1. What are the main pathogenetic mechanisms of hypernatremia?
2. What are the causes of absolute hyponatremia?
3. What are the main pathogenetic mechanisms of hyponatremia?
4. What is the physiological role of potassium in the body?
5. In what disorders can be found hyperkalemia?
6. What can be the causes of hypokalemia?
7. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms that contribute to development of hypokalemia?
8. What is the mechanism of hypokalemia in chronic liver disorders?
9. What is the physiological role of Ca++ ions in the body?
10. What intracellular enzymes are activated by Ca++ ions?
11. What are the main mechanisms which maintain the calcium homeostasis?
12. What are the causes of hypercalcemia?
13. What are the main pathogenetic mechanisms of hypercalcemia?
14. What are the clinical manifestations of hypercalcemia?
15. What are the causes of hypocalcemia?
16. What are the main pathophysiological mechanisms of hypocalcemia?
17. What are the causes of hyperphosphatemia?
18. What are the main manifestations of hyperphosphatemia?
19. What is the cause of hypophosphatemia?
20. What are the main manifestations of hypophosphatemia?
21. What can be the causes of carbohydrates maldigestion?
22. What is the consequence of cellulose deficiency in the diet?
23. What are the causes of carbohydrates malabsorption?
24. What are the carbohydrate metabolic disorders in starvation?
25. What are the consequences of excessive carbohydrates intake?
26. What factors can cause hyperglycemia?
27. What can be the causes of hypoglycemia?
28. What are the compensatory reactions in hyperglycemia?
29. What are the compensatory reactions in hypoglycemia?
30. What can be the potential consequences of hypoglycemia?
31. What are the possible consequences of alimentary hyperglycemia?
32. What endocrine factors can contribute to development of hyperglycemia?
33. What endocrine factors can contribute to development of hypoglycemia?
34. What is the anabolic factor that reduces the blood glucose level?
35. What carbohydrates can be absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract?
36. What are the possible consequences of hyperglycemia in healthy persons?
37. What are the possible consequences of hypoglycemia in healthy persons?
38. What are the factors that may cause hyperlipidemia?
39. Lack of what digestive enzyme leads to lipid maldigestion?
40. What lipid substances are synthesized in the body?
41. What are the metabolic consequences of excessive consumption of fat?
42. What are the consequences of lipid deficiency in the diet?
43. What are the metabolic consequences of lipid maldigestion?
44. What are the possible causes of hypoproteinemia?
45. What are the possible consequences of hypoproteinemia?
46. Lack of what digestive enzymes lead to protein maldigestion?
47. What are the metabolic and digestive disorders in maldigestion of proteins?
48. What are the consequences of amino acids malabsorption in the digestive tract?
49. What substances which represent proteins are present in the blood?
50. What pathological states are associated with hypoproteinemia?
51. What pathological states are associated with hyperproteinemia?
52. What are the causes of intestinal auto-intoxications?
53. What are the manifestations of persistent hyperglycemia?
54. What is the negative consequence of enhanced gluconeogenesis from aminoacids as a compensatory reaction in hypoglycemia?
