

# PATHOLOGICAL BASIS OF THE DISEA

## THIRD YEAR OF STUDIES

2023/2024.year

Course unit:

## PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

The subject is evaluated with 16 ECTS. There are 7 hours of active classes per week (3 hours of lectures and 4 hours of work in a small group).

### **TEACHERS:**

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### **COURSE STRUCTURE:**

Module	Name of the module	week	Lectures weekly	Work in a small group per week	Head of the module
1	General pathophysiology	14	3	4	prof. dr Olgica Mihaljevic
2	Special pathophysiology	16	3	4	Prof.dr Nemanja Zdravkovic
Σ 90+120=210					

## **EVALUATION:**

The student masters the subject in modules. The grade is equivalent to the number of points earned (see tables). Points are earned in two ways:

ACTIVITY DURING THE LESSON: In this way, the student can earn up to 50 points:

A. Oral examination: in a special part of the exercise, he answers one questions from that week of classes and, in accordance with the demonstrated knowledge, earns 0-0.5 points (up to 15 points in total)

B. Tests by modules: in this way, a student can gain up to 35 points (70 questions, each question on the test is valued at 0.5 points)

**FINAL WRITTEN EXAM:** In this way, the student can gain up to 50 points (50 questions, each worth 1 point). A student has the right to take the final written exam if he has achieved more than 50% of the points provided for the activity and test in the modules. Postponed passing of the final written exam (in the following exam periods) does not reduce the number of points used to define the final grade.

#### The final grade is formed as follows:

In order to pass the course, the student must pass the modules and the final written exam.

To pass the module the student must:

1. obtains more than 50% points in that module

2. acquires more than 50% of the points provided for the activity in teaching in each module

3. pass the module test, i.e. have more than 50% correct answers.

The number of points earned	Grade
0 - 50	5
51 - 60	6
61 - 70	7
71 - 80	8
81 - 90	9
91 - 100	10

**TESTS BY MODULES** 

## MODULE 1

FINAL TEST

0-16 POINTS

**EVALUATION OF THE FINAL TEST** 

The test has 32 questions Each question is worth 0.5 points

MODULE 2

FINAL TEST

**0-19 POINTS** 

**EVALUATION OF THE FINAL TEST** The test has 38 questions Each question is worth 0.5 points

### Literature

- 1. PATHOPHYSIOLOGY: THE BIOLOGIC BASIS FOR DISEASE IN ADULTS AND CHILDREN, EIGHTH EDITION by Kathryn L. McCance and Sue E. Huether, 2019.
- 2. ROBBINS & COTRAN PATHOLOGIC BASIS OF DISEASE, TENTH EDITION INTERNATIONAL EDITION, 2021.

available from: https://worldofmedicalsaviours.com/mbbs-pdf-books/

All lectures are available on the website of the Faculty of Medicine: www.medf.kg.ac.rs

#### **THE PROGRAM**

#### FIRST MODULE: GENERAL PATHOPHYSIOLOGY

#### **TEACHING UNIT 1:**

INTRODUCTION TO PATHOPHYSIOLOGY		
3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours	
<ul> <li>Introduction to pathophysiology. Subject of pathophysiology. Etiology and pathogenesis of the disease. Pathophysiological mechanisms of adaptive cell changes and cell injury mechanisms (free radicals and hypoxia)</li> <li>The student should know: What Pathophysiology studies</li> <li>Definitions of health and disease</li> <li>What is the etiology and pathogenesis of the disease (with examples);</li> <li>What are the symptoms and what are the signs of the disease</li> <li>Mechanisms of adaptive cell changes (atrophy, hypertrophy, hyperplasia and dysplasia)</li> <li>Mechanisms of reversible and irreversible cell damage</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Introduction to pathophysiology. Etiology and pathogenesis of diseases - examples. Mechanisms of cell adaptation and cell response to injury. Cell death.</li> <li>The student should know: <ul> <li>Meaning of etiology and pathogenesis</li> <li>Definition of the disease and its stages</li> <li>Adaptive cell changes (atrophy, hypertrophy, hyperplasia and dysplasia)</li> <li>The difference between apoptosis and necrosis</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

#### **TEACHING UNIT 2:**

#### **BIOLOGICAL ETIOLOGY FACTORS. INFLAMMATION AND INFECTION.**

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
Biological etiological factors. Inflammation. Acute	Inflammation. Acute and chronic inflammation.
and chronic inflammation. Systemic changes in	Vascular, cellular and metabolic changes in
inflammation. Infection.	inflammation. Mediators of the inflammatory reaction.
	Fever.
The student should know:	
<ul> <li>Definition of inflammation, etiology and</li> </ul>	The student should know:
pathogenesis of acute inflammatory reaction	• The difference between inflammation and infection
<ul> <li>Definition and etiopathogenesis of infection</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The difference between acute and chronic</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Course and outcome of infection</li> </ul>	inflammation
• Systemic host response to infection (fever, changes	<ul> <li>Stages of the inflammatory reaction</li> </ul>
in plasma proteins, blood elements, erythrocyte	<ul> <li>Local and systemic changes in inflammation</li> </ul>
sedimentation rate)	<ul> <li>Pathophysiological basis and mechanism of origin</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Definition, etiology and pathogenesis of the</li> </ul>	fever
syndrome	
systemic inflammatory response	
<ul> <li>Definition, etiology and pathogenesis of sepsis</li> </ul>	

