

Questions for credit test in Internal Medicine 2 – WS 2020/21

1. Ulnar deviation of fingers is typical in:
2. Sacroileitis is typical in:
3. ASLO is examined in suspicion of:
4. Morning stiffness longer than 1 hour is typical in :
5. Osteophytes are:
6. Butterfly rash on face is typical in:
7. Photosensitivity is typical in:
8. Treatment with biologic agents is indicated in:
9. Osteoporosis usually not occurs in:
10. Colchicin is used for treatment of:
11. Typical osteoporotic fractures are:
12. As a „pulsless disease“ is called:
13. High levels of CRP are typical for:
14. Polymyalgia rheumatica can be frequently associated with:
15. Raynaud´s phenomenon is a symptom of:
16. Heberden´s nodes are:
17. Which of these symptoms is not characteristic for Reiter´s syndrome trias:
18. Which of these symptoms is not characteristic for polymyalgia rheumatica:
19. ANCA antibody can be detected in:
20. Elevated muscle enzymes in serum are specific for:
21. Acute arthritis in MTP I. join is characteristic for:
22. Rheumatoid factors are:
23. Arthrocentesis:
24. Sacroiliac joints are examined mainly:
25. Antinuclear factor (ANA) is positive in patients suffering from:
26. Disease modifying anti rheumatic therapy (DMARDs) can be indicated in RA:
27. Most common side effect of NSAIDs treatment is:
28. Bone mineral density examination is indicated:
29. Positive titres anti ds-DNA is specific for
30. Schober and Stibor distances are shortened in:
31. Magnetic resonance imaging is used
32. The most important criterion for diagnosis of early rheumatoid arthritis is:
33. Diagnosis of osteoporosis is based on bone mineral density measurement at the:
34. Evaluation of disease activity in rheumatoid arthritis (DAS 28 index) include:
35. Most frequently used antiresorptive drugs for osteoporosis are:
36. Drug of choice for active early rheumatoid arthritis is:
37. For diagnosis of osteoporosis in postmenopausal women must be the T-score by WHO classification:
38. Basic chemical structure of vitamin D is like:
39. Main source of vitamin D is:
40. The active metabolite of vitamin D - 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol - appears in:
41. Most frequent type of osteoporosis in men is:
42. Rheumatic fever is caused by infection of:
43. Most severe result of rheumatic fever is:
44. Which of organs can be impaired in systemic lupus erythematosus:
45. Recommended doses of vitamin D and calcium in treatment of osteoporosis are:
46. Non-skeletal effects of vitamin D are:
47. Typical signs of arthritis are:
48. Epidemiology of osteoporosis:
49. Major Jones criteria of rheumatic fever are:
50. Symptoms of sclerodermia are:
51. Lung cancer – risk factors
52. Most prevalent histological type of lung cancer
53. Types of lung cancer and their nature (growth, mitotic activity, metastatic potential)
54. Examinations required to initiate the oncological treatment in a patient with suspicion of lung cancer
55. Early symptoms of lung cancer
56. Late symptoms of lung cancer
57. Pancoast´s tumor
58. Horner´s syndrome
59. Superior vena cava syndrome
60. Lung tumors with endocrine activity
61. Lung cancer diagnosis options in different anatomical conditions
62. Treatment options of non-small cell lung cancer
63. Treatment options of small cell lung cancer
64. Pneumonia – pathological and clinical definition
65. Pneumonia- signs and symptoms
66. Pleuritis - signs and symptoms
67. Pneumonia – signs of lung consolidation
68. Microbial causes of community-acquired pneumonia
69. Examinations needed to confirm pneumonia
70. Pneumonia - radiographic features
71. Therapeutic management of community-acquired pneumonia
72. Therapeutic management of community-acquired pneumonia regarding risk factors (case study)
73. Adverse effect of antibiotic therapy in respiratory infections
74. Pleural effusion - signs and symptoms
75. Pleural effusion - radiographic features
76. Exudate – biochemical characteristics
77. Transudate – biochemical characteristics, causes
78. Parapneumonic effusion
79. Empyema – therapeutic management
80. Pneumothorax – risk factors, types, signs and symptoms
81. Pneumothorax – signs and radiographic features
82. Pleural malignancies - risk factors
83. Asthma prevalence and mortality
84. Risk factors of asthma
85. Asthma pathophysiology
86. Asthmatic patient – typical symptoms and signs
87. Acute asthma exacerbation - signs and symptoms
88. Mortality risk factors of very severe asthma

89. Asthma classification based on current clinical presentation (case study)
90. Interpretation of metacholine bronchoprovocation test
91. Interpretation of spirometry with a bronchodilation test
92. Treatment of asthma - control agent
93. Long-term treatment of asthma, role of long-acting β_2 -agonists
94. COPD - signs and symptoms
95. COPD – pathogenesis
96. COPD – lung function tests
97. COPD – signs and symptoms of exacerbation
98. COPD - interpretation of arterial blood gases
99. COPD - long-term inhalation therapy
100. COPD and lung emphysema
101. COPD and the long-term oxygen therapy
102. DPLD – typical signs and symptoms
103. DPLD – characteristic radiographic features
104. DPLD - a common finding in pulmonary function testing
105. Sarcoidosis – symptoms, typical radiographic features and histology
106. Sarcoidosis – treatment strategy
107. Antifibrotic treatment in DPLD
108. Cor pulmonale - definition
109. Causes of chronic cor pulmonale
110. Acute cor pulmonale
111. Signs of pulmonary embolism
112. Cor pulmonale - signs and symptoms
113. TB definition
114. Cultivation of M. tuberculosis
115. Ziehl–Neelsen stain of sputum smear
116. Mode of transmission of the Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria
117. Risk groups of patients for TB infection
118. Risk factors of TB transmission
119. Antituberculous treatment – drugs, duration of therapy
120. Adverse outcomes associated with inadequate anti-tuberculous therapy
121. HIV and TB coinfection
122. Primary lung tuberculosis - radiographic features
123. Postprimary lung tuberculosis - radiographic features
124. Latent tuberculous infection and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) inhibitors
125. Extrapulmonary *tuberculosis* organ involvement
126. Extrapulmonary *tuberculosis* treatment
127. Bronchiectasis – definition
128. Bronchiectasis – pathogenesis
129. Bronchiectasis - signs and symptoms
130. Epidemiology and spread of SARS-Cov-2 virus
131. Pathogenesis of the Covid-19 disease
132. Clinical manifestation of Covid-19 disease
133. Laboratory markers associated with increased mortality for Covid-19 acute infection
134. Therapeutic management and clinical decision in patient with mild Covid-19 infection (case study)
135. Interpretation of a positive RT-PCR test for SARS-Cov-2 virus from a nasopharyngeal swab
136. Therapeutic management and clinical decision in patient with Covid-19 infection and hypoxemia (case study)
137. Therapeutic interventions in Covid-19 infection
138. Obstructive sleep apnoea - definition, polysomnography, symptoms
139. Obstructive sleep apnoea treatment strategy
140. Central sleep apnoea - definition, polysomnography, comorbidities
141. Obesity hypoventilation syndrome – definition, blood gases, comorbidities
142. Sleep hypoventilation syndromes – pathophysiology
143. Finger clubbing
144. Dyspnea
145. Chest shape
146. Hemoptysis – etiology, differential diagnosis