

	Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education "Volgograd State Medical University" Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation Educational program Specialty 31.05.01 "Medical science" (specialty level)	EDUCATIONAL AND METHODICAL COMPLEX OF THE DISCIPLINE "UROLOGY"
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**Evaluation tools for conducting attestation
in the discipline "Urology"
for students in 2023, 2024 years of admission
by educational program
31.05.01. Medical business,
Medical business profile
(specialty),
form of study: full-time
2026-2027 academic year.**

1.1. Evaluation tools for conducting current certification in the discipline

Current certification includes the following types of tasks: testing, solving situational problems, evaluating the development of practical skills(abilities), control work, writing and defending an abstract, interviewing control questions, and preparing a report.

1.1.1. Examples of test tasks

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.

1. Anticholinergic drugs in the treatment of detrusor hyperactivity are used for:

- 1) reducing the degree of lower urinary tract symptoms
- 2) reduce the severity of detrusor hyperactivity and increase the storage capacity of the bladder
- 3) increase the storage capacity of the bladder
- 4) increase the volume of the bladder

2. How long do I need to fill out my urination diary?

- 1) no more than 12 hours
- 2) at least 24 hours
- 3) no more than 36 hours
- 4) at least 72 hours

3. During which procedure is botulinum toxin type a injected into the detrusor?

- 1) Pyeloscopy
- 2) Colposcopy
- 3) Urethroscopy
- 4) cystoscopy

4. Dysuria occurs in all listed diseases, except

- 1) Tuberculosis
- 2) prostate adenomas
- 3) kidney tumors
- 4) cystitis

5. Oliguria occurs in all listed diseases, except
 - 1) Mixededems
 - 2) Glomerulonephritis
 - 3) heart failure
 - 4) kidney tumors
 - 5) heavy vomiting

6. When cystalgia is indicated
 - 1) oral, intravenous or intravenous antibacterial drugs;
 - 2) instillation of 0.25% nitric acid silver solution into the bladder
 - 3) both
 - 4) neither

7. A ureteral stone is not characterized by the following symptom:
 - 1) dysuria
 - 2) lower back pain radiating to the lower abdomen
 - 3) nausea, vomiting
 - 4) Kocher's symptom

8. Acute obstructive pyelonephritis caused by a ureteral stone primarily requires:
 - 1) appointment of fluoroquinolones
 - 2) administration of cephalosporins
 - 3) administration of infusion therapy
 - 4) upper urinary tract drainage

9. For the treatment of a kidney pelvis stone measuring 1.7 cm and having a density of 896 hu (according to CT data), it requires the following surgical treatment:
 - 1) remote lithotripsy
 - 2) contact pneumatic pyelolithotripsy
 - 3) pyelolithotomy
 - 4) nephrectomy

10. The following does not apply to litokinetic therapy:
 - 1) administration of alpha-blockers
 - 2) appointment of phytodiuretics
 - 3) prescribing beta blockers
 - 4) warm baths

1.1.2. Examples of situational tasks

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3.

Task 1. A 28-year-old man is concerned about acute pain in the right lumbar region, the intensity of which is then reduced, then increases. Soon after the pain started, chills, nausea, and vomiting appeared. There are no violations of urination and hematuria.

Physical examination. Body temperature 38.4°C; pulse 88 beats / min; BH 16/min, blood pressure

154/70 mm Hg The abdomen is soft, moderately painful on the right; soreness in the right intercostal-vertebral angle; no symptoms of peritoneal irritation. Genitals: no pathology. Rectal examination: no pathology.

Additional research. The level of electrolytes, urea, and creatinine in the blood is normal. The number of leukocytes is 16×10^9 in 9/l, the shift of the leukocyte formula to the left. General

urinalysis: pH 5.0, positive white blood cell esterase test, negative nitrite test, 5-10 white blood cells in the field of vision, > 25 red blood cells in the field of vision. Overview urography: no pathology. CT scan of the abdominal and pelvic organs without contrast: signs of a stone in the lower third of the right ureter, with a density of 300 HU.

1. Formulate a diagnosis.
2. What is the treatment strategy?

Task 2. A 52-year-old patient complained about the presence of blood impurities in the urine. Blood is released in the form of worm-shaped clots. I became acutely ill, on the background of full health. On examination, an enlarged left kidney is determined, painless, of a dense consistency.

1. What is the cause of macrohematuria?
2. What additional examinations does he need?

1.1.3. Examples of practical skills assessment tasks

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3.

1. Indications for bladder catheterization, technique.
2. Paraphimosis. First aid. Method of reduction of paraphimosis.

1.1.4. Example of a test paper option

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.

