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Hospital Therapy , 9-10-11-12 SEMESTERS

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Specialty	General Medicine
Form of Education	Full-time
Developing Department	Internal diseases
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

Test 9 semester

Competence	Tasks	Possible answers	Complexity type
GPC -5.10 PC -1.1	1. <i>Complete the answer</i> PAIN THAT COMES ON WHILE MOVING, GOES ON WHILE RESTING IS CALLED _____ PAIN		low
GPC - 7.3 PC 5.1 PC 5.2 PC 5.4	2. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> A DRUG FOR CONTROLLING HR IN PATIENTS WITH ATRIAL FIBRILLATION AND REDUCED EJECTION FRACTION	1. propafenone. 2. verapamil. 3. digoxin. 4. sotalol	low
GPC -5.10 PC -1.1	3. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> WEGENER'S GRANULOMATOSIS IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE LESIONS OF	1. lungs, kidneys, nervous system 2. nervous system, kidneys, upper respiratory system 3. upper respiratory tract, lungs, kidneys 4. kidneys, heart, skin	low
GPC - 7.3 PC 5.1 PC 5.2	4. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> MAIN GROUP OF ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS	1. aminoquinoline preparations 2. biological drugs 3. glucocorticoids 4. derivatives 5-ASA	low
PC -1.2 PC -3.3	5. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> THE FOLLOWING MARKER IS USED IN THE IMMUNOLOGIC DIAGNOSIS	1. DNA antibodies 2. anti-SCL-70 antibodies 3. antibodies to Sm-antigen 4. ACCP	low

	OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	5. Antinuclear factor	
GPC - 7.3 PC 5.1 PC 5.2 PC 5.4	6. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> HYPOTHIAZIDE ADMINISTRATION IN A PATIENT WITH GOUTY ARTHRITIS	1. provokes a seizure 2. has no effect 3. reduces the risk of seizure development	medium
GPC - 7.3 PC 5.1 PC 5.2	7. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> WITH A PURPOSE OF NEPHROPROTECTIVE EFFECT IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSIS APPLICATION	1. mineralocorticoid antagonists 2. calcium antagonists 3. ACE inhibitors 4. Beta blockers	medium
PC 3.3	8. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> CRITERIA FOR PERICARDITIS	1. widespread ST-segment elevation, pericardial fluid, fever 2. pericardial pain, pericardial fluid, elevated CRP 3. widespread ST-segment elevation, pericardial fluid, pericardial pain 4. pericardial fluid, elevated CRP, pericardial friction murmur	medium
PC 3.1 PC 1.2 PC 3.3	9. <i>Indicate all correct answers</i> SIGNS OF GOUTY ARTHRITIS AT DISEASE DEBUT	1. joint pain 2. swelling of the joint 3. gradual development of symptoms 4. 2-3 joints affected 5. hyperemia of the skin over the joint 6. disappearance of symptoms without treatment	medium
PC 3.1 PC 1.2 PC 3.3	10. <i>Indicate all correct answers</i> JOINT SYNDROME IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS INCLUDES	1. symmetry of the lesion 2. lesion of small joints 3. lesion of 1-2 joints 4. morning stiffness for less than 30 minutes 5. presence of swelling and pain in the joint 6. presence of deformities	medium
PC 1.2 PC 3.2 PC 3.3 PC 3.4	11. <i>Indicate all correct answers</i> PAIN IN THE JOINT OF THE FOOT, SUDDEN ONSET, SWOLLEN, HYPEREMIC,	1. Rheumatoid arthritis 2. Reactive arthritis 3. Gouty arthritis 4. osteoarthritis	medium