#### DISORDERS OF NON-SPECIFIC AND SPECIFIC PROTECTION OF THE ORGANISM.

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
<ul> <li>Etiopathogenesis of disorders of non-specific i specific protection of the organism. Disorders non-specific immunity: phagocyte function disorders and complement system disorders. Disorders of specific immunity: immunodeficiencies (primary and secondary)</li> <li>The student should know: <ul> <li>The most important disorders of non-specific immunity</li> <li>(phagocyte and complement system functions)</li> <li>The most important disorders of specific immunity</li> <li>(B and T lymphocytes)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Disorders of non-specific i specific protection of the organism. Interpretation of laboratory findings in disorders of non-specific and specific protection of the organism. The most common congenital and acquired immunodeficiencies.</li> <li>The student should know: <ul> <li>Pathogenesis of non-specific body protection disorders</li> <li>Pathogenesis of inborn immunodeficiency</li> <li>Most commonly acquired immunodeficiency</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<ul> <li>non-specific immunity: phagocyte function disorders and complement system disorders. Disorders of specific immunity: immunodeficiencies (primary and secondary)</li> <li>The student should know: <ul> <li>The most important disorders of non-specific immunity</li> <li>(phagocyte and complement system functions)</li> <li>The most important disorders of specific immunity</li> <li>(B and T lymphocytes)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>aboratory findings in disorders of non-specific and specific protection of the organism. The most common congenital and acquired immunodeficiencies.</li> <li>The student should know: <ul> <li>Pathogenesis of non-specific body protection disorders</li> <li>Pathogenesis of inborn immunodeficiency</li> <li>Most commonly acquired immunodeficiency</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### **TEACHING UNIT 4:**

HYPERSENSITIVITY REACTIONS AND AUTOIMMUNE REACTIONS		
3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours	
Ethiopathogenesis of hypersensitivity reactions and autoimmune reactions.	<b>Hypersensitivity reactions:</b> Anaphylactic, cytotoxic, immunocomplex and late type	
<ul><li>The student should know:</li><li>Differences between terms: allergy, atopy,</li></ul>	examples of autoimmune diseases.	
anaphylaxis, hypersensitivity reactions	The student should know:	
• Pathogenesis of four types of hypersensitivity reactions	• Definition and classification of hypersensitivity reactions	
• Mechanisms of establishment of autotolerance and emergence of autoimmunity	• Pathogenesis of certain types of reactions hypersensitivity	
• Etiopathogenesis of organ-specific and organ-	• To distinguish anaphylactic from anaphylactoid	
non-specific autoimmune diseases	<ul><li>reactions</li><li>To distinguish certain types of reactions hypersensitivity, citing clinical examples</li></ul>	

#### **TEACHING UNIT 5**:

LOCAL AND SISTEMIC CIRCULATION FONCTION DISORDERS.	LOCAL AN	ND SYSTEMIC	CIRCULATION	FUNCTION DISC	<b>)RDERS.</b>
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3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
<b>Local and systemic functional disorders</b> <b>circulation.</b> Pathophysiological mechanisms of shock, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome and multiple organ insufficiency syndrome.	<b>Disturbances of local circulation function.</b> Arterial and venous hyperemia; ischemia syndrome; thrombosis and embolism; lymphatic circulation disorders.
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Disturbance of local and systemic circulation functions</li> <li>Definition, types and mechanism of shock, multiple organ dysfunction syndrome and multiple organ insufficiency syndrome</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Pathophysiological mechanisms of local circulation disorders</li> <li>The difference between arterial and venous hyperemia</li> <li>The difference between thrombosis and embolism</li> </ul>

#### MECHANICAL AND PHYSICAL ETIOLOGY FACTORS.

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3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
<b>Mechanical and physical etiological factors.</b> Local and general mechanical injuries. Hyper- and hypothermia. Etiopathogenesis of burns and frostbite. The effect of electric current on the organism.	<b>Mechanical and physical etiological factors.</b> The concept of wounds - mechanisms of formation and types of wounds. General mechanical injuries - blast and crash syndrome. Etiopatogenesis of burns and frostbite.
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Types and mechanisms of occurrence of local and general mechanical injuries</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of blast and crash syndrome</li> <li>Mechanisms of injuries caused by physical etiological factors (electric current, atmospheric pressure, gravity and acceleration, motion sickness).</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Definition and types of wounds</li> <li>The difference between concussion and contusion</li> <li>Etiopathogenesis of blast and crash syndrome</li> <li>Definition and stages of burns and frostbite</li> <li>Pathogenesis of burn disease</li> </ul>

