


<p>ONTÜSTİK QAZAQSTAN MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ</p>		<p>SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»</p>
<p>Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases Control and measuring equipment "The cardiovascular system in pathology"</p>		<p>47 / 11 1p. from 9</p>

## CONTROL AND MEASURING INSTRUMENTS

Questions of the program for midterm control 1,2

Discipline: "The Cardiovascular System in Pathology"

Course code: KSR 3304

Title of OP: 6B10115 "Medicine"

Amount of study hours/credits: 60 hours (2 credits)

Course and semester of study: 3rd year, 5th semester

Shymkent 2025

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

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Head of department, d.m.s., professor Bekmurzaeva E.K. Бекмурзаева Е.К.

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- 1. Topic No. 2:** Cardiac auscultation in patients with cardiovascular pathology in health and disease. Diagnostic value. Border control No. 1.
- 2. Objective:** To familiarize students with cardiac auscultation for leading clinical syndromes of the cardiovascular system in health and disease.
- 3. Tasks:** indicated at the end
- 4. Form of implementation/assessment:** presentation
- 5. Criteria for the implementation of SRO (requirements for completing the task):** indicated at the end.
- 6. Submission deadline:** on the 5th day
- 7. Literature:** indicated on the last page of the syllabus
- 8. Control:**

### Questions:

#### Task to demonstrate practical skills.

1. Survey of patients with cardiovascular diseases.
2. General examination of patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
3. Palpation of the heart area. Determination of the apical impulse.
4. Determination of relative cardiac dullness.
5. Definition of absolute cardiac dullness.
6. Definition of vascular bundle
7. Determination of the configuration of the heart
8. Methodology and technique of cardiac auscultation.

#### Ticket No. 1

1. Questioning patients with cardiovascular diseases.
2. Palpation of the heart area. Determination of the apical impulse.

#### Ticket No. 2

1. General examination of patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
2. Determination of relative cardiac dullness.

#### Ticket number 3

1. Questioning patients with cardiovascular diseases.
2. Determination of absolute cardiac dullness.


#### Ticket No. 4

1. General examination of patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
2. Definition of the vascular bundle

#### Ticket number 5

1. Questioning patients with cardiovascular diseases.



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## 2. Determining the configuration of the heart

Ticket number 6

1. General examination of patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
2. Methodology and technique of cardiac auscultation. Determination of the main and additional points of the heart. Heart sounds. Pathological heart murmurs.

Ticket number 7

1. Questioning patients with cardiovascular diseases.
2. Palpation of the heart area. Determination of the apical impulse.

Ticket number 8

1. General examination of patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
2. Determination of relative cardiac dullness.

Ticket number 9

1. Questioning patients with cardiovascular diseases.
2. Determination of absolute cardiac dullness.

Ticket number 10

1. General examination of patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
2. Definition of the vascular bundle

Ticket number 11

1. Questioning patients with cardiovascular diseases.
2. Determining the configuration of the heart

Ticket number 12


1. General examination of patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
2. Methodology and technique of cardiac auscultation. Determination of the main and additional points of the heart. Heart sounds. Pathological heart murmurs.

## 2. Protection and completion of the educational medical history.

The form for completion and defense is attached to the library collection of the department and the academy.

**1. Topic No. 6** Laboratory and instrumental research methods for valve apparatus lesions; arrhythmias. Diagnostic value. Boundary control No. 2.

**2. Objective:** To familiarize students with laboratory and instrumental research methods for

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lesions of the valvular apparatus and arrhythmias.

