Osh State University

Medical Faculty

Department "Biochemistry, Pathophysiology and Pharmacology"

**«APPROVED»**

Head. Chair of MD, PhD Muratov Zh. K.

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GUIDELINES FOR TRAINEES

TO EXTRACURRICULAR WORK INDEPENDENTLY

SECTION: **SYSTEMIC PATHOPHYSIOLOGY**

TOPIC: PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION.

Developed: teacher Ismailov I.Dzh.

Methodical instructions approved at a meeting of the department

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OSH

**Study subject:** PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF DIGESTION.

**Aim of the lesson**: to study the causes and mechanisms of gastritis, peptic ulcer, pancreatitis, and disbacteriosis and their consequences.

**Format:** Preparing for the practical exercises.

**QUESTIONS:**

1. Role of digestive organs. Aetiology of diseases of gastrointestinal

disorders. A role of alcohol, smoking and other factors in occurrence

of these disorders.

2. Appetite disorders of (anorexia, hyperrexia, bulimia, polyphagia).

Causes. Disorders of food intake.

3. Digestion disorders in oral cavity (mastications, salivations,

swallowings). The causes and consequences. Caries.

Ethiopathogenesis, preventive maintenance.

4. Esophageal functions disorders. Dysphagia. Achalasia. Gastrooesophageal

reflux.

5. Patholody of digestion in the stomach. Quantitative and qualitative

disorders of stomach secretory function. Pathologic types of gastric

secretion. Achlorhydria. Achylia.

6. Etiology and pathogenesis. Symptoms of gastritis. Nausea, vomiting.

7. Peptic ulcer. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Role of stress factors,

Helicobacter pylori.

8. Pathology of digestion in the intestine. Syndromes of maldigestion,

malabsorbtion. Causes and mechanisms. Causes of diarrhoea.

Consequences.

9. Disbacteriosis. Etiology and pathogenesis. Consequences.

10. Pancreatitis. Etiology and pathogenesis.

**List of practical skills**

1. To be able to calculate the color index

2. To be able to interpret the change in the main indicators of red blood.

**Recommendations to UIRS:**

1. Making the album with the relevant tasks relating to using educational and methodological literature.

2. Master the techniques of creative use of the program material on this topic by using problem solving.

**Self-control on test tasks:**

*1. Pathological intensifying of appetite is designated by the term:*

a) hyperrexia

b) polyphagia

c) disphagia

d) aphagia

e) anorexia

*2. Anorexia – is:*

a) absence of appetite

b) difficulty in swallowing

c) pathologically increasing of appetite

d) increase of food intake

e) bulimia

*3. Bulimia is:*

a) absence of appetite

b) difficulty in swallowing

c) pathologically increasing of appetite

d) increase of food intake

e) disturbance of salivation

*4. Polyphagia is:*

a) absence of appetite

b) difficulty in swallowing

c) pathologically increasing of appetite

d) increase of food intake

e) chewing disorder

*5. Dysphagia is:*

a) absence of appetite

b) pathologically increasing of appetite

c) increase of food intake

d) difficulty in swallowing

*6. Anorexia nervosa occurs in:*

a) enteric infection

b) diabetes mellitus

c) hysteria

d) intoxication

e) vomiting

*7. Causes of hyperrexia are:*

a) diabetes mellitus

b) intoxication

c) pain syndrome

d) suppression of food centre

e) damage of ventrolateral nuclei hypothalami

*8. Pararexia is:*

a) perversion of appetite

b) fast satiation

c) difficulty in swallowing

d) increasing of appetite

e) decreasing of appetite

*9. Causes of hypersalivation are:*

a) fever

b) parotitis

c) sialoadenitis

d) sialolithiasis

e) sialolithiasis, toxicosis of pregnancy

*10. Consequences of hypersalivation are:*

a) scurf on tongue

b) lack of K+

c) caries

d) inflammation in oral cavity

e) xerostomia

LITERATURE:

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McPhee, W. F. Ganong. – 2006. – P.338 –388.

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