	<p>IMPOSSIBLE TO TOUCH. THE BLOOD SHOWS LEUKOCYTOSIS, INCREASED COE.</p> <p>DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS SHOULD BE MADE WITH</p>	5. Bacterial arthritis	
<p>GPC 5.10 PC 1.1.</p>	<p><i>12. Indicate all correct answers</i></p> <p>WHAT ARE THE SPECIFIC FEATURES OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN PRIMARY ALDOSTERONISM?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. paroxysmal course. 2. combination with seizures, muscle weakness 3. appearance of skin striae. 4. thirst, polyuria, nicturia 5. hyperkalemia 	medium
<p>PC 3.3</p>	<p><i>13. Indicate all correct answers</i></p> <p>DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR SPONDYLOARTHRITIS:</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. inflammatory back pain 2. elevated CRP levels 3. increase in rheumatic factor titer 4. restriction of spinal mobility 5. decreased respiratory excursion 	medium
<p>GPC 5.10</p>	<p><i>14. Indicate all correct answers</i></p> <p>TYPICAL LESIONS IN SYSTEMIC SCLERODERMA</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. aortitis 2. calcinates in soft tissues 3. pneumofibrosis 4. arthritis 5. skin thickening 6. Raynaud's syndrome 	medium
<p>GPC 5.10 LC 5.3 PC 1.2 PC 3.3</p>	<p><i>15. Indicate one correct answer</i></p> <p>COLONOSCOPY IN ULCERATIVE COLITIS PATIENTS REVEALS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ulcers, mucosal hyperemia, strictures 2. strictures, polyps, ulcers, 3. ulcers, contact bleeding, mucosal hyperemia. 4. mucosal hyperemia, ulcers, cobblestone symptom, contact bleeding. 	medium
<p>GPC 5.10 PC 1.1</p>	<p><i>16. Indicate all correct answers</i></p> <p>BASIC ECHOCARDIOGRAPHIC CRITERIA OF MYOCARDITIS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. dilatation of heart chambers 2. diffuse hypokinesis of the ventricular walls 3. Decreased left ventricular ejection fraction 4. calcinates in the myocardium 5. diastolic dysfunction of the left ventricle 	high
<p>GPC 5.10 PC 1.2</p>	<p><i>17. Find a match</i></p>	<p>Nature of lung lesions</p> <p>A) Infiltrates with decay</p>	high

PC 3.3	Disease 1. Wegener's granulomatosis 2. eosinophilic polyangiitis 3. Systemic lupus erythematosus	B) Pleurisy C) Fibrosing alveolitis D) Infiltrates migrating	
GPC - 7.3 PC 5.1 PC 5.2 PC 5.4	18. <i>Find a match</i> Disease 1. Pheochromocytoma 2. Hyperthyroidism 3. Renal arterial hypertension	A. ACE inhibitors B. Beta adrenoreceptor blockers C. Alpha adrenoreceptor blockers D. Calcium antagonists	high
GPC 5.10 PC 1.1 PC 8.2	19. <i>Find a match</i> Disease 1. ANKYLOSING SPONDYLITIS 2. OSTEOARTHRITIS 3. RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS	Changes on a radiograph A. Narrowing of the joint gap, osteoporosis, erosions B. Narrowing of the joint gap, syndesmophytes, sacroileitis C. Ankylosis, narrowing of the articular gap, osteosclerosis D. Narrowing of the articular gap, "puncture hole" symptom	high
LC 5.3 GPC - 7.3 PC 5.1 PC 5.2 PC 5.4	20. <i>Identify the sequence</i> SEQUENCE OF ACTIONS IN THE MANAGEMENT OF SUPRAVENTRICULAR PAROXYSMAL TACHYCARDIA	1. Verapamil administration 2. Vagus testing 3. electrical pulse therapy 4. ATP bolus administration	high

Test 10 semester

Competence	Tasks	Possible answers	Complexity type
GPC 5.10 PC 1.1	1. <i>Complete the answer</i> THE DETECTION OF RED BLOOD CELLS OF DIFFERENT SIZES IS CALLED _____		low
GPC 5.10 PC 1.1	2. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> THE HEMOGLOBIN LEVEL (G/L) CORRESPONDS TO MODERATE ANEMIA:	1. 70-100. 2. 80-100. 3. 70-89. 4. 80-99	low

