QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAM IN FACULTY OF SURGERY FOR 5TH YEAR STUDENTS OF THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE

1. Hyperthyroidism. Toxic (autonomous) adenoma. Diffuse toxic goiter. Thyroid tumors. Thyroid cancer. Hypothyroidism.
2. Inguinal hernias are congenital and acquired. Options for plastic surgery of the inguinal canal. Femoral hernias.
3. Nonspecific inflammatory diseases of the mammary glands. Chronicspecific diseases of the mammary glands. Dyshormonal dysplasia of the mammary glands. Breast cancer – etiology, classification, clinical picture and diagnosis, treatment, types of operations.
4. Cholelithiasis. Chronic calculous cholecystitis – clinical picture and diagnosis, complications, surgical treatment.
5. Peritonitis – classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture and diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Limited peritonitis (infiltrate, abscess). Causes of peritonitis in children. Cryptogenic peritonitis. Appendicular peritonitis.
6. Damage to the esophagus. Foreign bodies of the esophagus. Chemical burns and scarring of the esophagus. Mediastinitis, diagnosis, treatment.
7. Abscess and gangrene of the lung – etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture and diagnosis, treatment, outcomes of the disease. Chronic lung abscess – etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture and diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Staphylococcal lung destruction.
8. Gastrointestinal bleeding – etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture and diagnosis, treatment.
9. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and duodenum – etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture and diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Gastric resection options.
10. Purulent diseases of bones and joints. Hematogenous osteomyelitis – etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment. Chronic hematogenous osteomyelitis – etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment, complications. Post-traumatic osteomyelitis
11. Congenital anomalies of the esophagus. Esophageal atresia in newborns. Anatomical variants of the defect. Diagnostics. Esophageal diverticula: etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
12. Acute pancreatitis - etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture and diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. Pancreatic fistulas and cysts: clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
13. Congenital intestinal obstruction. Classification. High and low intestinal obstruction. Malformations of the duodenum. Meconial intestinal obstruction. Anorectal abnormalities.
14. Bronchiectatic lung disease – etiology and pathogenesis, clinical picture and diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Lung cysts. Echinococcosis of the lungs.
15. Intestinal obstruction. Acute intestinal obstruction – etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture and diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Obstructive intestinal obstruction. Strangulation intestinal obstruction. Dynamic intestinal obstruction.
16. Purulent diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue. Furuncle. Furunculosis. Carbuncle. Hydradenitis. Abscess. Phlegmon – etiopathogenesis, clinical picture, treatment. Panaritium – classification, general principles of treatment of panaritium. Phlegmons of the brush.
17. Diaphragmatic hernias: congenital and acquired. Hernias of the esophageal orifice of the diaphragm – etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
18. Hemorrhoids. Crack of the anus. Paraproctitis and rectal fistulas – etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture and diagnosis, treatment. Rectal prolapse.
19. Parathyroid glands – hyperparathyroidism. Cancer of the parathyroid glands. Hypoparathyroidism.
20. Portal hypertension syndrome. Classification. Clinic. Principles of treatment. Types of surgical treatment. Methods of stopping bleeding.
21. Crohn's disease. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis. Clinic, diagnostics, treatment.
22. Spleen cysts. Tumors of the spleen. Hypersplenism.
23. Omphalocele (umbilical cord hernia). Gastroschisis. Postoperative hernias: plastic surgery methods.
24. Lung cancer – etiology, classification, clinical picture and diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, surgical treatment options.
25. Liver abscesses. Echinococcosis of the liver. Nonparasitic liver cysts. Chronic inflammatory liver diseases. Benign and malignant liver tumors.
26. Diseases of the colon: Polyposis. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Colon cancer. The main symptoms. Indications and contraindications for surgical treatment.
27. Pyopneumothorax, pneumothorax, lung abscess, lung atelectasis in children. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
28. Tumors of the stomach and duodenum. Polyps and polyposis of the stomach.
29. Chest trauma. Pneumothorax. Hemothorax. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics.
30. Diverticula of the large intestine. Classification. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics. The main symptoms. Indications and contraindications for surgical treatment.
31. Tumors and cysts of the mediastinum. Clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of individual forms of mediastinal tumors.
32. Orchitis of specific and nonspecific origin. Epididymitis of specific and nonspecific genesis. Orchiepididymitis. Inflammatory diseases of the scrotum. Traumatic injuries to the scrotal organs. Testicular torsion. Acute hydatid lesions.
33. Circulatory disorders of the small intestine. Clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
34. Tumors of the gallbladder and bile ducts. Jaundice. Cancer of the large duodenal papilla.
35. Intestinal fistulas. Classification. Clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
36. Abdominal injuries. Liver injury. Spleen injuries. Clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment.
37. Acute appendicitis – etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture and diagnosis, complications, differential diagnosis, treatment. Chronic appendicitis. Tumors of the vermiform process.
38. Internal hernias of the abdomen. Clinic, diagnostics, differential diagnostics.
39. Rectal cancer – etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture and diagnosis, complications, differential diagnosis, surgical treatment options.
40. Complications of peptic ulcer. Perforation of the ulcer. Pyloroduodenal stenosis. Ulcer penetration.