#### **TEACHING UNIT 7:**

#### DISORDERS OF HOMEOSTASIS. GENERAL ADAPTATION SYNDROME

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
Homeostasis disorders. General adaptation syndrome.	General adaptation syndrome- The body's response to the effects of stressors
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>The theory of general adaptation syndrome (OAS)</li> <li>What are stressors: external and internal</li> <li>The body's response to the effects of stressors, as well as changes in the body in acute stress</li> <li>Phases of acute stress</li> <li>The role of stress in disease pathogenesis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Definition of general adaptation syndrome</li> <li>Phases of the general adaptation syndrome</li> <li>The role of stress in the development of diseases with examples</li> </ul>

#### **TEACHING UNIT 8:**

CHEMICAL ETIOLOGY FACTORS.		
3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours	
<b>Disorders caused by the action of chemical</b> <b>etiological factors (endotoxins and exotoxins).</b> Endogenous and exogenous intoxication.	<b>Endogenous and exogenous intoxications.</b> Ways of entry of exotoxins into the body; mechanism of action of toxins. Stages of biotransformation of xenobiotics. Acute and chronic poisoning.	
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>How does intoxication occur (endogenous and exogenous)</li> <li>Basic principles of the detoxification process</li> <li>Examples of intoxications (exogenous and endogenous)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>How intoxications occur</li> <li>The difference between endogenous and exogenous intoxication</li> <li>Mechanisms of biotransformation of toxins in the liver (detoxification and bioactivation)</li> <li>Pathophysiological mechanisms of origin</li> </ul>	

the most important endogenous and exogenous intoxications

• The difference between acute and chronic poisoning

#### **TEACHING UNIT 9:**

#### DISORDERS OF WATER AND ELECTROLYTE METABOLISM PART I

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
Disorders of water and electrolyte metabolism I.	Disorders of water and electrolyte metabolism I.
Etiopathogenesis of edema. Disorders of water,	Water and electrolyte balance in the body.
sodium and chloride metabolism. Disorders of	Etiopathogenesis of hyper- and hyponatremia.
potassium metabolism.	Etiopathogenesis of edema. Hemodynamically,
	oncodynamic, angiomural and lymphodynamic type of
The student should know:	edema. Transudate and exudate.
• Disorders of fluid distribution in the body and its	
distribution by compartment	The student should know:
• Etiopathogenesis of sodium and chlorine balance	<ul> <li>Mechanisms of metabolic disorders of</li> </ul>
disorders (isotonic, hypertonic and hypotonic	water, sodium and chlorine.
disorders)	<ul> <li>Definition and division of edema</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Etiopathogenesis and clinical consequences</li> </ul>	• The difference between transudate and exudate.
hyperkalemia and hypokalemia	

#### **TEACHING UNIT 10:**

#### DISORDERS OF WATER AND ELECTROLYTE METABOLISM PART I

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
<b>Disorders of water and electrolyte metabolism II.</b> Disorders of calcium, phosphate and metabolism of magnesium. Functional disorders parathyroid glands.	<b>Disorders of water and electrolyte metabolism II.</b> Etiopathogenesis of hyper- and hypocalcemia. Etiopathogenesis of hyper and hypophosphatemia. Metabolic disorders of magnesium.
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of functional disorders parathyroid glands</li> <li>Causes and mechanism of the most important disorders of calcium, phosphate and magnesium metabolism</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Mechanisms of metabolic disorders of calcium, phosphate and metabolism of magnesium</li> <li>Clinical consequences of electrolyte metabolism disorders</li> </ul>

#### **TEACHING UNIT 11:**

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
Acid-base balance disorders.	Disorders of acid-base balance.
	Maintaining pH constancy in the body
The student should know:	isohydria. Balance disorders: metabolic and
• Basic mechanisms of acid-base balance maintenance	respiratory acidosis; metabolic and respiratory
(buffer systems, respiratory system, kidneys, bones)	alkalosis. Clinical consequences of pH balance
and acid-base balance disorders	disorders.
• To differentiate terms: acidosis, acidemia, alkalosis,	The student should know:
alkalemia	• The difference between metabolic and respiratory
• Etiology and pathogenesis of metabolic disorders of	acidosis
acid-base balance	• The difference between metabolic and respiratory
• Etiology and pathogenesis of respiratory disorders of	alkalosis
acid-base balance	• To recognize certain acid-base disorders

#### ACID-BASE BALANCE

#### **TEACHING UNIT 12:**

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
Disorders of vitamin metabolism (hypovitaminosis and hypervitaminosis). Disorders of the metabolism of oligoelements.	Disorders of vitamin metabolism (hypovitaminosis and hypervitaminosis). Disorders of the metabolism of oligoelements.
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Etiopathogenesis and consequences of hypervitaminosis and hypovitaminosis</li> <li>Etiopathogenesis of metabolic disorders oligoelements</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Pathophysiological consequences of the lack of water soluble and liposoluble vitamins</li> <li>Disorders of iron metabolism</li> </ul>

