

INTERNAL MEDICINE
FINAL EXAM TOPIC LIST
2018-2019.

MAIN QUESTIONS:

Gastroenterology, hepatology:

1. Gastroesophageal reflux disease
2. Benign esophageal strictures
3. Esophageal tumors
4. Gastroduodenal ulcer disease, gastroduodenitis.
5. Gastric tumors
6. Celiac disease, malabsorption
7. Nutritvie allergy, food intolerance
8. Ulcerative colitis
9. Crohn's disease
10. Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)
11. Precancerous lesions of the colon, colorectal malignancies
12. Diverticular disease (colonic diverticulosis and diverticulitis)
13. Functional Gastrointestinal disorders
14. Disorders of the anorectal function
15. Gallstone disease (cholecystolithiasis, choledocholithiasis)
16. Tumors of the bile ducts
17. Acute pancreatitis
18. Chronic pancreatitis
19. Pancteratic tumors
20. Alcoholic liver disease
21. NASH – nem alcoholic steatohepatitis
22. Chronic viral hepatitis (HBV, HCV)
23. Portal hypertension and its complications
24. Liver cirrhosis
25. Tumors of the liver

Nephrology, hypertonology:

26. Nephrotic syndrome
27. Tumors of the kidney
28. Chronic renal failure
29. Acute renal failure
30. Primary hypertension
31. Secondary hypertension
32. Urinary tract infections
33. Glomerulonephritises
34. Tubulointerstitial nephritises
35. Renal disorders in pregnancy

Endocrinology:

36. Diseases of the neurohypophysis
37. Hyperfunction of the adenohypophysis
38. Hypofunction of the adenohypophysis
39. Hyperthyroidism
40. Hypothyroidism
41. Normofunctional goiter
42. Tumors of the thyroid gland
43. Disorders of the parathyroid gland
44. Adrenal cortex insufficiency
45. Tumors of the adreanal gland
46. Osteoporosis

Metabolism:

47. Type 1 diabetes mellitus
48. Type 2 diabetes mellitus
49. Complications of diabetes mellitus
50. Disorders of lipid metabolism
51. Gout, hyperuricemia
52. Obesity
53. Metabolic syndrome

Immunology (rheumatology):

54. Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
55. Systemic sclerosis (Scleroderma)
56. Polymyositis, dermatomyositis
57. ANCA-associated vasculitises
58. Rheumatoid arthritis
59. Osteoarthrosis, spondylosis
60. Spondylarthritises

Cardiology, angiology:

61. Acute coronaria syndrome
62. Acute myocardial infarction and its complications
63. Chronic ischemic heart disease, postinfarction care
64. Heart failure and its treatment
65. Acute left ventricular failure
66. Acquired valvular disorders (mitral and tricuspid valve)
67. Acquired valvular disorders (aortic and pulmonary valve)
68. Congenital heart disorders
69. Infective endocarditis
70. Atrial fibrillation
71. Impulse generation disorders of the heart (except atrial fibrillation)
72. Conduction disorders of the heart
73. Myocarditises
74. Disorders of the pericardium
75. Dilatative cardiomyopathies
76. Atherosclerosis and disorders of the arteries
77. Acute aortic syndrome (aneurysm, dissection)

78. Chronic venous insufficiency
79. Deep venous thrombosis
80. Pulmonary embolism

Haematology

81. Megaloblastic anaemia
82. Haemolytic anaemia: clinical features, major types
83. Microcytic anaemia: clinical features, treatment
84. Thrombocytopenia: causes, differential diagnosis
85. Clinical features and diagnosis of hereditary and acquired coagulopathy
86. Thrombophilia: causes, clinical features, management
87. Acute leukemia: clinical features, diagnosis, treatment
88. Ph chromosome positive chronic myeloproliferative disorder (chronic myeloid leukemia) clinical features, diagnosis, treatment
89. Indolent lymphomas: clinical features, treatment
90. Aggressive lymphomas: clinical features, treatment
91. Plasma cell disorders: clinical features, diagnosis, treatment
92. The relevance of haematopoietic stem cell transplantation in haematopoietic disorders.
93. Ph chromosome negative chronic myeloproliferative syndromes (MF, PV, ET)

Pulmonology:

94. Pneumonias
95. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disorders (COPD)
96. Bronchial Asthma
97. Pulmonary neoplasms
98. Pulmonary fibrosis

Infectology:

99. Bacterial infections of the gastrointestinal tract
100. Helminthiasis and parasitic enteral infections
101. Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)
102. Acute viral hepatitis
103. Mononucleosis infectiosa, mononucleosis syndrome

GENERAL QUESTIONS:

Gastroenterology, hepatology:

1. Achalasia cardiae
2. Spastic esophageal motility disorders (DES, Nutcracker, Jackhammer)
3. Esophageal diverticula and hiatal hernia
4. Eosinophilic esophagitis
5. Functional heartburn and globus
6. Functional dyspepsia
7. Postcholecystectomy syndrome, Oddi-sphincter dyskinesia
8. Wilson's disease
9. Haemochromatosis
10. Primary biliary cholangitis
11. Liver abscess, liver cysts
12. Intrahepatic cholestasis
13. Gilbert's disease
14. Microscopic colitis
15. Hereditary polyposis syndromes of the colon
16. Autoimmune pancreatitis
17. Functional constipation and diarrhoea
18. Hirschprung's disease and anorectal dysfunction
19. Enteral nutrition
20. Total parenteral nutrition

