

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью  
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**Diagnostic testing**  
**Discipline: Hospital Therapy, Endocrinology**  
*Term 10, 12*

<b>Curriculum</b>	31.05.01
<b>Specialty</b>	General Medicine
<b>Form of education</b>	Full-time
<b>Designer Department</b>	Internal diseases
<b>Graduate Department</b>	Internal diseases

**TERM 10**

<b>Competence</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Answers</b>	<b>Type of complexity</b>
GCC-1 PC-5	Finish the sentence 1. What is the name of the pain that occurs when moving?		low
PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 2. If glucose tolerance is impaired, there will be a glucose level in the venous blood	1). on an empty stomach < 7.0, after 2 hours ≤7.8 and < 11.1. 2). on an empty stomach < 6.1, after 2 hours ≤6.1 and < 7.8. 3). on an empty stomach < 6.1 and <7.0, after 2 hours ≤7.8 and < 11.1. 4). on an empty stomach < 6.1. after 2 hours ≤7.8 and < 11.1.	low
PC-6 PC-8;	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 3. Granulomatosis with polyangiitis is characterized by organ damage	1). lungs, kidneys, nervous system 2). nervous system, kidneys, upper respiratory tract 3). upper respiratory tract, lungs, kidneys 4). kidneys, heart, skin	low
GCC-1 PC-8; PC-10;	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 4. The main group of anti-inflammatory drugs for the treatment of systemic lupus erythematosus	1. aminoquinoline preparations 2. biological preparations 3. glucocorticoids 4. nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs	low
GCC-1 PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 5. The following marker is used to diagnose rheumatoid arthritis	1. Antibodies to DNA 2.. Anti-SCL-70 3. Antibodies to the Sm antigen 4. Antibodies to cyclic citrulline peptide 5. The antinuclear factor	low
GCC-1 PC-6 PC-8; PC-10;	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 6. Taking hypothyzid in a patient with gouty arthritis	1. provokes an attack 2. has no effect 3. reduces the risk of an attack	medium
GCC-1 PC-8	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 7. In patients with chronic kidney disease, nephrotection is used	1. antagonists of mineralocorticoids 2. Calcium antagonists 3. Angiotensin converting enzyme inhibitors 4. Beta blockers	medium
PC-6;	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 8. In patients with ulcerative colitis during colonoscopy, you can see	1. ulcers, mucosal hyperemia, strictures 2. strictures, polyps, ulcers, 3. ulcers, contact bleeding, mucosal hyperemia 4. mucosal hyperemia, ulcers, contact bleeding	medium
GCC-1 PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 9. Gouty arthritis has signs of	1. joint pain 2. swelling of the joint 3. gradual development of symptoms 4. damage to 2-3 joints 5. hyperemia of the skin above the joint 6. the disappearance of symptoms without treatment	medium
GCC-1 PC-5	<i>Choose the right answer</i>	1. symmetry of the lesion 2. damage to small joints	medium

