

INTERNAL MEDICINE – ORAL EXAM QUESTION POOL (2025/2026)

Endocrinology

1. Hyponatraemia and its endocrine causes
 2. Acromegaly and its complications
 3. Hyperprolactinaemia – symptoms, causes, treatment
 4. Cushing's syndrome – why is it so difficult to diagnose?
 5. Primary hyperparathyroidism – symptoms, diagnosis and treatment
 6. Adrenal crisis – a life-threatening emergency: symptoms and management
 7. Hyperthyroidism and thyroid storm
 8. Hypothyroidism – symptoms and treatment
 9. Type 1 diabetes mellitus and its treatment
 10. Type 2 diabetes mellitus as a lifestyle-related (non-communicable) disease
 11. SIADH – when to suspect it and how to treat it?
 12. Autoimmune polyglandular syndromes (APS)
 13. Neuroendocrine tumours
 14. Hypertension in endocrine disorders
 15. Incidentally discovered adrenal mass (adrenal incidentaloma)
 16. Nodular goitre – diagnosis and treatment
 17. Hyperglycaemia as a manifestation of endocrinopathy
 18. Acute complications of diabetes mellitus
 19. Chronic complications of diabetes mellitus
 20. Multiple endocrine neoplasia syndromes (MEN)
 21. Hypercalcaemia – causes and treatment
 22. Hyperkalaemia – causes and treatment
 23. Diabetes insipidus – principles of diagnosis and management
 24. Hypercalcaemic crisis and principles of management
 25. Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) and its metabolic complications
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Gastroenterology

1. Dysphagia
2. Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)
3. Upper gastrointestinal bleeding
4. Lower gastrointestinal bleeding
5. Peptic ulcer disease (gastric and duodenal)
6. Helicobacter pylori infection
7. Complications of peptic ulcer disease
8. Gastric cancers
9. Malabsorption syndrome
10. Irritable bowel syndrome (IBS)
11. Constipation – causes and treatment
12. Diarrhoea – causes and treatment
13. Ulcerative colitis

14. Crohn's disease
 15. Pseudomembranous colitis
 16. Diverticular disease of the colon
 17. Colorectal cancer
 18. Diagnosis of viral hepatitis
 19. Hepatitis B
 20. Differential diagnosis of abdominal pain
 21. Drug-induced liver injury (DILI)
 22. Causes of hepatomegaly
 23. Biliary cirrhosis
 24. Differential diagnosis of jaundice
 25. Ascites
 26. Portal hypertension
 27. Liver tumours
 28. Haemochromatosis
 29. Gallstone disease (cholelithiasis)
 30. Cholangitis
 31. Acute pancreatitis
 32. Chronic pancreatitis
 33. Pancreatic cancer
 34. Endoscopic investigations in the diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal diseases
 35. Atherosclerosis and other vascular diseases as causes of gastrointestinal symptoms
 36. Differential diagnosis of abdominal pain
 37. Diagnostic criteria and differential diagnosis of hepatorenal syndrome
 38. Long-term corticosteroid therapy – principles and complications
 39. Hyperlipidaemias – classification and treatment
 40. Ethanol intoxication and alcohol withdrawal syndrome
 41. Ethylene glycol poisoning
 42. Organophosphate poisoning
 43. Obesity – causes and treatment
 44. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
 45. Dyspepsia – diagnostic strategy and treatment
 46. Indications for proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) and adverse effects
 47. Clinical phenotypes of Wilson's disease
 48. Oesophageal cancer – types, risk factors and principles of treatment
 49. Diagnostic approach to coeliac disease
 50. Extra-intestinal manifestations of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD)
 51. Principles of treatment of *Clostridioides difficile* infection
 52. Assessing severity and prognosis in acute pancreatitis
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Haematology

1. Iron deficiency anaemia – symptoms, diagnosis and treatment
2. Vitamin B12 deficiency anaemia – symptoms, diagnosis and treatment
3. Aplastic anaemia – diagnosis and treatment
4. Haemolytic anaemias – classification; diagnosis and treatment of AIHA (autoimmune haemolytic anaemia)
5. Immune thrombocytopenia (ITP) – diagnosis and treatment

6. Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP) – symptoms, diagnosis and treatment
 7. Multiple myeloma – symptoms, diagnosis and treatment
 8. Acute myeloid leukaemia (AML) – diagnosis, prognostic factors and treatment
 9. Acute lymphoblastic leukaemia (ALL) – diagnosis, prognostic factors and treatment
 10. Acquired haemophilia A – symptoms, diagnosis, treatment
 11. Chronic myeloid leukaemia (CML) – diagnosis and treatment
 12. Chronic lymphocytic leukaemia (CLL) – diagnosis, clinical staging and treatment
 13. Polycythaemia vera – symptoms, diagnosis and treatment
 14. Essential thrombocythaemia – symptoms, diagnosis and treatment
 15. Myelofibrosis – symptoms, diagnosis, prognostic factors and treatment
 16. Myelodysplastic syndromes (MDS) – diagnosis, classification, prognostic factors, treatment
 17. Non-Hodgkin lymphoma – diagnosis, clinical classification, staging, prognostic factors, treatment
 18. Hodgkin lymphoma – diagnosis, histopathological classification, staging, treatment
 19. Indications for allogeneic haematopoietic stem cell transplantation (types and donor selection principles)
 20. von Willebrand disease – symptoms, diagnosis, classification, treatment
 21. Indications for autologous haematopoietic stem cell transplantation and management pathway
 22. Congenital haemophilia A – symptoms, diagnosis, severity grading, prophylaxis and treatment
 23. Haematopoiesis – overview of cell lineages and modern laboratory methods for blood and bone marrow assessment
 24. Principles of haemato-oncology treatment: mechanisms and examples of modern therapies (inhibitors, monoclonal antibodies, epigenetic therapy, CAR-T)
 25. Complications after haematopoietic stem cell transplantation and their management
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Cardiology

1. Mechanical complications of acute myocardial infarction
2. Mitral regurgitation – causes, symptoms, treatment
3. Infective endocarditis – diagnostic criteria
4. Infective endocarditis – treatment and indications for cardiac surgery
5. Aortic stenosis – symptoms
6. Aortic stenosis – treatment
7. Device therapy in heart failure (cardiac implantable electronic devices)
8. Symptoms of heart failure and clinical classification
9. Treatment of chronic heart failure
10. Causes of heart failure decompensation
11. Atrial fibrillation – cause or consequence of heart failure?
12. Epidemiology of heart failure
13. Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy – symptoms, diagnosis, treatment
14. Arrhythmias in patients without structural heart disease
15. Ventricular tachycardia – symptoms, causes, treatment
16. Role of catheter ablation in ventricular arrhythmias
17. Antithrombotic therapy after implantation of mechanical and bioprosthetic heart valves

18. Infective endocarditis prophylaxis
19. Principles of hyperlipidaemia management
20. Indications for implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) implantation
21. Complications of pacemaker or ICD implantation
22. Management of STEMI
23. Symptoms of acute coronary syndrome (ACS)
24. Differential diagnosis of ACS
25. Arrhythmias in ACS
26. Pulmonary oedema – diagnosis, symptoms, causes, management
27. Causes of sudden cardiac death
28. Antiplatelet and anticoagulant therapy in ACS
29. Anticoagulation in persistent atrial fibrillation
30. Contraindications to anticoagulation in atrial fibrillation
31. Pharmacological treatment of ventricular arrhythmias
32. Complications of long-term amiodarone therapy
33. Atrioventricular and intraventricular conduction disturbances – symptoms, treatment
34. Dilated cardiomyopathy – causes, symptoms, treatment
35. Hypertension – classification and principles of treatment
36. Cardiogenic shock in ACS – causes, symptoms, treatment, prognosis
37. Cardiogenic shock – causes, differential diagnosis, treatment
38. Pulmonary embolism – symptoms, causes
39. Pulmonary embolism – treatment
40. Pericardial effusion – symptoms, diagnosis, causes, treatment
41. Cardiac tamponade – symptoms, diagnosis, causes, treatment
42. Catheter ablation for supraventricular arrhythmias
43. Pre-excitation syndrome (e.g., WPW) – symptoms, treatment
44. Pericarditis – symptoms, causes, treatment
45. Myocarditis – symptoms, causes, treatment
46. Chronic coronary syndrome – definition, symptoms, management
47. Acute coronary syndromes – definition, diagnosis, management
48. Non-ST elevation acute coronary syndromes (NSTEMI-ACS)
49. ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) – pre-hospital and Emergency Department management
50. Complications of myocardial infarction
51. Acute dyspnoea – causes, diagnosis, management
52. Adult congenital heart disease
53. Aortic regurgitation – causes, symptoms, treatment
54. Mitral stenosis – causes, symptoms, treatment
55. Broad-complex tachycardia – causes, management
56. Narrow-complex tachycardia – causes, management
57. Electrical cardioversion, defibrillation and ablation – definitions, indications, preparation
58. Cardiac pacing – types and indications
59. Indications for ICD implantation – primary and secondary prevention of sudden cardiac death
60. Atrial fibrillation – diagnosis, types, causes, symptoms, management
61. Paroxysmal atrial fibrillation – definition, causes, management
62. Oral anticoagulants in atrial fibrillation
63. Cardiomyopathies – definitions, classification, diagnosis, symptoms

