

1. Routes of transmission of typhoid fever.
2. The specific diagnosis of typhoid fever.
3. Specific treatment of typhoid fever (drugs, doses).
4. What intestine is affected in case of typhoid fever.
5. Main diagnostic features of typhoid fever (at least 4).
6. What test confirms the diagnosis of typhoid fever during the whole period of the disease?
7. What regions of the world have the highest morbidity rate of typhoid fever?
8. The specific diagnosis of typhoid fever in the initial period.
9. What are the symptoms of intestinal hemorrhage in typhoid fever.
10. Characteristics of eruption in typhoid fever (terms of appearance, the main element, localization).
11. What is the order of morphological changes in the intestine in typical typhoid fever?
12. Name the main causes of death in typhoid fever.
13. Specific treatment of typhoid fever (drugs, doses).
14. Specific complications of typhoid fever.
15. What is Padalka's symptom?
16. The cause of bleeding in patients with typhoid fever.
17. Treatment of intestinal hemorrhage in typhoid fever.
18. What are the symptoms of the intestinal perforation in typhoid fever?
19. The characteristics of fever in the height of a typical uncomplicated typhoid fever.
20. The characteristics of the pulse in the height of a typical uncomplicated typhoid fever.
21. Typical changes in the TBC in patients with uncomplicated typhoid fever in the height of disease.
22. What kind of sleep disorder are specific for the height of typhoid fever?
23. How does the fever correlate with the pulse in patients in the height of typical typhoid fever?
24. Which laboratory parameters should be monitored during the treatment of patients with typhoid fever?
25. The specific diagnosis of typhoid fever in the height of illness.
26. What species of Yersinia can affect gastrointestinal tract?
27. Name the clinical forms of pseudotuberculosis (at least 3).
28. The characteristics of rash in pseudotuberculosis (localization, terms of appearance, the main element).
29. Describe the "hood", "gloves" and "socks" symptoms in pseudotuberculosis.
30. Name the clinical forms of intestinal yersiniosis.
31. Specific treatment of pseudotuberculosis.
32. What peculiarities of cultivation of Yersinia do you know?
33. Name the clinical forms of intestinal yersiniosis.
34. The specific diagnosis of intestinal yersiniosis.
35. What are the clinical features of generalized forms of pseudotuberculosis?

36. The specific diagnosis of pseudotuberculosis.
37. Definition of inflammatory diarrhea.
38. Definition of secretory diarrhea.
39. Name intestinal infections (at least 4), which may be accompanied by a skin rash.
40. Name at least 3 acute intestinal infections, which may lead to the development of dehydration shock.
41. Which intestinal infections (at least 2) are characterized by gradual onset?
42. Name at least 3 intestinal infections which may cause jaundice?
43. How to confirm the diagnosis of food poisoning?
44. Name the infectious agents of food poisoning (at least 5).
45. Clinical features of staphylococcal food poisoning.
46. Emergency treatment of food poisoning.
47. Is it necessary to use specific treatment in case of food poisoning? Substantiate your answer.
48. What defines the grade of severity in food poisoning?
49. The specific diagnosis of salmonellosis depending on the clinical form according to ICD -10.
50. Is it necessary to use specific treatment in case of severe Salmonella enteritis. Substantiate your answer.
51. Treatment of moderate Salmonella enteritis.
52. Describe the transmission of salmonellosis.
53. Name the main clinical features of Salmonella enteritis.
54. Emergency treatment in Salmonella enteritis.
55. The main clinical features of Salmonella sepsis.
56. The cause of muscle cramps in salmonella enteritis.
57. Name the main complications of salmonellosis (at least 3).
58. Changes in TBC in Salmonella enteritis.
59. Describe the onset of typical cholera?
60. Name the main complications of cholera.
61. Treatment of cholera in the onset of the disease and early dehydration.
62. What specific treatment is prescribed to patients with severe cholera?
63. Definition of cholera.
64. The cause of muscle cramps in salmonella enteritis.
65. What treatment should be prescribed in case of muscle cramps in cholera?
66. The specific diagnosis of cholera.
67. Which laboratory parameters should be monitored during the treatment of patients with cholera?
68. What is the sequence of diarrhea and vomiting in patients with cholera?
69. What IV solutions are used in the treatment of cholera?
70. Clinical criteria for the end of first stage rehydration therapy in the treatment of cholera.
71. What are the sequential stages of rehydration in the treatment of typical cholera?

