Assessment tools for the certification
in the discipline " Faculty therapy "
for students admitted in 2022
according to the educational program
specialties 31.05.01 General Medicine
(specialist's level),
full-time education
for the 2025-2026 academic year

1. Assessment Tools for Current Attestation in the Discipline

1.1. Assessment Tools for Conducting Attestation in Seminar-Type Classes

Attestation in seminar-type classes includes the following types of assignments: testing, solving situational problems, interviewing on control questions, and assessing the mastery of practical skills (abilities).

1.1.1. Examples of Test Assignments

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.

Which of the following is most common in patients with mitral stenosis?

- Atrial fibrillation
- Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
- Atrioventricular dissociation
- Ventricular extrasystole

2. Elevated levels of cholesterol, triglycerides, LDL, and VLDL in the blood are found in this type of hyperlipidemia:
   - IIb
   - IIa
   - III
   - IV
3. Which of the following is NOT related to ischemic heart disease?
   - Embolism of peripheral arteries
   - Variant angina
   - Myocardial infarction
   - Angina pectoris
4. Environmental factors influencing the development and manifestations of bronchial asthma include:
   - Allergens
   - Infectious agents

- Air pollutants
- Climate
- Genetic characteristics
- Level of education

5. Reversible causes of expiratory airflow limitation include:
   - Accumulation of inflammatory cells, mucus, and plasma exudate in the bronchi
   - Contraction of bronchial smooth muscle
   - Dynamic hyperinflation during exercise
   - Fibrosis and narrowing of the airway lumen
   - Loss of elastic recoil of the lungs due to alveolar destruction
   - Loss of alveolar support for the lumen of small airways
6. Match the anemia to its most characteristic sign on the hemogram:
   - Hypochromia, microcytosis
     - Iron deficiency anemia
   - Hyperchromia, macrocytosis
     - B12 deficiency anemia
   - Normochromia, normocytosis, hyporegenerative
     - Aplastic anemia
   - Normochromia, microcytosis, target cells
     - Hemolytic anemia
7. Indicate the sequence of increasing the volume of preferred therapy for bronchial asthma:
   - Step 1
     - Low-dose ICS-SABA as needed
   - Step 2
     - Daily low-dose ICS or low-dose ICS-SABA as needed
   - Step 3
     - Low-dose ICS/LABA
   - Step 4
     - Medium-dose ICS/LABA
   - Step 5
     - High-dose ICS/LABA
8. Establish the sequence of hemodynamic changes in aortic insufficiency:
   - 1
     - Aortic regurgitation
   - 2
     - Eccentric hypertrophy of the left ventricle
   - 3
     - Dilation of the left ventricle
   - 4
     - Impaired systolic function of the left ventricle
   - 5
     - Decrease in effective stroke volume with increased total volume
   - 6
     - Pulmonary hypertension, hypertrophy of the right ventricle
9. The most important risk factor for the development of COPD is:
   - a) Exposure to household and industrial pollutants
   - b) Overweight
   - c) Smoking
   - d) Allergy
   - e) Frequent colds

10. The drugs of choice for basic therapy of bronchial asthma are:
    - a) Systemic glucocorticosteroids
    - b) Methylxanthines
    - c) Inhaled glucocorticosteroids
    - d) Secretolytics
    - e) Long-acting b2-agonists

1.1.2. Examples of Situational Problems

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1.

Patient G., 20 years old, was admitted to the clinic with complaints of general weakness, constant dull pain in the heart area, pain in the knee and ankle joints, and their swelling.

From the anamnesis: he had a sore throat 2 weeks before hospitalization.

Upon examination: condition of moderate severity. Body temperature 38oC. Swelling and hyperemia of the knee and ankle joints are noted. Vesicular breathing in the lungs, no wheezing. Respiratory rate 20 per minute. Pulse 100 beats per minute. Heart sounds are muffled, systolic murmur at the apex. BP=100/60 mm Hg. Art. There is no peripheral edema.

In the blood test: leukocytes 10x109/l, ESR 34 mm/h; an increase in all indicators of inflammatory activity (fibrinogen 6.8 g/l, seromucoid 0.465 g/l, CRP 28 mg/l, ASL-O 625 units)

On the ECG: sinus tachycardia, a decrease in the voltage of the teeth.

On ECHO-KG: uneven thickening of the anterior mitral valve leaflet, restriction of mobility of the posterior leaflet. Increase in the amplitude of pulsation of the interventricular septum.