Nephrology, hypertension:

21. Polycystic kidney disease
22. Tubular nephropathies
23. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritides
24. Kidney stones
25. Disorders of the potassium metabolism
26. Dialysis treatment and kidney transplantation
27. Malignant hypertension
28. Renal manifestations of systemic disorders

Endocrinology, metabolism:

29. Pheochromocytoma
30. Neuroendocrine tumors
31. MEN syndromes
32. Diabetes and pregnancy
33. Male and female hypogonadism
34. Thyroiditis
35. Insulin resistance
36. Impaired glucose tolerance

Cardiology, angiology:

37. Vasospastic angina
38. Long QT syndrome
39. Mitral valve prolapse
40. Non-pharmacological treatment of arrhythmias
41. Pharmacological treatment of arrhythmias

42. Heart transplantation
43. Hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy
44. Restrictive cardiomyopathy
45. Bürger's disease
46. Cardiovascular risk stratification
47. Sudden cardiac death, asystolia
48. Rheumatic fever
49. Pulmonary hypertension

Hematology:

50. Causes of pancytopenia (aplastic anaemia and myelodysplasia in detail)
51. Clinical features and management of amyloidosis
52. Neutropenia: causes, clinical features, treatment
53. Indications of using blood products, transfusion related complications
54. Microangiopathic haemolysis: clinical features, diagnosis
55. Assessing haemostasis in perioperative condition
56. Anticoagulant treatment: indications, types
57. Causes of hepatosplenomegaly
58. Causes of lymphadenopathy

Immunology, rheumatology:

59. Sjögren's syndrome
60. Takayasu arteritis
61. Henoch-Schönlein purpura
62. Boeck sarcoidosis
63. Giant cell arteritis
64. Polymyalgia rheumatica
65. Periarthritis humeroscapularis syndrome
66. Soft tissue rheumatism
67. Raynaud syndrome

Toxicology, infectology:

68. Digitalis intoxication
69. Lead, mercury, arsene, phosphor intoxication
70. Intoxication caused by sedatives and narcotics.
71. Alcohol intoxication
72. Mushroom poisoning
73. Corrosive gastrointestinal injuries
74. Botulism
75. C. difficile infection (pseudomembranous colitis)
76. Intestinal tuberculosis
77. Enteral viral infections
78. Small intestinal bacterial overgrowth syndrome (SIBO)
79. NSAID toxicity
80. Anticoagulant intoxication
81. Toxic effects of irradiation
82. Principles of antibacterial treatment

DIFFERENCIAL DIAGNOSIS:

1. Prolonged unconscious conditions and their differentiation
2. Headache
3. High blood pressure, hypertensive crisis
4. Fever, subfebrility
5. Septicaemia
6. Shock
7. Electrolyte disorders
8. Acid-base disorders
9. Cough
10. Dyspnea
11. Pleural effusion
12. Pulmonary infiltration
13. Chest pain
14. Arrhythmias
15. Hematuria, pyuria
16. Proteinuria
17. Loss of appetite, weightloss, malnutrition
18. Dysphagia, odynophagia
19. Nausea, vomiting
20. Gastrointestinal bleeding
21. Abdominal pain, acute abdomen
22. Diagnostic work up if lymphoproliferative disorder is suspected
23. Jaundice
24. Ascites
25. Constipation
26. Diarrhoea, fecal incontinence
27. Abdominal mass
28. Diferential diagnosis of anemias
29. Leukocytosis: causes, differencial diagnosis
30. Leukopenia, agranulocytosis
31. Diagnostic work up if bleeding disorder is suspected
32. Diagnosis of consumption coagulopathy (DIC)
33. Arthralgia
34. Waist pain
35. Itching, change in the skin color and skin's appendages
36. Hypoglycaemia
37. Diabetic ketoacidosis
38. Gastrointestinal endoscopy (diagnostic, therapeutic, histological sampling), except ERCP.
39. ERCP – endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography
40. Evaluation of gastrointestinal motility disorders
41. Diagnostic methods of gastroesophageal reflux
42. Evaluation of the liver function
43. Evaluation fo the pancreatic function
44. Abdominal ultrasound, endosonography
45. Radiological evaluation of the gastrointestinal tract
46. Liver biopsy
47. Physical examination of the heart and the circulation

48. Echocardiography (resting, stress)
49. ECG (resting, exercise, HOLTER)
50. Hemodynamical examinations (ventriculography, aortography, coronarography, intracoronary US)
51. CT and MRI evaluation of the heart
52. Electrophysiological examination of the heart, myocardial biopsy
53. Evaluation of the thyroid function
54. Evaluation of the adrenal function
55. Evaluation of adenohypophysis function
56. Radiological examination of the chest and the lungs
57. Evaluation of the respiratory function
58. Right sided heart failure
59. Left sided heart failure
60. Evaluation of the kidney function
61. Kidney biopsy
62. Examination of the bone marrow, full blood count and peripheral blood film

63. Immunological tests in systemic disorders, tumor markers
64. Isotope diagnostic methods in internal medicine