72. Name the clinical and epidemiological criteria for diagnosis of cholera (at least 4).
73. Changes in the cardiovascular system in the height of the typical cholera.
74. Describe the face appearance in patient with severe cholera.
75. What is the classification of dehydration according to the WHO recommendations?
76. What are the features of moderate dehydration according to the WHO guidelines?
77. What are the features of severe dehydration according to the WHO guidelines?
78. Characteristics of feces and vomit in typical cholera.
79. What is cholera algid?
80. What defines the grade of severity in cholera as severe?
81. When is it necessary to use antibiotics in treatment of cholera?
82. Specific treatment of typical severe shigellosis.
83. What intestine is affected in typical shigellosis?
84. Is it necessary to use antibacterial therapy in treatment of mild shigellosis?
85. Specific treatment of shigellosis.
86. Definition of shigellosis.
87. The specific diagnosis of typical shigellosis.
88. Name the causative agents of shigellosis. What agent produces the exotoxin?
89. Complications of the typical form of shigellosis (at least 3).
90. What test confirms the diagnosis of shigellosis?
91. Characteristic of the stool in typical shigellosis.
92. What are the manifestations of intestinal lesions and character of bowel movements in a typical shigellosis ?
93. Why does intestinal spasm appear in severe typical shigellosis?
94. Name the ways of transmission of shigellosis .
95. What changes in the intestinal mucosa are typical for severe shigellosis in the height of illness?
96. What is the duration of immunity after acute shigellosis?
97. Is chronic course of the disease typical for shigellosis?
98. What does abdominal palpation reveal in typical course of shigellosis?
99. Name the clinical and epidemiologic diagnostic criteria of a typical shigellosis (at least 5)?
100. What changes are found in coprocytogram in typical shigellosis?
101. What antibacterial drugs for treatment of campylobacteriosis are recommended by the WHO?
102. What are the ways of transmission of campylobacteriosis?
103. What are the peculiarities of two forms of the causative agent of giardiasis?
104. Epidemiological components of giardiasis.
105. What are the main pathogenic factors of Giardia?
106. The main clinical features of typical giardiasis.
107. What are the clinical syndromes in a typical course of giardiasis?
108. Specific diagnosis of giardiasis.

109. Treatment of giardiasis.
110. The specific diagnosis of amebiasis.
111. Clinical forms of amebiasis (at least 4).
112. Describe the changes in the intestinal mucosa and feces in typical amebiasis.
113. Features of the initial period of acute amoebic dysentery.
114. Specific treatment of intestinal amebiasis.
115. Name extraintestinal forms amebiasis (at least 3).
116. Name at least 3 acute intestinal infections, which may lead to the development of dehydration shock.
117. Name intestinal infections (at least 2) associated with inflammatory diarrhea.
118. Name intestinal infections (at least 4) associated with secretory diarrhea.
119. Name clinical forms of enterovirus infection according to ICD-10 (at least 5).
120. Describe the changes in the oropharynx in herpangina.
121. Describe the clinical features of pleurodynia.
122. Prevention of poliomyelitis.
123. Emergency treatment of botulism.
124. The main clinical syndromes in the height of moderate botulism.
125. Is impairment of consciousness typical for botulism?
126. Name the main causes of death in botulism.
127. The specific diagnosis of botulism.
128. Is dehydration typical for botulism?
129. Emergency treatment in severe botulism.
130. Is fever typical for botulism?
131. Is the early impairment of consciousness typical for botulism?
132. Describe changes of vision in a typical botulism.
133. Describe myoplegic syndrome in the height of typical botulism.
134. Describe the bulbar syndrome in severe botulism.
135. What is affected at the early stage of pathogenesis of botulism?
136. What is affected in the later stage of the pathogenesis of botulism?
137. What food can contain botulinum toxin in case of the breakdown in technology of production?
138. What changes of vegetative nervous system are typical in the height of botulism?
139. Describe the changes in the digestive system in the height of botulism.
140. Name at least 3 infectious diseases with prevalence of fecal-oral transmission.
141. Name intestinal infections (at least 3), which can lead to acute renal failure.
142. Name infectious diseases with prevalence of fecal-oral transmission associated with long-lasting fever (at least 2).
143. What helminthiasis have a risk of autoinvasion?
144. Name helminthiasis (at least 3) that may have a migration stage in human body.
145. Name at least 3 biohelminthosis.
146. Name at least 2 helminthiasis that could be complicated by anemia.
147. Name at least 3 geohelminthosis.

148. What helminthiasis (at least 2) are transmitted through raw fish?
149. In what helminthiasis Praziquantel is effective?
150. In what helminthiasis Albendazole is effective?
151. Name helminthiasis (at least 2), where a human could be both intermediate and definitive host.
152. Name helminthiasis (at least 3) that may have a migration stage in human body.
153. What complications are typical for ascariasis (at least 3)?
154. The main symptoms of the migration stage of ascariasis.
155. What is the duration of the symptomatic illness in ascariasis without treatment and reinfection?
156. What are the main symptoms of trichinosis.
157. The most typical changes in TBC in trichinosis.
158. What is the most effective method of diagnosis in enterobiasis?
159. The localization of *Enterobius vermicularis* parasitization.
160. What is the duration of the symptomatic illness in enterobiasis without treatment and reinfection?
161. What are the clinical features of hymenolepiasis in the height of illness?
162. Name 4 types of helminths according to their biological characteristics.
163. Name 3 groups of helminthes according to specifics of the life cycle?
164. Name 3 possible routes of transmission of helminths to human.
165. Name 2 groups of helminthiasis according to their specific localization?
166. Name modern diagnostic methods of helminthiasis?
167. Name at least 5 nematodosis.
168. Name at least 3 cestodosis. What is cysticercosis?
169. Laboratory and specific diagnosis of neurocysticercosis.
170. Source of infection in toxocariasis .
171. What are the clinical features and consequences of eye toxocariasis?
172. The localization of whipworm in a human organism.
173. Name the most frequent symptoms of trichuriasis.
174. What complications can develop in trichuriasis?
175. The localization of whipworm in a human organism.
176. What is the duration of the symptomatic illness in trichuriasis without treatment and reinfection?
177. The localization of *Strongyloides stercoralis* in a human organism.
178. The way of transmission of teniasis.
179. What symptom is typical for beef tapeworm infection?
180. The way of transmission of echinococcosis?
181. Treatment of liver echinococcosis.
182. The specific diagnosis of echinococcosis .
183. What are the symptoms of the acute opisthorchiasis?
184. The way of transmission of opisthorchiasis.
185. Treatment of opisthorchiasis.
186. The localization of the causative agent of opisthorchiasis in a human