PC-6	10. Symptoms of joint damage in rheumatoid arthritis	3. damage to 1-2 joints 4. morning stiffness for less than 30 minutes 5. the presence of swelling and soreness in the joint 6. the presence of deformations	
GCC-1 PC-5 PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 11. The patient had pain in the foot joint at night. The joint is edematous, hyperemia of the skin, limited mobility. The number of white blood cells in the blood is increased. What diseases are being treated with differential diagnosis	1. Rheumatoid arthritis 2. Reactive arthritis 3. Gouty arthritis 4. Osteoarthritis 5. Bacterial arthritis	medium
GCC-1 PC-5 PC-6 PC-8; PC-10;	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 12. For what purpose is glycated hemoglobin determined in patients with diabetes mellitus	1. Assessment of the average glycemic level for 1-3 weeks. 2. evaluation of the effectiveness of hypoglycemic therapy for 2-3 months. 3. Detection of gestational diabetes. 4. to correct the treatment	medium
GCC-1 PC-5 PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 13. Hemolytic anemia is characterized by	1. reticulocytosis, splenomegaly 2) reticulocytosis, jaundice 3) reticulocytosis, jaundice, splenomegaly 4) reticulocytosis, jaundice, splenomegaly, hepatomegaly	medium
GCC-1 PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 14. Which organs are more often affected by systemic scleroderma	1. aortitis 2. calcinates in soft tissues 3. pneumofibrosis 4. arthritis 5. Skin seal 6. Raynaud's syndrome	medium
GCC-1 PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 15. What are the markers of chronic kidney disease	1. Decrease in GFR of less than 60 ml/min for 3 months 2. Changes in kidney size on ultrasound 3. Arterial hypertension 4. Proteinuria for 3 months. 5. Swelling for 3 months	medium
GCC-1 PC-5 PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 16. Select the main criteria for myocarditis in echocardiography	1. expansion of the heart chambers 2. diffuse hypokinesis of ventricular walls 3. Reduction of the left ventricular ejection fraction 4. calcifications in the myocardium 5. diastolic dysfunction of the left ventricle	high
GCC-1 PC-5 PC-6	<i>Find a match</i> 17. Disease 1. Wegener's granulomatosis 2. Eosinophilic polyangiitis 3. Systemic lupus erythematosus	The nature of lung damage A) Infiltrates with decay B) Pleurisy C) Fibrosing alveolitis D) Migrating infiltrates	high
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-8;	<i>Find a match</i> 18. Disease 1. Pheochromocytoma 2. Hyperthyroidism 3. Renal arterial hypertension	A. ACE inhibitors B. Beta adrenoreceptor blockers C. Alpha adrenoreceptor blockers D. Calcium antagonists	high

GCC-1 PC- PC-6	<i>Find a match</i> 19. Diseases 1. Ankylosing spondylitis 2. Osteoarthritis 3. Rheumatoid arthritis	Changes on the X-ray A. Narrowing of the articular gap, osteoporosis, erosion B. Narrowing of the articular gap, syndesmophytes, sacroiliitis B. Ankylosis, narrowing of the articular gap, osteosclerosis D. Narrowing of the articular gap, a symptom of a "punch"	high
GCC-1 PC-8	<i>Determine the sequence</i> 20. Stages of examination in acute leukemia	1. Immunohistochemical examination 2. General blood test 3. Cytogenetic research 4. Myelogram	high

**TERM 12**

<b>Competence</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Answers</b>	<b>Type of complexity</b>
PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i>  1. The reliable test for determining compensation of carbohydrate metabolism in diabetes mellitus	A. fasting blood glucose level B. determination of the concentration of glycosylated Hb B. glucosuric daily profile G. glycemic daily profile	low
PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 2. The indicator that reflects the degree of bronchial obstruction	A. Tiffno index B. residual volume C. maximum ventilation D. forced expiratory volume in 1 second. E. vital capacity of the lungs	low
PC-5	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 3. Factors that indicate rapid progression of glomerulonephritis	A. macrohematuria B. nephrotic syndrome C. arterial hypertension D. combination of proteinuria with hematuria E. combination of arterial hypertension and nephrotic syndrome	low
PC-5	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 4. The main radiological sign of lobar pneumonia is	A. homogeneous shading according to the share B. atelectasis C. enhanced pulmonary pattern D. rounded shadows E. diffuse decrease in transparency	low
PC-8; PC-10;	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 5. The risk of thromboembolism during prolonged stay in bed will be	A. increases B. decreases C. remains unchanged	low
PC-5 PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 6. What symptoms appear when an ulcer	A. the appearance of night pain B. increased response to antacids C. increased pain D. change in the characteristic rhythm of ulcerative	medium

