

During calculous cholecystitis attack the patient has developed the following symptoms: saponated feces and steatorrhea. What stage of fats metabolism is disrupted according to those symptoms? (2014, N 3, TB) {

=Fat digestion, absorption and secretion

~Fat absorption

~Intermediary metabolism of fats

~Fats metabolism in adipose tissue

~Depositing disruption

}

The 55-year-old patient has been hospitalised due to chronic cardiac failure. Objectively: skin and mucosa are cyanotic, tachycardia, tachypnea. What kind of hypoxia does the patient have? (2014, N 8, TB) (2012) {

=Circulatory

~Anemic

~Hemic

~Tissue

~Hypoxic

}

The patient with acute cardiac failure has developed dyspnea, tachycardia and cyanosis during physical exertion. Name the type of hypoxia. (2014, N 23, TB) {

=Circulatory

~Respiratory

~Hemic

~Hypoxic

~Tissue

}

At the sixth month of pregnancy the female patient has been diagnosed with severe iron-deficiency anemia. Diagnostic character was the appearance of the following in blood: (2014, N 36, TB) {

=Hypochromic erythrocytes

~Macrocytes

~Megalocytes

~Reticulocytes

~Erythroblasts

}

1 minute after the patient had been administered penicillin the patient's arterial pressure sharply dropped, pulse became thready, cold sweating and clonic convulsions began. Name this condition. (2014, N 41, TB) {

=Anaphylactic shock

~Traumatic shock

~Cardiogenic shock

~Septic shock

~Burn shock

}

The patient with acute left ventricular failure has developed edema of lungs. What peripheral circulation disorder taking place in the lungs has caused this complication? (2014, N 56, TB) {

=Venous hyperemia

~Arterial hyperemia

~Neuroparalytic arterial hyperemia

~Pulmonary artery thrombosis

~Ischemia

}

Knee joint enlargement and cutaneous edema has developed in the 46-year-old patient with acute knee joint inflammation on the second day. What stage of inflammation progressing are these symptoms usually observed at? (2014, N 57, TB) {

=Exudation

~Alteration

~Proliferation

~Regeneration

~Sclerosis

}

In the process of chemical solution preparation laboratory assistant's forearm was exposed to concentrated hydrochloric acid. There are burning pain, hyperemia and swelling of the damaged area. What pathologic process are these symptoms evidential of? (2014, N 59, TB) {

=Inflammation

~Tumor

~Embolism

~Thrombosis

~Lymphostasis

}

In 1915 Japanese scientists Katsusaburo Yamagiwa and Koichi Ichikawa became the first, who induced experimental tumors, by painting ears of rabbits with coal tar. What method of experimental tumor inducing did they use? (2014, N 65, TB) {

=Chemical induction

~Transplantation

~Explantation

~Cell-free filtrate induction

~Radioisotope induction

}

The alleged diagnosis of the newly hospitalised in-patient is leukemia. What symptom among those given below is diagnostic character differentiating acute leukemia from chronic leukemia? (2014, N 66, TB) {

=Leukemic hiatus

~Significant increase of leucocytes number

~Leukosis rate

~Eosinophil and basophil levels

~Gumprecht's shadows (smudge cells)

}

Catabolism of body's own tissue proteins is intensified during such diseases as thyrotoxicosis and tuberculosis. This process is attended by intensive synthesis in liver and subsequent excretion with urine of the following: (2014, N 88, TB) {

=Urea

~Glucose

~Acetone bodies

~Fatty acids

~Nucleotides

}

Tetanic spasms of skeletal muscles occur under low calcium concentration in blood. What endocrine disorder can this condition be associated with? (2014, N 98, TB) {

=Hypofunction of parathyroid glands

~Hyperfunction of adrenal cortex

~Hypofunction of adrenal cortex

~Hyperthyroidism

~Hypothyroidism

}

A newborn infant has hemolytic jaundice caused by rhesus incompatibility. What bile pigment will be concentrated highest in the blood of this infant? (2014, N 107, TB) {

