

**List of theoretical questions for preparing students for final module control**  
**Module 3. Peiatric surgery**

1. Current views on the etiology and pathogenesis of acute appendicitis.
2. Features of the structure of the abdominal cavity and appendix, which determine the clinical course of appendicitis in children.
3. Features of acute appendicitis in young children (up to 3 years).
4. Features of the examination of young children with suspected acute appendicitis.
5. Differential diagnosis of acute appendicitis.
6. Diagnosis and treatment of appendicular infiltrate.
7. Atypical forms of acute appendicitis. Features of the clinic and diagnostics.
8. Primary pelvioperitonitis. Diagnosis, treatment.
9. Peritonitis. Classification. Diagnosis.
10. Differential diagnosis of acute appendicitis and primary peritonitis.
11. Symptom of comparative doped percussion (According to AR Shurink). Survey methodology and evaluation criteria.
12. Supportive methods of examination of children with suspected acute appendicitis, their informativeness and diagnostic value.
13. Open and laparoscopic appendectomy: advantages and disadvantages.
14. Origin and location of the Meckel diverticulum.
15. Meckel's diverticulitis. Clinical manifestations, diagnostics, treatment.
16. The main causes, clinical manifestations of peritonitis in newborns.
17. Criteria for patient readiness for peritonitis surgery.
18. Principles of preoperative preparation of a patient with peritonitis. Criteria for the child's readiness for surgery.
19. Principles of treatment of appendicular abscess.
20. Features of clinic and treatment of peritonitis in newborns with extremely low body weight.
21. Classification of intestinal obstruction in children.
22. The main clinical symptoms of idiopathic invagination in children.
23. Describe additional methods for diagnosing infections in children.
24. Indications for conservative treatment of intussusception in children.
25. Contraindications to the conservative treatment of intussusception in children.
26. The essence of conservative treatment of intussusception in children.
27. X-ray signs of high and low intestinal obstruction.
28. Complications of intussusception, their prevention and treatment principles.
29. Main causes, classification of postoperative connective bowel obstruction.
30. The main pathogenetic factors of early postoperative connective bowel obstruction.
31. Principles of conservative treatment of early postoperative connective bowel obstruction.
32. The main causes of spastic and paralytic bowel obstruction.
33. Principles of preoperative preparation for mechanical intestinal obstruction. Criteria for patient readiness for surgery.

34. Features of preoperative preparation at high and low intestinal obstruction.
35. Characteristics of the major medications used to restore circulating blood volume.
36. Bezoar as a cause of high intestinal obstruction. Clinical manifestations, methods of treatment.
37. Foreign bodies of the gastrointestinal tract in children. Clinical manifestations, diagnostics, possible complications.
38. Therapeutic tactics for foreign bodies of the gastrointestinal tract in children.
39. Post-burn stenosis of the esophagus and pyloric department of the stomach as a cause of impaired patency of the digestive tract in children. Main causes, clinical manifestations.
40. Principles of treatment after burns of esophageal stenosis and pyloric department of a stomach at children.
41. Characteristic clinical signs of bleeding from the upper parts of the digestive tract (esophagus, stomach, 12-foot bowel).
42. Characteristic clinical signs of bleeding from upper divisions of middle divisions of STC (small intestine).
43. Characteristic clinical signs of bleeding from the lower compartments of the STC (rectum).
44. What is the cause of bleeding from varicose veins of the esophagus?
45. What is the cause of bleeding in the Meckel diverticulum?
46. What is the cause of bleeding during intestinal invagination?
47. What is the cause of bleeding during bowel rotation?
48. What is portal hypertension, forms of portal hypertension?
49. What are the most common causes of portal hypertension?
50. Methods of diagnosis of portal hypertension.
51. Characteristic signs of portal hypertension in children.
52. Design features of the Blackmore probe and what it is used for. Features of its establishment in children.
53. The value of sandostatin for stopping gastrointestinal bleeding in children.
54. Conservative and operative methods of interfering with stopping bleeding in portal hypertension in children.
55. Causes of pre-hepatic form of portal hypertension syndrome in children.
56. Portosystem Bypass Methods.
57. Causes of bleeding in necrotic-ulcerative enterocolitis in newborns.
58. Causes of bleeding in bowel polyposis in children, methods of their diagnosis.
59. Causes of bleeding in gastro-esophageal reflux (esophageal hernia, peptic structures, Barrett's esophagus).
60. Genuine and false bleeding from sh.k. , causes in children.
61. Thoracic trauma. Options. Possible signs of damage to internal organs.
62. Features of thoracic trauma in childhood.
63. Pathogenesis of respiratory and circulatory disorders in thoracic trauma.
64. Examination methods used for trauma to the chest cavity.
65. Damage to the trachea. Clinical symptoms, therapeutic tactics. Extrapericardial tamponade of the heart.

