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## ASSESSMENT TOOLS FOR MIDTERM ASSESSMENT

### Hospital Therapy, Endocrinology

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Specialty	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Internal diseases
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

#### The test (control work) 9 th term

1. The 9th semester test is conducted in the form of writing and defending a medical history  
The medical history is assessed by the availability and quality of the sections.:

1. Passport part
2. Patient's complaints.
3. Collecting medical history.
  - 3.1. The history of the present disease.
  - 3.1. Life history.
4. Direct (clinical) examination of the patient with the identification of the identified syndromes.
5. Preliminary diagnosis.
6. Additional examination methods with interpretation of the data obtained.
  - 6.1. Laboratory methods.
  - 6.2. Instrumental methods.
7. Clinical diagnosis and its justification.
8. Appointment of treatment.
9. The curation diary.

A list of diseases and syndromes that can be used to write a test paper:

1. Rheumatoid arthritis.
2. Gout.
3. Ankylosing spondylitis.
4. Osteoarthritis.
5. Systemic lupus erythematosus.
6. Systemic scleroderma.
7. Nephrotic syndrome.
8. Chronic renal failure.
9. Nonspecific aortoarteritis.

#### The test (control work) 10-th term

The 10th semester test is conducted in the form of writing and defending a medical history  
The medical history is assessed by the availability and quality of the sections.:

1. Passport part
2. Patient's complaints.
3. Collecting medical history.

- 3.1. The history of the present disease.
- 3.1. Life history.
4. Direct (clinical) examination of the patient with the identification of the identified syndromes.
5. Preliminary diagnosis.
6. Additional examination methods with interpretation of the data obtained.
  - 6.1. Laboratory methods.
  - 6.2. Instrumental methods.
7. Clinical diagnosis and its justification.
8. Appointment of treatment.
9. The curation diary.

A list of diseases and syndromes that can be used to write a test paper:

1. Type 1.2 diabetes mellitus
2. Anemia is B12 deficient
3. Folate deficiency anemia
4. Hemolytic anemia
5. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
6. Myeloma disease.
7. Lymphoma
8. Lymphogranulomatosis
9. Chronic myeloid leukemia

### **Credit, 10<sup>th</sup> term**

Midterm assessment is carried out in the form of credit. Tasks for the credit-with-mark include one points for oral quiz and one case-study.

1. Coarctation of the aorta. Epidemiology. Hemodynamic changes. Clinical manifestations. Course. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Complications. Principles of therapy. Indications for surgical treatment.
2. Congenital defects of the atrial and interventricular septum. Kinds. Features of intra-atrial hemodynamic disorders. Clinical manifestations depending on the defect and the stage of the disease. Treatment. Indications for surgical intervention.
3. Myocarditis. Epidemiology. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Flow options. Instrumental and laboratory diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Forecast. Complications. Principles of therapy.
4. Exudative pericarditis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Options of the course of the disease. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment taking into account the etiological factor. Indications for pericardial puncture.
5. TELA. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Options of the course of the disease. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment based on risk stratification .
6. Adhesive (constrictive) pericarditis. Etiology. The mechanism of development and features of circulatory disorders. Clinic. Diagnosis. Treatment. Indications for surgical treatment. Forecast.
7. Myocardiodystrophy. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The main clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
8. Extrasystole. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. ECG diagnostics. Treatment and prevention of extrasystoles.
9. Paroxysmal tachycardia. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. The clinical picture of an attack of paroxysmal tachycardia. ECG diagnostics. Emergency therapy. Indications for electro-pulse therapy. Forecast. Prevention.
10. Atrial and ventricular fibrillation. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. ECG diagnostics. Therapy depending on the form. Indications for electro-pulse

therapy. Complications. Prevention of complications. Forecast.

11. Conduction disturbances. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. ECG diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Forecast.

12. Sinus node weakness syndrome. Etiology. Clinical manifestations. Principles of diagnosis and therapy. Indications for implantation of an artificial pacemaker.

13. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. The contribution of genetic factors. Pathogenesis of intracardiac hemodynamic disorders. The main clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Options of the course of the disease. Forecast. Medical and surgical treatment.

14. Restrictive cardiomyopathy. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. The main clinical manifestations. Principles of diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Course and complications. Principles of conservative and surgical treatment.

15 Dilated cardiomyopathy. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. The main clinical manifestations. Principles of diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Course and complications. Principles of conservative and surgical treatment.

16.Secondary arterial hypertension of endocrine origin. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of treatment.

