Questions for the module test 3

1. Primary (essential) hypertension: prevalence, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria. Hypertension-induced end-organs damage.
2. Secondary hypertensions: prevalence, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria.
3. Arterial hypotension, shock and collapse: etiology, pathogenesis diagnostic criteria.
4. Coronary artery disease. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria of stable angina, vasospastic angina, microvascular angina.
5. Coronary artery disease. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria of unstable angina, myocardial infarction with and without ST elevation.
6. Pathogenesis of myocardial infarction complications: arrhythmias, sudden cardiac death, acute heart failure, myocardial rapture.
7. Chronic heart failure: etiology, classification, pathogenesis, criteria of diagnosis, clinical manifestations of right- and left-sided heart failure.
8. Pulmonary hypertension and hypotension: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations.
9. Pulmonary embolism: risk factors, pathogenesis, clinical manifestation, diagnostic.
10. Obstructive lung diseases: bronchial asthma. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Lung volumes and capacities.
11. Obstructive lung diseases: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Lung volumes and capacities.
12. Restrictive lung diseases: idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, pneumoconiosis. Extrapulmonary causes of restriction. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. Lung volumes and capacities.
13. Acute lung injury and acute respiratory distress syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations.
14. Polycythemia: primary (polycythemia vera), secondary. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations; qualitative and quantitative changes in the blood test, blood test example.
15. Anemias of blood loss: etiology, stages and mechanisms of compensation, clinical manifestations; qualitative and quantitative changes in the blood test, blood test example.
16. Hereditary hemolytic anemias: hereditary spherocytosis, sickle cell anemia, thalassemia, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations; qualitative and quantitative changes in the blood test, blood test example.
17. Acquired hemolytic anemias: paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, immunohemolytic anemias, hemolytic anemias resulting from mechanical trauma to red cells, malaria. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations; qualitative and quantitative changes in the blood test, blood test example.
18. Iron deficiency anemia, anemia of inflammation or chronic disease. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations; qualitative and quantitative changes in the blood test, blood test example.
19. Megaloblastic anemias: B_{12}- and folic deficiency anemias. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations; qualitative and quantitative changes in the blood test, blood test example.
20. Aplastic anemia and other forms of bone marrow failure. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations; qualitative and quantitative changes in the blood test, blood test example.
21. Leucopenia. Neutropenia, agranulocytosis. Definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations; clinical criteria, qualitative and quantitative changes in the blood test, blood test example.
22. Leukocytosis. Definition, etiology, mechanisms, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, types of leukocytosis; clinical criteria, qualitative and quantitative changes in the blood test, blood test example.
23. Lymphoid neoplasms: acute lymphoblastic leukemia, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, Hodgkin lymphoma. Definition, etiology, mechanisms, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations; qualitative and quantitative changes in the blood test, blood test example.
24. Myeloid neoplasms: acute myeloid leukemia, chronic myeloid leukemia, essential thrombocytosis, primary myelofibrosis. Definition, etiology, mechanisms, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations; qualitative and quantitative changes in the blood test, blood test example.
25. Bleeding disorders related to vessel wall abnormalities, thrombocytopenia and platelet dysfunction. Definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations; changes in the blood clotting tests.
26. Bleeding disorders related to abnormalities in clotting factors. Definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations; changes in the blood clotting tests.
27. Disseminated intravascular coagulation: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, changes in the blood clotting tests.