organism.

187. Clinical features of chronic opisthorchiasis.
188. Causes of death in influenza.
189. The specific diagnosis of influenza.
190. The main clinical differences between influenza and parainfluenza.
191. Main non-bacterial complications of influenza (at least 3).
192. Modern specific treatment of influenza.
193. Specific prevention of influenza.
194. What part of the respiratory tract is affected in influenza?
195. Changes in TBC in influenza in the height of the illness.
196. Urgent specific prevention of influenza.
197. Name the clinical symptoms of influenza during the first day of illness in adults.
198. The main features of respiratory syndrome in parainfluenza.
199. Changes in TBC in case of bacterial complications of influenza.
200. What clinical syndrome is predominant in the early hours of influenza?
201. Name the typical clinical features of parainfluenza in adult.
202. The specific diagnosis of parainfluenza.
203. What part of respiratory tract is affected in parainfluenza?
204. Treatment of uncomplicated parainfluenza.
205. Name the clinical features of adenovirus infection.
206. Clinical features of adenoviral epidemic keratoconjunctivitis.
207. The specific diagnosis of adenovirus infection.
208. What part of respiratory tract is affected in adenovirus infection.
209. Name the types of influenza virus in humans.
210. What types of influenza virus may cause epidemics?
211. Name the 2 clinical forms of respiratory syncytial infection according to ICD -10.
212. Name the agents of acute respiratory infections (at least 4).
213. Name the agents of acute respiratory infections (at least 2), which can cause acute respiratory failure.
214. What respiratory infections can be associated with serous meningitis (at least 2)?
215. What acute respiratory infections can be associated with conjunctivitis (at least 2).
216. What respiratory infections (at least 4) are associated with significant intoxication and fever at the onset of the illness?
217. Name the agents (at least 4) of atypical pneumonia.
218. Source of infection in psittacosis.
219. The specific diagnosis of psittacosis.
220. What is the correlation between the signs of intoxication and percussion, auscultation changes in the lungs in a typical psittacosis?
221. Causal therapy of psittacosis .
222. Clinical forms of respiratory mycoplasmosis according to ICD -10.

223. Causal therapy of respiratory mycoplasmosis.
224. Clinical forms of legionellosis according to ICD -10.
225. Sources of legionellosis .
226. Specific therapy of legionellosis .
227. Specific diagnosis of legionella .
228. What is a Stimson's triad of symptoms in measles?
229. Describe the specific symptom of measles.
230. Common complications of measles (name at least 4).
231. Describe lesions in patients with measles (localization, the main element, the term of appearance).
232. Describe the stages of a typical measles rash.
233. Describe the most typical changes in blood in the height of uncomplicated measles.
234. Peculiarities of rubella course in adults.
235. Describe lesions in patients with rubella (localization, the main element , the term of appearance).
236. Specific diagnosis of rubella.
237. Peculiarities of mumps course in adults.
238. Name at least 3 clinical forms of mumps according to ICD -10.
239. Name at least 4 complications of mumps.
240. Specific diagnosis of mumps.
241. Name main diagnostic symptoms of mumps.
242. Describe lesions in patients with chickenpox (localization, the main element, the term of appearance).
243. Specific diagnosis of diphtheria.
244. Specific treatment of diphtheria.
245. Specific complications of diphtheria (name at least 3).
246. Name clinical forms of diphtheria according to the localization of pathological process (at least 4).
247. Describe specific symptom of rubella.
248. Describe specific triad of symptoms in congenital rubella.
249. Name main diagnostic symptoms of pharyngeal diphtheria.
250. The most common complication of pharyngeal diphtheria.
251. The main clinical differences between diphtheria and bacterial pharyngitis.
252. In case of diphtheria of the larynx death can be caused by:
253. First aid in case of diphtheritic croup.
254. In case of diphtheria of the pharynx death can be caused by:
255. What does isolation of nontoxic diphtheria strain in patients with bacterial pharyngitis mean?
256. The main differences between pseudo and real croup.
257. Name herpes viruses pathogenic to human.
258. The main element of rash in case of infection caused by herpes simplex virus.
259. List the clinical forms of HSV infection by ICD-10 (at least 4).
260. Specific treatment of HSV infection.

