

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Questions for exam

forspeciality 1-79 01 01 General Medicine

1. Typhoid fever: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
2. Specific complications of typhoid fever, management of these complications.
3. Paratyphus A: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis with typhoid fever, treatment.
4. Paratyphus B: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis with typhoid fever, treatment.
5. Food poisoning (food-borne disease): epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, urgent treatment.
6. Shigellosis: etiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
7. Salmonellosis: ways of transmission, classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
8. *Escherichia coli* gastrointestinal infections: etiological classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
9. Cholera: etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
10. Amoebiasis: mechanism of infection, clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
11. Differential diagnosis of diarrheal diseases (shigellosis, salmonellosis, cholera, food poisoning, amoebiasis).
12. Intestinal yersiniosis: etiology, epidemiology, classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
13. Pseudotuberculosis: etiology, mechanism of infection, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
14. Tetanus: etiology, mechanism of infection, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
15. Botulism: etiology, mechanism of infection, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
16. Enteroviral infection: etiology, ways of transmission, clinical forms, diagnosis, treatment.
17. Meningococcal infection: ways of transmission, classification, clinical picture of localized forms of meningococcal infection, diagnosis, treatment.
18. Meningococcal infection: ways of transmission, classification, clinical picture of meningococcal meningitis, diagnosis, treatment.

19. Meningococcal infection: ways of transmission, classification, clinical picture of meningococemia, diagnosis, treatment.
20. Complications of meningococcal infection (septic shock, brain edema, acute adrenal insufficiency): clinical presentation, urgent therapeutic measures.
21. Hepatitis A: ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
22. Hepatitis B: ways of transmission, classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
23. Hepatitis C: ways of transmission, classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
24. Hepatitis D: ways of transmission, classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
25. Differential diagnosis of jaundices (viral hepatitis, leptospirosis, yersiniosis, infectious mononucleosis).
26. Laboratory diagnostic tests characteristics of: hepatic cytolysis syndrome, cholestatic syndrome, inflammatory syndrome, syndrome of protein synthesis malfunctioning).
27. Main causes and differential diagnosis of jaundice (pre-hepatic, hepatocellular, post-hepatic).
28. Virus-associated liver cirrhosis: classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
29. Acute liver failure: causes, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
30. Influenza: ways of transmission, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
31. Parainfluenza: ways of transmission, clinical presentation, differential diagnosis, treatment.
32. Adenoviral infection: ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
33. Rhinoviral infection: ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
34. Tonsillar and pharyngeal diphtheria: etiology, ways of transmission, pathogenesis, classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
35. Laryngeal and bronchial diphtheria: epidemiology, ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
36. Differential diagnosis of pharyngeal diphtheria and infectious mononucleosis.
37. Differential diagnosis of pharyngeal diphtheria and acute streptococcal tonsillitis.
38. Differential diagnosis of pharyngeal diphtheria and Vincent's angina.
39. Differential diagnosis of pharyngeal diphtheria and peritonsillar abscess.
40. Differential diagnosis of pharyngeal diphtheria and oropharyngeal tularemia
41. *Chlamydomphila pneumoniae* infection: ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
42. *Chlamydomphilapsittaci* infection: ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
43. Herpesviruses infections: etiological classification.

44. Herpes simplex virus type 1 infection: classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
45. Chickenpox: ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
46. Herpes zoster: ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
47. Infectious mononucleosis: ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
48. HIV-infection: ways of transmission, principles of clinical classification and CDC classification.
49. HIV-infection: clinical course, diagnosis.
50. HIV-infection: indications and principles of antiretroviral therapy.
51. HIV-infection: principles of post-exposure prophylaxis.
52. Opportunistic infections in patients with HIV-infection.
53. Pneumocystis pneumonia: etiology, ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis with pneumococcal pneumonia, treatment.
54. Toxoplasmosis: ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment. Prophylaxis of mother-to-child transmission.
55. Toxoplasmosis in patients with HIV-infection: epidemiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
56. Epidemic (louse-borne) typhus: etiology, epidemiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
57. Brill-Zinsser disease: epidemiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
58. Differential diagnosis of epidemic (louse-borne) typhus and Brill-Zinsser disease.
59. Plague: etiology, epidemiology, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
60. Tularemia: etiology, epidemiology, classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
61. Anthrax: etiology, ways of transmission, classification, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
62. Brucellosis: etiology, ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
63. Leptospirosis: etiology, ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
64. Haemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome: etiology, ways of transmission, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
65. Lyme disease: etiology, ways of transmission, pathogenesis, classification, clinical presentation of 1st stage, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
66. Lyme disease: etiology, ways of transmission, pathogenesis, classification, clinical presentation of 2nd stage, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
67. Lyme disease: etiology, ways of transmission, pathogenesis, classification, clinical presentation of 3rd stage, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
68. Tick-borne encephalitis: ways of transmission, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

69. Rabies: ways of transmission, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
70. Malaria: etiology, life cycle of infectious agent, clinical presentation of malaria caused by *P. falciparum*, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
71. Malaria: etiology, life cycle of infectious agent, clinical presentation of malaria caused by *P. vivax*, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
72. Malaria: etiology, life cycle of infectious agent, clinical presentation of malaria caused by *P. malariae*, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
73. Malaria: etiology, life cycle of infectious agent, clinical presentation of malaria caused by *P. ovale*, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
74. Malaria: etiology, life cycle of infectious agent, clinical presentation of malaria caused by *P. knowlesi*, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
75. Trichinellosis: etiology, ways of transmission, life cycle, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
76. Neurocysticercosis: etiology, epidemiology, clinical forms, diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
77. Echinococcosis: etiology, ways of transmission, clinical presentation, diagnosis, treatment.
78. Sepsis: modern classification.
79. Sepsis: clinical classification, diagnosis, principles of therapy.
80. Erysipelas: etiology, ways of transmission, classification, clinical presentation, treatment.
81. Differential diagnosis of exanthems (rashes) in infectious diseases (typhoid fever, epidemic (louse-borne) typhus, yersiniosis).
82. Differential diagnosis of exanthems (rashes) in infectious diseases (meningococcal infection, allergic rash).
83. Fever of unknown origin: definition, principles of diagnosis in patient with fever of unknown origin.
84. Medical management of septic shock.
85. Medical management of hypovolemic shock.
86. Medical management of anaphylactic shock.
87. Healthcare-associated infection: definition, principles of treatment.

Head of Department of Infectious Diseases,
professor

I.A. Karpov