

Diagnostic testing

Discipline “General surgery”

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

Competence	Task	Answers	Types of complexity
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose one correct answer</i> 1. Surgical treatment may require a parasitic disease caused by:	1. 1. ascarids; 2. 2. giardia; 3. 3. actinomycetes; 4. 4. cysticercom; 5. 5. pinworms.	low
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose one correct answer</i> 2. Cancer (carcinoma) is a malignant tumor that develops from:	1. connective tissue; 2. glandular tissue; 3. epithelium.	low
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose one correct answer</i> 3. Clinical and morphological signs of a malignant tumor, all except:	1. availability of capsules; 2. infiltrative growth; 3. polymorphism of the structure;	low
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose one correct answer</i> 4. Indicate a symptom that is not observed in traumatic dislocation of the shoulder:	1. shoulder joint pain; 2. sharp restriction of movements in the joint; 3. deformity and swelling of the joint; 4. crepitation during palpation of the shoulder head; 5. springy fixation of the shoulder when trying to move in the joint.	low
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose one correct answer</i> 5. Deep burns are characterized by a phase course of the wound process. Exclude the incorrectly specified phrase:	1. tissue necrosis at the time of burn ; 2. serous aseptic inflammation; 3. reactive traumatic edema; 4. purulent demarcation inflammation; 5. regeneration.	low
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 6. What is fibrinogen obtained from?	1. From blood plasma. 2. From red blood cells. 3. From platelets.	medium

		4. From the bone marrow.	
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 7. Puffiness, cyanosis, the presence of bubbles with light fluid is characteristic of frostbite:	1. first degree; 2. second degree; 3. third degree; 4. fourth degree.	medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 8. What does not apply to laboratory signs of massive blood loss:	1. Reducing the amount of hemoglobin. 2. Increased hematocrit. 3. Reduction of hematocrit. 4. Reduction of the number of red blood cells.	medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 9. Frostbite is tissue damage caused by:	1. high temperatures; 2. moderate temperatures; 3. low temperatures.	medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 10. Everything is characteristic of a fresh wound, except:	1. pain; 2. bleeding; 3. muscle twitching; 4. gaping.	medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 11. In secondary wound healing, all the main stages are distinguished, except:	1. resorption of dead cells and blood clots; 2. primary gluing (fibrin); 3. granulation development; 4. scarring and epithelialization.	medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 12. Primary surgical treatment of a wound should be understood as:	1 excision of the edges and bottom of the wound; 2 opening pockets and cramps; 3 removal of purulent discharge; 4 excision of the edges, walls and bottom of the wound; 5 wound washing with antiseptic; hemostasis.	medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 13. What does not apply to the general symptoms of acute massive bleeding:	1. Lowering blood pressure. 2. Weakness, dizziness. 3. Bleeding from the wound. 4. Tachycardia. 5. Pallor and moisture of the skin.	medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 14. What is the difference between late primary surgical treatment and secondary surgical treatment?	1. operation technique; 2. the timing of the operation; the number of previous dressings; 3. lack of primary surgical treatment; 4. the use of drainage or rejection of it.	medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 15. Optimal conditions for the development of gas gangrene occur when:	1. closed fractures; 2. mechanical damage to the skin; 3. burns of II-IV degree; 4. frostbite of the II-IV degree; 5. insect bites.	medium

PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 16. To prevent regurgitation during introductory anesthesia, it is necessary:	1. introduce atropine; 2. lower the head end; 3. muscle relaxants should be administered slowly; 4. perform forced ventilation with a bag before intubation; 5. Apply the Sellick technique.	high
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 17. What surgery is not performed early in acute osteomyelitis?	1. dissection of phlegmon; 2. dissection of the periosteum; 3. trepanation of the bone marrow cavity; 4. sequestrectomy; 5. bone grafting.	high
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 18. The advantage of endotracheal anesthesia is:	1. creating optimal conditions for the surgeon's work; 2. ensuring the patency of the respiratory tract; 3. prevention of bronchospasm development; 4. prevention of cardiac arrest; 5. ensuring good analgesia.	high
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 19. Pathogens of surgical sepsis do not include:	1. E. coli; 2. hemolytic streptococcus; 3. staphylococcus aureus; 4. proteus; 5. Pseudomonas aeruginosa.	high
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Choose all correct answers</i> 20. The advantage of intravenous general anesthesia is that:	1. no complicated hardware required; 2. there is no stage of arousal; 3. quick introduction to anesthesia; 4. explosion-proof; 5. all the answers are correct.	high