

## **STATE EXAM FROM SURGERY QUESTIONS FOR 5.YEAR DENTAL MEDICINE**

1.
  - a) Principles of asepsis and antisepsis
  - b) Inguinal and femoral hernia
  - c) Congenital and acquired deformities of the foot
  
2.
  - a) Sterilization and disinfection
  - b) Umbilical hernia, hernia lineae albae, incisional hernia
  - c) Developmental dysplasia of the hip
  
3.
  - a) Local anesthesia: methods and the most common local anesthetics
  - b) Strangulated hernia
  - c) Aseptic bone necroses
  
4.
  - a) Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
  - b) Acute appendicitis
  - c) Osteoporosis and osteoporotic fractures
  
5.
  - a) Blood transfusion
  - b) Acute abdomen - definition and classification
  - c) Osteomyelitis
  
6.
  - a) Puncture, evacuation, drainage, incision, excision, extirpation
  - b) Examination of a patient with acute abdomen – history, clinical and paraclinical investigations
  - c) Arthritis and their differential diagnosis
  
7.
  - a) Bleeding – types of bleeding and bleeding control
  - b) Acute cholecystitis
  - c) Osteoarthritis
  
8.
  - a) Pulmonary embolism
  - b) Cholecystolithiasis
  - c) Benign and malignant bone tumors
  
9.
  - a) Tracheostomy and its importance
  - b) Common bile duct stones
  - c) Deformities of the spine

10.
  - a) Normal and impaired wound healing,
  - b) Subacute appendicitis
  - c) Congenital and acquired diseases of muscles and tendons
  
11.
  - a) Surgical infections - prevention and basic principles of treatment
  - b) Acute pancreatitis
  - c) Thrombophlebitis and phlebothrombosis – diagnosis and treatment
  
12.
  - a) Burns - classification, first aid and treatment
  - b) Perforation of gastroduodenal ulcer
  - c) Vascular ileus – thrombosis mesaraica and angina abdominalis
  
13.
  - a) Phlegmona and abscess
  - b) Peritonitis: classification, symptoms and the most common causes, diagnosis and treatment protocols
  - c) Chronic venous insufficiency and its treatment
  
14.
  - a) Lymphadenitis and lymphangoitis
  - b) Gastric and duodenal ulcers (from surgical point of view)
  - c) Thromboembolism and its prevention
  
15.
  - a) Folliculitis, furunculus, carbunculus
  - b) Gastric cancer
  - c) Vascular injuries – diagnosis, first aid and definitive treatment, compartment syndrome
  
16.
  - a) Cheilitis and its complications
  - b) Subacute cholecystitis
  - c) Use of antiaggregants and anticoagulants in surgery
  
17.
  - a) Systemic pyogenic infection in surgery – toxemia, sepsis and pyaemia
  - b) Bleeding from the gastrointestinal tract
  - c) Diseases of extracranial arteries, diagnosis and treatment
  
18.
  - a) Surgical wound complications
  - b) Traumatic acute abdomen – classification and diagnosis
  - c) Acute limb ischaemia, diagnosis and treatment

- 19.
- a) Surgical shock
  - b) Benign breast tumours
  - c) Preoperative dental and otolaryngologic clearance in patients undergoing the heart valve surgery
- 20.
- a) Atherosclerotic and diabetic gangraene
  - b) Mechanical and paralytic ileus
  - c) Traumatic pneumothorax
- 21.
- a) Fractures in general. Classification of fractures. Primary and secondary fracture healing
  - b) Diseases of thyroid gland – goitre
  - c) Traumatic haemothorax
- 22.
- a) Treatment of fractures (conservative and surgical)
  - b) Pneumotorax, types and therapy
  - c) Airway injury (tracheobronchial injury) and lung contusion
- 23.
- a) Wounds – classification, characteristic, healing and treatment
  - b) Tumors of the pancreas
  - c) Proximal femur fractures (neck of femur, pertrochanteric, subtrochanteric fractures)
- 24.
- a) Tetanus – prevention, prophylaxis and treatment
  - b) Icterus (jaundice) from surgical point of view
  - c) Distal radius fracture
- 25.
- a) Nosocomial infections and hospitalism
  - b) Tumors of the colon and rectum
  - c) Benign and malignant skin tumors, malignant melanoma
- 26.
- a) Anaerobic infections – clostridial infection
  - b) Lung and pleural tumours
  - c) Epidural bleeding
- 27.
- a) Cold injury, frostbites
  - b) Crohn’s Disease, colitis ulcerosa
  - c) Cervical spine fractures (C2 vertebra, vertebral body C3 – C7)

- 28.
- a) Tumor markers and their importance
  - b) Mechanical and caustic injuries of the esophagus
  - c) Fractures of the pelvis
- 29.
- a) Purulent infections of fingers – paronychia
  - b) Tumors of the esophagus
  - c) Spinal cord injuries
- 30.
- a) General principles of pre-operative assessment and care
  - b) Tumours of the breast
  - c) Disorders of consciousness
- 31.
- a) Embolism and thrombosis – definition and basic classification
  - b) Thoracic empyema
  - c) Traumatic intracranial bleeding
- 32.
- a) Antibiotic prophylaxis in surgery
  - b) Chronic pancreatitis
  - c) Brain tumors
- 33.
- a) Use of antibiotics in treatment of surgical diseases
  - b) Strangulative ileus
  - c) Acute subdural haematoma
- 34.
- a) Peripheral and central venous catheters
  - b) GERD – pathology and surgical treatment
  - c) Commotio cerebri
- 35.
- a) Imaging diagnostic methods in surgery – RTG, USG, EUSG
  - b) Diverticulosis and diverticulitis of the colon
  - c) Fractures of the skull - cranial vault
- 36.
- a) Imaging diagnostic methods in surgical disciplines CT, PET-CT, MRI
  - b) Abdominal abscesses
  - c) Skull base fractures

- 37.
- a) Wound healing using V.A.C.
  - b) Portal hypertension and possibility of treatment
  - c) Cervical spine injury
- 38.
- a) Premedication and its importance
  - b) Bening liver tumors
  - c) Cleft lip and palate – reasons, pathogenesis and complex treatment of patient
- 39.
- a) Impairment of blood coagulation in surgical patients before and after surgery
  - b) Malignant liver tumors
  - c) Contusio cerebri
- 40.
- a) Adjuvant and neoadjuvant therapy of malignant tumors
  - b) Foreign bodies in the respiratory and digestive tract
  - c) Surgical treatment of pain