17. Systemic lupus erythematosus. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Laboratory changes. The course of the disease. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. The value of anti-cytokine therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.

18. Systemic scleroderma. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Laboratory changes. The course of the disease. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. The value of anti-cytokine therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.

19. Dermatomyositis. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Laboratory changes. The course of the disease. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. The value of anti-cytokine therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.

20. Rheumatoid arthritis. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Course. Treatment. Forecast. Indications for surgical treatment.

21. Ankylosing spondylitis (Bekhterev's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Prevention.

22. Osteoarthritis. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast. Prevention.

23. Gout. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of emergency and planned therapy.

24. Reactive arthritis (Reiter's syndrome). Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.

25. Giant cell arteritis (Horton's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. The main clinical syndromes. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Forecast.

26. Nonspecific aortoarteritis (Takayasu's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. The main clinical syndromes. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Forecast.

27.Nodular periarteritis. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Clinical variants. Diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Forecast. Prevention.

28.Wegener's granulomatosis. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Options of the course of the disease. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Forecast. Prevention.

29. Goodpasther's syndrome. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Options of the course of the disease. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Complications. Treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
30. Schenlein-Henoch hemorrhagic vasculitis. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical variants. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Complications. Current and outcome.
31. Obliterating thrombangitis (Vinivarter-Burger disease). Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Diagnosis criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment.
32. Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical syndromes. Differential diagnosis. Principles of diagnostics and therapy.
33. Congenital hemolytic anemia. Mechanisms of hemolysis. Classification. Clinical and laboratory signs of membranopathies, enzymopathies and hemoglobinopathies. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast.
34. Acquired hemolytic anemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. The most important symptoms of intracellular and intravascular hemolysis. Laboratory diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications and their prevention. Forecast. Indications for surgical treatment.
35. Aplastic anemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The main clinical signs. Laboratory changes. Diagnosis criteria. Differential diagnosis. Treatment depends on the severity of the disease. Indications for bone marrow transplantation. Forecast.
36. Agranulocytosis. Definition. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinic of immune agranulocytosis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Treatment. Complications. Prevention.
37. Thrombocytopenia. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Indications for splenectomy.
38. Willebrand's disease. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical variants. Principles of diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Planned and emergency therapy. Prevention. Forecast.
39. Hemophilia. Etiology. The place of the hereditary factor in the development of the disease. The pathogenesis of bleeding. Clinical manifestations. Principles of diagnosis. Differential diagnostics. Forecast. Treatment and prevention of bleeding.
40. Chronic myeloid leukemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Complications. Indications for bone marrow and peripheral stem cell transplantation. Forecast.
41. True polycythemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. The main clinical syndromes. Diagnosis criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics with symptomatic erythrocytosis. The course and outcomes of the disease. Treatment. Forecast.
42. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.
43. Multiple myeloma. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classifications. Clinical syndromes. Diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast.
44. Acute leukemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The main clinical syndromes. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Course and complications. The principles of therapy, its stages. Complications of cytostatic therapy and their correction. Prognosis and survival rate. Indications for bone marrow transplantation.
45. Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical variants. The clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Course and outcomes. Treatment. Forecast.
46. Amyloidosis of the kidneys. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture depends on the type of amyloidosis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Treatment. Outcomes. Forecast.

1. A 77-year-old man does not work. Complaints: swelling of the whole body, headache, general weakness, loose stool, fever up to 37.8 ° C, cough with a small amount of green sputum, shortness of breath.

From the history of the disease. He is currently in the trauma department for chronic osteomyelitis of the right femur. Femur fracture - 4 years ago. Exacerbations of osteomyelitis 2-3 times a year every year. 7 days ago, edema first appeared, then loose stools joined, weakness increased, the temperature rose to 37.8 ° C. There was a cough with phlegm, shortness of breath.

From the history of life. The patient has been smoking for 32 years 1-2 packs a day. He noted frequent acute respiratory infections. He suffered from pulmonary tuberculosis in childhood. He was not registered at the dispensary. He is an alcohol abuser.

Objectively. A state is of moderate severity. The skin and visible mucous membranes are pale in color. The submandibular and inguinal lymph nodes are enlarged. When percussion over the lungs, a box-tinged sound is heard. Breathing is hard, scattered dry wheezing. NPV 22 per min. Heart sounds are rhythmic, loud. The noise of pericardial friction is heard. Heart rate is 96 per minute. BELL 175/100 mm Hg. Art. The abdomen is enlarged, soft, painless in all parts. Liver is according to Kurlov 14; 12; 9 cm. Swelling of the whole body is noted.