Questions:

1. Your presumed diagnosis.
2. Between which diseases should a differential diagnosis be made?
3. Your treatment tactics.

Task 2.

Patient D., 56 years old, was admitted to the hospital with complaints of severe headache, dizziness, heart palpitations, a feeling of pulsation in the head, chills, nausea.

From the anamnesis: six months ago, she developed a severe headache, dizziness, and double vision against the background of stress. She was taken to the hospital, where an increase in blood pressure was first detected=180/120 mm Hg. Art. She was subsequently observed by a local therapist, took antihypertensive therapy.

Upon examination: general condition of moderate severity. The patient is overweight (BMI=29.7 kg/m2). The face is hyperemic. Breathing is vesicular, no wheezing. Respiratory rate 16 per minute. Pulse 108 per minute, BP=190/90 mm Hg. Art. on both hands. The borders of the heart are shifted to the left by 1 cm from the midclavicular line. Heart sounds are clear, clean. The abdomen is soft, painless. The liver is not enlarged. There is no edema.

In the blood test without pathology.

On the ECG: sinus tachycardia. Increase in teeth RI, aVL, V5-6; deepening of SIII, aVF, V1-2, ST shift down with negative T in V5-6.

After the therapy, the patient's condition improved after 2 hours: the headache decreased, the flies disappeared before the eyes and tremors in the body. Blood pressure decreased to 160/85 mm Hg. Art. The attack ended with a urge to urinate.

Questions:

1. Name the leading syndrome in the clinic of this disease.
2. Formulate a preliminary diagnosis.
3. What are the main medicines used to provide emergency care?

1.1.3. Examples of Control Questions for Interviewing

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.

1. Dyslipidemia, their role in the development of atherosclerosis.
2. Epidemiology and risk factors of atherosclerosis and coronary artery disease.
3. Pathogenesis and pathomorphology of atherosclerotic lesions of the vascular wall.
4. The concept of ischemic heart disease.
5. Classification of coronary artery disease.

1.1.4. Examples of Tasks for Assessing the Mastery of Practical Skills (Abilities)

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: PC -2.1.1, PC -2.1.2, PC -3.2.1.

1. ECG assessment in acute myocardial infarction with ST segment elevation, localization of the anterior wall of the left ventricle.
2. Auscultation of the heart in mitral stenosis.
3. Assessment of a complete blood count in iron deficiency anemia.
4. Assessment of edematous syndrome.

1.2. Assessment Tools for Independent Work of Students

Assessment of independent work includes testing.

1.2.1. Examples of Test Assignments with a Single Answer

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.

1. Which disease is characterized by inflammation of interlobular and septal bile ducts, leading to ductopenia and cholestasis?
   - A) Autoimmune hepatitis
   - B) Primary sclerosing cholangitis
   - C) Primary biliary cirrhosis
   - D) Secondary biliary cirrhosis
2. Which ICD-10 code corresponds to primary biliary cirrhosis?

- A) K83.0
- B) K74.6
- C) K74.3
- D) K70.3

3. Which population group is most often affected by primary biliary cirrhosis?
   - A) Young men
   - B) Women during menopause
   - C) Children
   - D) Elderly men
4. Which of the following symptoms is NOT characteristic of the clinical picture of PBC?
   - A) Pruritus
   - B) Weakness
   - C) Arterial hypertension
   - D) Jaundice
5. Which laboratory parameter is a key marker of PBC, detected in 95% of patients in a diagnostic titer ≥1:40?
   - A) Antinuclear antibodies (ANA)
   - B) Antimitochondrial antibodies (AMA)
   - C) Increased levels of IgG
   - D) Antibodies to smooth muscle (SMA)

2. Assessment Tools for Conducting Intermediate Attestation in the Discipline

Intermediate attestation is carried out in the form of an exam.

List of questions for preparation for intermediate attestation:

#	Questions for intermediate certification	Verifiable indicators of achievement of competencies
Pulmonology		
1.	of Pneumonia. Modern understanding of the etiology and pathogenesis. Assessment of the severity of pneumonia. Criteria for diagnosis. Classification. Differential diagnosis.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
2.	Features of the course of pneumonia depending on the pathogen. Pharmacotherapy with the position of evidence-based medicine. Effectiveness of therapy.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
3.	Community-acquired pneumonia. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Indications for hospitalization. Treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
4.	Nosocomial pneumonia. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Risk groups. Clinic. Features of drug therapy. Ethical and deontological aspects of management of patients with nosocomial pneumonia.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.