261. Peculiarities of HSV infections in patients with HIV infection.
262. In what cells herpes simplex virus multiplies?
263. Ways of transmission of HSV infection.
264. Describe the typical clinical manifestations for Herpes labialis.
265. The disease caused by HSV-2 manifests as:
266. Main clinical symptoms of infectious mononucleosis.
267. In which cells Epstein-Barr virus multiplies?
268. Specific diagnosis of infectious mononucleosis.
269. What antibacterial drugs are contraindicated in infectious mononucleosis?
270. Indications for corticosteroids prescription in infectious mononucleosis.
271. Specific changes in the haemogram in infectious mononucleosis.
272. In infectious mononucleosis skin rash appears as a result of:
273. Specific treatment of cytomegalovirus infection.
274. List infections (at least 4), that usually involve tonsillitis with patches.
275. List respiratory infections (at least 4), that usually manifest with the rash.
276. List respiratory infections (at least 4), that usually manifest with lymphadenopathy.
277. Main pathogenic factors of meningococcus, its pathogenic effect.
278. List clinical forms of meningococcal infection (at least 4).
279. Describe the changes in the cerebrospinal fluid in meningococcal meningitis.
280. Specific diagnosis of meningococcal meningitis.
281. What is the treatment of infectious mononucleosis tonsillitis with patches?
282. Specific treatment of meningococcal meningitis.
283. Typical hematological changes in meningococemia.
284. Clinical signs of brain edema in patients with meningococcal meningitis.
285. Complications of meningococcal meningitis (at least 4).
286. Signs of interposition of medulla oblongata in meningococcal meningitis.
287. What are the changes in the cerebrospinal fluid in tuberculous meningoencephalitis?
288. What are the main meningeal signs (at least 4)?
289. What are the main causative agents of purulent meningitis (at least 4)?
290. Serous meningitis are usually associated with such diseases as (at least 4):
291. What is the difference between meningitis and meningismus?
292. What specific diagnostic methods are used for confirmation of meningococemia?
293. Describe meningococcal exanthema (rash elements, its location, time of appearance).
294. Typical symptoms of meningococemia at the full height of the disease.
295. Complications of meningococemia (at least 4).
296. Specific therapy of meningococemia in case of septic shock.
297. What's syndrome Waterhouse - Frideriksen?
298. Specific therapy of meningococcal nasopharyngitis.
299. Typical signs of meningococcal nasopharyngitis.

300. What clinical forms of meningococcal disease are the most dangerous in terms of epidemiology?
301. Clinical variants of the preicteric period of acute hepatitis B course.
302. Biochemical parameters of cytolytic syndrome in case of viral hepatitis.
303. What pathogens cause chronic viral hepatitis?
304. What is co-infection in case of viral hepatitis? What is its most common variant?
305. What chronic viral hepatitis is the most common in the world?
306. Name viral hepatitis with parenteral mechanism of transmission.
307. What pathogens cause viral hepatitis with fecal-oral mechanism of transmission?
308. What is superinfection in case of viral hepatitis? What is its most common variant?
309. Describe the changes in the cerebrospinal fluid in serous meningitis.
310. Describe the changes in the cerebrospinal fluid in purulent meningitis.
311. What causative agent of viral hepatitis is characterized by the highest genome variability?
312. Biochemical parameters of the syndrome of cholestasis in case of viral hepatitis?
313. What viral hepatitis is often associated with flu-like syndrome while preicteric period?
314. What viral hepatitis is particularly dangerous for pregnant women?
315. What chronic viral hepatitis is characterized with the phenomenon of avoiding of immune response?
316. What chronic viral hepatitis usually has latent course?
317. Laboratory signs of the severity of viral hepatitis (at least 4)?
318. What are the rates of bilirubin, ALT and AST in case of viral hepatitis with hepatic coma?
319. What are the clinical signs of cholestatic form of viral hepatitis?
320. The most common complications of viral hepatitis.
321. What viral hepatitis have specific prevention?
322. What viral hepatitis is usually associated with hepatic coma?
323. Specific diagnosis of viral hepatitis A.
324. The most typical changes in full blood count for hepatitis A at the height of the disease.
325. The main clinical differences between hepatitis A and hepatitis B in preicteric period and period of jaundice.
326. Treatment of mild hepatitis A.
327. What laboratory tests should be carried out in the preicteric period of hepatitis A?
328. The most typical changes in full blood count in case of uncomplicated hepatitis A with medium severe course.
329. List clinical variants of preicteric period of hepatitis A.
330. What is the most reliable marker that confirms the diagnosis of hepatitis A?

