

Quiz 3. Questions

1. Hypertension. Classification, risk factors, mechanisms of development.
2. Primary hypertension. Prevalence, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic. Blood pressure regulatory mechanisms. Complications.
3. Secondary hypertension. Prevalence, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic. Blood pressure regulatory mechanisms. Complications.
4. Circulatory failure and collapse. Etiology. Criteria.
5. Coronary artery disease (CAD). Definition of angina pectoris. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic and treatment.
6. Coronary artery disease (CAD). Myocardial infarction: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic and treatment.
7. Cardiomyocytes damage mechanisms during ischemia (energy, ions imbalance, membrane damage, enzymes deficiency).
8. Arrhythmias. Classification, pathogenesis, diagnostic and treatment.
9. Left-sided heart failure. Etiology, pathogenesis. Regulatory compensative mechanisms in heart failure.
10. Right-sided heart failure. Etiology, pathogenesis. Regulatory compensative mechanisms in heart failure.
11. Atherosclerosis. Risk factors, pathogenesis. Lipoproteins metabolism. Diagnostic principles. Complications.
12. Erythropoiesis. Main features, organs of erythropoiesis. Regulation.
13. Red cell disorders. Classification. Qualitative and quantitative changes.
14. Primary erythrocythaemia. Types, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical aspects. Give an example of blood count.
15. Secondary erythrocythaemia. Types, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical aspects. Give an example of blood count.
16. Anemia, definition. Anemias of blood loss, classification Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical aspects. Give an example of blood count for both types of anemias (acute and chronic).
17. Anemia, definition. Hemolytic anemias: hereditary spherocytosis, sickle cell anemia, thalassemia, glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical aspects. Give an example of blood count for any type of hemolytic anemias.
18. Anemia, definition. Hemolytic anemias: paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria, immunohemolytic anemias, hemolytic anemias resulting from mechanical trauma to red cells, malaria. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical aspects. Give an example of blood count for any type of hemolytic anemias.

19. Anemia, definition. Anemias of diminished erythropoiesis: iron Deficiency anemia, anemia of chronic disease. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical aspects. Give an example of blood count for any type of listed above anemias.
20. Anemia, definition. Anemias of diminished erythropoiesis: megaloblastic anemias, aplastic anemia, myelophthisic anemia. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical aspects. Give an example of blood count for any type of listed above anemias.
21. White cell disorders. Leucopenia. Definition, etiology. Clinical aspects. Give an example of blood count.
22. White cell disorders. Leucocytosis. Definition, etiology. Clinical aspects. Give an example of blood count.
23. White cell disorders. Leukemoid reactions. Etiology, classification. Infectious mononucleosis. Give an example of blood count.
24. Coagulopathies investigation tests: PT, PTT, plt count, tests of platelet functions.
25. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC). Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical aspects.
26. Thrombocytopenia. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical aspects.
27. Coagulation disorders: von Willebrand Disease, Hemophilia A—Factor VIII Deficiency, Hemophilia B—Factor IX Deficiency. Etiology, pathogenesis. Diagnostic criteria.
28. Lung volumes, capacities, and the normal spirogram. Hemoglobin saturation. Matching of ventilation to perfusion.
29. Ventilation disorders. Classification, mechanisms of development.
30. Pulmonary hypertension and hypotension. Etiology, pathogenesis. Pulmonary embolism: risk factors, clinical manifestation, diagnostic, treatment.
31. Obstructive lung diseases: Bronchial asthma. Classification. Types of allergens. Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations.
32. Obstructive lung diseases: chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). Etiology, pathogenesis. Clinical manifestations.