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| **Colloquium** №**5** | |
|  | General etiology and pathogenesis of digestive system disorders. |
|  | Disorders of appetite: types, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, consequences for the organism. |
|  | Disorders of salivation: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, consequences for the organism. |
|  | Disorders of mastication and swallowing. Disturbances of the esophagus function. Еtiology, pathogenesis, consequences for the organism. |
|  | The consequences of the removal of various parts of the gastrointestinal tract. |
|  | Types of pathological gastric secretion. |
|  | Disorders of digestion with hypo-and hyperchlorhydria of gastric juice. |
|  | Acute and chronic gastritis, types, causes, mechanisms of development, consequences for the organism. |
|  | Role of factors of aggression and protection of the gastric mucosa in the development of peptic ulcer disease |
|  | Gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer. Development theories of ulcer. Modern conceptions of etiology and pathogenesis of gastric ulcer. The role of H. pylori in pathogenesis of the diseases. |
|  | Disorders of the motor function of the stomach, types, causes, consequences for the organism. Nausea, belching, vomiting, heartburn, the definitions of the notions, causes, mechanisms of development, consequences. |
|  | [Ileac](http://wooordhunt.ru/word/ileac) [passion](http://wooordhunt.ru/word/passion) (intestinal obstruction), forms, causes, mechanisms of development. Syndrome of intestinal autointoxication. |
|  | Disorders of the secretory function of the pancreas. Acute and chronic pancreatitis. |
|  | The role of intestinal microflora in digestion. Causes and consequences of intestinal dysbacteriosis. |
|  | Disorders of the digestive and absorption functions of the small intestine, causes, mechanisms of development, consequences. |
|  | Disorders of motility of the intestine. Diarrhea, constipation, types, etiology and mechanism of development, consequences for the organism. |
|  | General etiology and pathogenesis of liver diseases. |
|  | Disorders of carbohydrate and lipid metabolism in hepatic insufficiency. |
|  | Hepatic coma: types, its etiology and pathogenesis. |
|  | Disorders of bile formation and [biliary](http://wooordhunt.ru/word/biliary) [excretions](http://wooordhunt.ru/word/excretions). Bile composition and its functions. |
|  | Circulation of bile pigments in the organism. |
|  | Causes, mechanism of development and consequences of acholic syndrome. |
|  | Hepatic-cell insufficiency syndrome: causes, clinical manifestations. |
|  | Posthepatic (mechanical, obstructive) jaundice, etiology, pathogenesis, clinico-laboratory indicators. |
|  | Prehepatic (hemolytic) jaundice, etiology, pathogenesis, clinico-laboratory indicators. |
|  | Liver failure, types, its etiology and pathogenesis. |
|  | Intrahepatic (hepatic) jaundice, etiology, pathogenesis, clinico-laboratory indicators. |
|  | Portal hypertension, causes, mechanism of development, clinical manifestations |
|  | Gallstone disease (cholelithiasis), etiology, mechanism of gallstones formation, consequences. |
|  | The syndrome of cholestasis (primary and secondary), causes, mechanism of development. Cholemia, causes, mechanism of development, clinical manifestations. |
|  | Characteristics of disorders of vitamin and hormone metabolism in liver pathology. |
|  | Violations of water-electrolyte metabolism and physico-chemical properties of blood in liver failure. |
|  | Violations of the barrier and detoxification function of the liver. |
|  | Changes in daily diuresis (poly-, oligo-, anuria), etiology, pathogenesis, consequences. |
|  | Violations of the diluent and concentration ability of kidneys (hypo-, hyper- and isosthenuria), their causes and diagnostic value. |
|  | Violations of processes of filtration, reabsorption and secretion  in the kidneys, etiology, pathogenesis, consequences. |
|  | Impairment mechanisms of glomerular filtrations in kidneys, etiology, pathogenesis, consequences. |
|  | Pathological components of urine, the causes of their appearance in the urine, diagnostic significance. |
|  | Clearance, definition of the concept, species. The value of clearance for determining the filtration and excretory function of the kidneys. |
|  | Extrarenal symptoms and syndromes in renal diseases. Pathogenesis of renal hypertension, edema, azotemia and anemia. |
|  | Hematuria, types, its etiology and pathogenesis. |
|  | Proteinuria, types, its etiology and pathogenesis. |
|  | Glucosuria, its etiology and pathogenesis. |
|  | Disorders of reabsorption of inorganic phosphorus and calcium, causes and consequences |
|  | Pathogenesis of edema in diseases of the kidneys. |
|  | Syndrome of acute renal failure (ARF): forms, etiology, pathogenesis, stages. |
|  | Syndrome of chronic renal failure CRF): etiology, pathogenesis, stages, clinical manifestations. Uremia. |
|  | Nephrotic syndrome, etiology, pathogenesis and clinical manifestations. |
|  | Nephrolithiasis: etiology, pathogenesis. |
|  | Acute and chronic pyelonephritis; their etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations. |
|  | Diffuse glomerulonephritis, types, etiology, pathogenesis and clinical manifestations. |