

1. Abdominal wall injuries: contusions, non-penetrating wounds, Rectus sheath hematoma. Particularities of the clinical signs and surgical management.
2. Abdominal wounds: etiology, classification, clinical features, methods of investigation, treatment. Primary surgical wound debridement.
3. Acute appendicitis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification.
4. Acute appendicitis. Etiopathogenesis. Clinical and morphopathologic classification.
5. Acute appendicitis: clinical features. Signs of acute appendicitis (“cough” sign, Kocher, Mandel-Razdolskii, Dieulafoy's triad, Rovsing, Sitkovsky, Bartomie-Mihelson, Coup, Obraztsov, Crymov, Blumberg etc.).
6. Acute cholangitis: etiopathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
7. Acute cholecystitis: classification, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures, surgical tactics.
8. Acute intestinal obstruction: definition, classification.
9. Acute pancreatitis – clinical signs, diagnostic procedures, treatment.
10. Acute pancreatitis: clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment. Indications for surgical treatment, surgical procedures.
11. Acute thrombophlebitis of the deep veins of the lower limbs – signs, diagnostic procedures and treatment.
12. Acute thrombophlebitis of the lower limbs superficial veins – etiology, signs, diagnostic procedures and treatment.
13. Anatomy and physiology of the lower limb venous blood supply. Superficial and deep venous systems.
14. Anatomy and physiology of the stomach and duodenum, blood supply, enervation, gastric glands.
15. Anatomy and topography of the ileocecal region. Variants of vermiform appendix positions.
16. Anatomy of umbilical region. Umbilical hernias: classification, clinical features. Differential diagnosis with abdominal wall tumors, urachus cyst. Surgical procedures (Mayo, Sapejko, Lexer). Treatment of umbilical hernias in children.
17. Anatomy, topographic relationship of the pancreas with extrahepatic bile ducts. Physiology of the pancreas. Role of trypsin, amylase, lipase, insulin, kallikrein etc.
18. Appendiceal abscess: etiology, typical localization, clinical signs, diagnostic and surgical management particularities.
19. Appendiceal mass/infiltrate: etiology, clinical features and diagnosis depending on the evolutionary phases of the infiltrate. Treatment strategy, surgical procedures.
20. Appendiceal mass/infiltrate: etiopathogenesis and diagnosis depending on evolution stage. Management.
21. Atypical and sealed peptic ulcer perforation: particularities of the clinical signs, diagnostic procedures, surgical management.
22. Atypical forms of hernia strangulation: Richter, Littre, Maydl, Brock, Amyand. Morphopathological and clinical particularities.
23. Atypical gastroduodenal ulcer perforation – clinical features, diagnosis, treatment.
24. Basic principles of conservative treatment of acute pancreatitis.
25. Bleeding gastroduodenal ulcer: clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Treatment strategy.
26. Bleeding syndrome in abdominal trauma – etiology, symptoms, diagnosis.
27. Blunt abdominal trauma with hollow viscus injury: clinical signs, diagnostic procedures. Particularities of surgical management.
28. Blunt abdominal trauma: etiology, classification, clinical signs, investigation procedures depending on the patient’s hemodynamical stability.

29. Chest trauma without lethal potential (simple pneumothorax, minor hemothorax, sternal fracture, clavicle fracture, scapular fracture, traumatic asphyxia, simple rib fracture, chest wall contusion): clinical signs, diagnostic and management.
30. Cholecystectomy: indications for surgery, anesthesia, surgical approaches, types of surgery. Intraoperative complications, prophylaxis.
31. Choledocholithiasis: clinical signs, methods of diagnosis and treatment, drainages of the common bile duct.
32. Cholelithiasis complications: classification, prophylaxis.
33. Cholelithiasis complications: mechanical, inflammatory, degenerative, mixed.
34. Cholelithiasis: definition, etiopathogenesis, mechanisms of gallstone formation.
35. Chronic appendicitis: definition, clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Treatment strategy.
36. Chronic lithiasic cholecystitis: symptoms depending on the clinical forms.
37. Chronic pancreatitis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures.
38. Classification of evolutionary complications of acute pancreatitis.
39. Classification of hernias.
40. Classification of peritonitis.
41. Classification of the anterior abdominal wall hernias. Clinical signs of the simple hernias.
42. Clinical evolution of acute appendicitis in pregnancy. Surgical management, preoperative preparation and particularities of anesthesia.