5.	Bronchiectasis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostic criteria. Complications.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
6.	Bronchiectatic disease. Treatment. Complex therapy. Indications for surgical treatment. Prevention.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
7.	COPD. Modern aspects of etiology and pathogenesis. The role of industrial facilities in the Volgograd region in the development of COPD. Classification of COPD severity. Clinic. Characteristics of COPD types. Diagnosis and treatment based on international recommendations (GOLD). Differential diagnosis. Treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
8.	Bronchial asthma. Etiology. The role of industrial facilities and climatic conditions of the Volgograd region in the development of bronchial asthma. Pathogenesis. Classification. Diagnostic criteria. Assessment of the severity of the disease. Differential diagnosis.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
9.	Clinical symptoms of bronchial asthma. Diagnostic criteria are clinical and allergic. Allergological tests (skin tests, provocative tests, determination of common and allergospecific lgE (household, food, pollen). Opportunities for immunological diagnostics in the Volgograd region.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
10.	Standards for the treatment of bronchial asthma based on international recommendations (GINA).	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
11.	Complications of bronchial asthma. Asthmatic status, criteria for its diagnosis and stage of course. Chronic pulmonary heart disease. Rules for referring patients to the ITU.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
Cardiology		
12.	Acute rheumatic fever. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
13.	Clinic of the main manifestations of acute rheumatic fever. Clinical and laboratory criteria. Flow options. Differential diagnosis. Diagnostic methods used in patients with rheumatic fever in the Volgograd region.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
14.	Treatment of acute rheumatic fever. Prevention. Medical examination. Anti-relapse treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
15.	Infectious endocarditis. Etiopathogenesis.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-

	Contributing factors. Classification. Clinic. Treatment. High-tech care in specialized hospitals of the Volgograd region. Ethical and deontological aspects of management of patients with infectious endocarditis. Medical examination.	3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
16.	Mitral valve insufficiency. Etiology. Pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. Clinic. Forecast.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
17.	Infectious endocarditis. Etiopathogenesis. Contributing factors. Classification. Clinic. Treatment. Medical examination.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
18.	Mitral stenosis. Etiology. Pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. Stages of the current. Complications. Forecast. Indications for surgical treatment. Opportunities of specialized clinics in the Volgograd region. Medical examination.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
19.	Combined mitral defect. Diagnostics. Modern methods of instrumental diagnostics of heart defects used in cardiological clinics of the Volgograd region. Detection of predominance of stenosis and insufficiency. Clinic.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
20.	Aortic valve insufficiency. Etiology. Pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. Clinic of complications. Forecast. Indications for surgical treatment. Opportunities of specialized clinics in the Volgograd region.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
21.	Aortic stenosis. Etiology. Pathogenesis of hemodynamic disorders. Clinic. Diagnosis. Complications. Forecast. Indications for surgical treatment. Opportunities of specialized clinics in the Volgograd region.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
22.	Insufficiency of the 3-leaf valve. Relative and organic insufficiency. Etiology of hemodynamic disorders. Treatment. Indications for surgical treatment. Opportunities of specialized clinics in the Volgograd region.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
23.	Hypertension. Epidemiology. Etiology and pathogenesis.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
24.	Classification of hypertension. Clinic. Course. Hemodynamic variants.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
25.	Arterial hypertension. Definition. Epidemiology. Etiology. Pathophysiology. Clinic. Diagnostics.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.

	Modern diagnostic methods used for patients with arterial hypertension in cardiological clinics of the Volgograd region. Classification of hypertension according to the recommendations of the IOC. Risk stratification criteria based on evidence-based medicine.	
26.	Management tactics for patients with arterial hypertension: goals of therapy, general principles, lifestyle changes, drug therapy (choice of antihypertensive drug, effective combinations). Indications for hospitalization.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
27.	Complications of hypertension. Crises, heart failure, nephroangiosclerosis.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
28.	Treatment of hypertension. Differential therapy. Evaluation of the effectiveness of hypertension treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
29.	Relief of hypertensive crises. Treatment of heart failure and nephroangiosclerosis.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
30.	Atherosclerosis as a social problem. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Features of clinical manifestations depending on the localization. Classification.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
31.	Prevention of atherosclerosis primary and secondary. Therapeutic and preventive use of medicines.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
32.	IHD. Epidemiology. Social significance. Risk factors. Classification.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
33.	Angina pectoris. Classification. Pathogenesis of pain syndrome. Clinic.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
34.	Stable angina pectoris of tension. Definition, clinical picture, atypical manifestations and equivalents of tension angina. Modern classification. Modern methods of angina diagnostics used in cardiology clinics of the Volgograd region. Differential diagnostics:	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
35.	Diagnostic criteria for coronary heart disease. Significance of instrumental diagnostic methods. Functional tests. Invasive methods of examination. Opportunities of specialized clinics in the Volgograd region.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
36.	Standards for the treatment of coronary heart disease. Relief and prevention of pain attacks. Prevention is primary and secondary. Indications for surgical	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.