**3. Tasks:** indicated at the end

**4. Form of implementation/assessment:** Presentation

**5. Criteria for the implementation of SRO (requirements for completing the task):** indicated at the end.

**6. Submission deadline:** on the 12th day

**7. Literature:** indicated on the last page of the syllabus

**8. Control**

Questions:

**Task to demonstrate practical skills.**

1. Questioning of patients with valve apparatus damage syndrome.
2. General examination of patients with valve apparatus damage syndrome.
3. Questioning of patients with acute coronary insufficiency syndrome.
4. Questioning patients with diseases of the pericardium and myocardium.
5. Questioning patients with arrhythmia syndrome.
6. General examination of patients with acute coronary insufficiency syndrome.
7. Questioning patients with arterial hypotension syndrome.
8. General examination of patients with arterial hypotension syndrome.
9. Questioning patients with arterial hypotension.
10. General examination of patients with chronic coronary insufficiency syndrome.
11. Palpation of the heart area. Determination of the apex impulse.
12. Determination of relative cardiac dullness.
13. Determination of absolute cardiac dullness.
14. Definition of the vascular bundle
15. Determining the configuration of the heart
16. Methodology and technique of cardiac auscultation.

### Situational tasks:

#### Ticket No. 1


A 65-year-old man was admitted to the hospital complaining of chest pain occurring at rest and lasting 20-25 minutes. Nitroglycerin provided no relief. An ECG revealed ST segment depression in leads V2–V5.

1. Questioning and general examination of patients with high blood pressure syndrome.
2. Palpation of the heart area. Determination of the apical impulse.
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis.

#### Ticket No. 2

A 68-year-old woman presented to her doctor complaining of increasingly frequent angina attacks over the past three days. The pain persists even at rest. Previously, the pain only occurred during physical activity. Nitroglycerin provides partial relief.



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1. Questioning and general examination of patients with coronary heart disease syndrome.
2. Determination of relative cardiac dullness.
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis

#### Ticket number 3

A 60-year-old woman complains of chest pain lasting over 40 minutes and cold sweats. An ECG reveals abnormal Q waves.

1. Questioning and general examination of patients with valve apparatus damage syndrome.
2. Determination of absolute cardiac dullness.
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis.

#### Ticket No. 4

A 64-year-old woman presented to her doctor complaining of chest pain and irregular heartbeat. Her ECG revealed ST segment depression and negative T waves in leads V5–V6.

1. Questioning patients with acute coronary insufficiency syndrome and diseases of the pericardium and myocardium.
2. Determining the configuration of the heart
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis.

#### Ticket number 5

A 52-year-old patient presented to the doctor complaining of shortness of breath during physical exertion and irregular heartbeats. Auscultation revealed a systolic murmur at the apex of the heart, radiating to the axillary region.


1. Questioning patients with acute coronary insufficiency syndrome and diseases of the pericardium and myocardium.
2. Determination of the configuration of the heart.
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis.

#### Ticket number 6

A 72-year-old man presented to his primary care physician with complaints of dizziness and fainting during physical exertion, as well as attacks of angina. Cardiac auscultation revealed a systolic murmur in the right second intercostal space radiating to the carotid arteries. An ECG revealed signs of left ventricular hypertrophy.

1. Questioning and general examination of patients with arrhythmia syndrome, with acute coronary insufficiency syndrome.
2. Definition of the vascular bundle.
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis.

#### Ticket number 7

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A doctor performs cardiac percussion on a 50-year-old patient complaining of shortness of breath. Cardiac percussion reveals dilation of all borders of relative cardiac dullness.

1. Questioning patients with acute coronary insufficiency syndrome, with diseases of the pericardium and myocardium.
2. Determination of the configuration of the heart.
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis.

**Ticket number 8**

A 34-year-old patient developed sudden chest pain resembling a myocardial infarction. An ECG revealed ST segment elevation in several leads. However, coronary angiography revealed normal arteries.

1. General examination of patients with chronic coronary insufficiency syndrome.
2. Methodology and technique of cardiac auscultation. Determination of the main and additional points of the heart. Heart sounds. Pathological heart murmurs.
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis.

**Ticket number 9**

A 62-year-old woman complains of increasingly frequent and prolonged angina attacks, with pain occurring at rest. An ECG reveals ST segment depression in leads V1–V3.

