


OÑTÚSTIK-QAZAQSTAN <b>MEDISINA</b> <b>AKADEMIASY</b> «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ	 <b>SKMA</b> -1979-	SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN <b>MEDICAL</b> <b>ACADEMY</b> АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
Department of Pediatrics -1		044/38- 11
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### **Control and measuring tools for the final assessment of learning outcomes on the discipline propedeutics of childhood diseases**

**Name of discipline:** «Propaedeutics of childhood diseases-1»


**Code of discipline:** PChD 3205-1

**Name of EP:** 6B10101 «General Medicine»

**Amount of training hours /credits:** 120h. (4 credits)

**Course and semester of study:** 3 course, V semester

**Control and measuring tools:** intermediate attestation

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**Questions of the program for intermediate attestation  
(presented as a separate list)**

Compiler:

1. Head of the Department PhD Anuarbek T.
2. Associate Professor Mustafina K.A
3. Assistant Absadyk A.E
4. Assistant Baltabaeva B.S


**Protokol № 11 of 23.06.2023y.**

Head of the Department, PhD




**K.S. Kemelbekov**


**Control and measuring means of intermediate attestation**

ОҢТҰСТІК-ҚАЗАҚСТАН <b>MEDISINA</b> <b>АКАДЕМИЯСЫ</b> «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ	 <b>SKMA</b> -1979-	SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN <b>MEDICAL</b> <b>ACADEMY</b> АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
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1. Features of the technique of anamnesis collection in pediatric practice. Features questioning parents and children. The value of anamnesis for the diagnosis of diseases. Sections of anamnesis.
2. Chest examination. What are the signs necessary to establish the shape of the chest. Forms of the chest are normal and in various diseases. Determination of chest symmetry.
3. Classification of heart murmurs. What is the characteristic and in what position the patient is better listened to systolic and diastolic murmurs? What is the difference between functional and organic noises? What noise occurs with incomplete closure (insufficiency) of the mitral valve, in which places it is better listened to, how it is carried out, in which phase of breathing increases?
4. The sequence of questioning in the collection of history in pediatric practice. Anamnesis of the disease, the main sections and conclusions. Anamnesis of life, the main sections and conclusions.
5. Method of counting the frequency of respiratory movements. The frequency of respiratory movements is normal in children of different ages.
6. What noise occurs when incomplete closure (insufficiency) of the aortic valve, in which places it is heard, how is it carried out? What noise occurs when narrowing the mouth of the pulmonary artery, in which place it is heard?
7. Indicators determined by the general examination of the child, their diagnostic significance. Assessment of the state of consciousness, indicators of behavior and mood of the child.
8. The method of determining the soreness of the chest. Causes of chest soreness. Methods for determining the elasticity of the chest. Changes in the elasticity of the chest in various diseases.
9. The mechanism of weakening and strengthening of I and II heart tones. In what place is better heard accent II heart tone with increased pressure in the large and small circle of circulation? What is the mechanism of occurrence, splitting and bifurcation of I and II heart tones, in which places it is heard?
10. Semiotics of deviations in physical development of children and their most frequent causes.
11. Methodology of the study of voice tremor. Voice tremor is normal and its change in various diseases of the lungs. Bronchial respiration in pathological cases, amphoric respiration, the mechanism of its occurrence.
12. What are the mechanism of occurrence and characteristics of pericardial friction noise and pleuropericardial noise, in which places it is heard?
13. Methods of objective examination of the respiratory system in children: the data revealed during the examination.
14. Methods for determining the configuration of the heart. Causes of mitral and aortic configuration of the heart.
15. Methods of objective study of the cardiovascular system in children: data revealed by auscultation.
16. Methods of objective examination of respiratory organs in children: data revealed by palpation and percussion.
17. Methods of objective study of the cardiovascular system in children: data revealed by auscultation. Auscultative characteristics of heart murmurs in children, the causes of their appearance. Differences between functional and organic noises.

