

Questions for module on «Phthisiology»

1. Epidemiology of tuberculosis. Etiology. Characteristics of the pathogen.
2. Tuberculosis pathogenesis.
3. Resistance of mycobacterium tuberculosis in the external environment.
4. What population groups are included in the "mandatory contingent"? Purpose of distribution.
5. Links of epidemiological process in tuberculosis (give description to each link).
6. What work is carried out in the focus of the first identified bacillary patient?
7. Groups of high-risk tuberculosis.
8. What forms of respiratory tuberculosis refer to timely detected, untimely identified and run-out tuberculosis?
9. Methods of detecting a pathogens of tuberculosis. What is the qualitative difference between different methods of studying sputum?
10. What method of mass X-ray examination do you know? Its advantages and disadvantages.
11. Indications for fluoroscopy and radiography of the chest. Advantages and disadvantages of these methods.
12. What is a tomography? Her species. Indications for use.
13. Ways of timely detection of a TB disease. From what age is preventive X-ray examination?
14. What is bronchography? Indications for its implementation. Possible complications.
15. What is an endoscopic diagnosis? What endoscopic methods are used in tuberculosis of the respiratory organs?
16. Types of biopsy.
17. Thoracoscopy. Indications for implementation. Technique, test results, possible complications.
18. Bronchoscopy. Indications for implementation. Technique, test results, possible complications.
19. What is Tuberculin? Contraindications to the introduction of tuberculin with mass tuberculin diagnostics.
20. Purpose of intradermal tuberculin test. What is the positive test?
21. What is a "virage of tuberculin test"? Contraindications to mass tuberculin diagnostics.
22. The organism's response to tuberculin. Endogenous and exogenous factors that may affect tuberculin sensitivity.
23. What is Tuberculin? What are the major tuberculin tests you know? The purpose of these studies?
24. BCG vaccine. Its characteristic. The aim of the study. Response of the organism to the introduction of BCG.
25. Contraindications to BCG vaccination. BCG vaccination calendar. Tactics in the case of contraindications for newborns vaccination in the maternity hospital.
26. What is the difference between infection and vaccination tuberculin reaction.

27. Possible complications of tuberculosis vaccination.
28. The main methods for detecting tuberculosis in children.
29. What is primary tuberculosis? Its clinical forms. Definition.
30. Give clinical and radiological characteristics of primary tuberculosis in children. Differential diagnostics.
31. Give clinical and radiological characteristics of the primary tuberculosis complex. Differential diagnostics.
32. Give clinical and radiological characteristics of primary tuberculosis of intra-thoracic lymph nodes. Differential diagnostics.
33. Pathogenesis of focal tuberculosis.
34. Radiographic picture of focal tuberculosis. What processes need to conduct differential diagnosis?
35. Give a definition of focal tuberculosis. From what forms does focal tuberculosis develop? Name its clinical signs.
36. Pathogenesis of infiltrative tuberculosis.
37. Radiological picture of infiltrative tuberculosis. What processes need to conduct differential diagnosis?
38. Give definition of infiltrative tuberculosis. From what forms does infiltrative tuberculosis develop? Name its clinical signs.
39. Pathogenesis of disseminated tuberculosis.
40. Clinical variants of disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis, main manifestations.
41. Clinical and radiological signs of miliary tuberculosis.
42. Clinical and radiological signs of chronic disseminated tuberculosis.
43. Give definition of disseminated tuberculosis. From what forms does disseminated tuberculosis develop? Name its clinical signs.
44. Radiological picture of disseminated tuberculosis. What processes need to conduct differential diagnosis?
45. X-ray pattern of tuberculomas. What processes need to conduct differential diagnosis?
46. Give a definition of tuberculomas. From which forms do tuberculomas develop? Name their clinical signs.
47. Give a definition of fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis. From what forms does fibrous-cavernous tuberculosis develop? Name its clinical signs.
48. Radiographic picture of fibro-cavernous tuberculosis. What processes need to conduct differential diagnosis?
49. Methods of confirmation of pleural effusion syndrome.
50. Tuberculous pleurisy. Stages of diagnosis.
51. Extrapulmonary tuberculosis. Classification. Tuberculosis of bones and joints.
52. Tuberculosis of the genitourinary system, the nervous system.
53. Tuberculosis of peripheral lymph nodes, skin tuberculosis.
54. Tuberculosis in combination with HIV infection. Features of diagnosis and treatment.

55. Tuberculosis in combination with other diseases and conditions (pregnancy, diabetes mellitus, senile age).
56. Complications of tuberculosis. Classification. Chronic pulmonary heart.
57. Complications of tuberculosis. Amyloidosis of the internal organs. Diagnosis and treatment.
58. Haemoptysis, pulmonary haemorrhage. Pathogenesis. Differential diagnosis between pulmonary hemorrhage and bleeding from other organs.
59. Haemoptysis, pulmonary haemorrhage. Specialized help.
60. Haemoptysis, pulmonary haemorrhage. Pre-treatment assistance.
61. Complications of pulmonary haemorrhage.
62. Clinical and radiological signs of spontaneous pneumothorax.
63. Data of objective examination at spontaneous pneumothorax. Emergency aid.
64. Spontaneous pneumothorax. Stages of Diagnosis and Diagnosis Verification.
65. Results of effective treatment of respiratory tuberculosis. Types of residual changes. Their meaning.
66. Side effects of anti-TB drugs. Give examples. Tactics of the doctor in case of its occurrence.
67. Non-specific and pathogenetic agents in the treatment of tuberculosis.
68. Surgical methods of tuberculosis treatment. Indication.
69. General principles of chemotherapy in tuberculosis.
70. What is the resistance of mycobacterium tuberculosis to anti-TB drugs? Types of resistance.
71. Collapse therapy methods for treatment of tuberculosis (artificial pneumothorax, artificial pneumoperitoneum).
72. Infectious control in antituberculous institutions.
73. Tuberculosis prevention: species. Chemoprophylaxis of tuberculosis.
74. Non-specific prevention of tuberculosis.
75. Characteristics of the source of tuberculosis infection.