66. Lung injury. Options, diagnostics. Surgical tactics.
67. Pneumothorax. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis of respiratory disorders.
68. Pneumothorax. Clinic, physical and radiological diagnostics, first aid.
69. Hemothorax. Causes, therapeutic tactics, indications for surgery.
70. Trauma of the heart. Variants, pathogenesis of circulatory failure.
71. Traumatic heart defects. Options, diagnostics, principles of treatment.
72. Tamponade of the heart. Options, clinical symptoms, immediate surgical care.
73. Clinical symptoms of esophageal perforation. Causes of perforation, its complication.
74. Mediastinitis. Etiology, clinic, diagnostics.
75. Diagnostic methods for esophageal injuries.
76. Traumatic diaphragm damage. Frequency, pathogenesis of respiratory disorders, diagnosis.
77. Classification of acute destructive pneumonia.
78. Pulmonary form of acute destructive pneumonia. Options, diagnostics, methods of treatment.
79. Pulmonary-pleural form of acute destructive pneumonia. Options, diagnostics, methods of treatment.
80. Atelectasis and lung collapse. Causes, diagnosis, treatment options.
81. Drainage of the pleural cavity. Indications, methods of aspiration of pleural content.
82. Pleural puncture. Methodology, tools needed.
83. Give a definition of swollen wick syndrome. Name the inflammatory and non-inflammatory diseases that are manifested by swollen gut syndrome.
84. Mechanism of origin and clinical manifestations of testicular rotation in infants and young children (extravaginal form of rotation).
85. Mechanism of origin and clinical manifestations of testicular rotation in older children (intravaginal form of rotation).
86. Diagnosis and principles of treatment of testicular rot in children.
87. Clinical manifestations, adjunctive methods of examination, and principles for the treatment of Morgan hydrotherapy pervert in children.
88. Differential diagnosis of testicular torsion and torsion of Morgan's hydatide in children.
89. The main types and clinical manifestations of closed lesions of the wick and its organs.
90. Therapeutic tactics for traumatic injuries of the wick and its organs.
91. Main etiological factors and clinical manifestations of acute nonspecific orchoepididitis.
92. Diagnosis and treatment principles of acute nonspecific orchoepididitis in children.
93. Complications of surgical diseases of the organs of the scrotum, their prevention and principles of treatment.
94. Kidney injury: classification, clinical manifestations.
95. Laboratory and instrumental examination methods that are most informative in renal injury.

96. Bladder injury: mechanism, classification.
97. Clinical manifestations and principles of treatment of extraperitoneal rupture of the bladder.
98. Clinical manifestations and principles of treatment of intraperitoneal rupture of the bladder.
99. What are the main mechanisms and clinical manifestations of urethral injury?
100. What additional examination methods are most informative for different types of urethral injury?
101. Features of pathogenesis, clinical manifestations and diagnosis of urolithiasis in children.
102. Principles of conservative and surgical treatment of urolithiasis in children.
103. Political trauma in children: definition, epidemiology and pathogenesis in childhood.
104. Classification of traumatic (hypovolemic) shock by severity. Diagnostic criteria for I-III degrees of traumatic shock.
105. Therapeutic tactics for traumatic (hypovolemic) shock I degree.
106. Therapeutic tactics for traumatic (hypovolemic) shock of the second degree.
107. Therapeutic tactics for traumatic (hypovolemic) shock of the third degree.
108. Epidemiology, mechanism of closed abdominal trauma in children. Basic clinical manifestations and traditional methods of diagnosis.
109. The feasibility, diagnostic and therapeutic potential of laparoscopy in closed abdominal trauma in children. Contraindications for laparoscopy with closed abdominal trauma in children.
110. Mechanism and clinical manifestations of pancreatic trauma in children.
111. Laboratory and instrumental diagnostics of pancreatic injury. Principles of treatment of traumatic pancreatitis.
112. Etiology, mechanism and clinical manifestations of lesions of the hollow organs of the abdominal cavity.
113. Diagnosis of lesions of the hollow organs of the abdominal cavity.
114. Liver injury in closed abdominal trauma: classification, clinical manifestations.
115. Laboratory and instrumental methods of research in traumatic liver injury.
116. Treatment tactics for liver injury.
117. Hemobilia: definitions, clinical manifestations.
118. Laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics, principles of treatment of hemobilia.
119. Spleen injury: classification, clinical manifestations.
120. Diagnosis and therapeutic tactics in trauma of the spleen.
121. Differential diagnosis of parenchymal and hollow organ damage in closed abdominal trauma.
122. Damage to the internal organs of the abdominal cavity in newborns: causes, main types of lesions, clinical manifestations, diagnostics, therapeutic tactics.
123. International Classification of Sepsis (American College of Chest Physicians / Society for Critical Care Medicine Consensus Conference, 1992).