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18. In what period of the cardiac cycle there are the first and second heart tones? The differences of the first tone from the second tone of the heart. Causes of changes in the sound of heart tones.
19. Methods of objective examination of the respiratory system: data detected during auscultation. The main respiratory noises, their changes in the process of growth and development of the child.
20. Methods of objective study of the cardiovascular system in children: percussion data.
21. Technique for determining the width of the vascular bundle. What is included in the vascular bundle? Width of the vascular bundle in norm.
22. Methods of objective examination of the respiratory system: data detected during auscultation.
23. Methods of objective study of the cardiovascular system in children: palpatory parameters determined in the study. Characteristics of pulse in children, normative indicators and age-related changes. Changes in blood pressure as children grow, ways to assess the value of blood pressure, normative indicators.
24. Diagnostic capabilities of instrumental and functional methods of investigation of the cardiovascular system in children.
25. Diagnostic capabilities of instrumental and functional methods of research of respiratory organs in children.
26. Methods of objective study of the cardiovascular system: indicators determined during the examination.
27. Methods of objective study of the cardiovascular system in children: palpation data.
28. Dry rales and moist rales, their types and the mechanism of occurrence.
29. Crepitation and noise of pleural friction mechanism of its occurrence and difference. Research methodology bronchophony. What are the adverse respiratory noises? The mechanism of their formation. What are the methods used to differentiate side noises from each other.
30. Functional tests of the cardiovascular system in children, their assessment, normative characteristics of indicators. Age-related features of functional indicators of the cardiovascular system in children and adolescents: heart rate, pulse rate, blood pressure, shock and minute volumes, blood flow rate, circulating blood volume, etc., normative indicators.
31. How many stages palpation involves conducting methodological deep sliding palpation of internal organs according to the method of V. P. Obraztsov and N. D. Strazhesko
32. Clinical (general) analysis of urine. Macroscopic, microscopic and biochemical parameters.
33. Methods of objective examination of hematopoietic organs in children: examination data.
34. Clinical and laboratory characteristics of stool in children.
35. Methods of clinical neurological examination of the child
36. Methods of objective study of hematopoietic organs in children: study of the spleen, normative indicators and age characteristics.
37. Methods of objective and laboratory-instrumental examination of the pancreas in children. Age features of the pancreas in children: size, state of maturity to birth, weight gain, changes in enzyme activity depending on the age and nature of children's nutrition
38. The mechanism of development of arterial hypertension in kidney diseases.

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39. Changes in the skin, mucous membranes (pallor, jaundice), tongue, nails in hematological pathology and their causes.
40. Methods of surface indicative palpation of the abdomen. Rules palpation. The objectives of the superficial indicative palpation of the abdomen. Normal readings.
41. Leukocyturia. Diagnostic value. Normal number of leukocytes in the general analysis of urine, in the study of Nechiporenko and Addis. Changes in leukocytes in the study by Sternheimer and Malbin.
42. Methods of objective study of hematopoietic organs in children: study of peripheral lymph nodes, normative indicators and age characteristics.
43. Inspection of the abdomen . Technique for determining the lower border of the stomach (percussion, "splash noise" method). The location of the lower border of the stomach is normal in children.
44. Tasks of bacteriological examination of urine. Conditions of urine collection for bacteriological examination.
45. What laboratory tests indicate the activity of the inflammatory process in the joints?
46. Examination of the tongue (color, moisture, plaque, tongue size, papillary condition, ulcers, scars). Examination of the oral cavity (angular stomatitis, mucosal color, rashes, hemorrhages, gum disease, carious teeth, bad breath).
47. Assessment of renal filtration function. Clearance. Glomerular filtration rate. The principle samples of Rehberg.
48. Palpation, percussion of the spleen.
49. The mechanism of pain in diseases of internal organs. Clinical characteristics of abdominal pain of different origin.
50. Methods of palpation of the kidneys. Palpation of pain points (4 points).
51. Pathological changes detected during a general examination of a child with a pathology of the blood system from the bone, cardiovascular systems.
52. List the complaints of patients with diseases of the digestive system. What signs of pathology of the digestive system can be detected when examining the patient? (position, facial expression, color of skin and mucous membranes, liver signs)
53. The technique of the symptom Pasternatsky. Normal indicators, change in pathology
54. Evaluation of reflex activity, muscle tone, motor activity, study of cranial nerve function, sensitivity.
55. Methods of objective study of the digestive system: the data revealed by the local examination of the abdomen.
56. The main complaints of patients with diseases of the urinary tract, the mechanism of their development and diagnostic value.
57. Methods and techniques of examination and palpation of the thyroid gland. The degree of enlargement of the thyroid gland according to the WHO classification
58. Methods of objective investigation of the hepatobiliary system in children. Age-related features of the liver in children. Changes in percussion boundaries and liver size with the age of the child, normative indicators. Features of liver function in children.

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59. Proteinuria. Microalbuminuria. Small and large proteinuria. Renal and extrarenal proteinuria. Physiological proteinuria.
60. List the main complaints of patients with diseases of the joints. What should be the detail of pain in the joints.