55. What are the causes of lipid maldigestion?
56. What are the consequences of lipid malabsorbtion?
57. What are the consequences of excessive protein intake?
58. What are the pathogenetic mechanisms of protein maldigestion in protein inanition?
59. What is the mechanism of peripheral edema in protein inanition?
60. What are the pathogenetic factors of immunodeficiency in protein inanition?
61. What are excitatory mediators?
62. What are inhibitory mediators?
63. What are the manifestations of increased sympathetic vegetative tonus?
64. What are the manifestations of increased parasympathetic vegetative tonus?
65. What are the manifestations of sympathetic nervous system paralysis?
66. What are the manifestations of parasympathetic nervous system paralysis?
67. When can develop dental hyperesthesia?
68. When can develop pulp pain?
69. What are the organogenetic effects of somatotropin hypersecretion?
70. What are the metabolic manifestations of somatotropin hypersecretion?
71. What are the metabolic changes in hypersecretion of thyroid hormones?
72. What are the somatic effects in hypersecretion of thyroid hormones?
73. What are the metabolic changes in hyposecretion of thyroid hormones?
74. What hormonal disturbances induce hyperglycemia?
75. What hormonal disturbances induce hypoglycemia?
76. What hormonal disturbance induces glycogenogenesis?
77. What hormonal disturbances induce glycogenolysis?
78. What are the metabolic manifestations of glucocorticoids hypersecretion?
79. What are the somatic manifestations of glucocorticoids hypersecretion?
80. What hormonal disturbances induce hyperlipidemia?
81. What hormonal disturbances induce proteolysis?
82. What are the metabolic effects of insulin?
83. What are metabolic effects of glucagon?
84. What is the pathogenesis of polyuria in insulin deficiency?
85. What are parameters of normocythemic normovolemia?
86. Under what conditions can be found normocythemic hypovolemia?
87. What are parameters of oligocythemic hypovolemia?
88. Under what conditions can be found oligocythemic hypovolemia?
89. What are parameters of polycythemic hypovolemia?
90. Under what conditions can be found polycythemic hypovolemia?
91. What are parameters of oligocythemic hypervolemia?
92. Under what conditions can be found oligocythemic hypervolemia?
93. What are parameters of polycythemic hypervolemia?
94. Under what conditions can be found polycythemic hypervolemia?
95. What are the signs of intracellular hemolysis?
96. What changes of hemogram are characteristic for iron deficiency anemia?
97. What are the hematologic signs of absolute secondary erythrocytosis?
98. What are the signs of relative erythrocytosis?
99. What are the signs of primary absolute erythrocytosis?
100. What are signs of secondary absolute erythrocytosis?
101. What processes are disturbed in hypoplastic anemia?
102. What processes are disturbed in hemolytic anemia?
103. What processes are disturbed in B12 deficiency anemia?
104. What is the sign of absolute leukocytosis?
105. What are the causes of neutrophilia?
106. What are the causes of eosinophilia?
107. What is the etiologic factor of lymphocytosis?
108. What are the manifestations of agranulocytosis in the oral cavity?
109. What are manifestations of hemolytic anemia in the mouth?
110. What are manifestations of chronic bleeding in the mouth?
111. What types of anemia are considered macrocytic according to mean corpuscular volume (MCV)> 100 fl?
112. What are hematological changes in the peripheral blood in aplastic anemia?
113. What types of anemia are considered microcytic according to mean corpuscular volume (MCV) ˂ 80 fl?
114. What types of anemia are considered hyperchromic according to mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) > 35 pg?
115. What types of anemia are considered hyperregenerative according to reticulocyte count in the peripheral blood > 1,5%?
116. What types of anemia are considered hyporegenerative according to reticulocyte count in the peripheral blood ˂ 1,5%?
117. What can be possible causes leading to B12 vitamin deficiency in the patients?
118. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) are changed in B12 deficiency anemia?
119. How mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular hemoglobin (MCH) are changed in folate deficiency anemia?
120. What are hematological changes in B12 deficiency anemia?
121. What is the pathogenetic mechanism of anemic syndrome in B12 deficiency?
122. What are hematological changes in iron deficiency anemia?
123. What types of anemia have as general pathogenetic mechanism impaired synthesis of nucleic acids and disorders in erythrocytes maturation?
124. What laboratory parameters reflect severity of anemia?
125. What laboratory parameters reflect etiology of anemia?
126. What are the pathophysiological mechanisms of absolute leukocytosis?
127. What leukocytoses are considered physiological?
128. What does represent neutrophilia with “left nuclear shift”?
129. What does represent neutrophilia with “right nuclear shift”?
130. What does represent agranulocytosis?
131. When can be found primary agranulocytosis?
132. Under what pathological conditions can be found agranulocytosis?
133. Under what pathological conditions can be found primary absolute lymphocytosis?
134. Under what pathological conditions can be found secondary absolute lymphocytosis?
135. Under what pathological conditions can be found monocytosis?