331. List markers of acute hepatitis B.
332. The most typical changes in full blood count in hepatitis B at the height of the disease.
333. The main clinical criteria of acute hepatitis B without delta-agent with hepatic coma.
334. List antigens of HBV?
335. Specific prophylaxis of hepatitis B.
336. The main routes of transmission of HBV.
337. Laboratory criteria for severity of hepatitis B.
338. The specific diagnosis of hepatitis C.
339. What category of patients are at risk of death in case of viral hepatitis?
340. Specific diagnosis of hepatitis E.
341. Specific markers of acute hepatitis D.
342. What cells are naturally infected with HIV?
343. List the ways of transmission of HIV infection.
344. What does abbreviation «TORCH» mean?
345. List HIV-associated infections (at least 4).
346. List at least 2 infections that cause lesions of the brain or meninges in HIV infection.
347. List at least 2 infections that cause prolonged diarrhea in HIV-infected patients.
348. List at least 4 pathogens that cause meningoencephalitis in HIV infection.
349. Describe the first clinical stage of HIV infection according to the WHO classification and its main clinical and laboratory criteria.
350. What are the main clinical symptoms of acute retroviral syndrome?
351. HIV-associated protozoal infections (at least 2).
352. List at least 2 HIV-indicating bacterial infections.
353. List at least 2 HIV-indicating fungal infections.
354. List at least 2 pathogens that often cause lung lesions in patients with HIV infection.
355. What tumors (at least 2) are HIV-indicating?
356. List clinical manifestations of toxoplasmosis in immunocompetent adults.
357. The main clinical symptoms of CMV infection in immunocompetent, non-HIV-infected adults.
358. Peculiarities of tuberculosis course in HIV-infected patients.
359. Changes in blood in the later stages of HIV infection.
360. The specific diagnosis of HIV infection: the stages and methods at every stage.
361. What blood cells' number should be investigated to monitor the effectiveness of HIV treatment?
362. What basic research should be conducted in patient with HIV infection that was diagnosed for the first time?
363. Post-exposure prophylaxis of HIV infection in health care workers.
364. List the main groups of antiretroviral drugs (at least 4).

365. List the indications for antiretroviral therapy (at least 4).
366. How long should you conduct antiretroviral therapy in patients with HIV infection?
367. List the main specific drugs for the treatment of toxoplasmosis in adults with HIV infection.
368. Treatment of pneumocystis carinii pneumonia in HIV-infected patients.
369. Specific treatment of herpes zoster in HIV-infected patients.
370. Name the source of malaria infection.
371. In what group of patients malaria has the most severe course.
372. The stages of a typical malarial paroxysm.
373. Name the complications of four-day malaria.
374. What types of malaria are associated with late relapses?
375. What types of malaria are associated with early and late relapses?
376. What specific drugs are used for treatment of malarial coma?
377. Describe full blood count at the height of malaria.
378. What type of malaria is often transmitted during blood transfusion?
379. Name the causes of death in case of tropical malaria.
380. Name methods of specific diagnosis of malaria.
381. Peculiarities of the clinical course of the four-day malaria.
382. List antimalarial drugs.
383. Name the complications of tropical malaria (at least 4).
384. Specific treatment of typical vivax malaria.
385. What agent and why causes the worst course of malaria?
386. Name the route of transmission of malaria.
387. Describe the features of fever in tropical malaria.
388. What is the duration of schizogony in erythrocytes in the various types of malaria?
389. List transmissible protozoal infections (at least 2).
390. What viral infections (at least 4) are transmissible?
391. The main clinical signs of acute sepsis.
392. Name groups of transmissible infections?
393. What are the basic diagnostic signs of sepsis?
394. Clinical forms of sepsis.
395. Serous meningitis is associated with such viral infections (at least 4) as:
396. Clinical manifestations of acute brucellosis.
397. The specific diagnosis of brucellosis.
398. Specific treatment of brucellosis.
399. Typical clinical syndromes of subacute brucellosis.
400. The source of brucellosis.
401. Brucellosis fever has the following features:
402. What are the ways of transmission of brucellosis?
403. Sources of infection in case of Lyme disease.
404. What are the ways of transmission of Lyme disease's causative agent?
405. What local changes are specific for local stage of Lyme disease?

406. Name at least 4 transmissible infections except for viral etiology.
407. Describe migrating erythema in case of Lyme disease.
408. What diagnostic methods are used for confirmation Lyme disease?
409. What are the typical lesions at the stage of dissemination in Lyme disease?
410. Specific treatment of Lyme disease.
411. What is the prevention of Lyme disease?
412. Name the specific diagnostic methods of tick-borne encephalitis.
413. Specific therapy of tick-borne encephalitis.
414. Describe the specific prevention of tick-borne encephalitis.
415. What are the ways of transmission of epidemic typhus?
416. Specific treatment of epidemic typhus.
417. What is Brill-Zinsser disease?
418. What infectious diseases are now referred to as rickettsiosis (at least 4)?
419. Describe fever in epidemic typhus.
420. Exanthema in case of epidemic typhus (localization, elements of rash, terms of appearance).
421. What is the causative agent of the Brill-Zinsser disease?
422. Specific treatment of the Brill-Zinsser disease.
423. What is the difference in the behavior of patients with typhoid fever and epidemic typhus?
424. Peculiarities of the nervous system affection in patients with epidemic typhus?
425. Where does Rickettsia Prowazeki initially multiply in the incubation period?
426. List hemorrhagic fevers (at least 4).
427. What is the algorithm of examination of patients with fever of unknown origin?
428. What syndrome of fever of unknown origin is?
429. What is the mechanism of transmission and transfer factor of Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever?
430. Sources of Crimean Congo hemorrhagic fever.
431. Name tick-borne infectious diseases (at least 2):
432. Name infectious diseases associated with direct kidney damage (at least 2).
433. Describe the epidemiological chain of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome.
434. Specific changes in the urogram in hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome.
435. Specific changes in the hemogram at the height of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome.
436. Specific diagnosis of leptospirosis.
437. The most severe complications of leptospirosis.
438. Pathogenic factors of Leptospira.
439. What categories of people are at risk of getting leptospirosis (at least 4).
440. Sources of leptospirosis infection.
441. What kinds of human malaria have late relapses?
442. What kinds of malaria have early and late relapses?

