

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью  
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**Diagnostic testing**  
**Discipline**  
**Clinical Pathophysiology,**  
**Term 7**

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Specialty	General Medicine
Form of education	full-time
Designer Department	Pathophysiology and general pathology
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

Competence	Task	Answers	Types of complexity
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 1. CLINICAL TRIAD ACCOMPANYING THE BEGINNING OF SIRS DEVELOPMENT	1) tachycardia, tachypnea, hypertension; 2) tachycardia, tachypnea, hyperthermia; 3) bradycardia, hypotension, hypothermia. 4) hypertension, convulsive syndrome, arrhythmia; 5) Bradypnea, hyperthermia, clonic convulsions	low
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 2. THE MAIN LINK IN THE PATHOGENESIS OF ARDS IS	1) increase in hydrostatic pressure in the microvessels of the alveolar wall 2) decrease in hydrostatic pressure in the microvessels of the alveolar wall 3) significant increase in blood pressure levels 4) generalized damage to lung capillaries and alveolocytes 5) interstitial pulmonary edema 6) cardiogenic pulmonary edema 7) development of hyalinosis of the alveolar wall	low
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 3. HYPOXIA DEVELOPES IN THE FIRST MINUTES AFTER MASSIVE ACUTE BLOOD LOSS	1) hemic type 2) circulatory type 3) fabric type 4) respiratory type	low
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> 4. A PATIENT WITH BILIARY LIVER CIRRHOSIS APPEARED DROWSLY, JAUNDICE WAS INCREASED, THE LIVER DECREASED IN SIZE, A SWEET LIVER SMELL APPEARED FROM THE MOUTH, AFTER A SOME TIME - LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS,	1) cholestasis 2) hepatic coma 3) gastrointestinal bleeding 4) portal hypertension	low

	<b>BREATHING KUSS MAULYA. WHAT COMPLICATION DEVELOPED IN THE PATIENT</b>		
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Please indicate one correct answer</i> <b>5. IT IS TRUE</b>	1) coma always develops gradually, successively passing through several stages of disorders of consciousness 2) coma can develop “lightning fast”, without pronounced stages	low
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> <b>6. SEPSIS OCCURS IN PATIENTS WITH THE HIGHEST FREQUENCY</b>	1) with normergic reactivity against the background of infection with particularly dangerous infections; 2) with increased reactivity and tendency to localize infection; 3) with hypoergic reactions against the background of pulse therapy with hubbub; 4) with reduced reactivity and resistance due to repeated use of various antibacterial agents; 5) with hyperergic reactions and additional superinfection	medium
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> <b>7. ACUTE RDS CHARACTERIZED</b>	1) Common damage to the pulmonary capillary endothelium 2) Widespread damage to the alveolar epithelium 3) Development of non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema 4) Cardiogenic pulmonary edema 5) Increased blood pressure	medium
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> <b>8. NAME THE COMMON SYMPTOMS OF BLOOD LOSS</b>	1) drop in blood pressure; 2) tachycardia; 3) pallor of the skin; 4) increase in hematocrit values; 5) decrease in hemoglobin content; 6) loss of consciousness	medium
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> <b>9. THE MOST COMMON CAUSES OF DVSS SYNDROME ARE</b>	1) traumatically performed extensive surgical operations 2) “long-term crush” syndrome 3) severe obstetric pathology 4) uremia 5) vitamin deficiency K 6) sepsis 7) shock 8) hemophilia B 9) acute leukemia	medium
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> <b>10. DIC SYNDROME IS CHARACTERIZED</b>	1) thrombocytopenia 2) hypofibrinogenemia 3) low level of fibrinolysis products 4) increased levels of antithrombin III 5) decreased plasminogen content 6) low content of factors II, V, VIII 7) increased level of D dimers 8) hemoglobinemia	medium
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Please indicate all correct answers</i> <b>11. CHARACTERISTIC SIGNS OF ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK ARE</b>	1) spasm of the gastrointestinal muscles, causing paroxysmal pain in the abdominal area  2) spasm of the SMC of small bronchi, causing an attack of suffocation	medium

		<p>3) swelling of the mucous membranes due to increased permeability of the vascular walls</p> <p>4) a sharp drop in systemic blood pressure</p> <p>5) tachycardia</p> <p>6) increased levels of complement factors in the blood</p>	
<p>GPC-5.6</p> <p>GPC-5.8</p> <p>GPC-5.9</p> <p>GPC-5.10</p> <p>PC-9.1</p> <p>PC-9.2</p> <p>PC-10.1</p>	<p><i>Please indicate all correct answers</i></p> <p>12. SEPTIC SHOCK IS CHARACTERIZED</p>	<p>1) decreased blood pressure</p> <p>2) increased blood pressure</p> <p>3) decrease in cardiac output</p> <p>4) increase in cardiac output</p> <p>5) increasing OPSS</p> <p>6) decrease in OPSS</p>	medium
<p>GPC-5.6</p> <p>GPC-5.8</p> <p>GPC-5.9</p> <p>GPC-5.10</p> <p>PC-9.1</p> <p>PC-9.2</p> <p>PC-10.1</p>	<p><i>Please indicate all correct answers</i></p> <p>13. COMA IS CHARACTERISTIC</p>	<p>1) activation of the sympathetic-adrenal system</p> <p>2) insufficiency of organ functions</p> <p>3) activation of organ functions</p> <p>4) state of neuropsychic excitement</p> <p>5) patient lethargy</p> <p>6) loss of consciousness</p> <p>7) hyporeflexia, areflexia</p> <p>8) hyperreflexia</p>	medium
<p>GPC-5.6</p> <p>GPC-5.8</p> <p>GPC-5.9</p> <p>GPC-5.10</p> <p>PC-9.1</p> <p>PC-9.2</p> <p>PC-10.1</p>	<p><i>Please indicate all correct answers</i></p> <p>14. IN IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA, A REDUCTION IS REVEALED</p>	<p>1) percent saturationtransferrin</p> <p>2) serum iron levels</p> <p>3) levelserum ferritin</p> <p>4) hemoglobin concentration in erythrocyte</p> <p>5) iron binding capacity of blood serum</p>	medium
<p>GPC-5.6</p> <p>GPC-5.8</p> <p>GPC-5.9</p> <p>GPC-5.10</p> <p>PC-9.1</p> <p>PC-9.2</p> <p>PC-10.1</p>	<p><i>Please indicate all correct answers</i></p> <p>15. DEVELOPMENT OF ALVEOLAR HYPERVENTILATION CAN BE OBSERVED WHEN</p>	<p>1) exudative pleurisy</p> <p>2) bronchial asthma</p> <p>3) silicosis</p> <p>4) overheating of the body</p> <p>5) lung tumors</p> <p>6) attack of hysteria</p> <p>7) massive blood loss</p>	medium
<p>GPC-5.6</p> <p>GPC-5.8</p> <p>GPC-5.9</p> <p>GPC-5.10</p> <p>PC-9.1</p> <p>PC-9.2</p> <p>PC-10.1</p>	<p><i>Select a combination of answers</i></p> <p>16. WHICH OF THE LISTED TYPES OF BLEEDING ARE EXTERNAL COVERED1) BLEEDING FROM GASTRODUODENAL ULCERS2) UTERINE BLEEDING3) BLEEDING FROM PENETRATING WOUNDS IN THE ABDOMINAL AND THORACIC CAVITY4) RENAL BLEEDING 5) SOFT TISSUE HEMATOMA6) HEMARTHROSES7) INTESTINAL BLEEDING8) SECONDARY EARLY BLEEDING FROM SUTTERED POSTOPERATIVE WOUNDS</p>	<p>a) 1,2,7,8</p> <p>b) 1,2,4,7</p> <p>c) 2,3,6,7d) 3,6,7,8e) 2,5,6,8</p>	high
<p>GPC-5.6</p> <p>GPC-5.8</p> <p>GPC-5.9</p> <p>GPC-5.10</p>	<p><i>Please indicate all correct answers</i></p>	<p>1) cirrhosis of the liver</p> <p>2) thrombocytopathy</p> <p>3) hemophilia</p>	high

PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	17. DISRUPTION OF COAGULATION HEMOSTASIS IS CHARACTERISTIC FOR	4) hemorrhagic vasculitis 5) thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura  6) von Willebrand disease 7) vitamin B12 deficiency 8) leukemia	
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Finish the sentence</i> 18. THROMBOCYTOPENIA IS	decrease in the number of platelets in the blood below $150 \times 10^9/l$	high
GPC-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Choose the correct combination of answers</i> 19. FORM A "VICIOUS" CIRCLE FROM THE LINKS OF PATHOGENESIS OF RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME OF NEWBORNS A) HYPOVENTILATION B) PREMATURE C) ATELECTASIS D) REDUCED 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-5.6 GPC-5.8 GPC-5.9 GPC-5.10 PC-9.1 PC-9.2 PC-10.1	<i>Finish the sentence</i> 20. BLEEDING IS THE OUTFLOW OF BLOOD IN	in tissue, body cavity or external environment	high