1. Questioning and general examination of patients with valve apparatus damage syndrome.
2. Determination of absolute cardiac dullness.
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis

**Ticket number 10**

A 70-year-old man complains of shortness of breath with mild physical exertion, nocturnal asthma attacks, and palpitations. He has suffered a myocardial infarction. Physical examination reveals orthopnea, cyanosis of the lips, pulmonary rales, an enlarged liver, massive leg edema, and oliguria.

1. Questioning and general examination of patients with arrhythmia syndrome, with acute coronary insufficiency syndrome.
2. Definition of the vascular bundle
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis

**Ticket number 11**

A 59-year-old man has long-standing hypertension. Blood pressure is 190/110 mmHg, heart rate is 91 beats per minute, and heart sounds are muffled.

1. Questioning patients with acute coronary insufficiency syndrome, with diseases of the pericardium and myocardium.
2. Determining the configuration of the heart



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### 3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis

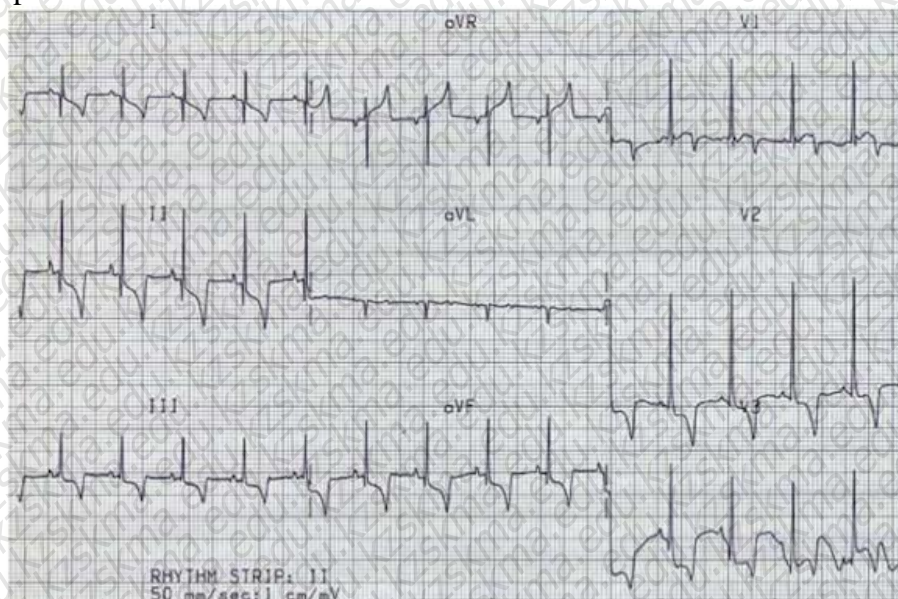
Ticket number 12

A 60-year-old woman with long-standing hypertension is not taking antihypertensive medications. Echocardiography reveals left ventricular hypertrophy. Blood pressure is 170/95 mmHg.

1. Questioning and general examination of patients with arrhythmia syndrome, with acute coronary insufficiency syndrome.
2. Definition of the vascular bundle
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis

Ticket number 13

A 62-year-old man presented to the doctor complaining of chest pain lasting 40 minutes. Nitroglycerin was ineffective. An ECG revealed 2 mm ST segment depression in leads V4–V6, and troponin I was positive.




1. Questioning and general examination of patients with coronary heart disease syndrome.
2. Determination of relative cardiac dullness.
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis

Ticket number 14

A 50-year-old man was admitted to hospital with burning pain behind the sternum at night, radiating to the neck, lasting 2–3 hours, accompanied by sweating and general weakness.

1. Questioning and general examination of patients with arterial hypertension syndrome.



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2. Palpation of the heart area. Determination of the apical impulse.
3. Name the leading syndrome and diagnosis

### **Defense and completion of the educational medical history.**

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