

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью  
 Информация о владельце:  
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Test task for diagnostic testing in the discipline:

**Normal physiology, term 4**

Code, discipline	31.05.01 General medicine
Profile	General medicine
Form of studying	Full-time
Department-developer	Morphology and physiology
Graduating Department	Internal diseases

Verifiable competence	Task	Variants responses	Type of question complexity
GPC -5.1	To record an ECG, the ground electrode is placed on:	a) Left arm b) Right arm c) Left leg d) Right leg	low
ОПК-5.1	The walls of the atria secrete a hormone:	a) Natriuretic b) Antidiuretic c) Aldosterone d) Vasopressin	low
ОПК-5.1	The sympathetic preganglionic neurons innervating the the heart are located:	a) In the anterior horns of the spinal cord b) In the lateral horns of the spinal cord c) In the reticular formation of the medulla oblongata d) In the reticular formation of the midbrain	low
ОПК-5.1	Rhesus conflict is likely in marriage:	a) A Rh-positive man and a Rh-negative woman b) A Rh-negative man and a Rh-positive woman c) A Rh-positive man and a Rh-positive woman d) Rh-negative man and Rh-negative woman	low
ОПК-5.1	The bulk of sympathetic ganglionic neurons innervating the heart contain mediator:	a) Acetylcholine b) Norepinephrine c) Serotonin d) GABA	low
ОПК-5.1	Match: Lung volume: 1. Respiratory volume 2. Reserve inspiratory volume 3. residual volume	It's the amount of air which a) A person can maximally inhale after a calm inhalation b) A person can maximise exhale after a calm exhalation c) A person inhales and exhales while breathing quietly d) Remains in the lungs after	average

		<p>maximum exhalation</p> <p>e) Remains in the lungs at the height</p> <p>maximum inhalation</p>	
ОПК-5.1	<p>Match:</p> <p>Type of neurons</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. inspiratory neurons</li> <li>2. Motoneurons of the diaphragm</li> <li>3. motoneurons of the external intercostal muscles</li> </ol>	<p>Location</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Medulla oblongata</li> <li>b) Midbrain</li> <li>c) Anterior horns of the cervical spinal cord segments</li> <li>d) Lateral horns of the spinal cord</li> <li>e) Anterior horns of thoracic spinal cord segments</li> </ol>	average
ОПК-5.1	<p>Match: Innervation of the stomach</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sympathetic section</li> <li>2. Parasympathetic section</li> </ol>	<p>Neuronal arrangement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Preganglionic neurons are located in the lateral horns of the Th1-Th5 segments of the spinal cord; postganglionic - in the upper, middle and stellate ganglia of the sympathetic trunk</li> <li>b) Preganglionic neurons are located in the lateral horns of Th5-Th12 segments of the spinal cord; postganglionic - in the nodes of the solar plexus.</li> <li>c) Preganglionic neurons are located in the nuclei of the vagus nerve of the of the medulla oblongata; postganglionic - in the intramural ganglia of the intermuscular and submucosal plexus</li> </ol>	average
ОПК-5.1	<p>Установите соответствие:</p> <p>Типы нервных волокон</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) А</li> <li>2) В</li> <li>3) С</li> </ol>	<p>Characterisation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Unmyelinated; postganglionic fibres of the autonomic nervous system</li> <li>b) Myelinated; motor fibres innervating skeletal muscles</li> <li>c) Myelinated; predominantly preganglionic fibres of the autonomic nervous system</li> </ol>	average
ОПК-5.1	<p>Match: Basic criteria classification of CNS synapses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. According to the mechanism of excitation transmission</li> <li>2. By physiological effect</li> </ol>	<p>The main types of classified synapses of the CNS are as follows</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Excitatory, inhibitory</li> <li>b) Axo-dendritic, axo-somatic, axo-axonal, soma-somatic, dendro-dendritic</li> <li>c) Purinergic, aminergic, peptidergic, cholinergic, etc.</li> <li>d) Electrical, chemical, mixed.</li> <li>e) Simple, complex</li> <li>f) One-way transmission, two-way transmission.</li> </ol>	average
ОПК-5.1	<p>Match:</p> <p>Types of granulocytes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Neutrophils</li> <li>2. eosinophils</li> <li>3. basophils</li> </ol>	<p>Functional features</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Histamine inactivation</li> <li>b) Phagocytosis</li> <li>c) Participation in cellular immunity reactions</li> <li>d) Participation in humoral immunity reactions</li> <li>e) Production of histamine and heparin</li> </ol>	average

OPIK-5.1	Match: Agranulocytes 1.T-lymphocytes 2.B-lymphocytes 3.Monocytes	Functions a) Macrophage precursors b) Production of histamine and heparin c) Involved in cellular immunity d) Participate in humoral immunity reactions immunity	average
OPIK-5.1	Match: Blood types 1.I 2.II 3. IV	A combination of agglutinins and agglutinogens (a) Agglutinogens A and B, no agglutinins b) Agglutinin A, agglutinin $\beta$ c) Agglutinin B, agglutinin $\alpha$ d) Agglutinogens are absent, agglutinins $\alpha$ and $\beta$	average
OPIK-5.1	The amount of haemoglobin in 1 litre of blood of a healthy adult male is (in g/l):	a) 80 - 100 b) 200 – 220 c) 140 – 160	average
OPIK-5.1	Match: Forms of haemoglobin 1.Oxyhaemoglobin 2. Carbhaemoglobin 3.Deoxyhaemoglobin	Formulas a) MetHb b) HbO <sub>2</sub> c) Hb d) HbCO <sub>2</sub> e) HbCO	average
OPIK-5.1	<i>Select all the correct answers answers:</i> Kidney functions include:	a) volume- and osmoregulation b) thermoregulation c) regulation of endocrine glands activity d) regulation of acid-base balance e) excretory	high
OPIK-5.1	<i>Select all the correct answers answers:</i> Leukocytes represent:	a) Red blood cells b) White blood cells c) Nuclear cells d) Nuclear-free cells	high
OPIK-5.1	<i>Select all the correct answers answers:</i> Agranulocytes include:	a) neutrophils b) lymphocytes c) eosinophils d) basophils e) monocytes	high
OPIK-5.1	Arrange the gas content (in volume per cent) in ascending order:	a) Oxygen in arterial blood b) Oxygen in venous blood c) Carbon dioxide in arterial blood d) Carbon dioxide in venous blood	high
OPIK-5.1	<i>Select all the correct answers answers:</i> The functions of saliva in humans are:	a) Wetting of food and dissolution of substances b) Motor c) Enabling chemical processing of carbohydrates d) Formation of a food clump	high