

Materials for the practical part of the exam
module 2 "Thoracic Surgery and polytrauma" for students of the 5th year
specialty "Medicine"

Practical manual skills:

1. Auscultation of the chest.
2. Percussion chest.
3. palpation of the chest.
4. thoracostomy for Byulau.
5. thoracostomy using tryampulyarnoho active drainage.
6. pleural puncture.
7. palpation of lymph nodes.
8. palpation of the breast.
9. Articles bimanual sliding deep palpation of the abdomen.
10. palpation of the thyroid gland.
11. Determination Damuazo line.
12. Askultatsiya heart.
13. Test Revelua-Gregoire.
14. Imposition of occlusive bandages on the chest.
15. Puncture of the pericardium.
16. Stop bleeding by using jute.
17. Immobilization of limb fractures shoulder and forearm.
18. Immobilization of limb fractures femur and tibia.

Symptoms:

Damage and perforation of a hollow organ

1. **Triad Mondor** - "kynzhalnyy pain", "doshkopodibnyy belly" and "history ulcerative".
2. **S- m Dyelafua** - "kynzhalnyy" abdominal pain.
3. **S- m Krasnobayeva-Kryuvelye** - pronounced muscle tension anterior abdominal wall, especially over the ignition source ("doshkopodibnyy belly").
4. **S -m Elekera** - "**frenikus-symptom**" - irradiation of pain in the supraclavicular area right or left due to irritation of the diaphragm gas.
5. **S- m Winter** - abdominal wall is not involved in breathing because of the dramatic tension.
6. **S- m Chuhayeva** - straight abdominal muscles tense and expressed their relief.
7. **S- m Dzbanovskoho-Chuhayeva** - the sudden tension anterior abdominal wall above the navel accordance jumper recti transverse fold of skin visible.
8. **S -m of Bernstein** - corrugated skin of the scrotum, testicles pulled to the outer openings of the inguinal canal and turned up the penis or vverh and right.
9. **S -m m Brunner** - noise due to friction diaphragm skopychennya gastric contents between the diaphragm and the stomach
10. **S- m Grekov** - "vagal pulse", or pulse rate slowed down to normal background "brutal" pain in the abdomen.
- 11 **S- m Clarke** - not determined due to hepatic blunting skopychennya gas between the liver and abdominal wall.

12. **S- m Spizharnoho** - percussion tympanitis projection of the liver, liver prytupilennya not defined as free gas accumulated in the upper abdomen.
13. **S- m of de Quervain** - in shallow areas of the abdomen, mostly over the right iliac fossa or above the side channels where the accumulated blood or abnormal fluid is determined blunting percussion sound.
14. **S- m Kulenkampfa** - during rectal examination determined a sharp pain and overhanging the front wall of the rectum. Positive accumulation in the blood or other abnormal fluid in the pelvis.
15. **S- m Test Neimark** - 2-3 ml fluid that is found in the abdominal cavity, add 4-5 drops of 10% solution of iodine. In the presence of impurities gastric contents fluid gets dirty dark blue.

The damage of parenchymal organs

1. **S- m Halansa** - the phenomenon of displacement fluid - the victim when turning from one side to another, such as from right to left, blunting percussion sound moves left accordance displacement fluid.
2. **S- m Joyce** - percussion blunting determined in the area of injury and does not move when turning the patient on the other side, indicating the presence of a large number of blood clots around the damaged organ or retroperitoneal hematoma.
3. **S-m Hedri** - while pressing the lower part of the sternum there is pain in the left costal arch spleen injury, and right - the liver.
4. **Symptom Kera-2** - pain in the left shoulder girdle and the left half of the neck due to irritation of the phrenic nerve skopychenoyu blood beneath the left dome of the diaphragm.
5. **Symptom Rozanov** (symptom "Vanka-vstanka") - the horizontal position of the patient there is pain in the shoulder girdle and brought zatrudnene breath, requiring vertical position, but at the same time there is the urge to defecation, dizziness up to unconsciousness, then patient again takes a horizontal position. These displays are repeated again.

Acute peritonitis

1. **S -m Rozanov** - patient lies on his back, asked to breathe air and immediately make an extra breath, exhale additional air the patient can not because of the pain, because it is necessary to stretch the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall. Symptom allows to differentiate the presence of inflammation in the abdomen or elsewhere (pleurisy, pneumonia).
2. **S- m Mendel** - with light tapping with your fingertips on the anterior abdominal wall pain occurs just above the fluid accumulation or source of ignition.
3. **S-m Razdolsky** - with hammers percussion anterior abdominal wall inflammation occurs over the source or amplified pain.
4. **S- m Drahtera** - one hand holding the foot rectified feet of a sick child, and second, his fist on the heel causing tremors (perkutuyut). The child is protected from pain in the abdomen, which holds the hand is inflammation in the area.
5. **S -m SHCHetkina - Blumberg** - with gradual finger pressure on the abdominal wall of a patient experiencing increased pain (symptom Mortola), and if the hand instantly deduct from the womb, there is pain too pronounced.
6. **S-m Resurrection** ("shirt") - the rapid movement of the hand over the skin of the patient or his shirt clutching the abdominal wall, with epigastric area (from the xiphoid process) to the right, left iliac or to the pubis, there is pain in the area where inflamed peritoneum.

