

**Recommended list
of medical contraindications for admission of foreigners
to Russian Higher Education Institutes**

1. Internal diseases

1. Acute diseases until convalescence
2. Active pulmonary and extrapulmonary tuberculosis
3. Malignant neoplasms
4. All tropical infections
5. Cardiovascular diseases:
 - angina at effort and at rest;
 - history of myocardial infarction (irrespective of remoteness) followed by angina; all grades of hemodynamic insufficiency; paroxysmal arrhythmias, atrioventricular block, cardiac aneurysms, persistent fibrillation (both tachycardiac and bradycardiac forms), polytopic and frequent ventricular extrasystoles;
 - repeated myocardial infarction;
 - aneurysms and other lesions of aorta and its branches;
 - cardiosclerosis of atherosclerotic or myocardial origin, complicated by circulatory insufficiency of II-III grade, paroxysmal fibrillation (both tachycardiac and bradycardiac forms, polytopic and frequent ventricular extrasystoles);
 - hypertension I-IIA grade complicated by crises and II B-IIl grade;
 - frequent paroxysmal arrhythmias of any origin (more than 2 episodes per month);
 - rheumatic heart disease: bicuspid valve insufficiency, bicuspid valve insufficiency and stenosis of left atrioventricular foramen; combined mitral and aortic heart defect complicated by fibrillation; cardiac decompensation, pronounced cardiomegaly and signs of rheumatic process activation in previous 4 years.
6. Diffuse connective tissue diseases: rheumatoid arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, systemic scleroderma, periarthritis nodosa, dermatomyositis, etc.
7. Respiratory diseases:
 - bronchial asthma, asthmatic bronchitis;
 - combined chronic bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema, pneumosclerosis and bronchielectasia;
 - lung abscess;

- chronic pneumonia.
- 8. Gastrointestinal diseases:
 - esophageal peptic ulcer at exacerbation or remission;
 - erosive, ulcerative, erosive-ulcerative esophagitis at exacerbation or remission;
 - large esophageal diverticulum;
 - achalasia cardia;
 - gastric and duodenal ulcers at exacerbation or remission;
 - large gastric diverticulum;
 - erosive gastritis and duodenitis;
 - gastric and duodenal polyps;
 - large duodenal diverticulum;
 - liver cirrhosis (all forms and stages);
 - chronic active hepatitis;
 - chronic granulomatous hepatitis;
 - cholelithiasis, calculous cholecystitis;
 - Wilson-Konovalov disease;
 - hepatitis B antigens positive status;
 - hemochromatosis;
 - extrahepatic portal hypertension;
 - primary or secondary (metastatic) liver cancer;
 - benign liver neoplasms;
 - echinococcosis, opisthorchiasis and other helminthic invasions of liver;
 - liver abscess;
 - acute and chronic cholangitis;
 - alcohol liver diseases: all stages and forms;
 - obstructive jaundice;
 - chronic pancreatitis with disturbances of endocrine and exocrine secretion;
 - chronic enteritis;
 - chronic colitis;
 - nonspecific ulcerative colitis and Crohn disease;
 - neoplasms: polyps, villous tumors, cancer;
 - chronic anal fissure with pain syndrome;

- postresection condition after gross surgery for colon and rectum neoplasms;
- 9. Urolithiasis with renal or ureteral calculi of any localization (for renal calyceal calculi the decision is made individually after urologic investigations);
- 10. Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis
- 11. Pyelonephritis with abnormal urine parameters (pyuria or bacteriuria)
- 12. Hypothalamo-hypophyseal system diseases (postradiation condition after treatment of Icenko-Cushing syndrome, condition after adrenalectomy for Icenko-Cushing syndrome, Icenko-Cushing syndrome, Nelson syndrome)
- 13. Interstitial hypopituitarism, Simmond's syndrome, Sheehan's syndrome
- 14. Hypophyseal neoplasms with clinical signs of:
 - acromegaly;
 - persistent galactorrhea, amenorrhea;
 - hypophyseal nanism;
 - decompensated diabetes insipidus
- 15. Noncarcinogenic decompensated diabetes insipidus
- 16. Adrenal gland diseases:
 - a) adrenal cortex neoplasms:
 - corticosteromas;
 - androsteromas;
 - cortico-androsteromas;
 - cortico-esteromas;
 - aldosteromas;
 - b) adrenal medulla and chromaffin cells neoplasms:
 - pheochromocytomas (blastomas);
 - c) congenital dysfunction of adrenal cortex:
 - salt-losing form;
 - hypertensive form;
 - newly revealed decompensated conditions;
 - chronic adrenal insufficiency
- 17. Thyroid gland diseases:
 - Graves' disease;
 - nodular goiter, thyroid adenoma;

