

Questions to study to get prepared to pass the credit

1. When medicine appeared and what contributed to its formation.
2. Features of traditional medicine.
3. Differences between traditional medicine and modern medicine.
4. The role of paleopathology in the development of medicine.
5. The significance of the found mummies in understanding the features of ancient medicine.
6. "The Ice Man" and his role in deciphering treatment in ancient times.
7. What diseases could ancient man avoid and why?
8. What pathology was most often observed in ancient people.
9. What was the most famous surgical operation in ancient times?
10. What was the source of medical information in Mesopotamia?
11. Who was involved in the treatment of people in Mesopotamia?
12. How did the teaching of medicine take place in Mesopotamia?.
13. What was the source of knowledge about Egyptian medicine?
14. Religious beliefs of the Egyptians and their influence on the development of medicine
15. The significance of mummies found in Egypt for understanding the features of Egyptian medicine
16. What was used to treat people in Ancient Egypt?
17. Methods of disease prevention used in Egypt.
18. What are the main elements of a person according to ancient Chinese doctors?
19. What is the concept of the two principles and how is it related to Chinese medicine?
20. What causes of diseases were identified by doctors in Ancient China?
21. What was the basis of diagnosis in ancient Chinese medicine?
22. What method of treatment was developed in ancient China and is used to this day?
23. What medicines were used and are used in Chinese medicine?
24. What was the prevention of diseases in ancient China?
25. Theoretical foundations of medicine in Ancient India.
26. Which religion had the greatest influence on the development of medicine in Ancient India?

27. What types of human constitution were distinguished in ancient Indian medicine for diagnosis and treatment of diseases?
28. What causes of diseases were identified in Ancient India, and how the diagnosis of diseases was carried out
29. The concept of yoga.
30. Prevention of diseases in Ancient India
31. What should be the ideal doctor from the point of view of Indian medicine?
32. Who was Asclepius in the medicine of Ancient Greece
33. What were the theoretical foundations of medicine in ancient Greece?
34. What is the definition of health given by Pythagoras
35. Who was Hippocrates
36. How was it necessary to treat patients and treatment according to Hippocrates
37. What causes of diseases were identified by Hippocrates
38. What methods of diagnosing the patient's condition suggested using Hippocrates
39. What are the principles of treatment laid down by Hippocrates
40. Features of the medicine of Alexandria
41. What periods of the development of medicine in Ancient Rome can be distinguished?
42. What achievements of Ancient Roman medicine are still in use?
43. What were the features of the appearance of the first professional doctors in ancient Rome?
44. The influence of wars on the development of medicine in Ancient Rome
45. Which doctor in ancient Rome made the greatest contribution to the treatment of women and children?
46. What contribution did Galen make to the development of anatomy?
47. Galen's point of view on the use of environmental factors for treatment and recovery
48. The main achievements of Byzantine medicine
48. How was medical education organized in the Byzantium?
49. Features of medical science in the Caliphates
50. How did the establishment of hospitals in the Caliphates take place?
51. Who was Ibn Sina?
52. What causes of diseases were identified by Ibn Sina?
53. What surgical operations were performed by Ibn Sina?