GPC 5.10 PC 1.1 PC 3.1 PC 1.2	3. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> LYMPHOGRANULOMATOSIS IS CHARACTERIZED BY	1. lymphadenopathy, intoxication, blastosis in blood 2. lymphadenopathy, hyperleukocytosis, intoxication 3. lymphadenopathy, intoxication 4. lymphadenopathy, anemia,	low
GPC 5.10 PC 1.1 PC 3.1 PC 1.2	4. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> SYMPTOMS OF NEPHROTIC SYNDROME	1. edema, daily protein loss of more than 3 g, hypolipidemia, hypoalbuminemia 2. edema, daily protein loss of more than 3.5 g, hyperlipidemia, hypoalbuminemia 3. edema, daily protein loss more than 3.5 g, hyperlipidemia, hypoalbuminemia 4. edema, daily protein loss more than 3 g, hyperlipidemia, hyperalbuminemia	low
PC 3.1 PC 1.2	5. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> THE FOLLOWING MARKER IS USED IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC MYELOLEUKEMIA	1. Determination of the Philadelphia chromosome 2. determination of the M gradient 3. Determination of the number of blasts in the bone marrow 4. determination of Reeder cells 5. Increased numbers of eosinophils – basophils	low
GPC 7.3 GPC 3.4 GPC 5.1 GPC 5.2	6. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> IRON PREPARATIONS FOR IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA ARE ADMINISTERED BY	1. until hemoglobin normalization and another 1 month 2. until hemoglobin normalization and 2 more months 3. until the ferritin level rises above 40 mcg/mL 4. until ferritin increases more than 10 mcg from the initial level.	medium
PC 3.1 PC 1.2	7. <i>Indicate one correct answer</i> SIGNS OF B12 DEFICIENCY ANEMIA	1. Reticulocytosis, macrocytosis. 2. Erythrocyte hyperchromia, reticulocytosis 3. Erythrocyte hyperchromia, reticulopenia. 4. Macrocytosis, thrombocytosis.	medium
PC 3.1 PC 1.2	8. <i>Indicate all correct answers</i>	1. Decrease in GFR less than 60 ml/min for 3 months 2. changes in renal size on	medium

	MARKERS OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE	ultrasound 3. arterial hypertension 4. Proteinuria for 3 months. 5. Edema for 3 months	
PC 3.1 PC 1.2	9. Indicate all correct answers CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF MEGALOBLASTIC ANEMIA	1. abdominal pain 2. “lacquer tongue” 3. burning tongue 4. paresthesias 5. splenomegaly 6. dysphagia	medium
PC 3.1 PC 1.2	10. Indicate all correct answers CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS OF MYELOMA DISEASE	1. bone pain 2. lymphadenopathy. 3.hepatomegaly 4.anemia 5. blastemia 6. renal failure	medium
PC 3.2 PC 3.2 PC 3.3.	11. Indicate all correct answers PATIENT 64 YEARS OLD. NO COMPLAINTS, BLOOD INDICATES ANEMIA, LEUKOCYTOSIS, LYMPHOCYTOSIS, INCREASED ESR. A DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS SHOULD BE MADE WITH	1. Myeloma disease 2. lymphoma 3. chronic lympholeukemia 4. acute lympholeukemia 5. Leukemoid reaction in infections	medium
GPC 5.10 PC 1.1 PC 3.1 PC 1.2	12. Indicate all correct answers IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IS CHARACTERIZED BY	1. increase in transferrin. 2. decrease in ferritin 3. increase in the degree of iron saturation of trasferrin 4. decrease in TIBC 5. macrocytosis	medium
GPC 5.10 PC 1.1 PC 3.1 PC 1.2	13. Indicate one correct and most complete answer. HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA IS CHARACTERIZED BY:	1. reticulocytosis, splenomegaly 2) reticulocytosis, jaundice 3) reticulocytosis, jaundice, splenomegaly 4) reticulocytosis, jaundice, splenomegaly, hepatomegaly	medium
GPC 7.3 PC 5.1 PC 5.2 PC 5.4	14. Indicate all correct answers COMPLICATIONS OF GLUCOCORTICOID	1. arterial hypertension 2. osteoporosis 3. diabetes mellitus 4. cough	medium