124. Clinical manifestations of systemic inflammatory response (SIRS). Features of criteria for systemic response to inflammation (SIRS) in children, depending on age.
125. Clinical criteria for septic shock.
126. Principles of treatment of sepsis. The role of ECMO (extracorporeal membrane oxygenation) in the treatment of sepsis.
127. Anatomical and physiological features of skin and subcutaneous tissue in newborns, which determine the course of purulent-inflammatory diseases.
128. Necrotic phlegmon of the newborn: etiological factors, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations.
129. Diagnosis and principles of treatment of necrotic phlegmon of the newborn.
130. Purulent mastitis of newborns: causes, clinical manifestations, principles of treatment.
131. Differential diagnosis of mastitis and physiological swelling of mammary glands in newborns.
132. Omphalitis: definitions, causes, classification, clinical manifestations.
133. Diagnosis and treatment of omphalitis depending on the form of the disease.
134. Causes, clinical manifestations, principles of treatment of pararectal abscess in children.
135. Features of structure and blood supply of long bones in children.
136. Clinical manifestations of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis (GGO) in children.
137. Laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnosis of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis in children. Typical radiographic features of long-bones GGO.
138. Differential diagnosis of GGOs and tuberculosis.
139. Principles of treatment of GGO in children.
140. Anatomical localization, clinical manifestations of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis in newborns.
141. X-ray signs, principles of treatment of acute hematogenous osteomyelitis in newborns.
142. Clinical and radiological signs of atypical osteomyelitis in children.
143. Features of childhood oncology. General principles of diagnosis and treatment of malignancies in children.
144. Sacroiliac teratoma: definition, anatomic-morphological classification and clinical manifestations.
145. Diagnosis of sacroiliac teratoma (prenatal diagnostics, instrumental research methods, tumor markers) and therapeutic tactics.
146. Differential diagnosis of sacroiliac teratoma and meningocele.
147. Hemangioma: definition, classification, clinical manifestations.
148. Treatment tactics for hemangiomas in children.
149. Lymphatic malformations: definition, classification, clinical manifestations.
150. Diagnostic methods and principles of treatment of lymphatic malformations.
151. Dermoid cyst: definition, typical localization, clinical manifestations, treatment principles.

152. Nephroblastoma (Wilms tumor): definitions, clinical manifestations, association with other disorders of embryogenesis.
153. What laboratory and instrumental methods are used to diagnose nephroblastoma? Principles of nephroblastoma treatment.
154. Neuroblastoma: definition, typical anatomical localization, clinical manifestations.
155. Principles of diagnosis of neuroblastoma (verification of diagnosis, diagnosis of primary lesion, assessment of tumor biological activity, diagnosis of possible metastases). Principles of treatment of neuroblastoma.
156. Differential diagnosis of retroperitoneal neuroblastoma and nephroblastoma (Wilms tumor).
157. What malignant bone tumors are most common in childhood? The value of trauma in the etiology of bone tumors. Clinical manifestations of bone tumors.
158. Laboratory and instrumental methods of diagnostics, principles of treatment of malignant tumors of bones.
159. From which precursor tissues do soft tissue sarcomas develop? Which ones are most common in childhood? Principles of diagnosis and treatment.
160. Clinical manifestations and diagnosis of mediastinal tumors.
161. Types and clinical manifestations of benign pigmented neoplasms of the skin.
162. Risk factors for melanoma development, its early and late clinical features. The acronym ABCD (assymetry, borders (bleed), change, diameter).

The Head of the Chair  
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