

**Diagnostic Testing**

**Discipline “Pathophysiology”**

*Term 5, 6*

<b>Curriculum</b>	31.05.01
<b>Specialty</b>	General Medicine
<b>Form of education</b>	Full-time
<b>Designer Department</b>	Pathophysiology and General Pathology
<b>Graduate Department</b>	Internal Diseases

**Term 5**

<b>Competence</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Answers</b>	<b>Type of complexity</b>
GPC-5.8	<b><i>Please indicate one correct answer</i></b> 1. What reaction to a damaging factor is inflammation?	a) general reaction; b) local reaction	low
GPC-5.8	<b><i>Please indicate one correct answer</i></b> 2. Primary alteration during inflammation ends	a) the formation of biologically active substances heart temperature b) the formation of lysosomal enzymes	low
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<b><i>Please indicate one correct answer</i></b> 3. The mechanisms of chemical thermoregulation during fever include	a) increase in heat production; b) heat production does not change; c) decrease in heat transfer	low
GPC-5.8	<b><i>Please indicate one correct answer</i></b> 4. Under the influence of endogenous pyrogens in the endothelium of brain capillaries	a) the synthesis of prostaglandins increases; b) synthesis of prostaglandins decreases	low
GPC-5.8	<b><i>Please indicate one correct answer</i></b> 5. In the development of inflammatory and allergic edema, the leading role is played by +a) increased permeability of the vascular wall; b) decreased permeability of the vascular wall	a) increasing the permeability of the vascular wall; b) decreased permeability of the vascular wall	low
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<b><i>Please indicate all correct answers</i></b> 6. Endogenous pyrogens include	a) interleukin 1; b) interleukin 4; c) interleukin 8, d) interleukin 6; e) tumor necrosis factor; f) endotoxins of microorganisms	medium
GPC-5.8	<b><i>Please indicate all correct answers</i></b> 7. Specify the mechanisms involved in the increase in body temperature during fever	a) increased coupling of oxidation and phosphorylation; b) peripheral vasoconstriction; c) increased contractile muscle thermogenesis; d) decreased sweating; e) activation of oxidative processes;	medium
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<b><i>Please indicate all correct answers</i></b> 8. What are the common symptoms of blood loss?	1) dropping of blood pressure; 2) tachycardia; 3) pallor of the skin; 4) increase in hematocrit	medium

		parameters; 5) decrease in hemoglobin content; 6) loss of consciousness	
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 9. Specify the mechanisms of cell damage:	a) increased coupling of oxidative phosphorylation; b) increasing the activity of enzymes of the DNA repair system; c) increased free radical oxidation of lipids; d) release of lysosomal enzymes into the hyaloplasm; e) acidosis	medium
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 10. DIC syndrome is characterized by	a) thrombocytopenia b) hypofibrinogenemia c) low level of fibrinolysis products G)elevated antithrombin III levels e) decrease in plasminogen content  f) low content of factors II, V, VIII e) increased level of D dimers g) hemoglobinemia	medium
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 11. Indicate what promotes platelet adhesion in the cellular phase of thrombogenesis?	a) decrease in the negative charge of platelets, b) decrease in the ATP content in them, c) increase in the content of ADP in them d) increase in the negative charge of platelets, e) an increase in the content of ATP in them, a decrease in the content of ADP in them	medium
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 12. What allergens cause hay fever?	a) house dust; b) pollen of cereal grasses; c) bed micromites d) tree pollen; e) weed pollen	medium
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 13. What organs and tissues can be classified as "barrier"?	a) red blood cells; b) tissue of the eye lens; c) testicular tissue; d) kidney tissue; e) thyroid colloid	medium
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 14. Indicate the main clinical manifestations of the 3rd period of acute radiation sickness:	a) infectious complications; b) radiation shock; c) hemorrhages into the skin; d) stimulation of the central nervous system; e) internal bleeding; f) "X-ray hangover"	medium
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b>	a) decrease in the number of platelets in 1 µl;	medium

GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	15. Hemorrhagic syndrome in acute radiation sickness is caused by:	b) an increase in the number of platelets in 1 $\mu$ l; c) decreased platelet aggregation ability; d) increasing the ability of platelets to aggregate; e) decreased permeability of the vascular wall; e) increased permeability of the vascular wall	
GPC-5.8	<b>Select a combination of answers</b> 16. Which of the listed types of bleeding are classified as external hidden1) bleeding from gastroduodenal ulcers2) uterine bleeding3) bleeding from penetrating wounds in the abdominal and thoracic cavities 4) renal bleeding5) soft tissue hematoma6) hemarthrosis7) intestinal bleeding8) secondary early bleeding from sutured postoperative wounds	a) 1,2,7,8 b) 1,2,4,7 c) 2,3,6,7d) 3,6,7,8e) 2,5,6,8	high
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 17. Violation of coagulation hemostasis is typical for	1) cirrhosis of the liver 2) thrombocytopenia 3) hemophilia 4) hemorrhagic vasculitis 5) thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura 6) von Willebrand disease 7) vitamin B12 deficiency 8) leukemia	high
GPC-5.8	<b>Finish the sentence</b> 18. Ca decrease in the number of platelets in the blood below 150 * 10 <sup>9</sup> /l is ...		high
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<b>Choose the correct combination of answers</b> 19. Form a “vicious” circle of links in the pathogenesis of neonatal respiratory distress syndrome A) Hypoventilation B) Prematurity C) Atelectasis D) Decreased surfactant synthesis E) Hypoxemia, hypercapnia	1) B,D,E,C,A 2) A,E,C,D,B 3) B,D,C,A,E 4) A,B,C,D,E	high
GPC-5.8	<b>Finish the sentence</b> 20. Indicate the correct version of the transpituitary regulation of the activity of the endocrine glands:	a) The cerebral cortex is a peripheral gland. b) Cerebral cortex – hypothalamus-pituitary gland – peripheral gland.c) Cerebral cortex – hypothalamus – nerve conductors – peripheral	high

		glands. d) Cerebral cortex – pituitary gland – hypothalamus – peripheral gland. e) Subcortical centers – nerve conductors – peripheral gland.	
Term 6			
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate one correct answer</b> 1. The cause of acute right ventricular failure may be	a) aortic insufficiency; b) mitral valve insufficiency; c) aortic stenosis; d) pulmonary artery stenosis; e) mitral stenosis	low
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate one correct answer</b> 2. One of the signs of right ventricular failure is:	a) attacks of suffocation; b) hemoptysis; c) pulmonary edema; d) pronounced pallor of the skin; e) swelling of the lower extremities, ascites	low
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate one correct answer</b> 3. Leukemic gape is:	a) absence of all young forms of leukocytes in the peripheral blood b) absence of intermediate maturing forms between blast and mature forms of leukocytes c) absence of young and mature forms of leukocytes with a predominance of intermediate	low
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate one correct answer</b> 4. Hemorrhagic syndrome in leukemia is associated with the development of:	a) anemia; b) thrombocytopenia; c) lymphocytopenia; d) thrombocytosis	low
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate one correct answer</b> 5. Basophilic adenoma of the adenohypophysis leads to the development	a) gigantism; b) acromegaly; c) hyperthyroidism; d) Itsenko-Cushing disease; e) Simmonds disease	low
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 6. The stage of decompensation of heart failure is manifested by:	a) cyanosis; b) swelling; c) increase in systolic (stroke) volume; d) an increase in the residual blood volume in the cavities of the heart; e) increased blood pressure	medium
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 7. How do intracardiac hemodynamics change during myogenic dilatation of the ventricles of the heart?	a) the rate of systolic expulsion of blood from the ventricles increases b) the diastolic blood volume in the ventricular cavity increases c) the final systolic volume of blood in the ventricular cavity increases d) blood pressure in the right atrium and the mouths of the vena cava decreases	medium

