

Task 1

A. Give the characteristics of the clinical manifestations and changes in clinical and biochemical analyses in case of haemolytical, parenchymatous and obstructive jaundice, please complete the table:

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Haemolytical jaundice</i>	<i>Parenchymatous jaundice</i>	<i>Obstructive jaundice</i>
Clinical finding			
Blood analysis			
Blood biochemistry			
Urinalysis			
Faeces analysis			

1. Yellow (lemon) color of the skin
2. Canary color of the skin
3. Dark–olive color of the skin
4. No itchy skin
5. Itchy skin is rare
6. Itchy skin is very significant
7. Extra hepatic signs («vascular asterisks»«, «liver palms»)
8. Equal liver and spleen enlargement
9. Pain in the right subcostal area (boring or acute pain, cramping pains)
10. Signs of intoxication (weakness, irritability, headache, as well as sleep disorders, bradycardia)
11. Anaemia, increased level of reticulocytes
12. Blood analysis is in normal ranges, in severe cases there can be pancytopenia
13. Blood analysis is in normal ranges
14. Increased level of total bilirubin due to unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin
15. Increased level of total bilirubin due to unconjugated (indirect) and conjugated (direct) bilirubin
16. Increased level of total bilirubin due to conjugated (direct) bilirubin
17. Increased activity of ALT, AST, LDH, dysproteinemia, hypoalbuminemia
18. Significant increased activity of ALP and GGT, increase of ALT, AST, dysproteinemia
19. Significant urobilinuria, no bilirubin in urine
20. Significant bilirubinuria
21. Significant bilirubinuria, no urobilin in urine
22. Intense color of feces (due to the high content of stercobilin)
23. Reduction of stercobilin in stool
24. Stable acholic feces (clay colored stool) for a long time

B. 44-year-old patient is hospitalized with complaints about the strong weakness, heavy sensations in the right hypochondrium area, decreased body weight, regular nausea, gum bleeding, bleeding from the bowels, drowsiness. It is known from the medical history that the patient had been abusing alcohol during the last 18 years. The following complaints appeared one year ago. During this period he was twice hospitalized.

Patient's physical examination: condition of medium severity, patient of decreased nutrition, dry skin, sclera and skin icteritiousness, thread vessels on the skin of face and shoulder girdle. The liver is enlarged (plus 6 cm) from the subcostal area, sharp edged, painful. The spleen is also enlarged by to 2 cm what was revealed during the palpation. Ultrasound examination has shown the small amount of free liquid in the abdominal cavity.

1. *What disease can be assumed in the patient?*
2. *What symptoms and history confirm this diagnosis?*
3. *What other symptoms and syndromes are specific for this disease?*
4. *Recommend the methods for examination of patient and justify their value.*
5. *What are the ways of treatment of the disease?*

C. 45-year-old patient is a metalworker by profession, complaints about nagging pain in the right subcostal area and epigastric region, which becomes stronger after fat, spicy food, and after physical training. Patient also suffers from decreased appetite, nausea, eructation, decreased physical activity. Three years ago patient had Botkin's disease. The last worsening has occurred after the flu and is lasting for two weeks.

After taking No-spa and Allocholum the general state didn't change.

Patient's physical examination: subicteritiousness of sclera and skin, palms erythema. The abdomen is soft, bloated, with enlarged liver, the liver lower edge is coming out of the subcostal area (plus 4 cm), the liver edge is sharp, liver is solid, painful.

Results of biochemical analysis: bilirubinemia, increased activity of transaminases.

1. *What disease can be assumed in the patient?*
2. *What symptoms and history confirm this diagnosis?*
3. *What other symptoms and syndromes are specific for this disease?*
4. *Recommend the methods for examination of patient and justify their value.*
5. *What are the ways of treatment of the disease?*