	treatment. Forecast. ITU issues.	
37.	Acute myocardial infarction. Epidemiology. Risk factors. Pathogenesis. Clinic. Course. Periods. Diagnostic criteria. Syndromes of acute myocardial infarction.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
38.	Complications of acute myocardial infarction: cardiogenic shock, rhythm disturbances, heart failure, aneurysm. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
39.	Treatment of acute myocardial infarction. Pre-hospital care. Medical tactics in different periods of illness. Thrombolytic therapy: methods, indications and contraindications. The concept of reperfusion syndrome. The role of specialized cardiac ambulances and intensive care units.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
40.	Emergency treatment of rhythm disorders and acute heart failure in myocardial infarction.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
41.	Rehabilitation of patients with acute myocardial infarction. Stages of rehabilitation in Volgograd and the Volgograd region. Ethical and deontological aspects of management of patients with myocardial infarction. Medical examination.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
42.	Chronic heart failure. Definition. Principles of diagnosis: symptoms, instrumental and laboratory diagnostics. Load tests. Classification of the severity of CHF. Algorithm for making a diagnosis based on national recommendations for the diagnosis and treatment of CHF.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
43.	Classification of heart failure. Clinical manifestations. The concept of "hidden" heart failure. Detection of early stages of heart failure. Differential diagnosis.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
44.	Treatment of chronic heart failure. Ethical and deontological aspects of management of patients with chronic heart failure. Mode.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
45.	Atrial fibrillation and flutter. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical symptoms. ECG changes. Effect of atrial fibrillation on hemodynamics. Complications. Treatment of paroxysmal atrial fibrillation. Indications for electro-pulse therapy. Prevention of recurrent atrial fibrillation. Rules for prescribing	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.

	new oral anticoagulants, taking into account the risk of thromboembolism on the CHA2DS2-VASc scale and the risk of bleeding on the HAS-BLED scale.	
46.	Extrasystole. Pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations. Classification of extrasystoles. Topical diagnostics. ECG signs. Treatment. Indications for the use of antiarrhythmic drugs.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
47.	Paroxysmal tachycardia. Pathogenesis. Clinical picture of paroxysmal tachycardia attack. ECG changes. Changes in systemic hemodynamics during an attack. Relief of paroxysmal tachycardia.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
48.	Violation of conductivity. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical manifestations. The nature of ECG changes. Complications (Morgagni-Edems-Stokes syndrome, heart failure, rhythm disorders). Diagnosis and differential diagnosis. The role of ECG monitoring. Treatment. Indications for temporary electrical stimulation. Indications for pacemaker implantation. Clinics in Volgograd that perform pacemaker implantation operations. Forecast.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
Diseases of the digestive		
49.	system Chronic gastritis. Prevalence. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Differential diagnosis. Gastritis associated with HP infection. Treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
50.	Chronic atrophic, autoimmune gastritis. Special forms of chronic gastritis. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
51.	Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum 12. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
52.	Clinic of gastric ulcer. Features of the clinic depending on the location of the ulcer. Significance of instrumental survey methods. Methods of diagnosis of helicobacter pylori infection:	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
53.	Complications of peptic ulcer disease. Special forms of peptic ulcer disease (pyloric, giant, post-bulbar, juvenile, senile).	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
54.	Standards of peptic ulcer diagnosis and treatment. Criteria for the effectiveness of treatment. Helicibacter eradication Control pylori.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
55.	Inflammatory bowel diseases. Non-	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-