443. What etiotropic anti-malarial medications are used for treating malaria coma?
444. Characteristics of the common blood test at the height of malaria.
445. What kinds of malaria are mostly transmitted during the blood transfusion?
446. Name the causes of death in falciparum malaria.
447. Name the methods of specific diagnosis of malaria.
448. What is typical for in clinics of malaria malariae?
449. Name the groups of anti-malarial drugs.
450. Name the complications of falciparum malaria (not less than 4).
451. Etiological treatment of typical malaria vivax.
452. What pathogen causes the most serious course of malaria and why?
453. Name the transmission routes of the malarial agent.
454. Describe the features of fever in falciparum malaria.
455. What is the duration of erythrocytic life-cycle in different kinds of malaria?
456. Name the protozoological transmissible infections (not less than 2).
457. What viral infections (not less than 4) are transmissible?
458. The main clinical features of acute sepsis.
459. What groups are the transmissible infections divided into?
460. What features is the diagnosis of sepsis based on?
461. Clinical forms of sepsis:
462. Clinical features of the acute variant of brucellosis.
463. Specific laboratory diagnostics of brucellosis.
464. Etiological treatment of brucellosis.
465. Name the typical clinical syndromes of the subacute variant of brucellosis.
466. The main sources of infection in brucellosis.
467. Fever in brucellosis has the following properties:
468. In what ways does the brucellosis agent infect the humans?
469. What is the scheme for examination of patients with fever of unknown origin?
470. What is syndrome of the fever of unknown origin?
471. The source of infection in Lyme disease.
472. Name the transmission routes of Lyme disease.
473. What local changes are typical for the local infection stage of Lyme disease?
474. Name not less than 4 non viral transmissible infections.
475. Describe the migratory lesion in Lyme disease.
476. Finding tests used for verifying the Lyme disease diagnosis:
477. What affections are common for the disseminated infection stage in Lyme disease?
478. Name the drugs for etiological treatment of Lyme disease.
479. What is prevention of Lyme disease infecting?
480. Name the laboratory findings that can suggest the diagnosis of tick encephalitis.
481. Etiological treatment of tick encephalitis includes:

482. Characterize the specific prophylaxis of tick encephalitis.
483. In what way can people be infected with louse-borne typhus?
484. The drugs for etiological treatment of louse-borne typhus are:
485. What is Brill-Zinsser disease?
486. What infectious diseases are now considered rickettsial (not less than 4)?
487. What kind of fever is common in louse-borne typhus?
488. The rash in louse-borne typhus is characterized with (localization, lesions, time of appearance):
489. What is the pathogen in Brill-Zinsser disease?
490. The drugs for etiological treatment Brill-Zinsser disease are:
491. What is the difference in behavior of patients with abdominal and louse-borne typhus?
492. What are the features of nervous system lesion in patients with louse-borne typhus?
493. Where do rickettsias *Proxovazeki* firstly multiply during the incubation period at first?
494. What 2 clinical forms of tick encephalitis are defined according to IDC-10?
495. What cells of nervous system is the tick encephalitis's virus tropic towards?
496. What is location of pareses in severe flow tick encephalitis?
497. What pathogenesis stages are marked in Lyme disease?
498. Describe the epidemiologic chain in trench fever.
499. Describe the typical temperature in trench fever.
500. What clinical features in Lyme disease do characterize the typical flow of trench fever?
501. What clinical features regarding the eyes and skin are usual for the typical flow of papatasi fever?
502. Etiological treatment of papatasi fever.
503. Describe the epidemiologic chain in papatasi fever.
504. Describe the eye symptoms in papatasi fever.
505. Describe the epidemiologic chain in louse-borne typhus.
506. Why is flow the course of the disease easier in flea-born typhus than in louse-borne typhus (justify according to particular features of pathogenesis).
507. The distinctive features of rash in louse-borne typhus at its height (localization, lesions, time of appearance).
508. Describe the epidemiologic chain in louse-borne typhus.
509. What vessels are affected in louse-borne typhus?
510. How can you name the pathologic process in blood vessels at the height of louse-borne typhus?
511. How can you name CNS lesion in louse-borne typhus?
512. Describe the eye symptoms observed at the height of louse-borne typhus.
513. What is Godelier – Remlinger symptom?
514. Describe the typhus status y the height of louse-borne typhus.
515. Laboratory findings for louse-borne typhus.
516. Laboratory findings for Brill-Zinsser disease.