#### VITAMINS AND OLIGOELEMENTS

#### **TEACHING UNIT 13:**

DISORDERS OF THE METABOLISM OF ORGANIC MATTER: CARBOHYDRATES AND FATS

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism.	Disorders of the metabolism of organic substances.
Etiopathogenesis of hyperglycemia and	Laboratory diagnosis of disorders
hypoglycemia. Fat metabolism disorders.	carbohydrate and fat metabolism.
Atherosclerosis.	Clinical consequences of metabolic disorders
	of organic matter.
The student should know:	
• Definition, division and etiopathogenesis of diabetes	The student should know:
• Definition, division and etiopathogenesis of the	<ul> <li>Can interpret OGTT results and differentiate</li> </ul>
hypoglycemic state	prediabetes state from diabetes mellitus.
• Types of fat metabolism disorders (digestion and	<ul> <li>Master the lipidogram analysis in diagnostics</li> </ul>
absorption disorders, blood fat concentration	disorders of fat metabolism.
disorders, lipidosis)	

#### **TEACHING UNIT 14:**

#### DISORDERS OF THE METABOLISM OF ORGANIC MATTER: PROTEIN. DISORDERS OF ENERGY METABOLISM

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
<b>Disorders of protein metabolism.</b> Quantitative and qualitative disorders of protein metabolism. Selective disorders of plasma proteins. <b>Energy balance disorders.</b> Starvation. Obesity.	<b>Disorders of the metabolism of organic substances.</b> Laboratory diagnosis of disorders protein metabolism. Clinical consequences of disorders of protein metabolism of organic substances.
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Basic disorders of protein metabolism</li> <li>Definition and classification of enzymopathies</li> <li>The importance of determining the concentration of enzymes in the blood in laboratory diagnostics</li> <li>Definition and etiopathogenesis of starvation/obesity</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Knows the laboratory analyzes used in diagnosis of phenylketonuria and homocystinuria.</li> <li>Etiopathogenesis and the consequences of starvation/obesity</li> </ul>

#### TEACHING UNIT 15:

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
<b>Pathophysiology of the respiratory system</b> . Lung ventilation disorders (obstructive and restrictive). Gas diffusion disorders through the alveolo-capillary membrane. Pulmonary perfusion disorders. Pulmonary edema. Respiratory insufficiency.	Pathophysiology of the respiratory system. Obstructive and restrictive lung ventilation disorders. The methods of functional examination of lung disorders- spirometry. Gas analysis.
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of lung ventilation disorders (obstructive and restrictive)</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of gas diffusion disorders through the alveolo-capillary membrane</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of pulmonary disorders circulation</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of respiratory insufficiency</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of lung ventilation disorders (obstructive and restrictive)</li> <li>Spirometry characteristics in different lung ventilation disorders</li> <li>Correct blood sampling for gas analysis and interpretation of the obtained results</li> </ul>

#### PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

#### TEACHING UNIT 16:

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
<ul> <li>Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system part</li> <li>I: Ischemic heart disease. Disorders of the function of the pericardium, myocardium and endocardium. Clinical consequences of certain disorders of the cardiovascular system function.</li> <li>The student should know: <ul> <li>Mechanisms of occurrence and clinical consequences of heart defects</li> <li>Definition and etiopathogenesis of rheumatic fever</li> <li>Etiopathogenesis of ischemic heart disease</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system.</li> <li>Pathological ECG.</li> <li>The student should know: <ul> <li>Basic elements of ECG recording - determination rhythm, frequency, heart axis, presence hypertrophy and signs of ischemia</li> <li>Features of ischemic heart disease on ECG record</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

#### CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM PART I

#### TEACHING UNIT 17:

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system, part	Pathological ECG part two. Heart rhythm disorders -
II: disorders of the function of arteries, veins and	impulse generation disorders (nomotopic and
lymphatic vessels. Arterial hypertension and	heterotopic disorders) and impulse conduction
hypotension.	disorders (bradyarrhythmias and tachyarrhythmias).
	Blood pressure measurement.
The student should know:	
• Pathophysiological basis of diseases of the aorta	The student should know:
(aneurysm) and peripheral arteries (occlusive and	• To recognize the type of arrhythmia by analyzing the
functional disorders)	ECG records
<ul> <li>Pathophysiological basis of venous diseases</li> </ul>	• Correctly measure and interpret arterial blood
(varicose veins, thrombophlebitis, and chronic venous	pressure values

#### CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM PART II

insufficiency) and lymphatic vessels (lymphangitis, lymphadenitis, and lymphedema)

• Etiopathogenesis of arterial hypertension

• Etiopathogenesis of arterial hypotension

#### **TEACHING UNIT 18:**

#### PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE HEMATOPOEIOUS SYSTEM I

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
Pathophysiology of the hematopoietic system, part	Pathophysiology of the hematopoietic system.
I. Disorders of hematopoiesis. Anemias: definition	The process of making cells from a stem cell.
and classification. Aplastic anemia. Sideropenic	Mechanisms of cell differentiation regulation.
anemia. Megaloblastic anemia. Hemolytic anemia.	Anemia definition and division. Clinical
	manifestations of anemia. Laboratory diagnosis and
The student should know:	differentiation of anemia.
<ul> <li>Definition and division of anemia</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of aplastic anemia</li> </ul>	The student should know:
Consequences of vitamin V12 and folic acid	Clinical consequences of anemia
deficiency (especially: megaloblastic anemia)	• Compensatory mechanisms in the occurrence of
• Etiology and pathogenesis of sideropenic anemias	anemia
• Etiology and pathogenesis of hemolytic anemias	• To distinguish anemia based on laboratory tests
	findings (cell counts, hemoglobin values, etc.)
	hematocrit, feremia, and erythrocyte indices)