=Unconjugated bilirubin

~Conjugated bilirubin

~Urobilinogen

~Stercobilinogen

~Bile acids

}

The patient with acute cardiac insufficiency has decreased urine excretion caused by reduction of filtering taking place in glomerules. What causes this drop in filtration? (2014, N 108, TB) {

=Decrease of arterial pressure

~Increase of hepatic blood flow

~Exsiccosis

~Duct lumen obstruction

~Decrease in number of functioning glomerules

}

The 49-year-old female patient suffering long-term from pancreatic diabetes has developed the following symptoms after administering insulin: weakness, facial pallor, palpitation, anxiety, double vision, numbness of lips and tongue apex. Glucose molar concentration in blood was 2,5 mmol/l. What complication has developed in the patient? (2014, N 109, TB) {

=Hypoglycemic coma

~Hyperosmolar coma

~Hyperglycemic coma

~Hyperketonemic coma

~Uremic coma

}

The 40-year-old patient has been diagnosed with gastric ulcer, disease symptoms making reappearance after prolonged period of dormancy. How can this kind of disease progression be qualified? (2014, N 110, TB) {

=Relapse

~Remission

~Recovery

~Latent period

~Prodromal stage

}

The 55-year-old female patient has developed a case of acute pancreatitis caused by greasy food. What is the main pathogenesis step of this disorder? (2014, N 111, TB) {

=Premature activation of enzymes in gland ducts and cells

~Pancreatic juice deficiency

~Low bile production in liver

~Fats digestion disruption

~Acute bowel obstruction

}

As the result of taking herbal medicine the 30-year-old patient has developed anaphylactic allergic reaction and blood leukocytosis. What kind of leukocytosis is characteristic of this case? (2014, N 112, TB) {

=Eosinophilia

~Monocytosis

~Lymphocytosis

~Basophilia

~Neutrophilia

}

Milk intake has resulted in the one-year-old child having diarrhea and abdominal distension. What enzyme deficiency does the child have? (2014, N 115, TB) {

=Lactase

~Maltase

~Aldolase

~Hexokinase

~Glycosidase

}

The 56-year-old patient has developed megaloblastic anemia in the course of alcoholic cirrhosis. What vitamin deficiency is the main cause of anemia in this patient? (2014, N 116, TB) {

=Folic acid

~Lipoic acid

~Biotin

~Thiamine

~Pantothenic acid

}

The dispensing chemist's arterial pressure has increased (160/110 mm Hg) due to his conducting long-term analytical analysis (neurosis). What neurohumoral regulation changes can cause increased arterial pressure in the given case? (2014, N 133, TB) {

- =Sympathoadrenal system activation
  - ~Activation of aldosterone producing and secretion
  - ~Renin-angiotensin system activation
  - ~Kallikrein-kinin system activation
  - ~Sympathoadrenal system inhibition
- }

The 13-year-old female patient having suffered from measles complains of dry mouth, thirst, body weight loss, polyuria, her glucose concentration in blood is 16 mmol/l. What disease can be suspected? (2014, N 141, TB) {

- =Type I pancreatic diabetes
  - ~Type II pancreatic diabetes
  - ~Diabetes insipidus
  - ~Steroidogenic diabetes
  - ~Glycogenosis
- }

The patient with mushroom poisoning has developed the following symptoms: yellow coloring of skin and sclera, dark-colored urine. Hemolytic jaundice was diagnosed. What pigment causes such coloring of the patient's urine? (2014, N 142, TB) {

- =Stercobilin
  - ~Conjugated bilirubin
  - ~Biliverdin
  - ~Unconjugated bilirubin
  - ~Verdohemoglobin
- }