	penetrates?	pain	
GCC-1 GPC-6 PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i>  7. Risk factors for the development of thromboembolism are	A. venous thrombosis B. obesity C. taking oral contraceptives D. inflammatory bowel diseases E. taking anticoagulants	medium
PC-6 PC-10;	<i>Choose the right answer</i>  8. What symptoms are characteristic at the onset of shock?	A. lethargy; B. weakened pulsation of peripheral arteries; C. swollen veins; D. polyuria.	medium
GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6	<i>Find a match</i> 9. What signs are typical during X-ray examination? 1. infiltration in tuberculosis 2. for lung cancer	A. localized more often in the upper lobes B. irregular shape. C. blurred contours. D. inclusions of calcium E. presence of foci around the infiltrate. F. expansion of the lung root	medium
PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 10. In patients with myocarditis, the ECG may show	A. arrhythmias B. heart block C. negative T wave D. discordant elevation of the ST segment above the isoline in the form of a "cat's" back E. None of the above.	medium
GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 11. Sick sinus syndrome occurs when	A. persistent sinus bradycardia B. blockade of one of the bundle branches C. persistent pronounced bradysystolic form of atrial fibrillation D. periodic appearance of sinoauricular blockade E. tachycardia-bradycardia syndrome.	medium
GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 12. The diagnosis of chronic gastritis is based on	A. FGDS B. FGDS + biopsy of the gastric mucosa C. FGDS + biopsy of the gastric mucosa + HP analysis; D. FGDS + biopsy of the gastric mucosa + HP analysis; E. FGDS + biopsy of the gastric mucosa + HP analysis+ gastric X-ray	medium
PC-5 PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 13. Asthmatic status is manifested by symptoms	A. increased suffocation B. good effect of taking beta 2- adrenomimetics C. productive cough D. disappearance of wheezing and breathing noises over the lungs E. dulling of the percussion tone	medium
PC-6 PC-8;	<i>Choose the right answer</i> 14. In a patient with cirrhosis of the liver, the cause of hepatic encephalopathy is	A. bleeding from varicose veins of the esophagus B. alcohol consumption C. prescription of antibacterial drugs D. consumption of large amounts of protein with food E. prescription of laxatives	medium

PC-5	<p><b>Choose the right combination of answers</b></p> <p>15. The symptoms of auscultation of the heart of a patient with mitral stenosis are</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) The "claps" I tone at the top of the heart;</li> <li>2) the accent of the II tone on the top of the heart;</li> <li>3) The click of the mitral valve opening;</li> <li>4) mesodiastolic murmur at the apex of the heart;</li> <li>5) systolic murmur at the top of the heart;</li> </ol>	<p>A. right answer 1,2,3;  B. right answer 2,4,5;  C. right answer 1,3,4;  D. right answer 1,5,3;  E. right answer 2,5,3.</p>	medium
GPC-6 PC-5 PC-6 PC-10;	<p><b>Choose the right answer</b></p> <p>16. A 64-year-old woman underwent a cholecystectomy. After the operation, pain appeared in the left half of the chest, shortness of breath. how to prove pulmonary embolism?</p>	<p>A - angiopulmonogram with signs of vascular defect  B. increase in blood D –dimer  C. partial oxygen pressure in arterial blood 60 mmHg.  D. thickening of the pulmonary pattern on the RG OGK  E. deviation of the electric axis to the right on the ECG</p>	high
PC-8;	<p>Finish the sentence</p> <p>17. The most common side effect when taking ACE inhibitors is</p>		high
PC-8;	<p>Finish the sentence</p> <p>18. Drugs that are prescribed to prevent attacks of vasospastic angina pectoris is</p>		high
GPC-6 PC-6	<p><b>Make a conclusion</b></p> <p>19. The man is 23 years old. Complains of weakness, sharp pain in the chest. On the retgenogram of the lung, there is a displacement of the mediastinum in the opposite direction.</p>	<p>A. mediastinal phlegmon  B. pulmonary tuberculosis  C. strained pneumothorax  D. pulmonary embolism</p>	high
PC-5 PC-6	<p><b>Finish the sentence:</b></p> <p>20. An early marker of kidney damage in diabetes mellitus is</p>		high