

Quiz 4 Pathophysiology

1. Urinary syndrome. Proteinuria, classification. Physiological (functional) proteinuria.
2. Pathological proteinuria. Etiology, mechanisms of development. Clinical presentation.
3. Urinary syndrome: hematuria, leukocyturia, cylindruria. Etiology. Pathogenesis.
4. Nephrotic syndrome. Etiology, pathogenesis, complications. Clinical presentation. Describe the pathogenesis of main clinical and laboratory syndromes.
5. Acute nephritic syndrome. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical presentation. Describe the pathogenesis of main clinical and laboratory syndromes.
6. Acute kidney failure. Acute kidney injury. Classification. Etiology, pathogenesis of AKI. Clinical presentation. Describe the pathogenesis of main clinical syndromes.
7. Kidneys' dysfunction in AKI. Metabolic disorders and outcomes of acute kidney injury.
8. Chronic renal insufficiency (CRI). Chronic kidney disease (CKD). Definitions, difference between CRI and CKD. Etiology. Classification. Diagnostic criteria. Pathogenesis. Clinical presentation. Describe the pathogenesis of main clinical syndromes.
9. Kidneys' function in CKD. Functional and metabolic disorders in CKD. Uremia: definition, pathogenesis, clinical presentation.
10. Hypothyroidism. Endemic cretinism (congenital hypothyroidism). Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation.
11. Hypothyroidism. Myxedema. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation.
12. Hyperthyroidism. Definition. Graves' disease. Etiology, pathogenetic features, clinical presentation.
13. Hyperthyroidism. Hashimoto's disease. Thyroid nodules. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation.
14. Hypocorticism. Acute Adrenocortical Insufficiency.
15. Chronic Adrenocortical Insufficiency. Addison disease. Definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation. Complications.
16. Hypoaldosteronism. Etiology, clinical aspects.
17. Hyperadrenalism. Primary and secondary hyperaldosteronism. Etiology, clinical aspects.
18. Cushing's disease. Definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical aspects.
19. Cushing's syndrome. Definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical aspects.

20. Adrenogenital syndrome. Classification, etiology. Clinical features.
21. Pheochromocytoma. Definition, "rule of 10s". Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features.
22. Oral inflammatory lesions. Diseases of salivary glands. Taste disorders.
23. Gastrointestinal system disorders. Esophageal disorders. Etiology, mechanisms. Esophagitis, types and pathogenesis. Obstructive and vascular diseases.
24. Gastrointestinal system disorders. Inflammatory disease of the stomach. Gastritis and ulcer: risk factors, etiology, pathogenesis.
25. Gastrointestinal system disorders. Small and large intestines disorders. Diarrheal disease. Vascular disorders of bowel. Celiac disease.
26. Gastrointestinal system disorders. Small and large intestines disorders. Infectious enterocolitis.
27. Gastrointestinal system disorders. Small and large intestines disorders. Inflammatory intestinal disease. Sigmoid Diverticulitis. Inflammatory Bowel Disease. Crohn Disease. Ulcerative Colitis.
28. Liver disorders pathophysiology. Main clinical syndromes: hepatic failure, jaundice, cholestasis.
29. Liver disorders pathophysiology. Hepatic encephalopathy. Cirrhosis. Liver hypertension. Portosystemic shunt.
30. Liver disorders pathophysiology. Acute and chronic hepatitis: etiology, mechanisms, pathogenesis, diagnostic.
31. Liver disorders pathophysiology. Alcoholic and nonalcoholic fatty liver disease: etiology, mechanisms, pathogenesis.
32. Gallbladder diseases. Cholelithiasis. Cholecystitis. Choledocholithiasis and cholangitis.
33. Pancreas disorders. Acute and chronic pancreatitis: risk factors, etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical features.