517. Clinical criteria for the diagnosis of louse-borne typhus (name not less than 6).
518. Changes in complete blood count in patients with severe louse-borne typhus.
519. Describe the epidemiologic chain in Marseilles fever.
520. Name the clinical triad observed in Marseilles fever?
521. Describe the skin changes at the height of typical Marseilles fever.
522. Describe the epidemiologic chain in rickettsialpox.
523. Describe the skin changes at the height of typical rickettsialpox.
524. Characterize the epidemiologic chain of tick encephalitis.
525. The person bitten by the tick can be infected by (not less than 2):
526. What are both the mechanism and factor of transmission of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever?
527. The source of infection in Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever:
528. Describe the epidemiologic chain in Q-fever.
529. Laboratory findings of Q-fever.
530. Etiological treatment of Q-fever.
531. The hemorrhagic fevers are (not less than 4):
532. Name the infectious diseases in which direct lesion of the kidney is typical (not less than 4).
533. Describe the epidemiologic chain in hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome.
534. The typical changes in urinalysis in hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome are:
535. The typical changes in common blood test in hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome are:
536. Laboratory findings of leptospirosis:
537. The most typical complications of leptospirosis.
538. The virulence factors of the leptospires.
539. Human risk categories for leptospirosis infection (not less than 4).
540. The source of infection in leptospirosis.
541. The epidemiologic chain in leptospirosis.
542. The main clinical features of leptospirosis, caused by *L. icterohaemorrhagiae*.
543. Drugs used for etiological treatment of leptospirosis:
544. The cause of jaundice appearance in leptospirosis is:
545. The common symptoms at the height of the middle serious form of leptospirosis:
546. The typical changes in common blood test in leptospirosis are:
547. Why is the patient ill with leptospirosis not the main source of infection?
548. The typical changes in urinalysis in leptospirosis are:
549. The increasing of such laboratory parameters is common for typical leptospirosis:
550. The prognosis of leptospirosis may be:

551. What class of microorganisms does the catcratch disease pathogen belong to?
552. What are the main features of the typical catcratch disease?
553. The infections with the contact mechanism of transmission are (not less than 4):
554. Give the classification of erysipelas according the predominant nature of local lesion.
555. The prognosis for the chronic erysipelas of lower extremities may be:
556. Predisposing factors for erysipelas.
557. What is classification of erysipelas by the multiplicity of lesions?
558. How does fever and appearance of local changes correlate in primary erysipelas?
559. Etiological treatment in erysipelas.
560. The particularities of treating the edema form of erysipelas.
561. The prevention of erysipelas relapse.
562. Name transmission mechanism of rabies.
563. The principal features of rabies in human.
564. The prophylaxis of rabies in human after having been bitten in a face.
565. The source of infection in rabies.
566. The prophylaxis of rabies in human in case of bitten hands is made with:
567. The nervous system's lesion in rabies is linked with:
568. The post exposure prophylaxis of rabies.
569. The rabies virus spreads from wound to CNS through:
570. Name the typical tetanus complications.
571. The principal triad of primary generalized tetanus symptoms.
572. Drugs used for the etiological treatment in tetanus:
573. The clinical classification of tetanus:
574. Can the person be the source of infection in tetanus?
575. The cause of spasm appearance in tetanus is:
576. The mode of spasm in tetanus.
577. The nervous system lesion in tetanus is linked with:
578. The common symptoms at the height of the middle serious form of tetanus:
579. Is the loss of consciousness usual for patients suffering from tetanus?
580. Are the defects in cutaneous sensitivity usual for patients suffering from tetanus?
581. The primary diffusion of tetanus toxin in human organism occurs:
582. The emergency help in humans with tetanus before hospitalization.
583. The severity criteria of generalized tetanus is:
584. Name not less than four infections which are regulated by International Health Regulations 2005.
585. The clinical forms of anthrax.
586. Laboratory findings of tularemia.
587. The differentiating features of plague and tularemia buboes.
588. Laboratory findings of anthrax.