The patient has been admitted to the hospital with complaints of general fatigue, headache, lumbago, edema of face and extremities. Urine analysis revealed proteinuria, hematuria and cylindruria. What is the main pathogenetic mechanism of edema formation during glomerulonephritis? (2014, N 168, TB) {

- =Decrease of oncotic blood pressure
- ~Increase of vascular permeability
- ~Increase of hydrodynamic blood pressure
- ~Hormonal disbalance
- ~Lymph flow disruption

}

Fluorography examination of the 59-year-old patient has revealed welldefined shadow, which is characteristic to tumor, in the lower part of the left lung. What trait is characteristic of benign tumor? (2014, N 171, TB) {

=Expansive growth

~Metastasis

~Cancer cachexia

~Invasion in surrounding tissues

~Infiltrating growth

}

After taking phenacetin a patient developed acute sore throat, fever. Examination enabled doctors to make a diagnosis of necrotic angina and agranulocytosis. Agranulocytosis can be characterized by a decrease in the amount of the following WBCs: (2013, 2012) {

=Neutrophils

~Eosinophils

~Basophils

~Lymphocytes

~Monocytes

}

A patient has been hospitalized for chronic heart failure. Objectively: skin and mucous membranes are cyanotic, the patient has tachycardia, tachypnea. What type of hypoxia has developed in the patient? (2013) {

=Circulatory

~Anemic

~Hemic

~Tissue

~Hypoxic

}

A patient with a diagnosis of drug poisoning has been admitted to the resuscitation department. The patient is in grave condition. Respiration is rapid, superficial, with periods of apnea (Biot's respiration). What was the main cause of the development of periodic breathing in the patient? (2013) {

=Inhibition of the respiratory center function

~Impaired function of spinal cord motoneurons

~Impaired function of the neuromuscular system

~Diminished chest mobility

~Pulmonary dysfunction

}

On the 2nd day after developing acute inflammation of the knee joint, the patient exhibits the joint enlargement, swelling of the skin. At what stage of inflammation are these signs typically observed? (2013) {

=Exudation

~Alteration

~Proliferation

~Regeneration

~Sclerosis

}

A patient had been diagnosed with right lung cancer and administered surgical treatment. After right-sided pneumonectomy the patient developed evident dyspnea. What form of respiratory failure developed in this patient? (2013) {

=Pulmonary restrictive

~Central

~Peripheral

~Pulmonary obstructive

~Thoracodiaphragmal

}

A 22-year-old male was stung by bees, the affected region became hyperemic and edematous. What is the leading mechanism of edema development in this patient? (2013) {

=Increased permeability of the capillaries

~Decreased hydrostatic blood pressure in the capillaries

~Increased oncotic pressure of tissue fluid

~Impaired lymphatic efflux

~Reduced oncotic pressure of blood

}

A patient with chronic renal failure exhibits azotemia, hypo- and isosthenuria. What is the main factor in the pathogenesis of these symptoms in the patient? (2013) {

=Reduction of existing nephrons mass

~Increase in glomerular filtration rate

~Reduction of tubular secretion

~Disturbance of the permeability of the glomerular membrane

~Decrease in glomerular filtration rate in each nephron

}

A hospital admitted a patient with arterial hypertension induced by renal artery stenosis. The patient complains of persistent nausea and headache. The main element in the pathogenesis of hypertension is the activation of the following system: (2013, 2012) {

- =Renin-angiotensin
- ~Hypothalamic-pituitary
- ~Kallikrein-kinin
- ~Sympathoadrenal
- ~Parasympathetic

}

Addison's (bronze) disease is treated with glucocorticoids. Their effect is provided by the potentiation of the following process: (2013) {

- =Gluconeogenesis
- ~Glycolysis
- ~Pentose phosphate cycle
- ~Glycogenolysis
- ~Ornithine cycle

}

After an insulin injection a 45-yearold female with a long history of diabetes mellitus has developed weakness, paleness, palpitation, anxiety, double vision, numbness of lips and the tip of tongue. Blood glucose is at the rate of 2,5 mmol/l. What complication has developed in the patient? (2013, 2012) {