54. What attitude towards patients was characteristic of Ibn Sina?
55. What types of treatment were used by the healers of Kievan Rus?
56. The role of monasteries in the development of medicine in Kievan Rus.
57. What measures were taken to prevent infectious diseases in Ancient Russia?
58. How was the development of medical care in the Moscow State?
59. The role of Apothecary Chancery in the development of healthcare in the Moscow state.
60. General characteristics of medicine in the Middle Ages
61. Features and achievements of the Herman Boerhaave Clinical School.
62. The discoveries of Andreas Vesalius in the field of medicine.
63. Discoveries in the physiology made by W. Harvey.
64. Marcello Malpighi and his discovery in the field of anatomy
65. The contribution to medicine made by Leonardo da Vinci.
66. What is iatrochemistry and astrophysics?
67. The significance of the discovery of Antonia Van Leeuwenhoek for the development of medicine
68. Contribution of Van Helmond and Paracelsus to the development of the astrochemical approach to medicine
69. The significance of the work "De Morbis Artificum Diatriba" written by Bernardino Ramazzini for the development of medicine
70. Ambroise Pare's contribution to the development of surgery
71. Contribution of Edward Jenner to the prevention of infectious diseases
72. The role of Girolamo Fracastoro in disease prevention
73. The significance of the works of J. O. La Mettrie in the development of medicine
74. The mission of medicine from the point of view of P. J. G. Cobanis
75. Achievements of G. B. Morqaqni and X. Bichat
76. The significance of L. Aunbrugger and R. Laennec's ideas about man for the development of clinical medicine
77. F. Broussais ' ideas about the functions of the body, the development of diseases and their treatment
78. S. Hahnemann's point of view on the causes of diseases
79. The significance of the works of J. Purkinje, T. Schwann and J. Muller in the development of cell theory

80. Features of the theory of evolution of living beings proposed by J. Lamarck
81. General prerequisites for the development of medicine in Russia in the 18th century. The role of Emperor Peter the Great
82. Organization of hospitals and medical schools in Russia. The role of N. Bidloo, P. Z. Condoidi, and M. I. Schein.
83. The role of M. V. Lomonosov in the development of medicine and medical science.
84. The role of S. G. Zybeline in the medical science of Russia in the 18th century
85. I. M. Sechenov's contribution to the development of physiology
86. Features of the scientific approach of Claude Bernard
87. Hermann von Helmholtz and his contribution to the physiology of the nervous system
88. R. Virchow's point of view on the causes of pathology development
89. Contribution of P. A. Zagorsky, I. F. Bush and I. V. Buyalsky to the development of Russian anatomy and surgery
90. Contribution of N. I. Pirogov to the development of Russian medical science
91. Contribution of N. I. Pirogov to the development of topographic anatomy and surgery
92. F. I. Inozemtsev and his achievements in the development of Russian surgery
93. Theodor Billroth and its role in the development of new surgical procedures
94. The role of I. P. Semmelweis and J. Lister in understanding the cause and prevention of postoperative complications
95. Scientific and practical achievements of the outstanding surgeon N. V. Sklifosovsky
96. Contribution of M. Y. Mudrov to the development of clinical medicine in Russia
97. Views of I. Y. Dyadkovsky on the role of the nervous system in the functioning of the body
98. I. T. Glebov and the development of medical education in Russia
99. G. I. Sokolsky's view on the diagnosis of internal diseases
100. V. V. Pashutin and the formation of pathological physiology
101. A. Y. Kozhevnikov's view on the development of Russian neuropathology and psychiatry
102. S. S. Korsakov and his view on the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders
103. P. P. Malinovsky's views on the causes of mental illnesses.
104. F. Pinel and its role in changing attitudes towards mental health.
105. S. P. Botkin and his role in the development of theoretical and practical medicine