43. Clinical signs and diagnostic procedures for diffuse peritonitis.
44. Clinical signs and diagnostic procedures for peritonitis.
45. Clinical signs and symptoms for acute appendicitis depending on the positions of the appendix.
46. Clinical syndromes in abdominal trauma
47. Complications of hernias. Elastic and fecal strangulation. Pathologic anatomy of a strangulated hernia.
48. Complications of the primary (essential) lower limbs varices. Venous ulcer: etiology, clinical signs, treatment methods.
49. Congenital anomalies of the pancreas: annular pancreas, aberrant pancreas, cystic fibrosis of the pancreas.
50. Congenital inguinal hernia: clinical features, particularities of hernia repair, Winkelmann and Bergman procedure.
51. Conservative and surgical treatment of inguinal hernias: indications and contraindications, stages of herniotomy. Iatrogenic complications during herniotomy, its prophylaxis and correction.
52. Conservative treatment of acute pancreatitis, basic principles.
53. Definition of hernia, eventration, evisceration. Anatomical components of a hernia. Local and general etiological factors for hernia development.
54. Degenerative complications of cholelithiasis: clinical features, diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.
55. Degenerative complications of cholelithiasis: clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis.
56. Differential diagnosis between different types of jaundice (hemolytic, hepatocellular, obstructive).
57. Differential diagnosis between peritonitis and extra-abdominal pathology.
58. Differential diagnosis of a inguinal and femoral hernia.
59. Differential diagnosis of acute appendicitis and acute pancreatitis.
60. Differential diagnosis of acute appendicitis and perforated gastroduodenal ulcer.
61. Differential diagnosis of acute appendicitis with acute diseases of female internal genital organs (ovary apoplexy, ruptured ectopic pregnancy, acute adnexitis etc.).

62. Differential diagnosis of acute appendicitis with intestinal obstruction, alimentary toxicoinfections, acute mesenteric lymphadenitis, right sided renal colic.
63. Differential diagnosis of acute appendicitis with perforated ulcer, acute pancreatitis, acute cholecystitis.
64. Differential diagnosis of acute pancreatitis with acute appendicitis, intestinal obstruction, perforated ulcer, myocardial infarction, mesenteric ischemia etc.
65. Direct inguinal hernia: clinical features, differential diagnosis between direct and indirect inguinal hernia. Hernia repair: procedure Rutkow-Robbins, Bassini, Kukuljanov, Postempsky.
66. Douglas abscess: etiology, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures, particularities of the surgical management.
67. Duodenal trauma: etiology, particularities of the clinical signs, diagnostic and management.
68. Dynamical intestinal obstruction: etiology, clinical signs. Differential diagnosis with mechanical intestinal obstruction. Management of dynamical intestinal obstruction.
69. Early complications of acute pancreatitis. Non-operative treatment.
70. Early postoperative complications after appendectomy. Etiology, diagnosis, methods of prophylaxis and treatment.
71. Endoscopic diagnostic and treatment procedures for mechanical jaundice.
72. Etiology and pathogenesis of mechanical jaundice.
73. Evolutional complications of acute appendicitis. Periappendiceal abscess: clinical features, diagnosis, surgical management and treatment methods.
74. False acute abdomen: causes, differential diagnosis, management.
75. Femoral hernia repair, Bassini, Ruggi, Parlavecchio procedures.
76. Femoral hernia. Topographic anatomy of the femoral ring. Variants of femoral hernias, Hesselbach hernia. Clinical features. Differential diagnosis with inguinal hernia, inguinal lymphadenopathy, dilatation of vena saphena magna, cold abscess, lipoma etc.
77. Gastric drainage procedures (Heinecke-Miculicz, Braun, Judd, Burlui): definition, indications.
78. Gastric outlet obstruction: classification, clinical signs, diagnostic (endoscopic and imaging) procedures.
79. Gunshot abdominal wounds: clinical features, methods of examination and surgical management. Particularities of surgery, prophylaxis of anaerobe infection.
80. Hernia sac phlegmona: etiology, clinical features. Particularities of surgical treatment: anesthesia, surgical approach, possible variants of surgery finalization.
81. Intestinal intussusception: diagnosis, treatment.
82. Intestinal intussusceptions: classification, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures. Methods of non-operative and surgical management.
83. Intra-abdominal abscess: etiology, typical localization, clinical signs, diagnosis, particularities of surgical management.
84. Mechanical complications of cholelithiasis – pathogenesis, signs, diagnostic procedures.
85. Mechanical intestinal obstruction: classification, etiology, clinical signs, diagnostic and treatment procedures.
86. Mechanical jaundice: etiology, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures.
87. Methods of diagnosis and treatment of obstructive jaundice.
88. Methods of diagnosis of acute pancreatitis: imaging, endoscopic and laboratory diagnostic procedures.
89. Minimally invasive surgery in the diagnosis and treatment of cholelithiasis.
90. Non-operative and surgical management for hernias: indications, contraindications, steps of herniotomy. Intraoperative complications, prophylaxis.
91. Pancreatic trauma: etiology, clinical signs, management.
92. Paraclinical diagnostic methods in acute distal intestinal obstruction.

93. Paraclinical diagnostic methods in acute pancreatitis.
94. Paraclinical diagnostic methods of cholecystitis.
95. Paraclinical diagnostic methods of proximal intestinal obstruction.
96. Particularities of clinical evolution of acute appendicitis depending on localization of the appendix (retrocecal, medial, pelvic and subhepatic).
97. Particularities of examination and investigation of a polytrauma patients (comatose, shock, inebriated).
98. Particularities of examination of patients with wounds: wound exploration, diagnostic peritoneal lavage, laparoscopy, pielography, urography etc.).
99. Pathophysiological and biochemical disturbances in toxic and terminal phase of peritonitis.
100. Pathophysiological disturbances in decompensated pyloric stenosis. Darrow syndrome. Preoperative preparation and election of the surgical treatment method.
101. Pathophysiology of the intestinal obstruction.
102. Penetration and malignancy of gastroduodenal ulcer: clinical features, diagnostic methods, indications for surgery, surgical treatment.
103. Penetration and peptic ulcer malignancy, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures and surgical management.
104. Peptic ulcer bleeding: classification, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures. Forrest classification of the bleeding activity.
105. Peptic ulcer bleeding: classification, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures. Forrest classification for the bleeding activity of a peptic ulcer.
106. Peptic ulcer disease: etiology, classification. Johnson classification of the gastric ulcer.
107. Peptic ulcer penetration and malignancy, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures and surgical management.
108. Perforated gastro-duodenal peptic ulcer: classification, clinical signs depending on evolution, management.
109. Perforated peptic ulcer: classification, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures.
110. Peritonitis: ways of infection spread, classification.
111. Physiological and biochemical disturbances in the toxic and terminal phases of evolution of peritonitis.
112. Pneumothorax: classification, diagnosis, treatment.
113. Polytrauma: definition, particularities of examination and surgical management.
114. Post-thrombophlebitis syndrome: etiology, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures, non-operative and surgical management, indications and contraindications.
115. Potentially lethal chest trauma (aortic rupture, myocardial contusion, tracheobronchic rupture): classification, diagnosis, management.
116. Potentially lethal chest trauma (esophageal rupture, pulmonary contusion, diaphragmatic rupture): classification, diagnosis, management.
117. Primary lower limbs varices: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical signs.
118. Principles of primary and secondary survey in trauma patients. Paraclinical methods in chest trauma.
119. Proximal and distal acute intestinal obstruction: clinical features, differential diagnosis.
120. Pyloroduodenal ulcer stenosis: classification, signs and symptoms, examination methods (endoscopic and radiologic). Differential diagnosis with malignant gastric tumors.
121. Rapid lethal thoracic trauma (airway obstruction, tension pneumothorax, open pneumothorax): clinical signs, diagnostic and treatment procedures.
122. Rapid lethal thoracic trauma (massive hemothorax, flail chest, cardiac tamponade): clinical signs, diagnostic and treatment procedures.

123. Role of functional tests (Brodie-Troianov-Trendelenburg, Sheinis, Pratt-II, Delbet-Perthes) and paraclinical methods (phlebography, lymphography, Doppler USG) for treatment strategy selection of varicose veins of the lower limbs.
124. Sealed perforation of the gastro-duodenal peptic ulcer – clinical signs, diagnostic procedures, management.
125. Selection of the surgical procedure for the management of a perforated peptic ulcer (Mikulicz, Oppel, Judd, Braun, gastrectomy). Non-operative management of a perforated peptic ulcer (Taylor).
126. Sigmoid volvulus – signs, diagnostic procedures, treatment options.
127. Simple acute intestinal obstruction - etiology, classification, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment.
128. Sliding hernia: morphological particularities, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures. Methods of hernioplasty. Intraoperative complications, prophylaxis.
129. Sliding hernia: morphopatologic particularities, clinical features and diagnosis. Radiologic methods of examination. Intraoperative particularities, surgical procedures. Possible intraoperative complications and methods of their correction.
130. Spleen trauma, classification, clinical signs and symptoms, diagnosis and management.
131. Steps and special aspects of herniotomy in strangulated hernia, viability criteria of the strangulated intestinal loop. Methods of strangulated loop rehabilitation. Indications for intestinal resection, surgical approach, resection limits, surgical options to finish operation.
132. Strangulated hernia: clinical features, surgical management.
133. Strangulated hernia: clinical signs, surgical tactics. Complications during spontaneous and forced reposition of a strangulated hernia.
134. Subdiaphragmal abscess: etiology, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures, particularities of the surgical treatment.
135. Subdiaphragmatic abscess - etiology, clinical features, diagnosis and treatment.
136. Subhepatic abscess: etiology, clinical signs, diagnostic procedures, surgical management.
137. Surgical anatomy of the linea alba. Linea alba hernias: etiology, classification, clinical features. Surgical procedures.
138. Surgical management of acute proximal adhesion intestinal obstruction. Conservative treatment and volume of surgery: adhesiolysis, bands' transection, bowel resection, enterostomy etc.
139. Surgical management of generalized peritonitis: preoperative management, anesthesia, surgical approach, principles of surgical procedure.
140. Surgical management of mechanical jaundice, methods of drainage of the CBD, bilio-digestive anastomosis.
141. Surgical procedures of hernia repair for big and giant hernias, postoperative complications, prophylaxis.
142. Thoracic trauma: definition, classification.
143. Traumatic diaphragm injuries: etiology, clinical signs, diagnostic and management procedures.
144. Traumatic injuries of the bowel: etiology, clinical features, diagnostic and treatment methods.
145. Traumatic injuries of the diaphragm: etiology, clinical features, diagnostic and treatment methods.
146. Traumatic injuries of the duodenum: etiology, clinical features, diagnostic and treatment methods.
147. Traumatic injuries of the pancreas: etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, surgical treatment particularities. Prophylaxis of posttraumatic pancreatitis.

148. Traumatic injuries of the spleen: etiology, clinical features, diagnostic and treatment methods.
149. Traumatic injuries of the stomach: etiology, clinical features, diagnostic and treatment methods.
150. Traumatic liver injuries: etiology, clinical features, diagnosis, methods of intraoperative hemostasis.
151. Treatment methods of upper GI bleedings of ulcer origin: drug treatment, endoscopic and surgical treatment.
152. Treatment of acute appendicitis: preoperative preparation, anesthesia. Appendectomy: steps of antegrade and retrograde appendectomy.
153. Upper digestive bleeding: definition, symptoms, differential diagnosis.
154. Upper digestive bleeding: differential diagnosis (gastric ulcer, duodenal ulcer, erosive gastritis, gastric tumors, portal hypertension, pulmonary bleeding, Mallory-Weiss tear etc).
155. Varicose veins of the lower limbs: etiology, predisposing and determining factors.
156. Varicose veins: diagnosis, clinical features. Phlebectomy – types of surgery, intraoperative complications.