Treatment and prevention of influenza.
5. List the characteristics of the pathogen of infectious mononucleosis, its main antigens.
6. Epidemiology of infectious mononucleosis (IM).
7. The clinical picture of lesions of the lymphatic system.
8. Describe the lesion of the oropharynx, liver, and spleen in infectious mononucleosis.
9. Picture of blood in THEM. What is its diagnostic value ?
10. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics IM.
11. The full course of treatment. Indications for antibiotics.
12. Hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome: etiology, epidemiology.
13. Pathogenesis of HFRS. Describe the damage to the kidneys and blood vessels in HFRS,
14. The clinical picture and the periods of the disease HFRS.
15. How does kidney damage occur?
16. Changes in blood and urine dynamics in HFRS.
17. Diagnosis and treatment of patients. Features of transportation of patients with HFRS.
18. Etiology and epidemiology of rabies.
19. Pathogenesis. What are the ways of spreading the virus in the human body? As there is a loss of nerve cells.
20. Clinical picture of rabies: periods of illness, outcome.
21. Diagnostics and principles of treatment of rabies.
22. Principles of prevention of animal bites. Schemes of vaccination, its effectiveness.
23. Classification of viral hepatitis
24. Clinical and epidemiological characteristics, pathogenesis of acute viral hepatitis A. B. C. D. E.
25. The main pathogenetic syndromes of acute viral hepatitis and the criteria for their laboratory diagnostics.
26. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination. The definition of specific markers of viral hepatitis.
27. Fulminant form of VG. Acute hepatic encephalopathy.
28. Differential diagnosis of viral hepatitis with other diseases infectious and non-infectious nature.
29. Principles of treatment of viral hepatitis depending on the severity of the course.
30. Specific therapy of hepatitis B and C.
31. Prevention of viral hepatitis.
32. Make a differential diagnosis of viral hepatitis with other diseases infectious and noninfectious nature.
33. List the biochemical changes that are characteristic of viral hepatitis.
34. Etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis of HIV infection.
35. Ways of HIV transmission. High-risk groups of infection.
36. Clinical classification of HIV infection.

37. Clinical examination of a patient with HIV / AIDS infection. Algorithm for laboratory and instrumental examination of a patient with HIV infection and AIDS-associated diseases diseases'.
38. Interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental research data with the use of the determination of the stage of HIV infection, prognosis and possible outcome. Immune status is a criterion for prognosis and therapeutic tactics.
39. Substantiate a set of therapeutic measures (HAART therapy, AIDS treatment- associated diseases).
40. Deontological aspects of working with HIV-infected people.