#### **TEACHING UNIT 19:**

#### PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE HEMATOPOEIOUS SYSTEM II

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
<b>Pathophysiology of the hematopoietic system II.</b> Leukemias - acute and chronic. Disorders of hemostasis - hemorrhagic syndrome; thrombosis.	<b>Pathophysiology of the hematopoietic system II.</b> Laboratory characteristics and clinical consequences of leukemia and hemostasis disorders.
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Definition, etiology and pathogenesis of leukemia</li> <li>Division of leukemia</li> <li>Basic mechanisms of coagulation disorders (bleeding, thrombosis, DIK)</li> <li>Basic tests to determine existence certain disorders of hemostasis</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>to correctly interpret the leukocyte formula</li> <li>to distinguish the types of leukemia based on hematological preparations</li> <li>to knows the eiopathogenesis of hemostasis disorders</li> </ul>

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE URINARY SYSTEM	
3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
<b>Pathophysiology of the urinary system.</b> Renal function disorders - pre-renal, renal and post-renal. Vascular renal diseases. Glomerular and tubulointerstitial renal diseases. Obstructive uropathy. Renal insufficiency - acute and chronic.	<b>Pathophysiology of the urinary system.</b> Urinary syndrome - analysis of urine samples. Determination of physical and chemical characteristics urine. Urine sediment. Functional tests of the urinary system (renal clearance).

#### **TEACHING UNIT 20:**

#### The student should know:

• Pathophysiological bases and consequences of the disorder renal functions - prerenal, renal and postrenal

• Etiology and pathogenesis of acute and chronic renal insufficiency

• To differentiate between certain types of acute renal injury insufficiency, as well as acute versus chronic renal insufficiency

### TEACHING UNIT 21:

#### The student should know:

• That on the basis of urine analysis, he can distinguish individuals diseases of the urinary tract

• To know the elements of urine sediment and their pathophysiological importance

• To know the method of determining renal function clearance and their pathophysiological significance, as well as to interpret the obtained results

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT			
3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours		
<b>Pathophysiology of the gastrointestinal system.</b> Esophageal function disorders. Disorders of the secretory and motor function of the stomach. Disorders of the function of the small intestine (maldigestion and malabsorption). Colon function	Pathophysiology of the gastrointestinal system and pancreas. Disorders of gastric secretion - etiopathogenesis of hypersecretion and hyposecretion. Acute and chronic pancreatitis.		
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of the most important disorders esophageal functions</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of ulcer disease</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of inflammatory bowel diseases (Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis)</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of constipation and diarrhea</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Etiology, pathogenesis and clinical consequences gastric hyposecretion and hypersecretion</li> <li>The role of laboratory diagnostics (determination values of amylase and lipase in serum) in the diagnosis of pancreatitis</li> </ul>		

• Definition, division and etiopathogenesis of ileus

#### **TEACHING UNIT 22:**

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours	
<b>Pathophysiology of the hepatobiliary system.</b> Etiopathogenesis of hepatitis. Etiopathogenesis of jaundice. Metabolic diseases and liver tumors. Liver insufficiency	<b>Pathophysiology of the hepatobiliary system.</b> Icterus - prehepatic, hepatic and posthepatic type. Laboratory diagnosis of icterus.	
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Etiopathogenesis of hepatitis</li> <li>Etiopathogenesis of metabolic liver diseases</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of liver failure</li> </ul>	The student should know: • To differentiate between certain types of icterus based on laboratory results (bilirubinemia, presence/absence bilirubin in urine and stool, transaminase values, prothrombin time).	

#### PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE HEPATOBILIARY TRACT

#### **ENDOCRINE SYSTEM PART I**

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours	
Pathophysiology of the endocrine system I.	Pathophysiology of the endocrine system I.	
Physiological basis of functioning of the endocrine	Basic principles of functioning of the endocrine	
system. Hormones-secretion, transport and mechanism	system. Hormonal imbalance - hyper and	
of action. Feedback mechanisms. Hormonal	hypofunction of endocrine glands.	
imbalance.		
	The student should know:	
The student should know:	<ul> <li>to know the feedback system</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Physiological basis of endocrine functioning</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>to distinguish primary, secondary and tertiary</li> </ul>	
system and its interaction with the nervous and	endocrinopathy	
immune systems	<ul> <li>to know the laboratory characteristics and</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Definition and classification of endocrinopathies</li> </ul>	pathophysiological consequences of endocrine hyper-	
<ul> <li>The most common causes of hyperfunction and</li> </ul>	and hypofunction	
hypofunction		
endocrine glands		

