Кафедра пропедевтики внутренних болезней № 1 Института клинической медицины ФГАОУ ВО РНИМУ им. Н.И. Пирогова Минздрава России (Пироговский Университет)

Б.1.О.06 Внутренние болезни, клиническая фармакология для образовательной программы высшего образования - программы специалитета по специальности 31.05.03 Стоматология направленность (профиль) Стоматология

Перечень вопросов для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации в форме зачёта

Methodology of history taking: complaints, history of the main complain (anamnesis morbi), social history (anamnesis vitae) – their diagnostic significance.
General condition: (satisfactory, moderate severity, severe).
Does the appearance correspond to the age?
Consciousness and its stages: (clear, clouded, stupor, sopor, coma, agitation, delirium).
Body position: (active, forced, passive).
Facial expression.
Head: size, shape of the skull, tremor, deformities.
Eyes: shine, scleral color, condition of the cornea, exophthalmos, enophthalmos.
Nose: shape, involvement of nasal wings in breathing, herpes.
Lips: color, presence of herpes, scars, cracks.
Neck: thyroid gland – degree of enlargement, consistency, surface, pulsation, tenderness.
Height, weight, body build, indices, nutritional status: (average, increased, decreased, emaciation).
Skin and its derivatives: skin color and visible mucous membranes (normal, pale, reddened, cyanotic, jaundiced, bronze); rashes, hemorrhages, ulcers, peeling, pigmentation, depigmentation; skin scars, skin turgor, moisture, dryness, flaccidity, wrinkling; nails (configuration, fragility, etc.); hair.
Subcutaneous tissue: (normal, moderate, excessive development). Areas of the greatest fat deposition.
Edema: general, local (location, density), mild (pastosity, mobility, elephantiasis). Subcutaneous emphysema.
Lymphatic system: localization of palpable nodes, size, skin color over them, consistency, grouped or solitary, tenderness, node mobility.
Musculature: degree of development (moderate, excessive, weak), symmetry, tremor, convulsions (clonic, tonic, tetanic), tone (normal, increased – rigidity, decreased), tenderness, muscle strength.
Bones: localization of pathological changes, curvature, deformation, shortening, tenderness, periostitis. Clubbing fingers ("drumstick fingers").
Joints: shape, size, changes in the skin over the joints, temperature upon touch, tenderness during palpation, fluctuation, crepitus, active and passive movements, tenderness during movement, degree of movement limitation (stiffness, ankylosis), measurement of joint volume (in cm) in case of deformation.
Spine: scoliosis, kyphosis, lordosis, flat back, tenderness of spinous processes and paravertebral zones, spine mobility, gait.
Body temperature.
Methodology of chest inspection and palpation: normal and pathological chest shapes, vocal fremitus and its changes in pathology.
Methodology of comparative percussion of the lungs: changes in percussion sound over the lungs in various pathologies.
lungs in various pathologies.
Methodology of topographic lung percussion: methodology for determining the mobility of the

lower lung border, diagnostic significance.
Methodology of lung auscultation.
Methodology of heart area inspection and palpation: apical impulse and cardiac thrust, epigastric pulsation, inspection and palpation of neck vessels, diagnostic significance.
Methodology for determining relative cardiac dullness: normal heart configuration and its changes in pathology.
Methodology for determining absolute cardiac dullness.
Methodology of heart auscultation: heart valve auscultation zones.
Methodology of inspection and palpation of peripheral arteries: study of arterial pulse properties, diagnostic significance.
Methodology of inspection and palpation of peripheral veins: positive and negative venous pulse, diagnostic significance.
Inspection of the digestive system: superficial preliminary palpation of the abdomen, diagnostic significance.
Deep systematic sliding palpation of the intestines according to Obraztsov-Strazhesko: diagnostic significance of the method.
Methodology for determining ascites: causes of significant abdominal enlargement and methods for their identification.
Methods of abdominal percussion and auscultation: their diagnostic significance.
Percussion of the liver according to Kurlov: liver dimensions according to Kurlov.
Methodology for detecting gallbladder tenderness.
Methods of spleen palpation and percussion: diagnostic significance of these methods.
Percussion of the kidneys: methodology of kidney palpation, diagnostic significance of the Methods

Образец билета для проведения зачета

ФГАОУ ВО РНИМУ им. Н.И. Пирогова Минздрава России (Пироговский Университет)
Кафедра пропедевтики внутренних болезней №1 ИКМ, Кафедра госпитальной терапии ИМД, Кафедра клинической фармакологии имени Ю.Б. Белоусова ИКМ
Билет №____
для проведения зачета по дисциплине «Внутренние болезни, клиническая фармакология» по программе специалитета по специальности 31.05.03 Стоматология
направленность (профиль) Стоматология

1. General inspection. Edema: characteristics (localization, nature, time of onset). Clinical significance.
2. Heart auscultation: S1 and S2. Auscultation technique. Clinical significance.
3. Superficial abdominal palpation: practical technique. Clinical significance.