



Approved
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PROPEDEUTICS OF INTERNAL MEDICINE EXAM SYLLABUS – ENGLISH MEDICAL STUDENTS

Part I Practical exam

- 1 Anamnesis — general rules; parts;
- 2 Physical methods of examination - inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation;
- 3 Present status of the patient;
- 4 General condition of the patient - general inspection, psychic status, body position, movement, height, bodyweight, bone and muscular systems
- 5 Skin and visible mucosa - physical examining, pathological changes
- 6 Body temperature. Temperature curves
- 7 Examination of the head
- 8 Examination of the neck. Physical methods of examination of the thyroid gland and lymphatic nodes.
- 9 Main symptoms and syndromes of respiratory diseases
- 10 Physical methods of examination of a patients with pulmonary disease — inspection, palpation
- 11 Physical methods of examination of a patients with pulmonary disease — percussion, auscultation
- 12 Main symptoms and syndromes of cardiovascular diseases
- 13 Physical methods of examination of a patients with cardiac disease— inspection, palpation, percussion
- 14 Heart auscultation. Heart sounds and murmurs
- 15 Examination of arteries and veins. Characteristics of the arterial pulse, pathological changes
- 16 Clinical symptoms and syndromes of renal diseases. Physical methods of examination of the kidney
- 17 Main symptoms and syndromes of upper gastrointestinal disorders
- 18 Main symptoms and syndromes of lower gastrointestinal disorders
- 19 Physical methods of examination of the abdomen
- 20 Physical methods of examination of the liver
- 21 Ascites. Physical methods of examination of a patients with ascites
- 22 Physical methods of examination of the biliary tract and pancreatic gland
- 23 Physical methods of examination of the spleen. Splenomegaly
- 24 Main symptoms and syndromes of the endocrine disorders
- 25 Pulmonary function tests – spirometry. Chest X-ray and CT scan, bronchoscopy
- 26 Aspiration and examining of pleural fluid
- 27 ECG - diagnostic evaluation
- 28 Non-Invasive and invasive cardiac diagnostic testing procedures
- 29 Instrumental methods of examination of the alimentary tract — abdominal ultrasound, gastroscopy, colonoscopy, rectoscopy, liver biopsy, CT scanning, MRI - diagnostic abilities of the methods

30 Jaundice

31 Functional examination of the thyroid gland. Pancreatic function tests in patients with diabetes mellitus

Part II Main internal diseases

1. Acute tracheobronchitis and bronchitis;
2. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD);
3. Bronchiectatic disease;
4. Bronchial asthma;
5. Pneumonia;
6. Pulmonary embolism;
7. Lung cancer;
8. Pleuritis
9. Pulmonary tuberculosis - primary forms;
10. Pulmonary tuberculosis — secondary forms;
11. Acute and chronic respiratory failure;
12. Sleep Apnea;
13. Acute and chronic heart failure;
14. Shock and Circulatory Failure;
15. Infective endocarditis;
16. Myocarditis;
17. Cardiomyopathy;
18. Pericarditis;
19. Mitral insufficiency;
20. Mitral stenosis;
21. Aortic insufficiency
22. Aortic stenosis;
23. Arterial hypertension;
24. Ischemic heart disease - stable and unstable angina;
25. Ischemic heart disease - myocardial infarction;
26. Acute renal failure;
27. Chronic renal failure;
28. Glomerulonephritis;
29. Nephrolithiasis;
30. Acute and chronic pyelonephritis;
31. Gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD); reflux-esophagitis;
32. Acute and chronic gastritis;
33. Stomach and Duodenal Ulcers;
34. Gastric cancer;
35. Acute and chronic enteritis; gluten enteropathy (celiac disease);
36. inflammatory bowel disease – ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease;
37. Colorectal cancer;
38. Chronic hepatitis B and C;
39. Cirrhosis;
40. Liver failure - hepatic encephalopathy and coma;
41. Liver cancer;
42. Cholelithiasis, choledocholithiasis, biliary colic;
43. Acute and chronic cholecystitis;
44. Acute and chronic pancreatitis;
45. Pancreatic cancers;
46. Iron deficiency anemia;
47. Vitamin B12 and folic acid deficiency anemia;
48. Acute leukemia;

49. Chronic myeloid leukemia;
50. Chronic lymphoid leukemia;
51. Multiple myeloma (plasmacytoma);
52. Haemorrhagic diathesis;
53. Lymphoma;
54. Hyperthyroidism; Grave's disease;
55. Hypothyroidism; Myxedema;
56. Hypocorticism (Adisson's disease);
57. Cushing's syndrome and disease (hypercorticism);
58. Diabetes mellitus - etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis;
59. Diabetes mellitus – complications;
60. Gout (podagra);
61. Rheumatoid arthritis. Ankylosing spondylitis (Bechterew's disease);
62. Autoimmune connective tissue disorders;

Part III Basic laboratory tests

1. General characteristic of the urine; specific gravity; Zimnicki and Volhard's tests; clinical interpretation;
2. Proteinuria; methods of evaluation; types of proteinuria; clinical interpretation;
3. Glucosuria ; methods of evaluation; clinical interpretation;
4. Ketones in the urine; methods of evaluation; clinical interpretation;
5. Bile pigments in the urine (bilirubin, urobilinogen); methods of evaluation; clinical interpretation;
6. Urine sediment; counting of leukocytes and erythrocytes; clinical evaluation;
7. Hemoglobin - methods of evaluation; referent range, clinical interpretation;
8. Haematocrit (packed cell volume) - methods of evaluation; referent range, clinical interpretation;
9. RBC count - methods of evaluation; referent range, clinical interpretation; MCV (mean corpuscular hemoglobin), MCHC (mean corpuscular hemoglobin concentration), RDW (red blood cell distribution width) analysis and clinical interpretation;
10. WBC count - methods of evaluation; referent range, clinical interpretation;
11. Platelet count - methods of evaluation; referent range, clinical interpretation;
12. Sedimentation rate (Westergren and Panchenko tests) - methods of evaluation; referent range, clinical interpretation;
13. Blood smear-morphology of erythrocytes, clinical interpretation;
14. Blood smear - morphology of leukocytes, differential WBC count; clinical interpretations; most common pathological variations;
15. Bone marrow sample - morphology of the cells from the erythroblast line;
16. Bone marrow sample - morphology of the cells from the granulocyte line;
17. Bone marrow sample - morphology of the monocytes, lymphocytes and plasmacytes;
18. Bone marrow sample - morphology of the cells from the megakaryocyte line;
19. Laboratory tests for liver diseases - diagnostic evaluation

Head of Department
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