64. ST-elevation myocardial infarction (STEMI) – pre-hospital and Emergency Department management
 65. Complications of myocardial infarction
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Nephrology

1. Acute kidney injury (AKI)
2. Chronic kidney disease (CKD)
3. Nephrotic syndrome
4. Nephritic syndrome
5. Obstructive nephropathy
6. Primary glomerulonephritis
7. Secondary glomerulonephritides
8. Tubulopathies
9. Urolithiasis
10. Urinary tract infection in men
11. Urinary tract infection in women
12. Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis
13. Renal cysts
14. Malignant neoplasms of the urinary tract
15. Indications for urgent haemodialysis
16. Metabolic acidosis: definition, aetiology, epidemiology, differential diagnosis, treatment
17. Respiratory alkalosis: definition, aetiology, epidemiology, differential diagnosis, treatment
18. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus: definition, aetiology, epidemiology, differential diagnosis, treatment
19. Hyperkalaemia: definition, causes, symptoms, treatment
20. Hyponatraemia: definition, causes, symptoms, treatment
21. Hypercalcaemia: definition, causes, symptoms, treatment
22. Positive Goldflam's sign: aetiology, differential diagnosis, treatment
23. Renal tubular acidosis (RTA): definition, symptoms, treatment
24. Glomerulopathies: definition, pathophysiology, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment
25. Albuminuria: definition, epidemiology, diagnosis, aetiology
26. Drug-induced kidney injury: definition, pathomechanisms, differential diagnosis, treatment
27. Hyperrenaemic hyperaldosteronism: definition, pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment
28. Proteinuria: definition, pathophysiology, treatment
29. Renal replacement therapy (RRT): definition, indications
30. Oedema: pathophysiology, treatment
31. Uraemia: definition, symptoms, treatment
32. Cardiorenal syndromes: definition, pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment
33. Pulmonary–renal syndromes: definition, pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment
34. Hepatorenal syndrome: definition, pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment
35. Chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis: definition, epidemiology, aetiology, differential diagnosis, treatment

36. Tertiary hyperparathyroidism: definition, epidemiology, pathophysiology, differential diagnosis, treatment
 37. Erythrocyturia: definition, pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment
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Pulmonology

1. Pulmonary function tests in interstitial lung disease (ILD)
2. Role of imaging in ILD
3. Role of microscopy in ILD
4. Role of clinical history-taking in ILD
5. Environmental factors (smoking/substance use, occupational exposure, air pollution) and ILD risk
6. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) – diagnosis and treatment
7. Radiological features of IPF
8. Management of IPF
9. Hypersensitivity pneumonitis – causes, diagnosis, classification and treatment
10. Acute and chronic (non-fibrotic and fibrotic) hypersensitivity pneumonitis
11. Sarcoidosis – causes, diagnosis and treatment
12. Pulmonary sarcoidosis – radiological and histological findings; differential diagnosis
13. High-risk organ involvement in sarcoidosis
14. Acute pulmonary sarcoidosis
15. Treatment of sarcoidosis
16. Pneumoconioses – management
17. Community-acquired pneumonia – causes, diagnosis and treatment
18. Hospital-acquired pneumonia – causes, diagnosis and general principles of treatment
19. Tuberculosis – diagnostic pathway
20. Tuberculosis – principles of treatment
21. Tuberculosis – who is most at risk and why?
22. Pulmonary non-tuberculous mycobacterial disease – classification, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment
23. Lung cancer – types and characteristics: is it one disease?
24. Lung cancer – diagnosis and general principles of treatment
25. Regional and distant metastases in lung cancer; pulmonary metastases
26. Diagnosis of a solitary peripheral pulmonary nodule
27. Pleural effusion – causes, diagnosis and treatment
28. Respiratory failure – types, causes and management
29. Acute respiratory failure – causes and management
30. Chronic respiratory failure – causes and management
31. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) – appropriate approach from history to diagnosis
32. COPD – principles of treatment and monitoring, and prognosis
33. Asthma – appropriate approach from history to diagnosis
34. Asthma – principles of treatment
35. Management of acute exacerbation of COPD
36. Asthma exacerbation – management
37. Pulmonary embolism – when to suspect it, how to diagnose it and how to treat it
38. Haemoptysis – causes, diagnosis and treatment
39. Dyspnoea – causes, diagnosis and treatment