	THERAPY	5. leukopenia 6. insomnia	
GPC 5.10 PC 1.1 PC 3.1 PC 1.2	<i>15. Indicate all correct answers</i> MARKERS OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE	1. Decrease in GFR less than 60 ml/min for 3 months 2. changes in renal size on ultrasound 3. arterial hypertension 4. Proteinuria for 3 months. 5. Edema for 3 months	medium
GPC 7.3 PC 5.1 PC 5.2 PC 5.4 PC 3.4	<i>16. Indicate all correct answers</i> A PATIENT WITH IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA HAS SIDE EFFECTS FROM TAKING IRON PREPARATIONS, WHAT YOU CAN DO?	1. change the iron medication 2. reduce the dose of the iron preparation 3. parenteral iron administration 4. red blood cell transfusion	high
GPC 5.10 PC 1.1 PC 3.1 PC 1.2	<i>17. Find a match</i> THESE DISEASES ARE CHARACTERIZED BY CHANGES IN THE BLOOD 1. ACUTE LEUKEMIA 2. CHRONIC MYELOLEUKEMIA	A) blasts in the blood more than 20% B) leukemic failure C) thrombocytosis D) eosinophil-basophil association	high
GPC 7.3 PC 5.1 PC 5.2 PC 3.4	<i>18. Indicate all correct answers</i> INTERVENTIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF CKD	A. administration of erythropoietin preparations B. potassium preparations C. calcium preparations D. cholecalciferol E. ACE inhibitors F. NSAIDS G. glucocorticoids H. statins	high
GPC 7.3 PC 5.1 PC 5.2 PC 3.4 PC 8.3	<i>19. Indicate all correct answers</i> DRUGS USED TO TREAT NEPHROTIC SYNDROME IN DIABETES MELLITUS	A. glucocorticoids B. diuretics C. cyclophosphane D. albumin E. ACE inhibitors F. statins G. hypoglycemic drugs	high

GPC 5.10 PC 1.1 PC 3.1 PC 3.2	20. <i>Identify the sequence</i> STAGES OF EXAMINATION IN ACUTE HEMOBLASTOSIS	1. Immunohistochemical examination 2. general blood test 3. Cytogenetic study 4. Myelogram	high
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Tests 11 semester

Competence	Task	Possible answers	Complexity type
PC -1.1 PC 3.1	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 1. THE MOST RELIABLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESENCE OF BRONCHIAL OBSTRUCTION IS GIVEN BY SPIROMETRY	A. Tiffno index B. residual volume C. maximal lung ventilation D. forced expiratory volume in 1 sec. E. vital capacity of the lungs	low
GPC 5.10 PC 1.2	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 2. THE MOST RAPID PROGRESSION OF GLOMERULONEPHRITIS IS OBSERVED	A. with macrohematuria B. in nephrotic syndrome C. in arterial hypertension D. in the combination of proteinuria and hematuria E. when arterial hypertension and nephrotic syndrome are combined	low
PC -3.1	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 3. THE MAIN RADIOLOGIC SIGN OF LOBULAR PNEUMONIA IS:	A. homogeneous shading accordingly to the lobe B. atelectasis C. enhanced pulmonary pattern D. rounded shadows E. diffuse decrease in transparency	low
GPC 5.10 PC 1.1.	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 4. PROTEINURIA IN NEPHROTIC SYNDROME IS	A. more than 1.5 g per day B. more than 3.5 g per day C. more than 5 g per day D. more than 4.5 g per day	low
GPC 7.3 PC -5.1 PC 5.2	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 5. Target INR level when prescribing warfarin in a patient with atrial fibrillation:	A. 1,5-3 B. 2-3 C. 2,5-3,5 D. 2,5-4 E. 3-4	low
PC - 3.2	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 6. FORMULATE A DIAGNOSIS FOR A PATIENT WITH ATRIAL FIBRILLATION - IF THE RESULTING RHYTHM	A. paroxysmal form; B. persistent form; C. persistent form; D. long persistent form.	medium

