

**Written examination questions on infectious diseases for the 6<sup>th</sup> year students of the Medical Faculty TSMU (Department of Infectious Diseases - Head of the Department Professor RAKHMANOV ER).**

1. Pathogenesis of typhoid fever.
2. Clinic of typhoid fever.
3. Clinic of paratyphoid A and B.
4. Complications of typhoid fever.
5. Laboratory diagnosis of typhoid fever.
6. The treatment of various forms of typhoid fever
7. Treatment of complications of typhoid fever.
8. Differential diagnosis of typhoid fever.
9. Prevention of typhoid and paratyphoid infections
10. Pathogenesis of dysentery.
11. Classification of dysentery.
12. Clinic of dysentery.
13. Differential diagnosis of dysentery.
14. Laboratory diagnosis of dysentery.
15. Treatment of dysentery.....
16. Complication of dysentery.
17. Treatment of complications of dysentery.
18. Prevention of dysentery
19. Pathogenesis of intestinal amebiasis.
20. Methods of finding amoebas in the stool.
21. Clinic of intestinal amoebiasis.
22. Differential diagnosis of amoebiasis.
23. Diagnosis of amoebiasis.
24. The diagnostic features of amoebiasis.
25. Treatment of various forms and variants of amoebiasis.
26. Complications of amoebiasis.
27. Treatment of amoebiasis complications.
28. Prevention of intestinal amebiasis
29. Pathogenesis of salmonellosis.
30. Classification of salmonellosis.
31. Clinic of salmonellosis.
32. Complications of salmonellosis.
33. Diagnosis of salmonellosis.
34. Differential diagnosis of salmonellosis.
35. Treatment of salmonellosis.
36. Prevention of salmonellosis.
37. Pathogenesis of food poisoning.
38. Classification of food poisoning.
39. Clinic of food poisoning.
40. Complications of food poisoning.
41. Diagnosis of food poisoning.
42. Differential diagnosis of food poisoning.
43. Treatment of food poisoning.
44. First aid at food poisoning.
45. Preventing food poisoning
46. Pathogenesis of cholera.

47. The forms of the clinical course of cholera.
48. Clinic of cholera.
49. Differential diagnosis of cholera.
50. Laboratory diagnosis of cholera.
51. Complications of cholera.
52. Treatment of cholera.
53. Treatment of hypovolemic shock in cholera
54. Prevention of Cholera
56. Epidemiological features of helminth infections.
57. Types of helminth.
58. Development of helminth.
59. The concept of geohelminthes and biohelminths.
60. Classification of helminthiasis.
61. Prevention of helminthiasis
62. Mechanisms of action of worms in the human body
63. The development, diagnosis, treatment teniarinhoza (bovine tapeworm).
64. The development, diagnosis, treatment teniasis (pork tapeworm).
65. Diagnosis, treatment diphyllbothriasis (broad tapeworm).
66. The development, diagnostics, treatment of trichinosis.
67. The development, diagnosis, treatment Enterobiasis (pinworms).
68. The development, diagnosis and treatment of ascariidosis
69. Diagnosis, treatment hymenolepiasis (dwarf tapeworm).
70. The development, diagnosis, treatment trichuriasis (whipworm).
71. The development, diagnostics, treatment of fascioliasis.
72. The development, diagnosis, treatment opisthorchiasis.
73. Pathogenesis of meningococcal infection.
74. Classification of meningococcal infection.
75. Clinic of meningococcal meningitis
76. Clinical picture of meningococemia.
77. Diagnosis of meningococcal infection.
78. Differential diagnosis of meningococcal infection
79. The treatment of meningococcal infection.
80. Clinic of meningococcal meningoencephalitis
81. Complications of meningococcal disease
82. The treatment of various forms of meningitis.
83. Prevention of meningococcal disease
84. Types of malaria.
85. The pathogenesis of malaria.
86. The cycle of development the malaria parasite
87. Clinic of malaria.
88. Clinical features of different forms of malaria.
89. Differential diagnosis of malaria.
90. Laboratory diagnosis of malaria.
91. Complications of malaria.
92. Treatment of various forms of malaria, and complications.
93. Prevention of malaria.
94. Pathogenesis of Viral Hepatitis.
95. The classification of viral hepatitis.
96. Viral hepatitis B and its clinical features.