- mixed goiter
 - chronic thyroiditis;
 - hypothyroidism.
18. Parathyroid glands diseases:
- a) neoplasms and hyperplasia of parathyroid glands with clinical signs of:
- hyperparathyroid osteodystrophy;
 - kidney calculi;
 - gastric or intestinal ulcer;
- b) chronic insufficiency of parathyroid glands (tetany):
- postoperative;
 - idiopathic.
19. Diabetes mellitus:
- a) insulin-dependent (I type):
- labile;
 - frequent decompensations (ketoacidosis, hypoglycemia);
 - severe concomitant diseases (ischemic heart disease, chronic pyelonephritis, chronic hepatitis, etc.);
- b) Insulin-independent (II type) with severe concomitant diseases (ischemic heart disease, chronic pyelonephritis, chronic hepatitis, etc.):
- c) complications of I and II type diabetes:
- diabetic retinopathy;
 - diabetic nephropathy.
20. Insulinomas and functional hyperinsulinemia
21. Hemoblastosis:
- acute and chronic leukemia;
 - Hodgkin disease, non-Hodgkin lymphoma;
 - erythemia;
 - idiopathic myelofibrosis;
 - Waldenstrom's macroglobulinemia.
22. Anemias (congenital and acquired):
- hypoplastic and aplastic;
 - hemolytic;

- megaloblastic;
 - sideroblastic;
 - iron-deficiency.
23. Hemorrhagic diathesis:
- hemophilia;
 - Willebrand's disease;
 - Werlhof's disease;
 - Glanzmann's disease;
 - Osler's disease;
 - hemorrhagic vasculitis.
24. Recurrent agranulocytosis
25. Accumulation diseases
- II. Surgical diseases
1. Hernia: of the linea alba, umbilical, inguinal, femoral, postoperative, other localizations, all diaphragmatic hernias, excluding I and II-grade hiatal hernia.
 2. Congenital megacolon (Hirschsprung's disease)
 3. Coccygeal cyst and epithelial duct (irrespective of fistula formation)
 4. Chronic appendicitis with exacerbations
 5. Thrombophlebitis at acute and subacute stages, or with history of frequent exacerbations, all stages of obliterative endarteritis
 6. Proctoptosis, especially for persons with intensive physical loads
 7. Trophic ulceration of any localization
 8. Hemorrhoids with frequent hemorrhage, pararectal fistulas
 9. Abdominal wall fistulas
 10. Chronic anal fissure with pain syndrome
 11. Acute and chronic paraproctitis
 12. Dermoid cysts in pararectal and retrorectal area
 13. Ankylosis of two or more major joints, including hip ankylosis after tuberculosis of bones with significant extremity shortening
 14. Limb amputation (irrespective of amputation level)
 15. Congenital musculoskeletal abnormalities, impeding independent motion
 16. Osteomyelitis at any stage
 17. II-III-grade prostatic hyperplasia

