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EXAMINATION SYNOPSIS

FOR SEMESTER EXAMINATION IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2019/2020

IN


„**PROPAEDEUTICS OF INTERNAL DISEASES**”

WITH STUDENTS AT MU - PLEVEN

SPECIALTY: MEDICINE

**Synopsis
for the practical examination
2019/2020**

1. History taking.
2. General consideration.
3. Examination of the head.
4. Examination of the neck.
5. Examination of the lymph nodes.
6. Examination of the skin.
7. Inspection of the chest.
8. Palpation of the chest.
9. Percussion of the chest
10. Auscultation of the lungs.
11. Pleural aspiration and examination of the pleural fluid.
12. Examination of the arterial pulses.
13. Examination of the neck veins.

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- 14.Measurement of the blood pressure.
- 15.Inspection of the precordium.
- 16.Palpation of the precordium.
- 17.Percussion of the heart.
- 18.Auscultation of the heart.
- 19.Electrocardiography.
- 20.Physical examination of the kidneys and urinary system.
- 21.Palpation of the kidneys.
- 22.Examination of the abdomen – inspection, percussion and auscultation.
- 23.Examination of the abdomen – palpation.
- 24.Detection of ascites.
- 25.Percussion of the liver.
- 26.Palpation of the liver.
- 27.Percussion of the spleen.
- 28.Palpation of the spleen.
- 29.Thyroid gland – inspection,palpation,auscultation.
- 30.Examination of the joints

**Synopsis
for the theoretical examination
2018/2019**

**First Part
General Questions**

(symptoms, syndroms, methods for examination)

1. History taking – communication with the patient ,headings.
2. History taking - headings,often asked questions.
3. Routine examination of the patient.
4. Physical methods for examination of the patient.
5. General considerations.
6. Temperature,types of fever
7. Examination of he skin,nails and hair.
8. Cutaneous manifestations of internal diseases.
9. Physical examination of the head.
10. Physical examination of the neck.
11. Respiratory failure – definition,classfication,common causes of acute and chronic respiratory failure.
12. Dyspnoea – changes in the rate and rhythm of respiration.
13. Cyanosis.
14. Cough and sputum.
15. Chest pain – diagnostic approach to the patient with central or peripheral chest pain.
16. Inspection of the chest – possible pathological changes.
17. Palpation of the chest.Vocal fremitus; pathological changes.
18. Percussion of the chest – normal and pathological findings.
19. Auscultation of the lungs – breath sounds- mechanism of formation.
20. Auscultation of the lungs – added sounds- mechanism of formation.
21. Lung function testing – ventilatory capacities;lung volumes;blood gases-pathological changes in different lung diseases..
22. Pleural aspiration and examination of the pleural fluid.

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23. Acute circulatory failure – shock, syncope, sudden death.
24. Hypertension. Measurement of blood pressure.
25. Heart failure – pathophysiology. Types of heart failure.
26. Left-sided heart failure – clinical features.
27. Right-sided heart failure – clinical features.
28. Supraventricular arrhythmias – sinus, atrial and junctional.
29. Ventricular tachyarrhythmias.
30. Disorders of conduction – types of heart blocks.
31. Inspection and palpation of the praecordium – possible pathological findings.
32. Percussion of the heart - normal and pathological findings.
33. Auscultation of the heart – mechanism of formation of the heart sounds.
34. Abnormal heart sounds and murmurs- types and mechanism of formation.
35. Differential diagnosis between functional and organic cardiac murmurs
36. Physical examination of the arteries and arterial pulses.
37. Physical examination of the veins and venous puls.
38. Electrocardiography – normal ECG. Method of reading and interpreting the ECG.
39. Functional and other methods for examination of the heart.
40. Acute renal failure - pathogenesis and clinical features.
41. Chronic renal failure – aetiology, pathogenesis, clinical features.
42. Physical examination of the kidneys and urinary system – inspection, palpation, percussion.
43. Proteinuria. Nephrotic syndrome.
44. Haematuria, bacteriuria, leukocyturia.
45. Measurement of the renal function – concentration of urea and creatinin in the blood; measurement of glomerular filtration rate; renal concentrating ability.
46. Radiological and other investigation of the urinary system – intravenous urography]; ultrasound examination, CT etc.
47. Physical examination of the abdomen.
48. Examination of a patient with ascites - detection of ascites, aspiration of peritoneal fluid.
49. Symptoms of oesophageal disease. Methods for examination of the oesophagus.

50. Symptoms of stomach disease. Methods for examination of the stomach.
51. Diarrhoea and constipation.
52. Malabsorption.
53. Gastrointestinal bleeding- hematemesis and melena.
54. Symptoms of diseases of the colon. Methods for examination of the colon.
55. Hepatic encephalopathy, acute and chronic hepatic failure.
56. Jaundice-aetiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations.
57. Portal hypertension.
58. Examination of the liver – inspection, percussion, palpation.
59. Special techniques in the examination of the liver – functional tests, imaging techniques, special tests.
60. Examination of gallbladder and bile ducts.
61. Physical examination of the spleen. Splenomegaly.
62. Anaemia – physical and laboratory examination of the patient.
63. Methods for investigation of the pituitary gland.
64. Methods for investigation of thyroid gland.
65. Methods for investigation of the parathyroid .
66. Methods for investigation of the adrenal glands.
67. Methods for examination of the joints. Investigation of patients with diseases of the joints.