#### TEACHING UNIT 24:

ENDOCRINE SYSTEM PART II			
3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours		
<b>Pathophysiology of the endocrine system II.</b> Dysfunction of the hypothalamus and pituitary gland. Diseases of the thyroid gland. Parathyroid gland function disorders. Adrenal diseases.	Hyperfunction and hypofunction of endocrine glands. Laboratory diagnostics of endocrine gland disorders Basal and dynamic tests. <b>The student should know:</b>		
<b>The student should know:</b> • Pathophysiological basis and clinical consequences dysfunction of the hypothalamus, pituitary, thyroid and parathyroid and adrenal glands.	<ul> <li>To interpret the results of laboratory analyses which are used in diagnostics of dysfunction of the pituitary gland, hypothalamus, thyroid, parathyroid and adrenal glands</li> <li>To interpret the results of suppression tests and stimulation in the diagnosis of certain endocrine gland function disorders</li> </ul>		

#### TEACHING UNIT 25:

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours	
Pathophysiology of the nervous system part one.	Pathophysiology of the central nervous system.	
Mediators of neuronal cell death. Neuromuscular	Functional tests of the central nervous system	
diseases. Pathophysiology of the neuromuscular	system. Signs of peripheral and central motoneuron	
synapse.	damage. Examination of reflexes. Disorders of	
•	motility and sensibility.	
The student should know:		
• Etiology and pathogenesis of the most important	The student should know:	
muscular and neuromuscular diseases	• The difference between symptoms and signs of	
• Definition and etiopathogenesis of myasthenia gravis	peripheral and central motoneuron damage	
	• Reflex test technique	
	• Proper use of monofilament	

#### NERVOUS SYSTEM PART I

### NERVOUS SYSTEM PART II

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours	
<b>Pathophysiology of the nervous system, part two.</b> Autoimmune diseases of the peripheral and central motor neuron. Diseases of myelin. Neurodegenerative diseases. akinetic-rigid syndrome. Dementia.	<b>Pathophysiology of the central nervous system II.</b> Functional tests of the central nervous system system. Examination of physical and chemical characteristic of cerebrospinal fluid.	
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Definition and etiopathogenesis of multiple sclerosis</li> <li>Pathophysiological basis of Parkinson's disease</li> <li>Pathophysiological basis of Alzheimer's disease</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Basic characteristics and method of collection cerebrospinal fluid</li> <li>Physical and chemical characteristics of cerebrospinal fluid in diagnosis of CNS diseases - cerebrospinal fluid syndrome</li> </ul>	

#### **TEACHING UNIT 27:**

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
<b>Pathophysiology of the senses.</b> Diseases of the optical apparatus. Disorders of the auditory conduction system. Etiopathogenesis of smell disorders. Disorders of the sense of taste.	<b>Pathophysiology of the senses</b> . Examination of the disorders of the optical apparatus. Examination of the disorders of the auditory conduction system.
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of the most common disorders</li> <li>refraction of light in the eye</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of glaucoma and cataracts</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of changes in color vision.</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of functional disorders optical conduction system and vision center.</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of the most common damages</li> <li>inner ear and vestibular apparatus</li> <li>Etiology and pathogenesis of the most common disorders of the sense of smell and taste.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Etiopathogenesis of the diseases of the sence</li> <li>to correctly interpret the results of tympanometry and distinguish conductive from perceptive deafness</li> <li>to know the technique of checking visual acuity</li> </ul>

### PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE SENSES.

#### **TEACHING UNIT 28:**

AGING		
3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours	
Aging. Definition and theories of aging. Characteristics of the aging process.	Aging. Disorders of organs and organ systems in the elderly	
<ul><li>The student should know:</li><li>Definition of aging and theories about the origin of the aging process</li></ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>To interpret dysfunctions individual organs and organ systems (hematopoietic, respiratory, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal, urinary, endocrine and nervous) in the elderly persons.</li> </ul>	

#### PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF THE SKIN AND CONNECTIVE TISSUE

3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours
Pathophysiology of skin and connective tissue. Systemic connective tissue diseases. Rheumatoid arthritis. Systemic lupus erythematosus. Systemic sclerosis. Sjogren's syndrome. polymyositis, Dermatomyositis. Systemic vasculitis.	Pathophysiology of systemic connective tissue diseases tissues. Definition and classification of diseases connective tissue. Laboratory diagnostics rheumatoid arthritis and systemic erythema lupus.
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Causes and mechanism of primary i secondary skin lesions</li> <li>Definition and etiopathogenesis of systemic connective tissue diseases</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Basic principles of laboratory diagnostics of rheumatoid arthritis and the importance of "rheumatoid factor"</li> <li>Basic principles of systemic diagnostics lupus erythematosus - antinuclear (ANA) antibodies and LE cells.</li> </ul>

#### TEACHING UNIT 30:

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY OF LOCOMOTOR SYSTEM		
3 hours of lectures	exercises+seminar: 4 hours	
<b>Pathophysiology of the locomotor system (bones,</b> <b>joints and muscles).</b> Metabolic bone diseases - osteoporosis, osteopenia, osteomalacia, rickets, Paget's disease. Inflammation of bone tissue. Bone fractures and fracture healing.	Pathophysiology of the locomotor system. Etiopathogenesis of osteoporosis, osteomalacia, osteoarthritis and osteomyelitis. Laboratory findings in the disorders of the locomotor system.	
<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>Etiopathogenesis of osteoporosis, osteomalacia, osteoarthritis and osteomyelitis</li> <li>Bone fracture healing mechanisms</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>The student should know:</li> <li>to distinguish osteopenia from osteoporosis</li> <li>to knows the etiopathogenesis of bone metabolic disorders</li> <li>to correctly interprets laboratory results obtained by examining the musculoskeletal system</li> </ul>	