Laboratory and instrumental research:

UAC: Hb - 110 g / l; ESR - 22 mm / hour; leukocytes -  $12 \times 10^9$  / l.

OAM: cloudy urine; protein - 0.8 g / l; hyaline cylinders +.

The daily loss of protein is 5.2 g / day.

#### 4. The test (11 term)

Writing a medical history.

The medical history is assessed by the availability and quality of the sections.:

1. Passport part
2. Patient's complaints.
3. Collecting medical history.
  - 3.1. The history of the present disease.
  - 3.1. Life history.
4. Direct (clinical) examination of the patient with the identification of the identified syndromes.
5. Preliminary diagnosis.
6. Additional examination methods with interpretation of the data obtained.
  - 6.1. Laboratory methods.
  - 6.2. Instrumental methods.
7. Clinical diagnosis and its justification.
8. Appointment of treatment.
9. The curation diary.

A list of diseases and syndromes that can be used to write a test paper:

1. Bronchial asthma
2. COPD
3. Bronchoobstructive syndrome
4. Pneumonia
5. Emphysema in the lung
6. Coronary heart disease
7. Arterial hypertension
8. Cardiomegaly syndrome
9. Heart failure syndrome
10. Chest pain syndrome.
11. Rhythm disturbance syndrome.
12. Nephrotic syndrome

### 13. Urinary syndrome

## 5. The test (12 term)

Writing a medical history

The medical history is assessed by the availability and quality of the sections.:

1. Passport part
2. Patient's complaints.
3. Collecting medical history.
  - 3.1. The history of the present disease.
  - 3.1. Life history.
4. Direct (clinical) examination of the patient with the identification of the identified syndromes.
5. Preliminary diagnosis.
6. Additional examination methods with interpretation of the data obtained.
  - 6.1. Laboratory methods.
  - 6.2. Instrumental methods.
7. Clinical diagnosis and its justification.
8. Appointment of treatment.
9. The curation diary.

A list of diseases and syndromes that can be used to write a test paper:

1. Peptic ulcer disease
2. Chronic pancreatitis
3. Hepatitis
4. Cirrhosis
5. Hepatomegaly syndrome
6. Splenomegaly syndrome
7. Lymphadenopathy
8. Abdominal pain syndrome
9. Anemia
10. Hemorrhagic syndrome
11. Thrombosis
12. Hyperglycemia syndrome
13. Diabetes mellitus
14. Hypothyroidism syndrome
15. Hyperthyroidism syndrome.
20. Joint syndrome
21. Rheumatism

## 6. Exam, 12<sup>th</sup> term

**Midterm assessment is carried out in the form of exam. Tasks for the exam include oral quiz, case history, practical skills.**

### **List of theoretical points for oral quiz**

1. Hypertension. Classification. Etiology. The pathogenesis of increased blood pressure. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
2. Coronary heart disease.. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical forms. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
3. Acute coronary syndrome. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis.

Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.

4. Angina pectoris. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
5. Myocardial infarction. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
6. Heart failure. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
7. Acute rheumatic fever. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
8. Infectious endocarditis. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
9. Atherosclerosis. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Features of the clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Medical and surgical treatment. Complications. Forecast.
10. Irritable bowel syndrome. Epidemiology. Etiology, pathogenesis. Diagnosis criteria. The clinical picture. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.
11. Functional disorders of the motor and secretory functions of the stomach. Etiology, pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Course. Principles of diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
12. Crohn's disease. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Intestinal and extra-intestinal manifestations. Options of the course of the disease. Complications. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Forecast.
13. Ulcerative colitis. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Intestinal and extra-intestinal manifestations. Options of the course of the disease. Complications. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Forecast.
14. Chronic gastritis, gastroduodenitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
15. Peptic ulcer disease and symptomatic ulcers. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
16. GERD, hernias of the esophageal orifice of the diaphragm. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
17. Cholelithiasis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
18. Chronic cholecystitis/cholangitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
19. Chronic pancreatitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
20. Chronic hepatitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.
21. Cirrhosis of the liver. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations.

Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnosis. Complications. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of treatment. Forecast. Prevention.

22. Chronic pyelonephritis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast. Prevention.

23. Glomerulonephritis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast. Prevention.

24. Tubulointerstitial nephritis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Methods of laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast. Prevention.

25. Nephrotic syndrome. Definition. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.

26. Acute renal failure. Etiology and pathogenesis. The clinical picture. Stages. Differential diagnostics. Treatment. Indications for extracorporeal methods of treatment. Outcomes. Forecast.