589. What hemorrhagic fevers can trigger off the intrahospital infections outbreaks (not less than 2)?
590. Name the hemorrhagic fevers (not less than 4) that are regulated by International Health Regulations 2005.
591. The clinical forms of plague according IDC-10 (not less than 4).
592. The causes of death in plague.
593. The complications of anthrax.
594. Etiological treatment of anthrax.
595. The specific prophylaxis of plague.
596. Laboratory findings of plague.
597. The changes in common blood test in plague.
598. Laboratory findings of yellow fever.
599. Etiological treatment of tularemia.
600. The specific prophylaxis of yellow fever.
601. Describe the erythema in erysipelas of lower extremities.
602. The particularities of the chronic erysipelas treating.
603. What are the infectious diseases (not less than 4) most often complicated with toxic shock syndrome?
604. What are the most dangerous from the point of epidemiology clinical forms of plague?
605. The stages of the ulcer's development in anthrax.
606. The clinical features of the pneumonic form of plague.
607. Etiological treatment of plague in modern clinics.
608. The most often complications of the pneumonic plague.
609. The main clinical symptoms at the height of plague bubonic form.
610. The emergent specific prophylaxis of plague.
611. What infectious diseases (not less than 2) can flow with bubo?
612. In what infectious diseases (not less than 4) regulated by International Health Regulations 2005 can the hemorrhagic syndrome develop?
613. Describe the typical bubo in plague.
614. Name the clinical and epidemiological criteria of plague diagnosis (not less than 6).
615. Describe the typical bubo in tularemia.
616. The epidemiologic chain in plague.
617. The epidemiologic chain in tularemia.
618. The epidemiologic chain in anthrax.
619. The particularities of the toxic syndrome in plague.
620. Describe the typical clinical features of Crimean-Congo hemorrhagic fever at the height of disease.
621. What are 2 indications for using hemodialysis in leptospirosis?
622. What are 2 zoonotic forms the sodoku includes?
623. What does appear in the bitten place in human with sodoku?
624. What are the main clinical features of Haverhill fever ?
625. Is antimicrobial therapy necessary in typical catcratch disease?

626. What antimicrobial drugs are used in complicated flow of catcratch disease or in immunocompromised human?
627. What are the clinical and epidemiological criteria of the catcratch disease diagnosis?
628. The particularities of the of chronic erysipelas clinical flow.
629. What are the clinical and epidemiological criteria of generalized tetanus diagnosis (not less than 6)?
630. Describe the tonic muscle rigidity in typical generalized tetanus.
631. What clinical stages are marked out in typical flows of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome?
632. Describe the changes of vision occur in a prime stage of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome?
633. Describe the cutaneous changes in hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome?
634. Describe the pathomorphological changes in kidneys in hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome.
635. Describe the main clinical features in oliguria stage of hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome.
636. Characterize the directions for treating patients suffering off hemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome.
637. What changes in kidneys are common at the height of leptospirosis?
638. What is myositis at the height of leptospirosis caused by *L. icterohaemorrhagiae* connected with?
639. What are the clinical and epidemiological criteria of leptospirosis diagnosis (not less than 4-x)?
640. Describe the myalgia and the features of hemorrhagic syndrome at the height of typical leptospirosis.
641. Describe the features kidneys and liver lesions in typical leptospirosis.
642. What laboratory indexes need to be controlled in typical leptospirosis?
643. Describe the particularities of two yellow fever epidemiological types особливості типів.
644. What are the stages marked out in the clinical flow of yellow fever?
645. What are the leading clinical features of the initial phase yellow fever clinical flow?
646. What are the leading clinical features of the reactive phase (venous stasis or toxic phase) yellow fever's clinical flow?
647. What are the clinical and the epidemiological criteria of the yellow fever diagnosis (not less than 6)?
648. The main clinical features Marburg fever.
649. The main clinical features Lass fever.
650. The main clinical features Ebola fever.
651. What diseases need patient who came from Africa with fever and hemorrhagic syndrome хвороби to be checked on (not less than 4)?
652. Describe the lesion of oropharynx in patients with Lass fever?
653. Describe the epidemiologic chain of West Nile fever.

654. What are the clinical forms marked out in West Nile fever's flow?
655. Laboratory findings of West Nile fever.
656. The clinical features of tularemia according IDC-10 (not less than 4).
657. What are the main clinical features of most often tularemia clinical forms?
658. The particularities of edema in cutaneous form of anthrax.
659. The features of anthrax ulcer.
660. Name the clinical forms of anthrax according IDC-10 (not less than 4).
661. What kind of chock mostly appears in patients with cutaneous form of anthrax?
662. Laboratory findings of cutaneous form of anthrax.
663. What are the slow infections?
664. What diseases can be considered slow infections (not less than 4)?
665. Now such human infections relate to prion diseases (not less than 2):
666. What features are common for pathogenic prions?
667. Describe the epidemiologic chain of Creutzfeldt–Jakob disease.
668. What are the specific pathomorphological changes that occur in CNS in prion disease?
669. What resistance to boiling and disinfection means do the prion proteins have?
670. Characterize the biosafety boxes of 3rd level.
671. What is a hospital-acquired infection by WHO definition?
672. Name not less than 4 hospital-acquired infections agents nowadays.
673. Describe the epidemiologic chain in a hospital-acquired infection.
674. What is pathogenicity of infections agents?
675. What is virulence of infections agents?
676. Name the types of the fever (not less than 4).
677. Name the groups of infectious diseases marked out according the Gromashevskiy L. V. classification.
678. How is anaphylaxis in patients with diphtheria after diphtheria antitoxin application treated?
679. The main clinical features of serum sickness.