

Questions for the Promotion Exam at the Gastroenterology Discipline for Students Year V, Faculty of Medicine

1. Gastroesophageal reflux disease: definition, epidemiology, etiology, pathogenetic mechanisms, risk factors, classification.
2. Gastroesophageal reflux disease: typical and atypical clinical signs, alarm signs, diagnostic methods, and criteria.
3. Gastroesophageal reflux disease: complications, Barrett's esophagus: definition, classification, clinical signs, positive diagnosis, monitoring of patients with Barrett's esophagus
4. Gastroesophageal reflux disease: treatment - pre-therapeutic evaluation, treatment methods, duration, monitoring.
5. Cardiac achalasia: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical particularities, diagnostic methods, positive and differential diagnosis, treatment, complications.
6. Functional esophageal disorder. Definition, classification, clinical and diagnostic criteria
7. Functional esophageal disorders: functional chest pain and functional heartburn - definition, pathogenesis, classification, clinical evaluation, and diagnostic criteria. Treatment.
8. Functional esophageal disorders: Reflux Hypersensitivity, Globus, and Functional Dysphagia - Definition, Pathogenesis, Classification, Clinical Assessment, and Diagnostic Criteria. Treatment.
9. Peptic Ulcer: Definition. The role of aggressive and defensive factors in ulcerogenesis. Etiopathogenic features for chronic gastric and duodenal ulcers.
10. Clinical manifestations in peptic ulcer. Particularities of pain in chronic gastric and duodenal ulcers. Morphopathology of gastric and duodenal peptic ulcers. Prophylaxis, the prognosis of chronic gastric and duodenal ulcers.
11. Peptic Ulcer: Diagnostic methods. Positive and differential diagnosis, complications. Strategies and biopsy particularities for chronic gastric and duodenal ulcers.
12. Common and distinct principles in the pharmacotherapy of gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer. The distinct duration of PPI therapy in gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer.
13. Therapeutic management of chronic gastric and duodenal ulcers depending on the presence of the use of NSAIDs. Therapeutical regimens.
14. Therapeutic management of chronic gastric and duodenal ulcers depending on the presence of *Helicobacter-Pylori*. *Helicobacter pylori* positive ulcer therapy regimens, recommended by the Maastricht Consensus V, 2016.
15. Chronic gastritis: definition, etiology, Sydney classification. Differential diagnosis of gastritis type A, B, and C (clinical, paraclinical, histological).
16. Acute gastritis: classification, clinical picture, positive and differential diagnosis, treatment
17. Type A chronic gastritis, clinical features, positive and differential diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.
18. Type B chronic gastritis, clinical features, positive and differential diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.
19. Special forms of chronic gastritis (eosinophilic, lymphocytic, granulomatous). Menetrier disease - clinical picture, positive and differential diagnosis, complications.

20. Functional dyspepsia: definition, pathophysiology, diagnostic criteria, clinical evaluation, treatment, prognosis.
24. Chronic cholangitis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical features.
25. Chronic cholangitis: diagnostic methods, positive diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
26. Functional disorders of the gall bladder and sphincter Oddi. Classification, clinical forms, diagnostic criteria, clinical features, diagnostic methods. Positive and differential diagnosis.
27. Chronic pancreatitis, definition, etiopathogenesis. Etiological classification TIGAR-O and M-ANNHEIM of chronic pancreatitis.
28. Chronic Pancreatitis: Clinical classification. Clinical forms of chronic pancreatitis.
29. Chronic autoimmune type 1 and type 2 pancreatitis. Diagnostic criteria and treatment.
30. Diagnostic imaging of chronic pancreatitis. Positive diagnosis of chronic pancreatitis.
31. Chronic pancreatitis. Clinical manifestations. Methods of evaluating the exocrine and endocrine function of the pancreas.
32. Chronic pancreatitis. Diagnosis of pancreatic exocrine insufficiency in chronic pancreatitis. Nutritional evaluation, blood parameters for malnutrition measurement.
33. Chronic Pancreatitis - differential diagnosis, complications, prophylaxis, prognosis.
34. Treatment of chronic pancreatitis. Medical therapy for exocrine and endocrine pancreatic insufficiency and for abdominal pain syndrome in chronic pancreatitis.
35. Gluten enteropathy, Definition, Etiology, Pathogenesis. Clinic features, clinical forms, diagnostic methods,
36. Gluten enteropathy, Differential Diagnosis, Treatment, Prophylaxis, Prognosis.
37. Crohn's disease, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, positive diagnosis
38. Crohn's disease, clinic of various forms of CD, complications. Diagnostic methods, differential diagnosis.
39. Treatment of Crohn's disease, prophylaxis.
40. Ulcerative colitis, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical classification.
41. Ulcerative colitis: clinic, endoscopic and radiological features.
42. Ulcerative colitis: diagnostic methods, differential diagnosis, complications, prognosis.
43. Treatment of ulcerative colitis, prophylaxis.
44. Irritable Bowel Syndrome: definition, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria, classification.
45. Irritable bowel syndrome, clinical features, alarm symptoms, diagnostic methods.
46. Irritable Bowel Syndrome - Differential Diagnosis. Non-pharmacological and medical treatment in irritable bowel syndrome. Prophylaxis, prognosis.
47. Primary sclerosing cholangitis: pathogenesis, clinic, diagnostic methods, positive diagnosis.
48. Primary sclerosing cholangitis: differential diagnosis, complications, treatment, prognosis.