### WEEKLY COURSE SCHEDULE

COURSE	MONDAY	WEDNESDAY
PATHOPHYSIOLOGY (3+2)	<b>LECTURES</b> <b>11:30 - 13:45</b> (H4)	PRACTICE 12:45 - 18:45 (R32) PRACTICE 15:30-20:00 (R33)

module	week	type	Method unit name	Teacher
1	1	L	Introduction to pathophysiology	Olgica Mihaljevic
1	1	S	Introduction to pathophysiology	Olgica Mihaljevic Ivica Petrovic (standby: Nemanja Zdravkovic)
1	1	E	Introduction to pathophysiology	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)
1	2	L	Biological etiological factors. Inflammation and infection.	Bojana Stojanovic
1	2	S	Biological etiological factors. Inflammation and infection.	Bojana Stojanovic Ilija Jeftic (stanby: Olgica Mihaljevic)
1	2	E	Biological etiological factors. Inflammation and infection.	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
1	3	L	Disorders of non-specific and specific protection of the organism	Vladimir Jurisic
1	3	S	Disorders of non-specific and specific protection of the organism	Vladimir Jurisic Ivica Petrovic (standby: Olgica Mihaljevic)
1	3	Е	Disorders of non-specific and specific protection of the organism	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)
1	4	L	Hypersensitivity reactions and autoimmune reactions	Nemanja Zdravkovic

module	week	type	Method unit name	Teacher
1	4	s	Hypersensitivity reactions and autoimmune reactions	Nemanja Zdravkovic Ilija Jeftic (standby: Vladimir Jurisic)
1	4	E	Hypersensitivity reactions and autoimmune reactions	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
1	5	L	Disturbances of the function of local and systemic circulation, shock and MODS	Ivica Petrovic
1	5	S	Disturbances of the function of local and systemic circulation, shock and MODS	Ivica Petrovic Olgica Mihaljevic (standby: Aleksandar Djukic)
1	5	E	Disturbances of the function of local and systemic circulation, shock and MODS	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)
1	6	L	Mechanical and physical etiological factors	Olgica Mihaljevic
1	6	S	Mechanical and physical etiological factors	Olgica Mihaljevic Bojana Stojanovic (standby: Ilija Jeftic)
1	6	E	Mechanical and physical etiological factors	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
1	7	L	Homeostasis disorders. General adaptation syndrome.	Olgica Mihaljevic
1	7	S	Homeostasis disorders. General adaptation syndrome.	Olgica Mihaljevic Ilija Jeftic (standby: Vladimir Jurisic)
1	7	E	Homeostasis disorders. General adaptation syndrome.	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)

module	week	type	Method unit name	Teacher
1	8	L	Chemical etiological factors	Vladimir Jurisic
1	8	S	Chemical etiological factors	Vladimir Jurisic Olgica Mihaljevic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)
1	8	E	Chemical etiological factors	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
1	9	L	Disorders of water and electrolyte metabolism, part I	Ilija Jeftic
1	9	S	Disorders of water and electrolyte metabolism, part I	Ilija Jeftic Bojana Stojanovic (standby: Nemanja Zdravkovic)
1	9	E	Disorders of water and electrolyte metabolism, part I	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
1	10	L	Disorders of water and electrolyte metabolism, part II	Ilija Jeftic
1	10	S	Disorders of water and electrolyte metabolism, part II	Ilija Jeftic Ivica Petrovic (standby: Nemanja Zdravkovic)
1	10	E	Disorders of water and electrolyte metabolism, part II	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)
1	11	L	Acid-base balance disorders	Nemanja Zdravkovic

module	week	type	Method unit name	Teacher
1	11	S	Acid-base balance disorders	Nemanja Zdravkovic Olgica Mihaljevic (standby: Aleksandar Djukic)
1	11	E	Acid-base balance disorders	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
1	12	L	Disorders of vitamins and trace elements	Nemanja Zdravkovic
1	12	s	Disorders of vitamins and trace elements	Nemanja Zdravkovic Ilija Jeftic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
1	12	E	Disorders of vitamins and trace elements	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)
1	13	L	Disorder of the metabolism of organic substances: carbohydrates and fats.	Aleksandar Djukic
1	13	S	Disorder of the metabolism of organic substances: carbohydrates and fats	Aleksandar Djukic Ivica Petrovic (standby: Olgica Mihaljevic)
1	13	E	Disorder of the metabolism of organic substances: carbohydrates and fats	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)
1	14	L	Disorder of protein metabolism. Disorders of energy metabolism	Olgica Mihaljevic
1	14	S	Disorder of protein metabolism. Disorders of energy metabolism	Olgica Mihaljevic Bojana Stojanovic (standby: Ilija Jeftic)