97. Variants of pre-icteric period of viral hepatitis.
98. Severe and fulminant form of viral hepatitis.
99. Differential diagnosis of viral hepatitis.
100. Laboratory diagnosis of viral hepatitis.
101. Complications of viral hepatitis
102. Prevention of Viral Hepatitis
103. The device of human immunodeficiency virus.
104. The pathogenesis of HIV infection.
105. The classification of HIV according to WHO.
106. Clinic of different stages HIV / AIDS.
107. Differential diagnosis of HIV / AIDS.
108. Laboratory diagnosis of HIV / AIDS.
109. Treatment: general and antiretroviral therapy for HIV / AIDS.
110. Preventive measures for HIV infection.
111. Pathogenesis of Influenza.
112. The main phases of the pathogenesis of influenza.
113. Typical and atypical forms of influenza.
114. Clinic of parainfluenza.
115. Diagnosis of the flu.
116. Differential diagnosis of ARI
117. Treatment of influenza.
118. Prevention of influenza
119. The clinic ARVI.
120. Diagnosis of ARVI.
121. Differential diagnosis of ARVI.
122. Complications of ARVI.
123. Treatment of ARVI.
124. Pathogenesis of visceral leishmaniasis.
125. Clinic of visceral leishmaniasis.
126. Differential diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis.
127. Laboratory diagnosis of visceral leishmaniasis.
128. Treatment of visceral leishmaniasis.
129. What period is not at infectious process?
130. The incubation period is the time from:
131. In the diagnosis of infectious diseases do not use
132. In the treatment of infectious diseases do not use:
133. On classification of infectious diseases there is no:
134. What disease refers to protozoan infections?
135. What does refer to anthroponotic infections?
136. What disease does refer to zoonotic groups?
137. Which of the following diseases related to anthroponotic?
138. Possible way of transmission of infectious at external cover and mucous membranes:
139. Types of vertical transmission of human diseases:
140. Sources of zoonotic infections can be:
141. Infection through blood-sucking arthropods can occur when:
142. Epidemiologically measure that conduct non-medical forces:
143. Epidemiologically measure that conduct medical force:
144. What measures do refers to preventive:
145. The measures make for source of infection at anthroponoses are:

146. The measures make for source of infection at zoonoses are:
147. By epidemiological classification helminths are divided into:
148. Worms have not affect like:
149. The length of mature females of Ascaris is
150. The way of transmission at ascariasis is
151. For the early phase of the disease at ascariasis is characterized:
152. The ascariasis chronic phase is characterized by:
153. The length of mature male ascarids is:
154. Ascaris can cause:
155. The diagnosis of ascariasis can be placed:
156. At an early stage of ascariasis in a blood test can find:
157. The hymenolepiasis causative agent is:
158. At hymenolepiasis final and intermediate host is:
159. At hymenolepiasis diagnosis is made only on the basis of:
160. The cause of taeniarhynchosis is:
161. The length of the bovine tapeworm can be:
162. The cause of taeniosis is:
163. Normal length of pork tapeworm is:
164. Diagnosis of helminth infections based on:
165. The main symptom of Enterobiasis is:
166. The length of pinworms is:
167. In the diagnosis of helminth infections is not carried out:
168. To contact helminthiasis includes:
169. To contact helminthiasis includes:
170. The electoral defeat of the hepatobiliary system is typical for:
171. The quantitative microscopic method of research in helminthiasis is used to:
172. Late (intestinal) phase ascariasis include:
173. The most frequent complications of ascariasis include:
174. For the treatment of gymenolepidoses use:
175. Methods of laboratory diagnostics at diphillbothrioses are:
176. What organ most involved in the pathological process at leishmaniasis.
177. The incubation period at visceral leishmaniasis is.
178. In what organs can finding Leishmania during punctate:
179. Specific treatment of visceral leishmaniasis include:
180. Clinical manifestations of cutaneous leishmaniasis are:
181. Similar typhoid form of salmonellosis appears:
182. Clinical form of gastrointestinal form of salmonellosis is:
183. Treatment of patients with gastrointestinal form of salmonellosis include:
184. Treatment of patients with generalized form of salmonellosis include:
185. Staphylococcal intoxication appears:
186. Typical symptoms of colitical form of shigellosis:
187. Form of chronic dysentery:
188. In laboratory diagnostics shigillezov use:
189. Amoebiasis most commonly affected:
190. The manifestations of extra-intestinal amebiasis:
191. The most typical opportunistic infections common in HIV - infected patients is:
192. The groups with high risk for HIV – infection are:
193. HIV - infected person is a danger to others:
194. The mandatory laboratory testing for HIV - infection are the following:

195. What medical staff can get HIV-infection :
196. Complications of hepatitis A:
197. parenteral viral hepatitis include viral hepatitis:
198. Saving the hepatitis B virus as a biological species is provided by the transmission paths:
199. The socio - economic importance of hepatitis B is associated with:
200. The feature of hepatitis C, which determines its socio - economic importance: