



Department of Phthisiopulmonology and Radiology

70/11

Control and measuring equipment

## Control and measuring equipment

Questions for midterm assessment 1-2

**The name of the discipline is "Visual Diagnostics"**

**Discipline code VD 5303**

**Specialty "General Medicine" 6B10101**

**Volume of academic hours/credits 120/4**

**Year of study/Course 5**

**Semester IX**

Shymkent 2025



Department of Phthisiopulmonology and Radiology

70/11

Control and measuring equipment

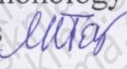
The control and measuring tools were developed in accordance with the working curriculum of the discipline (syllabus) “Visual Diagnostics” and discussed at a department meeting.

Compiler  Nurmakhan D.S

Departmental discussion held on « 26 » 06 2025 y

Records of meeting № 11

Head Department of Phthisiopulmonology and radiology

Candidate of medicine sciences  Kasaeva L.T



## Questions for the program for midterm control - 1

1. Radiological diagnostics of diseases and injuries of the lungs and mediastinum.  
Methods of radiological examination
2. Radiological manifestations of chronic pneumonia.
3. The main radiological symptoms and syndromes of lung diseases. 4. Syndrome of extensive shadowing of the lung field..
5. Syndrome of extensive shadowing of the lung field.
6. Limited shading.
7. Round shadow syndrome.
8. Radiological methods for studying diseases and injuries of the brain
9. Foci and limited focal disseminations.
10. Extensive focal dissemination syndrome.
11. Syndrome of extensive enlightenment of the lung field.
12. Limited enlightenment syndrome.
13. Syndrome of changes in pulmonary pattern.
14. Syndrome of changes in the roots of the lungs.
15. Some diagnostic aspects in radiological detection abscess and abscessing pneumonia
16. Radiological methods for studying diseases and injuries great vessels
17. The main radiation syndromes of oncological damage to the lungs and pleura.
18. Radiation diagnostics of coronavirus disease.
19. Use of CT of the lungs in COVID-19.
20. Information content of radiation methods in the diagnosis of tumors and cysts of the



mediastinum.

21. Radiological diagnostics of nervous system pathology

22. Radiation methods for examining the brain and spinal cord

23. Radiation diagnostics of diseases and injuries of ENT organs

24. Basic principles of ultrasound examination of the heart and Doppler ultrasonography of blood vessels, angiography, coronary angiography. CT and MRI of the heart.

25. Radiation diagnostics in therapeutic cardiology.

26. X-ray and X-ray functional diagnostic methods studies of the heart and blood vessels.

27. Some diagnostic aspects in radiological detection symptoms of damage to the heart and pericardium.

28. Radiation methods for diagnosing brain pathology

29. Radiation methods for diagnosing spinal cord pathology

30. Radiation methods for diagnosing congenital and acquired heart defects

## 1. A set of X-ray radiological images on the topics covered

Pictures by theme

1. X-ray

2. Ultrasound

3. CT

4. MPT

5. Radionuclide diagnostics



## Questions for the program for midterm control - 2

1. Visual methods for examining congenital and acquired defects heart.
2. Radiation diagnostics for diseases of the gastrointestinal tract.
3. The role of ultrasound and CT in the diagnosis of pathology of the liver, pancreas, gallbladder and bile ducts.
4. Radiological methods for examining diseases and injuries of the large and small intestine
5. The main radiological syndromes of the digestive system.
6. Differential diagnostics of digestive tract pathology. 7. Radiation anatomy of the esophagus and gastrointestinal tract in X-ray, CT, MRI studies, research methods.
8. Visualization methods (MRI, CT, ultrasound, scintigraphy, arthroscopy, etc.) of pathology of the musculoskeletal system, indications and rules, diagnostic value.
9. Visual diagnostics of bone and joint pathology.
10. Methods of visual diagnostics in rheumatology.
- 11 X-ray examination of joints and spine, indications and rules for conducting this study,
- 12 P-signs of arthritis and arthrosis, osteomyelitis, P stage of arthritis.
- 13 Visualization methods (MRI, CT, ultrasound, scintigraphy, arthroscopy, etc.) of pathologies of the musculoskeletal system, indications and rules, diagnostic value.
- 14 Fundamentals of the radionuclide method and their application in practice
- 15 Visual diagnostics of endocrine system diseases: CT, MRI, radionuclide examination.
- 16 Visual diagnostics of endocrine system diseases.
- 17 Radiation methods for examining the thyroid and parathyroid glands 18 Visual diagnostics of the adrenal glands: computed tomography, MRI, scintigraphy of the adrenal cortex, scintigraphy of the medulla, adrenal glands, positron tomography.
- 19 Methods of visualization of the hypothalamic-pituitary system: radiation diagnostics, octreotide scintigraphy.
- 20 Radiation diagnostics of diseases of the urinary and reproductive systems
- 21 Radiation diagnostic methods in nephrology and urology the role of survey radiography, intravenous excretory urography, pyelography, angiography, ultrasound, CT, MRI, radionuclide renography.
- 22 X-ray diagnostics of diseases of the urinary system.
- 23 Ultrasound diagnostics of urinary system pathologies.
- 24 Methods of radioisotope and radionuclide research in nephrology.
- 25 Radiation diagnostics in urology and gynecology
- 26 Radiation methods for examining the kidney and urinary system



- 270 basic and additional radiological methods for examining the kidneys and urinary system
- 28 Radiological methods for studying kidney diseases and injuries and urinary system
- 29 Radiation tactics for examining the kidney and urinary system
- 30 Radiation diagnostics of gynecological organs
- 31 Radiation methods for examining gynecological organs
- 32 Basic and additional radiological research methods gynecological organs
- 33 Radiological methods of studying diseases and injuries gynecological organs
- 34 Radiation tactics for examination of gynecological organs

### **1. A set of X-ray radiological images on the topics covered**

Pictures by theme

1. X-ray
2. Fluorography
3. Ultrasound
4. KT
5. MPT
6. Radionuclide diagnostics