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Second Part
Diseases

1. Upper respiratory tract infections – acute tracheitis, bronchitis, bronchiolitis.
2. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease – aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations
3. Chronic bronchitis – aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations
4. Emphysema of the lungs – aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations
5. Bronchial asthma – definition, aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
6. Bronchiectasis - definition, aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations
7. Pulmonary thromboembolism - definition, aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
8. Pneumonias – community acquired - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
9. Pneumonias – hospital acquired - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
10. Suppurative pneumonia/including pulmonary abscess/ - aetiology, clinical features and X-ray examination.
11. Tuberculosis of the lungs.
12. Primary tumours of the lungs. Bronchial carcinoma.
13. Tumours of the mediastinum – causes of a mediastinal mass. Investigations.
14. Pleurisy. Pleural effusion - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
15. Spontaneous pneumothorax - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
16. Rheumatic fever - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
17. Infective endocarditis - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
18. Mitral stenosis - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
19. Mitral regurgitation - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
20. Aortic stenosis - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
21. Aortic regurgitation - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
22. Myocarditis - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
23. Myocarditis - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
24. Pericarditis - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
25. Hypertension – definition, types, clinical features, investigations.
26. Atherosclerosis /atheroma/ - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
27. Ischaemic heart disease. Angina pectoris - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
28. Ischaemic heart disease. Myocardial infarction - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
29. Aortic aneurysm and aortic dissection - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
30. Acute post-infection glomerulonephritis.
31. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis.
32. Glomerulonephritis – minimal change nephropathy; membranous nephropathy; IgA-nephropathy.
33. Acute and chronic pyelonephritis - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
34. Nephrolithiasis - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
35. Tumours of the kidney. Renal carcinoma - pathology, clinical features, investigations.
36. Diseases of the oesophagus/gastroesophageal reflux disease, achalasia of the oesophagus, tumours of the oesophagus/ - pathology, clinical features, investigations.
37. Acute gastritis - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
38. Chronic gastritis - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations
39. Peptic ulcer disease - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
40. Gastric carcinoma - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
41. Ulcerative colitis - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.

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42. Crohn`s disease - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
43. Colorectal cancer - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
44. Acute viral hepatitis - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
45. Chronic hepatitis - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
46. Liver cirrhosis - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
47. Tumours of the liver - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
48. Cholelithiasis - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
49. Acute and chronic pancreatitis - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
50. Tumours of the pancreas - pathology,clinical features,investigations.
51. Iron deficiency anaemias - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
52. Megaloblastic anaemias - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
53. Congenital haemolytic anaemias/membrane abnormalities and red cells enzyme defects/- pathology,clinical features,investigations.
54. Congenital haemolytic anaemias/haemoglobinopathies/ beta talassaemia - aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
55. Acquired haemolytic anaemias - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
56. Polycythaemia. Primary proliferative polycythaemia - aetiology, pathology,clinical features, investigations.
57. Acute leukaemia - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
58. Chronic myeloid leukaemia – cytogenetic and molecular aspects,aetiology,natural history- clinical features,investigations.
59. Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
60. Hodgkin`s disease - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
61. Multiple myeloma - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations;other causes ofparaproteins.
62. Platelet functional disorders, thrombocytopenia, idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura – aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
63. Acromegaly,gigantism- aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
64. Adult hypopituitarism - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
65. Diabetes insipidus - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
66. Hyperthyroidism – Grave`s disease, toxic multinodular goitre, toxic adenoma – aetiology, pathology, clinical features, investigations.
67. Hypothyroidism /congenital hypothyroidism, subclinical hypothyroidism,transient hypothyroidism,primary hypothyroidism/ - pathology,clinical features,investigations.
68. Goitrous hypothyroidism,simple goitre - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
69. Hyperparathyroidism and hypercalcaemia - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
70. Hypoparathyroidism and hypocalcaemia-aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
71. Cushing`s disease,Cushing`s syndrome – aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
72. Pheochromocytoma - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
73. Addison`s disease – acute and chronic presentation- aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
74. Diabetes mellitus – aetiology,pathogenesis,pathophysiology.
75. Diabetes mellitus – clinical features,diagnosis.
76. Diabetes mellitus – acute complications - aetiology, clinical features,investigations.
77. Diabetes mellitus – long term complications - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
78. Spontaneous hypoglycaemia – classification,clinical features,investigations.
79. Malnutrition and obesity - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.

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80. Disorders of lipoprotein metabolism – hyperlipidaemias – pathology,clinical features,investigations.
81. Gout - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
82. Rheumatoid arthritis - aetiology,paetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations athology,clinical features,investigations.
83. Systemic lupus erythematosus-aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
84. Ankylosing spondylitis - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.
85. Osteoarthritis - aetiology,pathology,clinical features,investigations.

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Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, (Vol.1 & Vol.2)**Twentieth Edition. English;** By (author) J. Larry Jameson , By (author) Anthony S. Fauci , By (author) Dennis L. Kasper , By (author) Stephen L. Hauser , By (author) Dan L. Longo , By (author) Joseph Loscalzo

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Prepared by

Prof. Maria Tzekova, MD, PhD, DSc