	specific ulcerative colitis. Crohn's disease. Etiology and pathogenesis. Intestinal and extra-intestinal clinical manifestations. Diagnostics. Complications. Treatment.	3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
56.	Functional diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinic. The importance of endoscopy and gastrobiopsy in diagnosis. Treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
57.	Stomach cancer. The concept of precancerous diseases of the stomach. Clinical forms. Flow options. Meaning of the "small signs" syndrome. Stages of the disease. Diagnostic criteria. Principles of treatment. Differential diagnosis. Ethical and deontological aspects of cancer management.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
Diseases of the liver and biliary tract.		
58.	Chronic hepatitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
59.	Features of the course of various forms of chronic viral hepatitis. Basic clinical and laboratory syndromes. Verification of the diagnosis. Differential diagnosis. Disease outcomes. Indicators of morbidity and mortality of the working-age population from viral hepatitis in the Volgograd region.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
60.	Principles of treatment of chronic hepatitis. Criteria for the effectiveness of treatment. Prevention. Medical examination.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
61.	Cirrhosis of the liver. Definition. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical and morphological syndromes. Features of the clinic, course, and diagnosis of viral cirrhosis of the liver. Principles of treatment. Antiviral treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
62.	Clinic and diagnosis of primary biliary cirrhosis of the liver. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
63.	Autoimmune hepatitis. Clinical features. Types of autoimmune hepatitis: laboratory markers. Differential diagnosis. Treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
64.	Clinic and differential diagnosis of alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver. Indicators of morbidity and mortality of the working-age population from alcoholic cirrhosis of the liver in the Volgograd	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.

	region. Principles of treatment. Ethical and deontological aspects of managing patients with social adaptation disorders.	
65.	Complications of cirrhosis of the liver: cirrhosis-cancer, hepatic coma, edematous-ascitic syndrome, hypersplenism, bleeding.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
66.	Principles of treatment of cirrhosis of the liver. Diet and medications. Treatment of complications. Prevention. Medical examination.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
67.	Chronic pancreatitis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Classification. Clinic. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
68.	Treatment of chronic pancreatitis. Diet. Differentiated drug therapy, taking into account the form and phase of the disease. Indications for surgical treatment. Prevention.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
69.	Chronic cholecystitis. Etiopathogenesis. Clinic. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics. Treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
Nephrology		
70.	Acute diffuse glomerulonephritis. Etiopathogenesis. Classification. Main clinical syndromes. Criteria for diagnosis. Complications. Principles of treatment of acute nephritis. Outcomes. Forecast.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
71.	Chronic diffuse glomerulonephritis. Modern concepts of etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical classification. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostic methods. Clinic. Complications.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
72.	Principles of treatment of a patient with chronic diffuse glomerulonephritis. Secondary prevention. Criteria for the effectiveness of treatment. Stages of chronic kidney disease. Using electronic calculators to calculate GFR.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
Hematology		
73.	Modern classification of anemia. Iron deficiency anemia. Etiopathogenesis. The concept of hidden iron deficiency. Clinical picture. The main syndromes. Criteria for diagnosis. Treatment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
74.	Chronic myeloid leukemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. Main clinical syndromes. Clinical and hematological criteria for diagnosis. Application of standard cytogenetic research, immunotyping. Diagnostic capabilities of clinics in the Volgograd region. Stages of the current.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.

	Complications. Outcomes. Principles of treatment. Criteria for hematological remission. Forecast.	
75.	Chronic lymphocytic leukemia. Etiology and pathogenesis. Main clinical syndromes. Diagnostic criteria for CLL. Opportunities for immunotyping in the Volgograd region. Stages of the current. Complications. Principles of treatment. Criteria for hematological remission. Forecast.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
Physical therapy		
76.	Mud therapy. Classification of therapeutic mud. Physiological effect. Indications and contraindications. Therapeutic effect of Lake Elton mud, indications.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
77.	Ultrasound. Physical characteristics. Therapeutic effects. Indications and contraindications. Equipment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
78.	Ultraviolet radiation. Mechanism of action. Sources of integral and selective radiation, methods and techniques of general and local irradiation, the concept of the biological dose of ultraviolet radiation. Indications and contraindications. Equipment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
79.	Light. Physical characteristics of the light flux, features of the biological effect of various parts of the spectrum (visible light, monochromatic radiation). Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Equipment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
80.	Amplipulstherapy. Current characteristics. Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Equipment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
81.	Aerosol and eletroaerosol therapy. Properties of medicinal aerosols. Mechanism of action. Types of inhalations. Indications and contraindications. Equipment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
82.	Inductothermy. Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Mobile devices.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
83.	Diadynamic currents (Bernard currents). Current characteristics. Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Mobile devices.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
84.	Darsonvalization. Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Mobile devices.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
85.	Ultrahigh frequency (UHF) electric field.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-

	Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Mobile devices.	3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
86.	Microwave therapy in the methods of centimeter (CM) and decimeter (DMV) ranges. Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Equipment.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
87.	Drug electrophoresis. Therapeutic effects. Methods of electrophoresis. Indications and contraindications. Mobile devices.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
88.	The concept of the resort. Types of climate therapy. The main climatic resorts. General contraindications for going to resorts. Features of sanatorium treatment in health resorts of the Volgograd region.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
89.	Classification of medicinal mineral waters. Mechanism of action and method of application of mineral waters in cholecystitis and peptic ulcer disease.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
90.	Balneological resorts. Classification. The main indications for referral to balneological resorts.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
91.	Ozone therapy. Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.
92.	Magnetic therapy. Mechanism of action. Indications and contraindications. Mobile devices.	OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1, PC-3.2.2, PC-5.3.3.

Intermediate attestation includes the following types of assignments: interview, solving a situational problem, interpretation of X-rays, ECG, and laboratory tests.

2.1. Example of a Situational Problem

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: OPK-4.2.1, OPK-7.2.1, PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2, PC-3.2.1.

Patient K., 45 years old, was admitted to the clinic in serious condition. He fell ill the night before, immediately after dinner, which the whole family ate. He developed severe pain in the epigastric region, vomiting initially of eaten food, and then of gastric contents. The pain lasted for 3 hours. The called ambulance doctor washed out the stomach, suspecting foodborne toxic infection. There was no improvement, and the patient was taken to the hospital.

Over the past year, the patient has noted the occurrence of pain behind the sternum during rapid walking and physical exertion, which forced him to stop, rest, and soon passed. These pains occurred 1-2 times a month.

Objectively: the patient's condition is severe, cyanosis of the face, cold body covered with clammy sweat. Pulse 110 per minute, small, rapid. Temperature 36.9° C. BP 80/50 mm Hg. Art. The borders of the heart are not changed, the tones are muffled. Vesicular breathing in the lungs, no wheezing, respiratory rate 22 per minute. The tongue is coated with a gray coating. The abdomen is of normal shape, not distended, soft on palpation, moderately painful in the epigastric region. There are no symptoms of peritoneal irritation. Blood test:

hemoglobin 140 g/l, er. 4.2x1012, leukocytes 11.2x109, p 4, s 70, l 23, m 3, ESR 10 mm/hour, CK-MB 84 U/l. There is no urine in the bladder. ECG: sinus tachycardia, decreased voltage of the R wave in II, III, AVF leads, ST is dome-shaped shifted upwards in II, III, AVF leads, ST in I, V4, V5, V6 leads is below the isoline.

Questions:

1. What is your preliminary diagnosis?
2. What mistake did the ambulance doctor make?
3. What emergency measures are necessary to bring the patient out of this condition?

2.2. Example of X-rays, ECG and Laboratory Tests.

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: PC-2.1.1, PC-2.1.2.

1. X-ray of the stomach with contrast: peptic ulcer disease.
2. ECG: atrial fibrillation.
3. Laboratory tests: B12 deficiency anemia.

2.3. Sample Question card

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Volgograd State Medical University" of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

Department: Faculty Therapy

Discipline: Faculty Therapy

Specialty in the specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine, orientation (profile) General Medicine

Academic year: 2025-2026

Exam Ticket No. 1

(interview)

Examination questions:

1. Tricuspid valve insufficiency. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Hemodynamic disorders. Clinic. Diagnostics.
2. Acute glomerulonephritis. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Diagnostics. Treatment. Complications of acute diffuse glomerulonephritis and their treatment.
3. Laser therapy. Mechanism of action. Methodology. Indications and contraindications. Devices.

М.П. Head of Department _____ A.R.Babaeva

The full fund of assessment tools for the discipline is available in the EIOS of VolgGMU of the Ministry of Health of Russia at the link(s):

https://elearning.volgmed.ru/course/view.php?id=5711

Reviewed at the meeting of the Department of Faculty Therapy Protocol No. 11 dated May 06, 2025.

Head of the Department
Faculty of Therapy,
MD, Professor  A. R. Babaeva

Signature