		e) cardiac output decreases	
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 8. The following mechanisms are important in the pathogenesis of hypotension:	a) increased activity of the parasympathetic nervous system with decreased activity sympathetic; b) genetic defect in the transport of ions into the cell with the accumulation of calcium in the cytoplasm SMC of vessel walls; c) decrease in renin production in the kidneys; d) decreased sensitivity vascular SMC receptors for angiotensin II; e) disturbance of the conversion of dopamine to norepinephrine in nerve endings; f) decreased production of glucocorticoids; g) increased activity sympathetic division of the ANS.	medium
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 9. . Total number of leukocytes – 80 x 10 <sup>9</sup> /l; myeloblasts – 58%; promyelocytes – 0%; myelocytes – 0%; metamyelocytes – 0%; band neutrophils – 3%; segmented neutrophils – 30%; basophils – 0%; eosinophils – 0.5%; monocytes – 0.5%; lymphocytes – 8%. This leukogram is typical for	a) chronic monocytic leukemia b) chronic lymphocytic leukemia c) chronic myelocytic leukemia d) acute lymphoblastic leukemia e) acute myeloblastic leukemia	medium
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 10. Ca <sup>2+</sup> overload of cardiomyocytes in heart failure leads to:	a) uncoupling of oxidation and phosphorylation in mitochondria b) activation of Ca <sup>2+</sup> -dependent phospholipases and damage to the sarcolemma c) intensification of lipid peroxidation d) impaired relaxation of myofibrils e) increasing the strength and speed of myocardial contraction	medium
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 11. Specify urgent cardiac mechanisms for compensation of hemodynamic disturbances during	a) bradycardia b) tachycardia c) homeometric mechanism d) heterometric Frank-Starling mechanism	medium

	heart failure:	e) myocardial hypertrophy	
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 12. What is the characteristic of visceral pain?	a) clearly localized; b) has a diffuse character; c) accompanied by painful experiences, oppression, depression; d) accompanied by psychomotor agitation	medium
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 13. In severe cases of hypothyroidism in adults, it can lead to	a) cretinism; b) myxedema; c) eunuchoidism; d) dwarfism; e) hypergonadism	medium
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 14. With obstructive jaundice the following is observed:	a) hypotension; b) bilirubinuria; c) acholia; d) skin itching; e) tachycardia	medium
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 15. What changes in peripheral blood are observed with agranulocytosis?	a) a significant decrease in neutrophils in the blood; b) neutrophilia; c) aneosinophilia; d) absolute lymphocytosis; e) relative lymphocytosis	medium
GPC-5.8	<b>Select a combination of answers</b> 16. Specify hematological parameters characteristic of iron deficiency anemia: +a) red blood cells $3 \cdot 10^{12}$ , Hb 60 g/l; b) red blood cells $1.2 \cdot 10^{12}$ , Hb 50 g/l +c) CPU 0.6; d) CPU 1.2 e) erythrocytes with Joly bodies in peripheral blood	A, B; A, B; B, G, D; A, G, D;	high
GPC-5.8	<b>Please indicate all correct answers</b> 17. Cholemia is characterized by: a) decrease in blood pressure; b) the appearance of skin itching; c) bradycardia; d) tachycardia; e) hypertension	A B C; B, C, D, D; B, G, D; A, G, D;	high
GPC-5.8	<b>Finish the sentence</b> 18. The absence of free hydrochloric acid in gastric juice is		high

GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<p><b>Choose the correct combination of answers</b></p> <p>19. What reasons can cause the development of B12 deficiency anemia?</p> <p>a) radiation sickness b) subtotal gastrectomy c) resection of the ileum d) resection of the jejunum e) dephyllobothriasis</p>	<p>A B C D; B, C, D, D; B, G, D; A, G, D;</p>	high
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10	<p><b>Finish the sentence</b></p> <p>20. Acholia is the absence of bile in...</p>		high