	DISTURBANCE LASTS MORE THAN 7 DAYS		
PC -5.1 PC 5.2	Indicate all correct answers 7. FOR THE TREATMENT OF BRONCHIAL OBSTRUCTION IN COPD USE	A. long-acting adrenomimetics B. Combination of adrenomimetics and GCSs C. Long-acting cholinolytics D. Long-acting cholinomimetics and cholinolytics	medium
PC -3.3	Indicate all correct answers 8. WHAT RADIOLOGIC SIGNS DISTINGUISH A TUBERCULOUS INFILTRATE FROM PNEUMONIA?	A. localized more often in the upper lobes B. irregular shape. C. blurred contours. D. small intensity of the shadow. E. presence of foci around the infiltrate.	medium
PC -3.3	Indicate one correct answer 9. MYOCARDITIS PATIENTS WITH MYOCARDITIS SHOW ON THE ECG	A. arrhythmias B. heart block C. negative T spike D. discordant ST segment elevation above the isoline in the form of a “cat's back”. E. None of the above.	medium
GPC 5.10 PC 3.3	Indicate all correct answers 10. SINUS NODE WEAKNESS SYNDROME IS SEEN IN THE PRESENCE OF:	A. persistent sinus bradycardia B. blockade of one of the legs of the bundle of Hiss C. persistent severe bradysystolic form of atrial fibrillation D. periodic occurrence of sinoauricular blockade E. tachycardia-bradycardia syndrome.	medium
PC 5.2 PC 3.4	Indicate all correct answers 11. FOR THE TREATMENT OF UNCOMPLICATED COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA WITHOUT COMORBIDITIES:	A. azithromycin; B. ciprofloxacin; C. amoxicillin+clavulanic acid; D. amoxicillin E. cefotaxime.	medium
PC 5.1 PC -5.4	Indicate all correct answers 12. SIDE EFFECTS WHEN PRESCRIBING ACEPH INHIBITORS:	A. coughing; B. nausea; C. headache; D. tachycardia; E. urticaria F. hyperkalemia	medium
GPC 5.10 PC 3.3	Indicate all correct answers 13. ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHIC SIGNS INDICATING THE	A. leftward deviation of the electrical axis B. Right bundle branch blockade C. pronounced Q III and Q AVF	medium

	POSSIBILITY OF THROMBOEMBOLISM ARE:	D. "mitral" P E. negative T III	
GPC 5.10 PC 3.3	Indicate all correct answers 14. FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF STATUS ASTHMATICUS IS CHARACTERIZED BY:	A. increasing intensity of asphyxiation B. good effect of beta-2-adrenergic stimulants C. productive cough D. disappearance of rales and respiratory noises over the lungs E. dulling of percussion tone	medium
PC 5.1. PC 5.4.	Indicate all correct answers 15. WHICH OF THE ABOVE DRUGS CAN BE PRESCRIBED FOR REDUCED EJECTION FRACTION IN PATIENTS WITH CHF:	A. verapamil B. bisoprolol C. amiodarone D. propafenone E. perindopril	medium
PC 3.3. PC 1.2	Make a conclusion 16. A 64-YEAR-OLD OBESE WOMAN SUDDENLY DEVELOPED INTENSE PLEURAL PAIN IN THE LEFT SIDE OF THE CHEST ON THE 4TH DAY AFTER CHOLECYSTECTOMY. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS MOST INFORMATIVE IN CONFIRMING THE DIAGNOSIS OF PULMONARY EMBOLISM :	A. angiopulmonogram with signs of vascular defect B. increased activity of lactate dehydrogenase and bilirubin with normal alanine aminotetrasferase activity C. partial pressure of oxygen in arterial blood 60 mm Hg. D. lung radiograph with thickening of the pulmonary pattern E. deviation of the electrical axis to the right on ECG	high
PC 3.3. PC 1.2	Select the correct combination of answers 17. MITRAL STENOSIS IS CHARACTERIZED BY AUSCULTATORY SYMPTOMS OF: 1) CLAPPING 1ST TONE AT THE APEX OF THE HEART; 2) ACCENT OF THE 2ND TONE AT THE APEX OF THE HEART; 3) CLICK OF MITRAL VALVE OPENING; 4) MESODIASTOLIC AND PRESYSTOLIC MURMUR AT THE APEX OF THE HEART; 5) SYSTOLIC MURMUR AT THE APEX OF THE HEART;	A. true 1,2,3; B. true 2,4,5; C. true 1,3,4; D. true 1,5,3; E. true 2,5,3.	high
PC 3.2 PC 3.3	Make a conclusion 18. MALE 55 y.o. FOR 2 WEEKS complains of dull pain in the area	A. myocardial infarction; B. exudative (effusion) pericarditis;	high