159. The significance of the views of G. A. Zakharyin for the development of the system of diagnosis and treatment of internal diseases
161. Achievements of N. M. Ambodich Maksimovich in the development of gynecology and pediatrics in Russia
162. Contribution of F. Negelle, A. Pinar and I. Semmelweis to the development of gynecology
163. Development of pediatrics in Europe
164. Contribution of I. I. Betskoy, E. F. Hotovitsky, K. A. Rauchfuss and N. F. Filatov to the development of pediatrics in Russia
166. Contribution of Russian scientists to the development of ophthalmology
168. Contribution of L. Pasteur to the formation and development of microbiology
169. R. Koch and his discovery in microbiology
170. Contribution of G. Minh, O. O. Mochutkovsky and G. N. Gabrichevsky to the development of microbiology
171. The role of I. I. Mechnikov in the formation of the new trends in microbiology
172. The discoveries of Ch. E. Brown-Segard, N. I. Lunin and L. V. Sobolev and their significance for medicine
173. The role of W. C. Roentgen, M. Sklodowska-Curie and P. Curie in the discovery and application of new diagnostic methods in medicine
174. The development of hygiene in Europe. Special role of M. Pettenkofer
175. F. F. Erismann's contribution to the development of hygiene in Russia
176. The role of A. P. Dobroslavin in the theoretical justification of the need for hygiene and the practical application of hygienic values
177. The main diseases characteristic of the population of Russia at the beginning of the 20th century
178. Features of the organization of medical care to the population of Russia at the beginning of the 20th century
179. Features of Zemstvo Medicine
180. The main shortcomings of the organization of medical care in Russia before the October Revolution
181. The main legislative measures taken by the Soviet Government immediately after the Revolution to organize medical care for the population

106. Features of the state of health of the population of Russia after the Revolution and the Civil War
107. Measures taken by the Soviet Government in the early years of Soviet power to improve the health of the population
108. The role of N. A. Semashko in the organization of medical care to the population in the first years of Soviet power
109. Merits of Z. P. Solovyev in the formation of Soviet Health Care
110. The development of Soviet Health care during the reign of I. V. Stalin
111. The main achievements of Soviet Health Care in World War II and after it.
112. The influence of the Soviet health care system on the development of the theory and practice of the World Health Organization (WHO)
113. The state of the Russian healthcare system immediately after the collapse of the USSR
114. Reasons for the introduction of compulsory health insurance in Russia
115. Features of Russian compulsory health insurance
116. Development of health care systems in countries based on the experience of Soviet medicine
117. Features of financing of medicine in Russia
118. WHO's role in global health development
119. Factors that promote and hinder the development of health care.
120. The importance of taking into account the impact of the environment on human health for the development of medical care for the population
121. Characteristics of Pathology Types (Profiles) by the end of 20th century
122. Factors affecting fertility and life expectancy
123. The main causes of mortality in developed countries in the XX century and their impact on the development of health care
124. The most significant medical technologies of the 20th century
125. The significance of the research of S. S. Bryukhonenko and V. P. Demikhov in the development of cardiovascular surgery
126. The role of B. V. Petrovsky in the development of Soviet medicine
127. H. Cushing, W. Penfield, R. Leriche and their role in the development of neurosurgery
128. N. N. Burdenko's main achievements in the field of healthcare organization and neurosurgery

129. Achievements of S. S. Yudin, V. A. Opel and S. I. Spasokukotsky in the field of surgery
130. The role of A. N. Bakulev and V. S. Savelyev in the development of the Soviet School of Surgeons
131. The role of M. De Bakey in the development of cardiovascular surgery and transplantation
132. Successes of A. Herren, N. N. Petrov and N. Blokhin in the development of the Soviet School of Oncology
133. The development of resuscitation and the special role of V. A. Negovsky in its formation
134. Successes of V. P. Obratsov, M. P. Konchalovsky in the theory and practice of therapy
135. Achievements of D. D. Pletnev, N. D. Strazhesko, G. F. Lang and A. L. Measnikov in the treatment of patients with a therapeutic profile
136. V. M. Bekhterev's merits in the development of Russian and Soviet neurology and psychiatry
137. I. P. Pavlov's main achievements and their significance for modern medicine
138. H. Selye and his ideas about stress and adaptation syndrome
139. S. Freud and the main provisions of his theory
140. A. Adler and achievements of his school of individual psychology
141. Psychosomatic medicine and the role of F. Alexander and F. Dunbar in its development
142. The significance of W. Cannon's concept of homeostasis for the development of modern medicine
143. Basic concepts of medicine of the 20th century
144. The main causes of the development of diseases according to the theory of risk factors
145. The structure of the lifestyle according to Yu. P. Lisitsyn. The concept of a healthy lifestyle