A 52-year-old man experienced acute pain in the right lumbar region a day ago, which was initially accompanied by macrohematuria. The pain radiates to the right groin area. No fever, chills, or joint pain. The patient notes frequent urination, while there is no pain when urinating or a decrease in the amount of urine. He suffers from gout, during exacerbations of which he takes hydroxychloroquine and NSAIDs, and on a planned basis Allopurinol. The last exacerbation of gout was about 9 months ago. Currently, there are no symptoms of gout. A history of hypercholesterolemia, for which he is taking simvastatin. The allergic history is not burdened. Family history of kidney and bladder diseases is not burdened. Prior to this, there was no lower back pain or hematuria.

Physical examination. Temperature 37.5°C, pulse 88 beats / min, blood pressure 141/72 mm Hg' BH 16/min. Appearance: healthy, slightly uncomfortable due to pain. Auscultation of the lungs: no pathology. Auscultation of the heart: sinus rhythm, no abnormal noises. The abdomen is slightly enlarged due to subcutaneous fat, slight soreness in the right lumbar region on deep palpation, there is no soreness in the costal-vertebral corners. Genitals: no injuries, bulky formations or soreness. Rectal examination: normal size and consistency, painless prostate gland. Additional research. The number of white blood cells is $11.5 \times 10^9/l$. Blood urea 7.7 mmol / l, serum creatinine 128 ' 2 mmol/l. The electrolyte level is normal. Serum calcium 10.7 mg%, uric acid 521 mmol / l. General urinalysis: pH 5, nitrites detected, red blood cells > 100 in the visual field, white blood cells 6-10 in the visual field, bacteriuria 1+. Urine culture: no growth of microflora. Survey radiography of the abdominal organs: no pathology. Excretory urography and CT without contrast: signs of stone in the lower third of the right ureter, without urodynamic disorders.

Formulate a diagnosis. What is the treatment strategy?

1.1.5. Examples of abstract topics

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.

1. Stress urinary incontinence. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Epidemiology. Innovative approaches to conservative and surgical treatment.

2. Post-traumatic urethral strictures. Instrumental methods of diagnostics.
Comparative characteristics of surgical correction options.
3. An overactive bladder. Modern concepts of etiopathogenesis.
Innovative methods of conservative therapy and surgical correction.

1.1.6. Examples of control questions for an interview

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.

1. Clinical aspects of renal colic
2. Pathogenetic aspects of excretory anuria
3. Indications for surgery in the treatment of urolithiasis.
4. The presence of bacteriuria in the etiology of pyelonephritis.

1.1.7. Examples of report topics

Verifiable indicators of competence achievement: OPK-4.1.2; OPK-7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8; PC-3.1.1.

1. Peyronie's disease. Definition. Modern concepts of etiology and pathogenesis. Differential diagnosis. Approaches to conservative treatment and surgical correction.

2. Priapism. Modern concepts of etiology and pathogenesis. Differential diagnosis of priapism forms. Approaches to conservative treatment and surgical correction.

3. Minimally invasive operations for nephrolithiasis. Differentiated approach to the choice of surgical access.

1.2. Evaluation tools for conducting intermediate certification in the discipline

Intermediate certification is carried out in the form of a test.

Intermediate certification includes the following types of tasks: interview.

1.2.1. List of interview questions

#	Questions for intermediate certification	Verifiable indicators of competence achievement.
1.	Organization of outpatient care in the "Urology " profile for the adult population.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
2.	Pyelonephritis: diagnosis and treatment. Approaches to rational antibacterial therapy.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
3.	Kidney injuries: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
4.	Organization of inpatient care in the "Urology " profile for the adult population.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
5.	Cystitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture. Approaches to rational antibacterial therapy.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1

6.	Ureteral injuries: mechanisms of injury, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
7.	Abnormalities of kidney development.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
8.	Cystitis: diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
9.	Bladder injuries: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
10.	Abnormalities in the development of the ureter, bladder.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
11.	Acute prostatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
12.	Urethral injuries: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
13.	Prostatic hyperplasia: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
14.	Acute prostatitis: approaches to conservative and surgical treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
15.	Scrotal injuries: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
16.	Prostatic hyperplasia: diagnosis, differential diagnosis.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
17.	Urethritis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment	of OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
18.	Urinary incontinence: causes, classification, clinic and diagnosis, approaches to conservative and surgical treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1

