

Internal medicine - questions for the exam (Dental medicine)

During the exam, each student pulls out two questions according to the list and also receives one ECG for evaluation.

The condition for taking the exam is a credit from the teacher, which will be entered by the system (SIS) into the student's application for the exam.

Subsequently, it is possible to register for the selected exam date.

Practical exam will be performed prior to the theoretical exam, at the end of the semester and will be arranged by the teacher of your group.

Clinical examination, ECG

1. Medical history (family history, personal history, work and social history, present illness)
2. General examination (e.g., consciousness, orientation, habitus, hydration, body temperature, abnormal muscle movements)
3. Vital signs (blood circulation, breathing and ventilation, diuresis, measurement of pulse and blood pressure)
4. Examination of the skin (moisture and turgor, jaundice, cyanosis, pallor, plethora, skin lesions). Examination of head and neck.
5. Examination of the lungs
6. Clinical symptoms and signs of respiratory system diseases (dyspnea, cough, hemoptysis, cyanosis, chest pain)
7. Examination of the heart
8. Clinical symptoms and signs of heart disease (dyspnea, chest pain, syncope, palpitation)
9. Differential diagnosis of chest pain.
10. Examination of the abdomen and abdominal organs (liver, gallbladder, spleen and kidneys)

11. Examination of the lower extremities. Examination of vascular system.
12. Edema – etiology, clinical findings
13. Electrocardiography: normal ECG pattern, electrical axis
14. Conduction disorders (LBBB, RBBB, AV blocks, pre-excitation syndrome)
15. Disorders of impulse generation (junctional rhythm, idioventricular rhythm, sick sinus syndrome)
16. ECG signs of ischemia
17. Atrial fibrillation and flutter
18. Supraventricular and ventricular extrasystoles and tachycardias
19. Life threatening arrhythmias

Cardiology and angiology

20. Arterial hypertension (definition, risk factors, clinical significance, treatment)
21. Atherosclerosis , atherosclerotic stable and unstable plaque (risk factors, treatment, its complications)
22. Acute coronary syndrome (unstable angina pectoris, acute myocardial infarction – STEMI, non-STEMI) – diagnostic criteria, management
23. Chronic ischemic heart disease, clinical picture, management
24. Acute heart failure – classification, clinical signs, main causes, treatment
25. Chronic heart failure – classification, clinical signs, main causes, treatment
26. Valvular heart disease – classification, clinical findings

27. The most common valvular diseases – aortic stenosis and mitral insufficiency – symptoms, etiology, diagnosis, treatment
28. Infective endocarditis (symptoms, risk factors, etiology, treatment, prevention of infective endocarditis)
29. Diseases of the aorta. Peripheral arterial disease (PAD) – symptoms, diagnosis, treatment
30. Varicose veins, chronic venous insufficiency
31. Deep vein thrombosis
32. Pulmonary embolism
33. Aortic dissection
34. Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation
35. Antithrombotic therapy, single and dual antiplatelet therapy – indication, measures before dental or other surgical procedures
36. Anticoagulation therapy – indication, laboratory monitoring, measures before dental or other surgical procedures

Pulmonary diseases

37. Bronchial asthma
38. Respiratory insufficiency (types, clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment)
39. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
40. Acute infections of upper and lower airways, pneumonia
41. Interstitial lung diseases

- 42. Lung cancer
- 43. Tuberculosis
- 44. Hemoptysis – etiology, differential diagnosis, management. Airway obstruction. Pneumothorax.

Nephrology

- 45. Urinary tract infection
- 46. Glomerulonephritis, nephrotic syndrome
- 47. Acute kidney injury – etiology, management
- 48. Chronic renal failure – etiology, management, renal replacement therapy
- 49. Urolithiasis and urinary tract obstruction
- 50. Renal tumors

Haemathology

- 51. Anemias – clinical symptoms, classification
- 52. Anemias - diagnostics and management of anemia (iron-deficiency anemia, folate and vitamin B12 deficiency anemia)
- 53. Bleeding disorders (thrombocytopenia and thrombocytopathy, vasculopathy, coagulopathy)
- 54. Myeloproliferative diseases
- 55. Lymphomas, plasmacytoma
- 56. Acute and chronic leukemias

Gastrointestinal diseases

- 57. Functional disorders of gastrointestinal tract, gastro-oesophageal reflux disease (GORD)
- 58. Oesophageal tumors, precanceroses
- 59. Peptic ulcer disease
- 60. Stomach tumors
- 61. Inflammatory bowel diseases (Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis)
- 62. Colorectal cancer
- 63. Cholelithiasis
- 64. Inflammatory diseases of the gallbladder and biliary ways
- 65. Tumors of gallbladder and biliary ways. Liver tumors.
- 66. Liver failure
- 67. Chronic hepatitis and liver cirrhosis
- 68. Gastrointestinal bleeding
- 69. Acute pancreatitis. Chronic pancreatitis.
- 70. Pancreatic cancer

The most common metabolic and endocrinologic diseases

- 71. Malnutrition, obesity
- 72. Diabetes mellitus (diagnosis, pathophysiology of type 1 and type 2 diabetes)

- 73. Management of diabetes mellitus
- 74. Acute diabetic complications
- 75. Chronic diabetic complications
- 76. Dyslipidemias
- 77. Disorders of pituitary gland
- 78. Goiter – etiology, management. Thyroid nodules
- 79. Hypothyroidism
- 80. Hyperthyroidism
- 81. Insufficiency of adrenal gland (Addison's disease)
- 82. Hyperaldosteronism
- 83. Hypercortisolism, Cushing's syndrome
- 84. Osteoporosis
- 85. The most common types of mineral imbalance

Rheumatology

- 86. Rheumatoid arthritis
- 87. Ankylosing spondylitis
- 88. Sjögren syndrome. Systemic scleroderma
- 89. Gout
- 90. Osteoarthritis

91. Systemic lupus erythematosus. Polymyalgia rheumatica

Jana Hirmerová, M.D., Ph.D., Assoc. Prof.
Deputy head for education



Jan Filipovsky, M.D., Ph.D., Prof.
Head of the 2nd Department of Internal Medicine