III. Psychoneurotic disease

1. Transient cerebrovascular disturbances of different etiology without regional neurological signs
2. Functional complications of stroke
3. Circulatory encephalopathy with mental, amnesic or motor disturbances
4. Chronic lumbosacral radiculitis with frequent exacerbations
5. Chronic diseases of peripheral nerves, eliciting disorders of movement, sensitivity or trophic, residual signs of nerve paresis
6. Familial and hereditary progressive diseases of nervous system
7. Parkinsonism
8. Multiple sclerosis
9. Nervous system infections with pronounced functional impairment
10. Pronounced neurocirculatory instability
11. Pronounced asthenic-neurotic symptoms
12. Stable convulsive disorders (chronic chorea, myoclonus)
13. Progressive muscular atrophy
14. Complications of brain injuries with stable residual signs or skull defects
15. Neurasthenia with asthenic-neurotic reactions: anxiety, emotional instability, decreased work capacity, sleep disorders
16. All psychotic disorders (even at remission stage)
17. Drug abuse of any origin, including chronic alcoholism
18. Neoplasms of central nervous system
19. Epilepsy
20. Flaccid and spastic paralysis, impeding movement

IV. Otorhinolaryngologic diseases

1. Sharp bilateral hearing loss, making communication difficult
2. Respiratory scleroma
3. Chronic tonsillitis with frequent exacerbations
4. Chronic suppurative otitis media during aggravation
5. Chronic otitis media at remission (dry perforation)
6. Vestibular diseases with equilibrium disorders or frequent episodes of Meniere's disease symptoms
7. Severe stuttering

8. Clear manifestations of ozena

9. Paranasal sinus polyps
10. Suppurative sinusitis
11. Aphonia
12. Benign and malignant otorhinolaryngologic neoplasms

V. Eye diseases

1. Bilateral visual acuity less than 0.3 with correction not exceeding 6.0 D (regarding speciality)
2. Severe myopia (-12 - $-15D$) with normal ocular fundus
3. Acute and subacute diseases of conjunctiva and cornea. Complications of eye and nervous diseases causing visual loss over 0.3 with correction
4. Trachoma and adenoviral conjunctivitis
5. Chronic diseases and atrophy of optic nerve
6. Glaucoma: decompensated and subcompensated
7. Pigment retinal degeneration
8. Orbital, intraocular and other neoplasms: malignant or suspicious of malignancy
9. Color perception defects or binocular disparity (regarding speciality)

VI. Skin or sexually transmitted diseases

1. All staged of syphilis, gonorrhoea: acute and chronic
2. Dermatomycoses, including mycoses of head hair (microsporidiosis, tinea favosa, trichophytosis)
3. Mycosis, elicited by *Trichophytosis rubrum* (rubromycosis), foot epidermophytosis with acute skin or onychoid manifestations of these infections
4. Deep mycoses
5. Infectious skin diseases
6. Hemodermia
7. Sarcoma Kaposi
8. Pemphigus
9. Pemphigoid
10. Dühring's dermatitis
11. Disseminated psoriasis, psoriatic erythroderma, psoriatic arthritis
12. Disseminated Ichthyosis
13. Pityriasis rubra pilaris Devergle

14. Disseminated and recurrent forms of eczema, neurodermatitis, Hebra's prurigo
15. Disseminated allergic dermatitis
16. Dermatomyositis, disseminated diffuse scleroderma, lupus erythematosus, systemic forms of these diseases

17. Chronic allergic vasculitis (ulcerative-necrotic, systemic)
18. Condyloma acuminata
19. All stages of leprosy
20. All tropical skin and sexually transmitted diseases

VII. Stomatological diseases

1. Chronic ulcerative stomatitis
2. Chronic recurrent aphthous stomatitis
3. Oral leukoplakia
4. Maxillary and mandibular osteomyelitis
5. Periodontosis with abscesses
6. Cheilitis, glossitis, glossalgia and oral paresthesia during aggravation

VIII. Gynecologic diseases

1. Inflammatory female genital diseases: during exacerbation or frequently relapsing chronic
2. Ovarian dysfunction and uterine functional hemorrhage
3. Pregnancy (all trimesters)
4. Precancerous genital diseases
5. Uterine myoma
6. Ovarian neoplasms
7. Cervical diseases (erosion, polyps, leukoplakia)