7. **S -m Mortola** - while gradually pressing your fingers on the abdominal wall of a patient experiencing increased pain
8. **S -m Madelung** - the difference in body temperature aksilyarniy rectum fossa and reaches more than 2 degrees.
10. **S- m "Douglas Creek"** - pain in the finger rectal examination or bimanual gynecologic examination.
10. **S- m of "face Hippocrates"** - face pale with a greenish tinge, covered with cold sweat, and fear sufferer expression, features sharp, sunken eyes and cheeks, "stretched" nose and beard.

Symptoms of subdiaphragmatic abscess space

11. **S -m -Senator m** - Property spine while walking due to stress m. erector spinae
12. **S- m of Duchenne** - involving epigastric area during inhalation and exhalation with diverticulum.
13. **S- m Littena** - involving intercostal spaces during inspiration.

Symptoms of acute pancreatitis

1. **S- m Chuhriyenka** - in light shocks anterior abdominal wall from front to back and top to bottom on the navel increases pain in the area of the pancreas.
2. **S -m Nindera** - when pressing his hand in the area of the left upper quadrant is determined as a result of aortic pulse wave propagation pusovoyi edema due to left p / w gland.
3. **S -m Osipova** - the patient lies on his back; Doctor brings both hands in the lumbar region and attempts upraised patient - there is increased pain in the area of the pancreas.
4. **S -m Herbriha** - percussion abdomen determined tympanitis projection pancreas due to swelling paretic transverse colon.
5. **S- m Kuehne** - determined on palpation in the projection infiltrate the pancreas.

Hernia hiatal

1. **S-m "tying shoelaces"** - when the torso forward occurs in patients with regurgitation and vomiting gastric contents due to failure of the locking device out of the stomach into the esophagus, the angle of His smoothed, straightened valve Gubareva and weakened cardiac pulp.

Pleurisy, empyema

1. **Symptom Bachelli** - strengthening whisper patient is well heard on auscultation of the chest. Identify at hydrothorax.
2. **Symptom Kelloka** - with effusion into the pleural cavity at the site of the alleged tapping effusion causes vibration ribs. It is perceived right hand pressed to the chest wall below the nipple on the same side. When pneumonia vibration is not defined.
3. **Symptom Przewalski** - tension and narrowing of the intercostal spaces. Watch with effusion in the pleural cavity.
4. **Symptom Hoover** - reducing the range of motion of ribs during inhalation and exhalation on the affected side. Identify in exudative pleurisy and pneumothorax.
5. **Symptom "zone Harm"** - tympanitis strip above the upper limit dull sound when vypotnoy pleurisy. Typical for compression atelectasis of the lungs.
6. **Symptom Yanovsky** - the disappearance or weakening of chest pain when it immobilization compression hands. Characteristic of pleural disease.

Mediastinity

1. **Symptom Gerke** - increased pain in the chest zaprokyduvanni head back due to spasm of the muscles at the front of infrahioyidnoyi mediastiniti.
2. **Symptom Redingera** - increased chest pain, especially between the shoulder blades in the back while swallowing mediastiniti.
3. **Romanov symptom** - pain in chest and shoulder blades, which increases with swallowing and zaprokyduvanni head. Identify acute mediastiniti.

Pyoinflammatory lung disease

1. **Symptom-Beyye Hardy** - aphonia when gangrene due to lung irritation n. recurrens.
2. **Symptom Vintriha**- percussion in patients with mouth open tympanic cavity over the sound of light above and in short, closed - lower and longer if the cavity is connected to the surface and bronchi (abscess cavity).
3. **Symptom Laenneka**- kind of "noise cracked jug", defined percussion of the cavity into the lungs when combined with her bronchi.

Breast Diseases

1. **Symptom Koenig** - with benign tumors seal clearly defined palpation of the breast when capturing it between thumb and fingers rest upright woman. If palpate iron hands, clutching it to the chest in a horizontal position determined seal. In cancer, the nature of consolidation changes.
2. **Symptom Krause** - thickening of the nipple and areola with breast cancer.
3. **Symptom Pribram** - when pulling the nipple of the breast cancer shifted after him.
4. **Symptom Ri** - a sign of breast cancer, fixed to the chest. In the lead hand on the affected side to the right angle tumor remains stationary.
5. **Symptom (node) Zorhiosa** - in breast cancer at the outside of the greater pectoral muscle on the third tine m. serratus anterior palpable lymph node size of a pea to a hazelnut.

Complications intensive care

1. **Symptom Bezinberhera** - is caused by an overload of the right half of the heart during rapid intravenous infusion, stabbing pain in the heart, slowing heart rate, cyanosis, balance.

Chief of the department, professor

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