module	week	type	Method unit name	Teacher
1	14	Е	Disorder of protein metabolism. Disorders of energy metabolism	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
		FTM1	FINAL TEST OF MODULE 1	
2	15	L	Pathophysiology of the respiratory system.	Ilija Jeftic
2	15	S	Pathophysiology of the respiratory system.	Ilija Jeftic Bojana Stojanovic (standby: Olgica Mihaljevic)
2	15	Е	Pathophysiology of the respiratory system.	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
2	16	L	Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system part I	Bojana Stojanovic
2	16	S	Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system part I	Bojana Stojanovic Ivica Petrovic (standby: Aleksandar Djukic)
2	16	Е	Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system part I	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Olgica Mihaljevic)
2	17	L	Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system part II	Ivica Petrovic
2	17	s	Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system part II	Ivica Petrovic Bojana Stojanovic (standby: Aleksandar Djukic)

module	week	type	Method unit name	Teacher
2	17	E	Pathophysiology of the cardiovascular system part II	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ilija Jeftic)
2	18	L	Pathophysiology of the hematopoietic system, part I	Vladimir Jurisic
2	18	S	Pathophysiology of the hematopoietic system, part I	Vladimir Jurisic Ilija Jeftic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)
2	18	E	Pathophysiology of the hematopoietic system, part I	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
2	19	L	Pathophysiology of the hematopoietic system, part II	Vladimir Jurisic
2	19	s	Pathophysiology of the hematopoietic system, part II	Vladimir Jurisic Bojana Stojanovic (standby: Nemanja Zdravkovic)
2	19	E	Pathophysiology of the hematopoietic system, part II	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Olgica Mihaljevic)
2	20	L	Pathophysiology of the urinary system	Ivica Petrovic

module	week	type	Method unit name	Teacher
2	20	S	Pathophysiology of the urinary system	Ivica Petrovic Olgica Mihaljevic (standby: Vladimir Jurisic)
2	20	Е	Pathophysiology of the urinary system	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)
2	21	L	Pathophysiology of the gastrointestinal tract.	Ilija Jeftic
2	21	S	Pathophysiology of the gastrointestinal tract.	Ilija Jeftic Vladimir Jurisic (standby: Olgica Mihaljevic)
2	21	E	Pathophysiology of the gastrointestinal tract.	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
2	22	L	Pathophysiology of the hepatobiliary tract.	Vladimir Jurisic
2	22	S	Pathophysiology of the hepatobiliary tract.	Vladimir Jurisic Bojana Stojanovic (standby: Ilija Jeftic)
2	22	E	Pathophysiology of the hepatobiliary tract.	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
2	23	L	Pathophysiology of the endocrine system, part I	Ivica Petrovic
2	23	S	Pathophysiology of the endocrine system, part I	Ivica Petrovic Olgica Mihaljevic (standby: Aleksandar Djukic)
2	23	E	Pathophysiology of the endocrine system, part I	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)

module	week	type	Method unit name	Teacher
2	24	L	Pathophysiology of the endocrine system, part II	Ivica Petrovic
2	24	S	Pathophysiology of the endocrine system, part II	Ivica Petrovic Bojana Stojanovic (standby: Aleksandar Djukic)
2	24	E	Pathophysiology of the endocrine system, part II	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ilija Jeftic)
2	25	L	Pathophysiology of the nervous system part I	Bojana Stojanovic
2	25	S	Pathophysiology of the nervous system part I	Bojana Stojanovic Vladimir Jurisic (standby: Nemanja Zdravkovic)
2	25	E	Pathophysiology of the nervous system part I	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
2	26	L	Pathophysiology of the nervous system part II	Ilija Jeftic
2	26	S	Pathophysiology of the nervous system part II	Ilija Jeftic Ivica Petrovic (standby: Vladimir Jurisic)
2	26	E	Pathophysiology of the nervous system part II	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Olgica Mihaljevic)
2	27	L	Pathophysiology of the senses.	Bojana Stojanovic

module	week	type	Method unit name	Teacher
2	27	S	Pathophysiology of the senses.	Bojana Stojanovic Olgica Mihaljevic (standby: Ilija Jeftic)
2	27	E	Pathophysiology of the senses.	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
2	28	L	Pathophysiology of aging	Olgica Mihaljevic
2	28	S	Pathophysiology of aging	Olgica Mihaljevic Ivica Petrovic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)
2	28	E	Pathophysiology of aging	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ilija Jeftic)
2	29	L	Pathophysiology of skin and connective tissue.	Nemanja Zdravkovic
2	29	s	Pathophysiology of skin and connective tissue.	Nemanja Zdravkovic Ilija Jeftic (standby: Bojana Stojanovic)
2	29	E	Pathophysiology of skin and connective tissue.	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)
2	30	L	Pathophysiology of the locomotor system.	Nemanja Zdravkovic
2	30	S	Pathophysiology of the locomotor system.	Nemanja Zdravkovic Bojana Stojanovic (standby: Vladimir Jurisic)
2	30	E	Pathophysiology of the locomotor system.	Milos Marinkovic Ema Jevtic (standby: Ivica Petrovic)

module	week	type	Method unit name	Teacher
		FTM2	FINAL TEST OF MODUI	LE 2
			WRITTEN EXAM	