

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
 Информация о владельце:
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Diagnostic testing

Discipline “Ophthalmology”

Terms 9

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Specialty	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Surgical Diseases
Graduate Department	Internal Diseases

Competence

Competence	Tasks	Possible answers	Complexity type
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	IN WHAT UNITS IS VISUAL ACUITY MEASURED?	A. In relative units B. In diopters C. In meters D. In degrees	low
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	WHICH OF THE LISTED METHODS ARE USED TO EXAMINE THE VISUAL FIELD?	A. Visometry B. Anomaloscopy C. Gonioscopy D. Perimetry	low
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	CORNEAL POWER SOURCES	A. posterior long ciliary arteries, nasociliary artery, tear B. intraocular fluid, anterior ciliary arteries, episcleral arteries C. tear, capillary network of the limb zone, intraocular fluid D. intraocular fluid, anterior ciliary arteries	low
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1	WHICH OF THE ANATOMICAL ELEMENTS OF THE RETINA ARE COLOR RECEPTORS?	A. Rods B. Ganglion cells C. Cones D. Bipolar cells	low

PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2			
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	WHAT PART OF THE RETINA PROVIDES THE HIGHEST VISUAL ACUITY?	A. The yellow spot is uniform throughout B. Visus in all areas of the retina C. The area of the optic disc D. The area of the central fossa of the macula	low
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	THE MAIN PROPERTY OF THE ANTERIOR CORNEAL EPITHELIUM IS	A. participation in the production of lacrimal fluid B. high regenerative capacity C. mechanical protection of underlying tissues D. tectonic function	medium
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	THE MAIN FUNCTIONS OF THE CORNEA ARE	A. protective, supporting, light-conducting B. supporting, refractive: moisture-producing C. protective, light-conducting, refractive D. protection of internal formations of the eye	medium
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	VISUAL ACUITY IS DETERMINED BY THE SNELLEN FORMULA. WHICH OF THE ABOVE FORMULAS IS CORRECT?	A. $\text{Visus} = d/D$ B. $\text{Visus} = D/d$ C. $\text{Visus} = dxD$ D. $\text{Visus} = D-d$	medium
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	THE REFRACTIVE POWER OF THE CORNEA IS	A. 18,0–20,0 D B. 60,0–62,0 D C. 40,0–42,0 D D. 28,0–30,0 D	medium
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1	THE REFRACTIVE POWER OF THE LENS IS	A. ,5–2,0 D B. 28,0–30,0 D C. 40,0–42,0 D D. 18,0–20,0 D	medium

PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2			
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	PROPERTIES OF A NORMAL CORNEA	A. shiny, cone-shaped, sensitive, has a certain size B. transparent, ellipsoidal, has a certain shape C. transparent, shiny, highly sensitive, spherical, has a certain size D. transparent, shiny, insensitive, spherical	medium
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	HOW MANY MINUTES DOES IT TAKE TO ADAPT TO THE LIGHT?	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 5	medium
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	THE CORNEAL'S OWN SUBSTANCE (STROMA) PROVIDES	A. absorption of ultraviolet and infrared rays B. transparency of the cornea C. metabolism between intraocular and lacrimal fluids D. trophic function	medium
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	WHAT PHOTORECEPTORS PROVIDE TWILIGHT VISION?	A. Cones B. Retinal ganglion cells C. Rods D. Pigment epithelial cells	medium
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	WHAT IS A SCOTOMA?	A. Twilight vision disorder B. Narrowing of the visual field C. Focal defect of the visual field D. Color perception disorder	medium
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1	WHAT IS PHOTOPIC VISION?	A. Day vision B. Twilight vision C. Night vision D. Peripheral vision	high

PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2			
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	WHAT CHARACTERIZES THE CONCEPT OF "VISUAL ACUITY" OF THE HUMAN EYE?	A. The ability to perceive separate points with a minimum distance B. The ability of the eye to clearly distinguish colors and shades C. The ability of the eye to clearly distinguish objects in the center and on the periphery D. Space simultaneously perceived by the fixed eye	high
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	THE "MUSCLE FUNNEL" ORIGINATES FROM	A. Round hole B. Visual hole C. Upper orbital fissure D. Lower orbital fissure	high
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	BLOOD DRAINAGE FROM THE ORBITAL TISSUES OCCURS THROUGH:	A. Superior orbital vein B. Inferior orbital vein C. Superior and inferior orbital vein D. Central retinal vein and superior orbital vein	high
PC-1.1 PC-1.2 PC-3.1 PC-3.2 PC-3.3 PC-3.4 PC-5.1 PC-5.2 PC-5.4 PC-8.2	THE TENON CAPSULE SEPARATES	A. The vascular membrane from the sclera B. The retina from the vitreous body C. The eyeball is from the cellulose of the orbit D. The orbit from the cranial cavity	high