

SILLABUS

1. Nature and purpose of Propaedeutic. Plan for the study of animals, which are sick of internal diseases.
2. Symptoms and syndromes of disease. Making a diagnosis. History of disease. Prognosis of disease.
3. Methods of clinical examination. Inspection. Percussion.
4. Methods of clinical examination. Palpation. Auscultation
5. History taking (Anamnesis)
6. Status presens. General part. Signalment.
7. Habitus. Constitution.
8. Skin – fur and feather. Color of skin.
9. Lesions of the skin – primary lesions
10. Lesions of the skin – secondary lesions
11. Oedema. Emphysema subcutaneus.
12. Visible mucous membranes. Conjunctivae
13. Body temperature. Normal core temperature.
14. Abnormal variations in core temperature – hyperthermia and hypothermia
15. Febris – stages and types
16. Examination of lymph nodes. Locations of palpable lymph nodes. Lymph node size.
17. Cardiovascular system – Pulse. Tachycardia; Bradycardia
18. Quality of pulse. Rhythm of the pulse.
19. Peripheral blood vessels – veins; arteries
20. Heart – anatomy of heart; Inspection. Palpation. Percussion.
21. Heart – Auscultation; Change in the heart sounds.
22. Heart murmurs: systolic heart murmurs; diastolic heart murmurs; pericardial friction sounds; extracardiac noises
23. Arrhythmia cordis – Brach automatism of the heart; transmission arrhythmias; arrhythmia extrasystolic
24. Electrocardiography; Phonocardiography and Echocardiography
25. Blood and blood bodies. Preparation of blood samples; color of blood and serum; erythrocyte sedimentation rate
26. Erythrocytosis; Clinical signs of erythrocytosis; Morphology of erythrocyte – erythrocyte color; erythrocyte size.
27. Poikilocytosis – types; Erythrocyte inclusion
28. Leukocytes – neutrophils; lymphocytes; monocytes; eosinophils; basophils
29. Preparation of a blood smear. Left shift
30. Breathing movements – rate (frequency of breathing); depth of the breathing; symmetry of thoracic wall movements; type of the breathing
31. Breathing movements – rhythm of the breathing. Dyspnoea=
32. Breath sounds, audible at a distance. Expired air.
33. Nasal discharge. Examination of the nares and nasal cavities.
34. Examination of the nasal mucosa and paranasal sinuses
35. Examination of the pharynx, soft palate and eustachian tube diverticulae
36. Examination of the larynx and trachea
37. Palpation and auscultation of the respiratory tract. Anatomical landmarks for auscultation. Technique of auscultation of lung, trachea, and larynx.
38. Normal breath sound. Variations in audibility of the breath sound.
39. Abnormal breath sounds (crackles and wheezes); Pleural friction sounds
40. Percussion of the thorax – anatomical landmarks; technique; interpretation of acoustic percussion sounds; abnormal finding on acoustic percussion.
41. Endoscopy of the respiratory tract – techniques

42. Pleuroscopy; thoracic ultrasonography; thoracocentesis
43. Appetite; Drinking of water. Examination of the oral cavity (palate, tonsils, tongue, teeth, salivary glands) in dogs and cats.
44. Examination of the oral cavity in horses and ruminant
45. Examination of the oesophagus
46. Examination of the abdomen – inspection; palpation; auscultation in dogs and horses
47. Examination of the forestomach and abomasum - inspection and palpation of the
48. left abdomen
49. Auscultation of the rumen, left abdomen and reticulum; percussion and simultaneous
50. auscultation; tactile percussion of the abdomen
51. Examination of the right abdomen – omasus, abomasus – inspection, palpation and ballottement
52. Rumination, regurgitation and vomiting
53. Abdominal paracentesis (peritoneal tap)
54. Examination of the intestines – palpation; intestinal obstruction, intestinal hypermotility and enteritis
55. Rectal examination in dog and ruminance
56. Rectal examination in horses
57. Examination of feces
58. Examination of the liver, pancreas and spleen. Liver biopsy.
59. Physical examination of the urinary system – inspection, palpation, ultrasonography,
60. radiography.