27. Chronic renal failure. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The main clinical syndromes. Classification. The concept of CKD. Principles of therapy. Indications for hemodialysis and kidney transplantation.

28. Iron deficiency anemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. The main clinical syndromes. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Prevention.

29. B12 - (folic) - deficient anemia. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. The main clinical syndromes. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast. Prevention.

30. Pneumonia. Definition. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.

31. Bronchial asthma. Definition. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.

32. Emphysema of the lungs. Definition. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.

33. Interstitial lung diseases. Definition. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.

34. Respiratory failure. Definition. Classification. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. The principles are those

35. Emphysema of the lungs. The concept of COPD. Epidemiology. Etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Principles of diagnosis. Treatment.

36. Pulmonary heart. It's sharp. Subacute. Chronic. Definition. Classification. Etiology. The pathogenetic significance of pulmonary hypertension. The pathogenesis of hemodynamic changes. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.

37. Acquired hemolytic anemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. The most important symptoms of intracellular and intravascular hemolysis. Laboratory diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications and their prevention. Forecast. Indications for surgical treatment.

38. Agranulocytosis. Definition. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinic of immune agranulocytosis. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Treatment. Complications. Prevention.

39. Thrombocytopenia. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Indications for splenectomy.

40. Chronic myeloid leukemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnosis. Principles of therapy. Complications. Indications for bone marrow and peripheral stem cell transplantation. Forecast.



40. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Complications. Forecast.

41. Multiple myeloma. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classifications. Clinical syndromes. Diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast.

42. Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical variants. The clinical picture. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Course and outcomes. Treatment. Forecast.

43. Ankylosing spondylitis (Bekhterev's disease). Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Diagnostic criteria. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Prevention.

44. Osteoarthritis. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of therapy. Forecast. Prevention.

44. Gout. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. The clinical picture. Diagnostic criteria. Diagnostics. Differential diagnostics. Principles of emergency and planned therapy.

45. Rheumatoid arthritis. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. Diagnostic criteria. Differential diagnostics. Course. Treatment. Forecast. Indications for surgical treatment.

1. A man, 40 years old, a locksmith. Complaints of shortness of breath when walking, an increase in body temperature to 38 °C, chest pain, cough with sputum, headache, malaise, weakness, sweating.

From the anamnesis of the disease. He became acutely ill three days ago, chills appeared at work, an increase in temperature to 39 °C, a cough with a small amount of sputum, sweating, weakness. He did not go to the doctor, he took antipyretics – without effect. After 2 days, he noted the appearance of shortness of breath during physical exertion, increased weakness, turned to the local doctor, who has sent him to the hospital.

From the history of life: smokes for 19 years, 1 pack a day.

Fact-based. The condition is of moderate severity. Conscious. BMI is 24.6 kg / m<sup>2</sup>. The skin is pale, cyanosis of the lips. The peripheral lymph nodes are not enlarged. The shape of the chest is correct, the right half of the chest is significantly behind in the act of breathing. On the right in the lower parts of the lungs – bulging intercostal spaces. When percussion is performed in the lower parts of the right lung – from the XI to IX ribs – a dull percussive sound. During auscultation on the right in the lower parts of the lungs, breathing is not carried out. Above the left lung – vesicular breathing, no wheezing. BH 24 v min. Heart tones are muted, rhythmic, heart rate is 100 per minute. Blood pressure is 110/80 mm Hg. The liver, spleen are not enlarged. The tongue is wet, there is no plaque. The abdomen is soft, painless. The size of the liver according to Kurlov is 9; 8; 7 cm. The edge of the liver is mildly elastic, painless. There are no edema. A chair without features.

Laboratory and instrumental studies: Hb-107 g/l; erythrocytes- $3.8 \times 10^{12}$ /l; leukocytes- $10.8 \times 10^9$ /l; leukocyte formula: eosinophils-0 %, neutrophils p/I-19 %, neutrophils s/I-60 %, lymphocytes-19 %, monocytes-2 %; ESR-40 mm/h.

Biochemical blood test: AlAT-22 units/l; AsAT-24 units/l; total bilirubin-15 mmol/l; fibrinogen-5.7 g/l; creatinine-96 mmol/l.

Radiography of the OGC: intense homogeneous darkening in the lower part of the right lung to the level of the IV rib.

Gas composition of blood: blood pO<sub>2</sub> of 70 mm Hg. article; pCO<sub>2</sub> – 48,0 mm Hg. article