40. Does smoking really cause harm?
 41. Chronic respiratory failure – causes and management
 42. ARDS – definition, pathophysiology and causes
 43. Bronchiectasis – causes, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment
 44. CRB-65 and CURB-65 scores in community-acquired pneumonia – characteristics and clinical use
 45. Complications of pneumonia
 46. Tuberculosis – classification, symptoms and detection
 47. Malignant pleural tumour – symptoms, diagnosis, treatment
 48. Differentiating transudate vs exudate pleural effusions; causes of each
 49. Non-invasive ventilation and high-flow nasal oxygen therapy
 50. Differentiating asthma from COPD
 51. Venous thromboembolism (VTE) – causes, symptoms
 52. Pulmonary function tests in respiratory disease
 53. Pneumothorax – causes, classification, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment
 54. Chest X-ray staging in pulmonary sarcoidosis; Löfgren's syndrome
 55. Complications of invasive diagnostic procedures (bronchoscopy, thoracentesis, US/CT-guided biopsy)
 56. Pertussis – cause, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, prevention
 57. COVID-19 pneumonia – CXR/CT features, treatment, prevention
 58. Asthma medications by step of treatment
 59. COPD – characteristics of current GOLD guidelines groups A, B and E (with exacerbations and symptom burden)
 60. COPD – medications according current GOLD guidelines groups A, B and E.
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Rheumatology

1. Symptoms and diagnosis of rheumatoid arthritis (RA)
2. Principles of RA management
3. Drug classes used in RA
4. Clinical features of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)
5. Abnormalities in investigations in SLE
6. Medications used in SLE
7. Symptoms and diagnosis of polymyositis and dermatomyositis
8. Clinical features and diagnosis of Sjögren's syndrome
9. Clinical presentation and diagnosis of mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD)
10. Characteristics and differences between limited and diffuse cutaneous systemic sclerosis
11. Diagnosis and treatment of systemic sclerosis
12. Utility of antinuclear antibody (ANA) testing in internal medicine
13. Drug-induced lupus
14. Symptoms and diagnosis of gout
15. Management of gout
16. Diagnosis of early axial spondyloarthritis
17. Diagnosis of ankylosing spondylitis
18. Classification and diagnosis of psoriatic arthritis
19. Treatment of spondyloarthritis
20. Treatment of psoriatic arthritis

21. Biological medicines: originators and biosimilars in rheumatology
22. Antiphospholipid syndrome – diagnosis, symptoms, clinical subtypes
23. Reactive arthritis – symptoms, diagnosis, treatment
24. Differences in joint involvement patterns between RA, osteoarthritis, ankylosing spondylitis and forms of psoriatic arthritis
25. Osteoarthritis – symptoms, treatment
26. Causes and diagnosis of osteoporosis
27. Diagnosis and treatment of osteoporosis
28. Giant cell arteritis – clinical features and treatment
29. ANCA-associated vasculitides
30. Diagnosis and treatment of polymyalgia rheumatica
31. Fibromyalgia – diagnosis and treatment
32. Lyme disease – symptoms, diagnosis and treatment
33. Serological markers in rheumatic diseases
34. Adult-onset Still's disease – clinical features and diagnosis
35. Life-threatening conditions in rheumatology