	of the heart, wheezing, ORTHOP. EXAMINATION REVEALS MUFFLED HEART TONES, DECREASED INSPIRATORY PRESSURE BY 25MMHG. PULSE PRESSURE. MOST LIKELY DIAGNOSIS.	C. pulmonary emphysema with right ventricular insufficiency; D. Atrial fibrillation E. superior vena cava syndrome.	
PC 1.1	<i>Make a conclusion</i> 19. A PATIENT WITH SPONTANEOUS PNEUMOTHORAX HAS - SIGNS OF CARDIOVASCULAR INSUFFICIENCY; - MEDIASTINAL SHIFT TO THE OPPOSITE SIDE; - DECREASED VENTILATION OF THE HEALTHY LUNG. WHICH COMPLICATION IS MOST LIKELY TO OCCUR:	A. phlegmon of mediastinum B. phlegmon of the neck C. development of tension pneumothorax D. subcutaneous emphysema	high
PC 5.1 PC 5.2	<i>Complete:</i> 20. IF MICROADBUMINURIA IS DETECTED IN A PATIENT, IT IS NECESSARY TO PRESCRIBE DRUGS OF THE GROUP		high

TEST 12 semester

Competence	Task	Possible answers	Complexity type
PC 1.1.	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 1. THE DIAGNOSIS OF DIABETES MELLITUS IS MADE WITH FASTING GLYCEMIA IN VENOUS BLOOD:	A. $\geq 7,8$ B. $\geq 7,0$ C. $\geq 10,0$ D. $\geq 11,1$	low
PC 3.4 PC 5.2	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 2. IN THE PRESENCE OF TENSE ASCITES IN PATIENTS WITH CIRRHOSIS IS INDICATED	A. diuretics B. spironolactone C. administration of albumin D. paracentesis	low
GPC 5.10	<i>Indicate one correct answer</i> 3. ENDOSCOPIC SIGNS OF CROHN'S DISEASE ARE:	A. mucosal ulcers, pseudopolyps. B. mucosal ulcers, contact bleeding C. mucosal ulcers, strictures. D. mucosal ulcers, microabscesses.	low

PC 3.3 PC 1.1.	Indicate one correct answer 4. AN UNCHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOM OF PEPTIC ULCER PENETRATION:	A. occurrence of nocturnal pain B. decreased response to antacids C. onset of back pain D. increased pain E. change in the characteristic rhythm of ulcer pain	low
PC -1.1 PC 1.2	Indicate one correct answer 5. DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS IS NOT CHARACTERISTIC OF DIABETIC KETOACIDOSIS:	A. glycogen breakdown B. formation of carbohydrates from proteins C. increased breakdown of fat D. development of fatty infiltration of the liver E. decrease in fat breakdown	low
PC 1.1	Indicate one correct answer 6. THE INITIAL MANIFESTATIONS OF SHOCK ARE CHARACTERIZED BY THE FOLLOWING CLINICAL SIGNS:	A. lethargy; B. weakened pulsation of peripheral arteries; C. Swollen veins; D. polyuria.	low
PC -5.1 PC 5.2	Indicate all correct answers 7. HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION IS TREATED WITH	A. clarithromycin B. proton pump inhibitors C. cefotaxime D. bismuth preparations E. ciprofloxacin	medium
PC -3.3	Indicate all correct answers 8. LABORATORY SIGNS FOR HEPATIC CELL FAILURE?	A. increased bilirubin B. increase in ALT, AST C. increase in alkaline phosphatase. D. decrease in albumin E. decrease in PTI	medium
PC -3.3	Indicate one correct answer 9. EROSIIVE LESIONS OF THE JOINTS IN	A. rheumatoid arthritis B. gout C. ankylosing spondylitis D. systemic scleroderma	medium
GPC 5.10 PC 3.3	Find a match 10. Signs characteristic of 1) Acute leukemia 2) Chronic myeloleukemia	A. Blastemia more than 20% B. thrombocytosis C. symptom of “ dip” D. basophilia E. leukocytosis	medium
GPC 5.10 PC 3.3	Indicate all correct answers 11. TO DIAGNOSE CHRONIC GASTRITIS IS INDICATED:	A. ULTRASOUND; B. morphologic examination of the gastric mucosa (GM); C. detection of HP; D. esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGDS); E. pH-metry of gastric contents.	medium

