

Questions for oral examination in INTERNAL PROPEDEUTIC 3.class, general medicine, winter semester (Version valid since 1.12.2016)

A) Basic examination in internal medicine

1. Subject, methods and objectives (aims) of Internal Medicine
2. History of internal medicine
3. Ethical principles in internal medicine, principles of communication with patients.
4. The structure of internal examination and its parts, informed consent, discharge letters attributes principles of writing the epicrisis (case history), what to advice to patients at discharge.
5. Present illness – target symptom(s), identification of chronological continuity, targeted questions for the differential diagnosis of the symptom(s). General rules for taking history.
6. Personal medical history – questions to determine the presence of symptoms of diseases for each of the body system. Gynaecological history.
7. Family history. Social history. Epidemiologic history. Abuses.
8. Medical history – the proper way to document medication, drug interactions. History of blood transfusions. Allergies and reactions.
9. Vital signs and theirs disorders. Measuring of blood pressure, heart rate, pulse deficit, respiratory rate, and body temperature. Anthropometric parameters.
10. Status praesens generalis – consciousness, contact, orientation, habitus, nutrition, hydration and respiration.
11. Status praesens generalis – mobility and abnormal movements, skin (skin color, hair, hair hematoma, turgor, nails).
12. Examination of the head – head shape, types of facies, eyes, cranial nerves
13. Examination of the head – nose, ears, lips, oral cavity, tongue, foetor ex ore.
14. Examination of the neck – inspection, palpation, auscultation.
15. Examination of the chest with a focus on the lungs – inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation. Orientation lines on the chest.
16. Examination of the chest with a focus on the heart – inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation.
17. Examination of the abdomen – inspection, palpation, auscultation, percussion, friction. Regions and orientation lines of the abdomen.
18. Examination of the extremities.
19. Examination of the breasts, genital and rectal examination.
20. The basic parameters of biochemical blood tests (and also normal physiological ranges).
21. Basic parameters of urine tests (and also normal physiological ranges). Evaluation of diuresis.
22. The basic parameters of blood count and coagulation (and also normal physiological ranges).
23. Description of chest X-ray, the indications of this examination method.
24. Description of abdominal X-ray, the indications of this examination method.
25. Principles of ECG and description of physiological ECG curve.
26. Invasive and non-invasive investigative methods in internal medicine
27. Microbiological and cytological examination in internal medicine.
28. Blood transfusion and examination before blood transfusion.

B) Main symptoms in internal medicine and their most common causes

1. Qualitative disturbances of consciousness.

2. Quantitative disturbances of consciousness.
3. Syncope, collapse, orthostatic hypotension.
4. Shock – forms, common causes, clinical examination.
5. Fever and types of temperature curves.
6. Headache, vertigo.
7. Chest pain.
8. Dyspnea.
9. The pathological types of breathing.
10. Cyanosis.
11. Oedemas (swelling).
12. Lymphadenopathy.
13. Cough, expectoration, hemoptysis, hemoptoe.
14. Fluidothorax, pneumothorax, pleural puncture.
15. Fluidopericard, tamponade of the heart.
16. Abdominal pain.
17. Dysphagia and dyspepsia.
18. Ileus.
19. Haematemesis, melena, hematochesis, enterorrhagia.
20. Changes of the stool, disturbances of bowel movements.
21. Icterus.
22. Ascites, abdominal puncture (paracentesis).
23. Disorders of urination, dysuria, hematuria, pyuria, anuria, oliguria, polyuria
24. Changes of the skin, hair and nails.
25. Obesity (types, causes, complications, health consequences).
26. Weight loss, cachexia, and anorexia.

C) Clinical diagnosis - head of symptoms and physical findings

1. Cardiology – symptoms and physical findings in left heart failure.
2. Cardiology – symptoms and physical findings in right heart failure.
3. Cardiology – symptoms and physical findings in rhythm-disorders, pulse deficit.
4. Cardiology – symptoms and physical findings with aortic and mitral valve diseases.
5. Cardiology – symptoms and physical findings with valve diseases of the right heart and in pericarditis.
6. Pneumology – symptoms and physical findings of chronic bronchitis, COPD, asthma bronchiale.
7. Pneumology – symptoms and physical findings in acute bronchitis and pneumonia.
8. Pneumology – symptoms and physical findings in diseases of the upper respiratory tract.
9. Pneumology – symptoms and physical findings in tuberculosis and lung carcinoma.
10. Pneumology – The symptoms and physical findings in a patient with bronchiectasis, emphysema, lung abscess and pleuritis.
11. Angiology – symptoms and physical findings in deep vein thrombosis, chronic venous insufficiency and lymphoedema.
12. Angiology – symptoms and physical findings in a patient with peripheral artery disease and acute
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arterial occlusion.
13. Gastroenterology – symptoms and physical findings in peptic ulcer disease and oesophageal reflux disease.
14. Gastroenterology – symptoms and physical findings in a patient with gallstones, choledocholithiasis, cholecystitis, cholangitis.

15. Gastroenterology – symptoms and physical findings in acute and chronic pancreatitis.
16. Gastroenterology – symptoms and physical findings in appendicitis and diverticulosis.
17. Gastroenterology – symptoms and physical findings in IBD and malabsorption.
18. Hepatology – symptoms and physical findings in acute hepatitis and acute liver failure.
19. Hepatology – symptoms and physical findings in liver cirrhosis and portal hypertension.
20. Endocrinology – symptoms and physical findings in thyroid gland diseases.
21. Endocrinology – symptoms and physical findings in hypogonadism and growth hormone deficiency.
22. Endocrinology – symptoms and physical findings in hypopituitarism and disorders of adrenal gland.
23. Diabetology – symptoms, physical and laboratory findings in diabetes.
24. Diabetology – symptoms, physical and laboratory findings in diabetic complications.
25. Nephrology – symptoms, physical findings and other biochemical abnormalities in acute renal failure.
26. Nephrology – symptoms, physical findings and other biochemical abnormalities in chronic renal failure (chronic kidney disease).
27. Nephrology – symptoms, physical and laboratory findings in nephritic and nephrotic syndrome.
28. Nephrology – symptoms, physical and laboratory findings in urine tract infection and pyelonephritis.
29. Haematology – symptoms and physical findings in a patient with anemia and anemic syndrome.
30. Haematology – symptoms and physical findings in a patient with disorders of white cells.
31. Haematology – symptoms and physical findings in a patient with disorders of platelet and coagulation disorders.
32. Rheumatology – symptoms and physical findings in inflammatory and degenerative diseases of joints and spine.
33. Rheumatology – symptoms and physical findings in systemic connective tissue diseases and in osteoporosis.

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