

## **WRITTEN TEST "CLINICAL PATHOPHYSIOLOGY"**

### **Procedure and evaluation procedure**

In the written work, the student needs to answer a theoretical question on the most common and important problems of modern medicine. The questions are presented below. A student can receive a maximum of 20 points for written work.

### **Questions the written test**

1. Clinical pathophysiology of atherosclerosis.
2. Clinical and morphological forms of atherosclerosis.
3. Complications and causes of death in atherosclerosis.
4. Prevention and treatment of atherosclerosis from the standpoint of clinical pathophysiology.
5. Arterial hypertension: definition, diagnostic criteria, epidemiology, classification, assessment of cardiovascular risks.
6. Arterial hypertension: target organs, diagnosed cardiovascular and renal diseases, risk assessment.
7. Hypertension: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical pathophysiology of clinical manifestations.
8. Clinical pathophysiology of symptomatic hypertension: obstructive sleep apnea syndrome.
9. Clinical pathophysiology of symptomatic hypertension: renal hypertension.
10. Clinical pathophysiology of symptomatic hypertension: endocrine causes.
11. Clinical pathophysiology of symptomatic hypertension: pregnancy, aortic coarctation, alcohol abuse, pharmaceutical and narcotic drugs.
12. Remodeling of blood vessels and heart in arterial hypertension. The role of hypertension in the development of: heart failure, coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular accidents.
13. Clinical pathophysiology of chronic coronary heart disease: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical forms.
14. Clinical pathophysiology of acute forms of coronary heart disease: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical forms. Acute coronary syndrome.
15. Remodeling of the heart in all forms of coronary heart disease.
16. Acute disorders of cerebral circulation.
17. Hemorrhagic stroke: causes, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
18. Ischemic stroke causes, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
19. Clinical pathophysiology of pulmonary embolism: etiology, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
20. Clinical pathophysiology of pulmonary hypertension: etiology, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
21. Clinical pathophysiology of certain forms of rhythm and conduction disorders: atrial fibrillation, ventricular fibrillation, long and short QT interval syndrome.
22. Primary and secondary erythrocytosis: causes, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
23. Anemia: classification, characteristics of pathogenetic forms, clinical manifestations.
24. Posthemorrhagic anemia. Clinical pathophysiology.
25. Iron deficiency anemia. Anemia of chronic disease. Clinical pathophysiology.
26. B12-/folic deficiency anemia. Clinical pathophysiology.
27. Congenital and acquired hemolytic anemias. Clinical pathophysiology.
28. Hypo- and aplastic anemias: clinical pathophysiology.
29. Leukocytosis and leukopenia, their types and characteristics, clinical and hematological manifestations.
30. Acute leukemia: epidemiology, causes, forms, clinical and hematological manifestations.
31. Chronic leukemia: epidemiology, causes, forms, clinical and hematological manifestations.
32. Lymphomas: epidemiology, causes, forms, clinical and histological manifestations.
33. Paraproteinemic hemoblastosis: epidemiology, causes, types, pathogenesis of clinical and laboratory manifestations.

34. Hemolytic-uremic and atypical hemolytic-uremic syndrome: causes, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
35. DIC syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
36. Primary and secondary coagulopathy: etiology, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
37. Primary thrombocytopenia: etiology, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
38. Adult respiratory distress syndrome etiology, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
39. Obstructive and restrictive lung diseases: general principles of pathogenesis, difference in clinical, instrumental and laboratory manifestations.
40. COPD: epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
41. Bronchial asthma epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
42. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis: epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
43. Sarcoidosis: epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
44. Cystic fibrosis epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, pathogenesis of clinical manifestations.
45. Malignant neoplasms of the lung. Clinical pathophysiology.
46. Clinical pathophysiology in artificial lung ventilation: basic modes, changes in blood gas composition, pH.
47. Clinical pathophysiology of changes in blood gas composition, pH and electrolytes.

#### **Evaluation criteria**

Written work is evaluated on a 10-point scale, according to the following criteria:

18-20 points are given if the student:

- speculates the conceptual apparatus and terminology at a high level;
- demonstrates the depth and complete mastery of the content of the educational material, in which it is easy to navigate;
- is able to systematically and logically state the answer.

14-17 points are given if the student:

- has a good understanding of the educational material, but with minor inaccuracies in the definition of concepts;
- speculates systematically and logically.

9-13 points are given if the student:

- the main concepts are mastered partially;
- understands the basics of educational material, but the answer is poorly structured and contains inaccuracies in the definition of concepts;
- after leading questions is able to formulate logical conclusions and statements.

4-8 points are given if the student:

- the main concepts are mastered fragmentarily;
- understands superficial concepts from the basics of educational material, the answer contains errors;
- conclusions and statements do not trace a causal relationship, the student sets out individual facts that he cannot link into a system.

1-3 points are given if the student:

- is extremely superficially familiar with the material, the conceptual apparatus is not mastered;
- makes gross mistakes that cannot be corrected even with the help of a teacher;
- logic and cause-and-effect relationships are not observed in the answer.

0 points are given if the student:

- did not hand over the written work or did not hand it in on time.