

Questions for self– checking
for Dental Faculty, 2016-2017

Breastfeeding

1. The qualitative and quantitative colostrums composition, of transitory and ripen human (mother's, breast) milk.
2. The peculiarities of breast milk which determine its extreme biological value in comparison with one other species and their influence on child's development.
3. The estimation of the daily child's ration volume for the first year of life using different methods.
4. Nutritional composition of breast milk.
5. What is the complementary feeding?
6. Guiding principles for appropriate complementary feedingThe peculiarities of wet nurse's ration.
7. The approximate scheme of the first year of life child's ration composition in case of breast feeding.
8. Contraindications to breast-feeding.
9. What is the artificial feeding?

Rickets. Clinical features, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Influence on the dentition.

1. A normal electrolytes calcium and phosphorus level of the blood plasma.
2. Daily child's needs of vitamin D.
3. The functions of vitamin D, parathormone and calcitonin.
4. Body's changes are influenced by vitamin D deficiency.
5. Classification of rickets.
6. The dynamics of calcium and phosphorus level in different periods of rickets.
7. Therapeutic and preventive doses of vitamin D.
8. The levels of the vitamin D in blood serum according tohypervitaminosis.
9. Changes of the phosphorus level in blood serum according to hypervitaminosis.
10. The essence of the Sulkovich's reaction.
11. Rickets and hypervitaminosis D changes visualized on radiographs.

12. Classification of the hypervitaminosis D.
13. Treatment of the hypervitaminosis D.

The most common respiratory diseases in children

1. X- ray clinical forms of acute pneumonia in children.
 2. Etiological classification of acute pneumonia.
 3. Differential diagnosis of focal and segmental bronchopneumonia.
 4. Diagnostic criteria for staphylococcus pneumonia, features of clinical course, therapy, prognosis.
 5. Clinical and diagnostic criteria for croupous pneumonia.
 6. Morphological stages of the changes in the lungs with croupous pneumonia.
 7. Etiology and pathogenesis of interstitial pneumonia.
 8. Diagnostic criteria for mycoplasma pneumoniae pneumonia.
 9. Lungs' lesion by chlamydia infection.
 10. Chlamydia trachomatis pneumonia diagnosis, according to the type of causative agent.
 11. Features of antibacterial therapy of acute pneumonia in children (depending on the age, cause and circumstances arise).
 12. Etiology and pathological changes in pneumocystic pneumonia.
 13. Pneumocystic pneumonia clinical picture among the children of 1st year of life.
 14. Atypical pneumonias therapies.
 15. Indications and features for infusion therapy with pneumonia.
 16. The forming causes of protracted and recurrent pneumonia clinical course.
1. Factors that determine the severity of bronchopulmonary infants' diseases.
 2. Clinical forms of bronchitis, which occur in infants.
 3. Clinical characteristics of the acute simple course, obstructive, recurrent bronchitis, bronchiolitis.
 4. Features of bronchitis course in infancy.
 5. Treatment of children with different forms of acute bronchitis.

The most common diseases of the digestive system in children

1. Etiopathogenetic versions for chronic gastritis and gastroduodenitis.
2. Clinical and diagnostic manifestations of chronic gastritis, gastroduodenitis.
3. Modern views on the etiology and pathogenesis of gastric and duodenal ulcer disease.
4. Clinical and laboratory- instrumental signs of ulcer disease.
5. Differential diagnosis of chronic gastritis, gastroduodenitis and ulcer disease.
6. Complications of ulcer disease.

7. Treatment of children with chronic gastritis with diminished acid production.
8. Therapy patients with chronic gastroduodenitis with overactive acid production.
9. Therapeutic tactics in duodenum ulcer disease.
10. Prognosis for stomach and duodenum chronic diseases.
11. Features of ulcer disease recurrence prevention and regular medical check-up of children with gastroduodenal pathology.

The most common diseases of the urinary system in children

1. Anatomic- morphological features of the urinary system, that contribute to the pyelonephritis assurance in children.
2. The notion of reflux, its role in the pyelonephritis occurrence.
3. Clinic features of pyelonephritis in children according to the age.
4. Indications for urological and radiological examination methods in pyelonephritis patient, their diagnostic ability.
5. The main differential- diagnostic criteria of pyelo- and glomerulonephritis.
6. Is it possible the combination of pyelonephritis and glomerulonephritis manifestations in children?
7. Antibiotics use for pyelonephritis treatment.
8. Chemical preparation that used in pyelonephritis treatment.
9. Medicinal plants, that apply for pyelonephritis.
10. Laboratory research methods in pyelonephritis patients.
11. Recommendations in pyelonephritis patient' discharge from hospital.
12. Principles of regular medical check- up of patients with pyelonephritis (duration and the main measures at this step of treatment).
13. Health- spa treatment of pyelonephritis patients.

1. Glomerulonephritis etiology.
2. Clinical course features of glomerulonephritis in children, the frequency of different syndromes, according to the age.
3. Diagnostic criteria of glomerulonephritis with nephrotic and isolated urinary syndromes.
4. Diagnostic criteria of glomerulonephritis with nephrotic syndrome and nephrotic syndrome with hematuria and arterial hypertension.
5. Diagnostic criteria of a mixed form of the disease.

6. Clinical and laboratory symptoms of acute renal failure.
7. Clinical and laboratory symptoms of chronic renal failure.
8. Basic principles of patient's treatment with glomerulonephritis, due to observed syndromes. Indications to corticosteroids and cytostatic prescription.
9. Tactics of glomerulonephritis patients treatment, with acute or chronic renal failure complications.
10. The glomerulonephritis prognosis.
11. The tactics of the planned preventive vaccination in glomerulonephritis patients.
12. Glomerulonephritis prevention.
13. The consequences of different course forms of glomerulonephritis.
14. Child nephrology service role in treatment and rehabilitation of glomerulonephritis patients.

ARF

1. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathomorphology of rheumatism.
2. Rheumatism classification.
3. Diagnostic principles of rheumatism in children.
4. Characteristics of different rheumatic carditis variants in children, differential diagnosis and consequences.
5. Clinical features of rheumatic arthritis in children, differential diagnosis.
6. Variants of nervous system lesions in children with rheumatism.
7. Clinical and laboratory characteristic of rheumatism activity degree.
8. The treatment principles of rheumatism in children.
9. Primary and secondary prevention of rheumatism in children.
10. Interdependence between rheumatism in children and health of adults.

Infectious diseases in children.

1. Scarlet fever. The modern view of scarlet fever as one of the forms streptococcal infection.
2. Rubella. Epidemiological features.
3. Etiology. Pathogenesis.
4. Features anti-toxic and anti-bacterial immunity.
5. Measles. Etiology. Epidemiological features. Clinical manifestations in the different periods of the disease. Treatment
6. The differential diagnosis of measles and rubella.
7. The prophylactic immunization calendar.