

## Questions for the module test 4

1. Esophageal disorders: gastroesophageal reflux disease, esophagitis, obstruction, achalasia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations.
2. Gastritis: risk factors, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Gastric motor dysfunction. Gastric hyper- and hyposecretory states.
3. Peptic ulcer: risk factors, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Hypertrophic gastropathies. Symptomatic ulcers.
4. Small intestine and colon disorders: ischemic bowel disease, celiac disease.
5. Inflammatory bowel disease: Crohn disease and ulcerative colitis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, differential features.
6. Liver disorders: etiology, mechanisms of injury and repair. Inherited liver diseases.
7. Liver failure: acute and chronic liver failure. Cirrhosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory tests.
8. Jaundice: types, causes, pathogenesis, clinical and laboratory differential features.
9. Portal hypertension: etiology, three main pathways, clinical manifestations. Portosystemic shunt. Hepatorenal, hepatopulmonary and hepatolienal syndromes.
10. Alcoholic and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations.
11. Viral hepatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria, clinical manifestations.
12. Autoimmune hepatitis and drug-, toxin-induced liver injury: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations.
13. Gallbladder diseases: cholelithiasis, cholecystitis. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations.
14. Pancreas disorders: acute and chronic pancreatitis. Risk factors, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Exocrine and endocrine impairments.
15. Urinary syndrome: physiological and pathological proteinuria, hematuria, leukocyturia, casts and crystals in urine. Mechanisms and clinical value.
16. Nephrotic syndrome: causes, mechanisms, clinical manifestations, pathogenesis of the symptoms, laboratory diagnostic tests, complications.
17. Nephritic syndrome: causes, mechanisms, clinical manifestations, pathogenesis of the symptoms, laboratory diagnostic tests, complications.
18. Tubulointerstitial nephritis and other tubulointerstitial diseases. Risk factors, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostic tests.
19. Cystic disease of the kidney: types, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostic tests.
20. Pyelonephritis and urinary tract infection, urolithiasis: risk factors, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnostic tests.
21. Acute kidney injury: definition, diagnostic criteria, classification. Causes and three main pathways. Clinical manifestations and outcomes of acute kidney injury.
22. Chronic kidney disease: definition, diagnostic criteria, classification, clinical manifestations, pathogenesis.
23. Endocrine disorders. Primary, secondary, tertiary endocrine disorders. Regulatory mechanisms of endocrine function. Positive and negative feedback loop in diagnosis.
24. Hyperpituitarism: hyperprolactinemia, acromegaly and gigantism, other pituitary hyperfunctions. Etiology, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations, diagnostic approaches.
25. Hypopituitarism. Etiology, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations, diagnostic approaches.
26. Hypothalamus and posterior pituitary syndromes: diabetes insipidus, syndrome of inappropriate ADH (SIADH) secretion. Etiology, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations, diagnostic approaches.
27. Hypothyroidism: definition, etiology, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations, diagnostic approaches.
28. Hyperthyroidism: definition, etiology, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations, diagnostic approaches.
29. Graves' disease and Hashimoto's disease: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnostic approaches.
30. Hypocortisolism: acute and chronic adrenocortical insufficiency, hypoadosteronism. Etiology, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations, diagnostic approaches.

31. Hypercortisolism: Cushing disease and syndrome, hyperaldosteronism. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations, diagnostic approaches.
32. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia (adrenogenital syndrome): classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostic approaches.
33. Pheochromocytoma: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostic approaches.
34. Hyper- and hypoparathyroidism: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnostic approaches.