

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

Pathological syndromes in clinical medicine

Code, direction of preparation	31.05.01 General Medicine
Directivity (profile)	General Medicine
Form of study	full-time
Department-developer	Pathophysiology and general pathology
Graduate department	Internal diseases

7th semester

Compete ncy tested	Exercise	Answer options	Question difficulty type
GPC-5	Please indicate one correct answer 1. Reticulocytosis in anemia indicates:	a) the appearance of hyper- or hypochromic red blood cells; b) increasing the functional activity of the bone marrow; c) change in the shape of red blood cells; d) change in the diameter of red blood cells; e) megaloblastic type of hematopoiesis	short
GPC-5	Please indicate one correct answer 2. Anemia is characterized by a decrease in unit volume of blood:	a) red blood cells; b) leukocytes; c) platelets; d) plasma cells; e) plasma blood clotting factors	short
GPC-5	Please indicate one correct answer 3. Alveolar hypoventilation is characterized by:	a) hypoxemia, hypercapnia, acidosis; b) hyperosmia, hypocapnia, alkalosis	short
GPC-5	Please indicate one correct answer 4. Obstructive respiratory failure may result from:	a) inhibition of the respiratory center; b) pulmonary edema; c) emphysema d) spasm of smooth muscles of the diaphragm; e) pneumosclerosis	short
GPC-5	Please indicate one correct answer 5 What happens during the first stage of the coagulation phase of thrombus formation?	a) formation of active thromboplastin; b) formation of active thrombin c) fibrin formation	short
GPC-5	Please indicate all correct answers 6. Which of the following anemias can be classified as hyporegenerative?	a) chronic posthemorrhagic anemia b) acute posthemorrhagic anemia c) anemia due to diphyllbothriasis d) hereditary aplastic anemia e) hereditary microspherocytic anemia of Minkofsky-Choffard	average
GPC-5	Please indicate all correct answers 7. What anemia is characterized by microcytosis of erythrocytes?	a) iron deficiency anemia b) Minkowski-Choffard hemolytic anemia c) acute posthemorrhagic anemia d) chronic posthemorrhagic anemia	average

		e) hypoplastic anemia	
GPC-5	Please indicate all correct answers 8. Common manifestations of inflammation are:	a) pain, redness, organ dysfunction; b) symptoms of intoxication, c) acceleration of ESR; d) fever, leukocytosis; e) swelling due to edema.	average
GPC-5	Please indicate all correct answers 9. How intracardiac hemodynamics changes 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 e) cardiac output decreases	average
GPC-5	Please indicate all correct answers 10. Specify factors, conditions and diseases that can cause heart failure through direct damage to the myocardium	a) tricuspid valve insufficiency b) vitamin B1 (thiamine) deficiency c) hypertension d) septic conditions e) alcohol	average
GPC-5	Please indicate all correct answers 11. Ca ²⁺ overload of cardiomyocytes in heart failure leads to:	a) separation of oxidation and phosphorylation in mitochondria b) activation of Ca ²⁺ -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	average
GPC-5	Please indicate all correct answers 12. Indicate heterotopic rhythms:	a) nodal rhythm; b) migration of the supraventricular pacemaker; c) sinus tachycardia; d) sinus bradycardia; e) sinus arrhythmia; f) AV dissociation; g) dioventricular rhythm.	average
GPC-5	Please indicate all correct answers 13. Atrial extrasystole is characterized by:	a) the presence of a P wave; b) absence of the P wave; c) severe deformation of the ventricular complex; d) minor changes in the ventricular complex; e) complete compensatory pause; e) incomplete compensatory pause.	average
GPC-5	Please indicate all correct answers 14. Ventricular extrasystole is characterized by:	a) the presence of a P wave; b) absence of the P wave; c) pronounced deformation of the ventricular complex; d) minor changes in the ventricular complex; e) complete compensatory pause; e) incomplete compensatory pause.	average
GPC-5	Please indicate all correct answers	a) ventricular complexes are practically unchanged;	average

	15. Specify the main ECG signs of idioventricular rhythm:	<p>b) the ventricular complexes are widened (more than 0.12 s) and severely deformed;</p> <p>c) contraction frequency 40-60 per minute;</p> <p>d) contraction frequency 30-40 per minute;</p> <p>e) the rhythm is often regular;</p> <p>f) the rhythm is often irregular;</p> <p>g) contractions of the atria and ventricles are coordinated;</p> <p>h) complete AV dissociation is characteristic.</p>	
GPC-5	<p>Select a combination of answers</p> <p>Heart failure is characterized by:</p> <p>a) a decrease in myocardial contractility, usually a decrease in stroke volume</p> <p>b) as a rule, a decrease in cardiac output</p> <p>c) decrease in residual systolic blood volume d) dilation of the heart cavities</p>	<p>a) A, B, D</p> <p>b) A, B</p> <p>c) V, D</p> <p>d) B, C, D</p>	high
GPC-5	<p>Please indicate all correct answers</p> <p>17. Ca²⁺ overload of cardiomyocytes in heart failure leads to:</p>	<p>a) uncoupling of oxidation and phosphorylation in mitochondria</p> <p>b) activation of Ca²⁺-dependent phospholipases and damage to the sarcolemma</p> <p>c) intensification of lipid peroxidation</p> <p>d) impaired relaxation of myofibrils</p> <p>e) increasing the strength and speed of myocardial contraction</p>	high
GPC-5	<p>Finish the sentence</p> <p>18. Anemia is</p>		high
GPC-5	<p>Choose the correct combination of answers</p> <p>19. Specify the probable causes of symptomatic arterial hypertension:</p> <p>+a) hyperthyroidism;</p> <p>b) chronic psycho-emotional stress;</p> <p>+c) chronic nephritis;</p> <p>d) repeated lingering negative emotions;</p> <p>+e) atherosclerotic vascular lesions;</p> <p>f) genetic defects of the centers of the autonomic nervous system that regulate blood pressure; g) genetic defects in membrane cation transport systems, leading to the accumulation of calcium in the cytoplasm of smooth muscle cells of the vascular walls.</p>	<p>a) A, B, D</p> <p>b) D, E, F</p> <p>c) A, B, D, F</p> <p>d) G, E, D</p>	high

GPC-5	<i>Answer the question</i> 20. What is platelet adhesion?	platelet deposition on the damaged surface of the inner wall of the vessel	high
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