49. The main clinical syndromes in patients with chronic diffuse liver disease.
50. Basic biological (laboratory) syndromes in patients with chronic diffuse liver disease.
51. Assessment of hepatic fibrosis. Non-invasive methods and liver biopsy. Indications and contraindications. Advantages and disadvantages.
52. Chronic viral hepatitis B. Phases of chronic viral hepatitis B, the characteristics and role of identifying these phases.
53. Chronic viral hepatitis B. Serological markers used to identify chronic hepatitis B.
54. First-line antiviral therapy in chronic viral hepatitis B. Indications. Contraindications. Advantages and disadvantages of nucleoside analog therapy and interferon therapy.
55. Chronic viral hepatitis B, HBeAg positive. Definition. Clinical, biological, histological characteristic. Antiviral treatment. Therapeutic target. Indications. Treatment regimens.
56. Chronic viral hepatitis B, HBeAg negative. Definition. Clinical, biological, histological characteristic. Therapeutic objectives. Indications. Treatment regimens.
57. Viral chronic hepatitis B. Patients in the risk group who need to be tested for hepatitis B infection. Ways of transmission of hepatitis B. Primary and secondary prophylaxis measures in chronic viral hepatitis B.
58. Chronic viral hepatitis Delta. Serological markers required to identify the infection with VHD and situations when Delta hepatic liver testing is recommended. Clinical and paraclinical features.
59. Chronic viral hepatitis Delta. Structural features of the hepatic D virus, risk factors, transmission pathways. The interaction between hepatic B virus and Delta liver disease. The natural history of Delta hepatitis.
60. Chronic viral hepatitis Delta. Therapeutic target. Antiviral treatment. Indications, contraindications, adverse reactions, monitoring of patients.
61. Chronic hepatitis, definition, etiological, clinical, histological classification. Histological evaluation of hepatic fibrosis and activity.
62. Chronic viral hepatitis C, structural features of the hepatic C virus, virus replication, transmission pathways, risk factors for transmission of the disease.
63. Chronic viral hepatitis C, epidemiology, pathogenesis, natural history, risk factors in disease progression.
64. Chronic viral hepatitis C, clinical features, extrahepatic manifestations, positive diagnosis.
65. Chronic viral hepatitis C, instrumental, laboratory and morphopathological diagnosis.
66. Differential diagnosis of viral hepatitis B, C, D (clinical and paraclinical).
67. Antiviral treatment of chronic viral hepatitis C, indications, contraindications, treatment regimens.
68. Serological diagnosis of chronic viral hepatitis B, D, and C.
69. Particularities of morphopathological picture in chronic viral hepatitis B, D and C. Histological evaluation of activity and fibrosis in chronic viral hepatitis.
70. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. Pathogenesis. The role of hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance, pro-and anti-inflammatory cytokines in the nonalcoholic fatty liver pathogenesis.
71. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. Risk factors and natural history.

72. Nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. Clinical features. Methods of noninvasive evaluation of nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. Hepatic biopsy. Progression Factors.
73. Nonalcoholic hepatic steatosis and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis. Definitions. Laboratory methods of evaluation and Differential diagnosis.
74. Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease. The role of diet and physical activity in the therapy, Pharmacological treatment. Prognosis. Prevention.
75. Liver cirrhosis, definition, epidemiology, etiology, Pathogenetic mechanisms, classification (morphological, etiological),.
76. Liver cirrhosis - Clinical manifestations (compensated and decompensated)
77. Liver cirrhosis, clinical syndromes.
78. Liver cirrhosis, positive diagnosis (biological syndromes, imaging, and morphological features.
79. Liver cirrhosis: complications - ascites (definition, pathogenetic mechanisms, clinical and paraclinical diagnosis, classification)
80. Liver cirrhosis: complications - spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (definition, risk factors, clinical signs, positive diagnosis). Treatment regimens, primary and secondary prophylaxis.
81. Liver cirrhosis: complications - hepatorenal syndrome (definition, pathophysiological mechanisms, classification, diagnostic criteria)
82. Liver cirrhosis: complications - hepatic encephalopathy (definition, precipitating factors, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria, classification (types, evolutionary stage), principles of treatment)
83. Liver cirrhosis: Child-Pugh and MELD prognostic score - criteria, significance for disease severity evolution.
84. Treatment of liver cirrhosis: nonpharmacological therapy, etiotropic treatment in cirrhosis of viral etiologies (indications, contraindications, duration of administration).
85. Liver cirrhosis: treatment of ascites - purpose, general and dietary measures, diuretic treatment, assessment of response to treatment, treatment of refractory ascites and hepatorenal syndrome)
86. Liver cirrhosis: treatment of portal hypertension - primary and secondary prophylaxis of haemorrhage in esophageal varices, treatment of active haemorrhage in esophageal varices.
87. Differential diagnosis of viral liver cirrhosis and primitive biliary cholangitis.
88. Alcoholic liver disease, definition, classification, natural evolution, risk factors, pathogenesis. Harmful mechanism of Alcohol on/of/for/to the liver.
89. Alcoholic Liver Disease: Alcoholic Steatosis - Questionnaires used to identify alcohol abuse, clinical features, positive and differential diagnosis. Morphopathological examination, treatment, prophylaxis, prognosis.
90. Alcoholic Liver Disease: Alcoholic Steatohepatitis - clinical features, positive and differential diagnosis, morphopathological examination, treatment, prophylaxis, prognosis.
91. Alcoholic liver disease: acute alcoholic hepatitis - definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical and biological features, positive and differential diagnosis, morphopathological examination, prognostic scores, treatment, prophylaxis, prognosis
92. Alcoholic Liver Disease: Alcoholic Cirrhosis - clinical features, positive and differential diagnosis, morphopathological examination, treatment, prophylaxis, prognosis

93. Autoimmune hepatitis: definition, triggers factors, pathogenesis, types of autoantibodies and their significance, classification. Diagnostic criteria, diagnostic scores for definite and probable autoimmune hepatitis. Morphopathological features.
94. Autoimmune hepatitis: clinical picture, clinical and serological particularities in various clinical forms of autoimmune hepatitis. Extrahepatic manifestations, positive and differential diagnosis.
95. Autoimmune Hepatitis: Treatment Methods, Indications, and Contraindications, Treatment Types of Response for treatment, Patient Surveillance, Prognosis.
96. Primitive biliary cholangitis: definition, etiology, pathogenetic mechanisms. Histological features.
97. Primal biliary cholangitis: clinical picture, positive diagnosis, diagnostic criteria, differential diagnosis.
98. Primitive biliary cholangitis: pathogenetic and symptomatic treatment. Complications, natural history, prognosis.
99. Wilson's disease: definition, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations (hepatic and extrahepatic), positive diagnosis (biological and imagistic, differential diagnosis).
100. Wilson's Disease: morphopathological changes, methods of treatment depending on the severity of the disease –nonpharmacological and pharmacological, liver transplantation. Prognosis, prophylaxis
101. Hemochromatosis: definition, classification, pathogenesis, clinical features (hepatic and extrahepatic manifestations), positive diagnosis (biological and imagistic), differential diagnosis.
102. Hemochromatosis: morphopathological changes, methods of treatment depending on the severity of the disease - nonpharmacological and pharmacological, liver transplantation. Prognostic, prophylaxis
103. Chronic diarrhea, definition, etiology, pathophysiology, pathophysiological classification. Positive and differential diagnosis.
104. Osmotic Diarrhea, Etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical and Paraclinical peculiarities, Treatment.
105. Secretory Diarrhea, Etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical and Paraclinical peculiarities, Treatment.
106. Inflammatory diarrhea, etiology, pathophysiology, clinical and paraclinical peculiarities, treatment.
107. Malabsorption syndrome, definition, etiology, pathophysiology. Etiopathogenic and clinical classification (by severity)
108. Malabsorption syndrome, intestinal and extraintestinal manifestations. Diagnostic methods, positive and differential diagnosis.
109. Malabsorption syndrome, etiological, pathophysiological and symptomatic treatment.