PC 5.1 PC -5.4	Indicate all correct answers 12. SIDE EFFECTS OF PRESCRIBING NSAIDs:	A. cough; B. arterial hypertension; C. erosions in the GI tract; D. bleeding; E. bronchospasm F. urticaria	medium
GPC 5.10 PC 3.3	Indicate all correct answers 13. B12 DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IS CHARACTERIZED BY CHANGES:	A. hyperchromia of erythrocytes B. microcytosis C. reticulocytosis D. Jolly cells E. thrombocytosis	medium
GPC 5.10 PC 3.3	Indicate all correct answers 14. THROMBOCYTOPENIA IS CHARACTERIZED BY:	A. delayed bleeding B. petechial rash C. nosebleeds D. hemarthrosis	medium
PC 1.1. PC 3.3.	Indicate all correct answers 15. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING CAN PROVOKE THE DEVELOPMENT OF HEPATIC COMA IN A CIRRHOTIC PATIENT:	A. bleeding from esophageal varices (gastrointestinal bleeding) B. profuse diuresis C. persistent vomiting D. consumption of large amounts of protein with food E. accession of acute viral hepatitis B.	medium
PC 3.3. PC 1.2	Make a conclusion 16. A 64-YEAR-OLD OBESE WOMAN SUDDENLY DEVELOPED INTENSE PLEURAL PAIN IN THE LEFT SIDE OF THE CHEST ON THE 4TH DAY AFTER CHOLECYSTECTOMY. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING IS MOST INFORMATIVE IN CONFIRMING THE DIAGNOSIS OF PULMONARY EMBOLISM:	A. angiopulmonogram with signs of vascular defect B. increased activity of lactate dehydrogenase and bilirubin with normal alanine aminotransferase activity C. partial pressure of oxygen in arterial blood 60 mm Hg. D. lung radiograph with thickening of the pulmonary pattern E. deviation of the electrical axis to the right on ECG	high
PC 3.3. PC 1.2	Select the correct combination of answers 17. JOINT SYNDROME IN RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS 1) POLYARTHRITIS; 2) INVOLVEMENT OF LARGE JOINTS; 3) SWELLING OF THE JOINT; 4) OCCURRENCE OF TOPHUS; 5) MORNING STIFFNESS FOR MORE THAN 30 MINUTES	A. true 1,2,3; B. true 2,4,5; C. true 1,3,4; D. true 1,3, 5; E. true 2,5,3.	high

	6) PAIN ONLY ON MOVEMENT;		
PC 3.2 PC 3.3	<i>Make a conclusion</i> 18. MALE 55 YEARS OVER 2 WEEKS complains of dull pain in the epigastrium, heaviness after eating, nausea, constipation, most likely diagnosis.	A. pancreatitis; B. gastritis; C. cholecystitis; D. peptic ulcer disease	high
PC 1.1 PC 1.2	<i>Make a conclusion</i> 19. 65-YEAR-OLD MAN COMPLAINS OF WEAKNESS, SPINAL PAIN. BLOOD EXAMINATION REVEALED ANEMIA, HIGH COE, M_ GRADIENT, MOST LIKELY OCCURS:	A. chronic lympholeukemia B. lymphoma C. acute leukemia D. myeloma disease E. chronic myeloleukemia F. aplastic anemia	high
PC 1.1 GPC 5.10	<i>Complete:</i> 20. IN IMMUNE HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA TO DETECT ANTIBODIES ARE CARRIED OUT		high