19.	Prostatic hyperplasia: indications, contraindications and methods of conservative therapy.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
20.	Orchoepididymitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
21.	Anatomy of the bladder.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
22.	Prostatic hyperplasia: indications, contraindications and methods of surgical treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
23.	Hyperactive bladder: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, approaches to conservative and surgical treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
24.	Penile injuries: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
25.	Urolithiasis: etiology, pathogenesis, mechanisms of formation and classification of stones.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
26.	Hydrocele: etiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
27.	Tuberculosis of the urinary system: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
28.	Urolithiasis: clinic and differential diagnosis.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
29.	Varicocele: etiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
30.	Acute renal injury: causes, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
31.	Urolithiasis: conservative litokinetic and litolytic therapy.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2;

		PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
32.	Phimosis: etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
33.	Chronic kidney disease: causes, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
34.	Urolithiasis: indications, contraindications and types of surgical treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
35.	Kidney cysts: etiology, classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
36.	Pediatric urology: features of the course of diseases of the genitourinary system in children.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
37.	Paranephritis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
38.	Spermatocele: etiology, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
39.	Polycystic kidney disease: etiology, classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
40.	Paranephritis: diagnosis and treatment. Approaches to rational antibacterial therapy.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
41.	Urethral strictures: causes, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
42.	Anatomy of the kidneys.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
43.	Pyelonephritis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
44.	Erectile dysfunction: causes, classification, clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1

45.	Anatomy of the ureters.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
46.	Fundamentals of urolithiasis metaphylaxis.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
47.	Chronic prostatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture and classification.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
48.	Peyronie's disease: definition, classification, causes, clinical picture.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
49.	Urolithiasis: formal and casual mechanisms of stone formation, classification of stones of the urinary system.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
50.	Peyronie's disease: diagnostic algorithm, approaches to conservative and operative treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
51.	Anatomy of the fascial spaces of the retroperitoneal space.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
52.	Special forms of pyelonephritis: xanthogranulomatous and apostematous pyelonephritis.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
53.	Radiological diagnostic methods in urology	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
54.	Anatomy of the scrotum organs.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
55.	Urodynamic methods of research of urinary system organs.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
56.	Nephroptosis: definition, causes, classification, clinical picture.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
57.	Ormond's disease (retroperitoneal fibrosis).	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1

58.	Urosepsis: definition, causes, methods of diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
59.	Nephroptosis: definition, classification, approaches to surgical treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
60.	Hematuria: definition, classification, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
61.	Anuria: definition, classification, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
62.	Balanoposthitis: definition, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
63.	Differential diagnosis of prostate cancer and BPH.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
64.	Endoscopic methods of diagnosis and treatment in urology	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
65.	Pyelonephritis of pregnant women: features of etiology and pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
66.	Genital warts of the penis.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
67.	Acute urinary retention.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
68.	Necrotizing fasciitis of the genitals (Fournier's gangrene)	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
69.	Obstructive pyelonephritis: causes, diagnosis. approaches to treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
70.	Prostate abscess: definition, causes, diagnosis, treatment	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
71.	Chronic cystitis: features of pathogenesis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4;

		PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
72.	Differential diagnosis of renal colic and acute surgical pathology.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
73.	Male infertility: definition, causes, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
74.	Urogenital fistulas: definition, classification, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
75.	Priapism.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
76.	Prostatic hyperplasia: diagnosis, differential diagnosis.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
77.	Acute cystitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture. Approaches to rational antibacterial therapy.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
78.	Abnormal kidney development.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
79.	Bladder injuries: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
80.	Urolithiasis: conservative litokinetic and litolytic therapy.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
81.	Hydrocele: etiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
82.	Varicocele: etiology, classification, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
83.	Urolithiasis: indications, contraindications, and types of surgical treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
84.	Polycystic kidney disease: etiology, classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2;

		PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
85.	Pyelonephritis: diagnosis and treatment. Approaches to rational antibacterial therapy.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
86.	Urinary incontinence: causes, classification, clinic and diagnosis, approaches to conservative and surgical treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
87.	Prostatic hyperplasia: indications, contraindications and methods of surgical treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
88.	Overactive bladder: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, approaches to conservative and surgical treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
89.	Penile injuries: mechanisms of injury, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1
90.	Urolithiasis: clinic and differential diagnosis.	OPK-4.1.2, OPK-4.2.1, OPK-4.2.2; OPK 7.1.1, OPK-7.1.3; PC-1.1.3, PC-1.1.4; PC-2.1.2, PC-2.1.8, PC-2.2.1, PC-2.2.2; PC-2.3.1, PC-2.3.2, PC-2.3.3; PC-3.1.1

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Head of the Department



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