- =Hypoglycemic coma
- ~Hyperosmolar coma
- ~Hyperglycemic coma
- ~Hyperketonemic coma
- ~Uremic coma

}

A 45-year-old male patient was diagnosed with stomach ulcer. After the conservative treatment the pain and heartburn disappeared, the function of the gastrointestinal tract was normalized. Endoscopic examination of stomach revealed cicatrization of the ulcer. Qualify this course of the disease: (2013) {

- =Remission
- ~Relapse
- ~Latent period
- ~Recovery

~Prodromal stage

}

An older patient exhibits low levels of red blood cells and hemoglobin in blood, but the color index is 1,3. Blood smear analysis revealed megaloblasts. What type of anemia is observed in this case? (2013) {

=B<sub>12</sub>-folic acid deficiency

~Iron-deficiency

~Acquired hemolytic

~Hereditary hemolytic

~Chronic posthemorrhagic

}

In response to the administration of protein drugs, a patient developed an allergic reaction. The development of the allergic reaction is caused by the increased synthesis of the following compound: (2013) {

=Histamine

~Choline

~Adrenaline

~Histidine

~Serotonin

}

A patient with acute myocarditis exhibits rapid fatigability, shortness of breath, edemata of legs, hepatomegaly. Classify the type of heart failure by the mechanism of its development: (2013) {

=Myocardial

~Overload

~Compensated

~Subcompensated

~Combined

}

After a contact with a person having an infectious diseases, the disease pathogens entered the patient's body and started to multiply, but the symptoms of the disease were not yet observable. What period of the disease is this typical for? (2013) {

=Latent

~Prodromal

~Manifest illness stage

~Clinical outcome

~Relapse

}

A male patient developed fever up to 40°C, there are vomiting, diarrhea, the patient is in grave condition. Blood osmolality is 270 mOsm/l. What disorder of water-salt metabolism is observed in the patient? (2013) {

=Hypoosmolar hypohydration

~Isoosmolar hypohydration

~Hyperosmolar hypohydration

~Isoosmolar hyperhydration

~Hypoosmolar hyperhydration

}

A male received a radiation dose of 30 Gy. He presents with necrotic angina, disorders of the gastrointestinal tract. Blood tests revealed anemia, leukopenia and thrombocytopenia. What phase of acute radiation syndrome is observed in the patient? (2013) {

=Manifest illness stage

~Primary reactions

~Latent

~Outcome of disease

~-

}

As a result of hypothermia a male patient developed acute diffuse glomerulonephritis. What type of allergic reaction caused damage to the glomerular capillaries in the patient? (2013) {

=Immuno-complex

~Anaphylactic

~Cytotoxic

~Cell-mediated

~Stimulating

}

As a result of an emergency situation (shipwreck) a man had to drink sea (salty) water. What form of water-salt imbalance may occur in this case? (2013) {

=Hyperosmolar hyperhydration

~Hypoosmolar hyperhydration

~Hypotonic hyperhydration

~Isoosmolar hyperhydration

~Isotonic hyperhydration

}

In order to estimate antibiotic susceptibility of a patient doctors introduced him intracutaneously 0,2 ml of penicilline solution. Ten minutes after introduction there appeared hyperemy and edema. What type does this reaction relate to (according to Coombs and Gells classification)? {

- =Anaphylactic reaction
  - ~Cytotoxic reaction
  - ~Delayed-type hypersensitivity
  - ~Tuberculine reaction
  - ~Reaction of Arthus phenomenon type
- }

To what type of allergens does lens of eyes refer? {

- =Endogenous natural
  - ~Haptens
  - ~Exogenous
  - ~Endogenous acquired noninfectious
  - ~Endogenous acquired infectious
- }

What type of allergic reactions does include the rejection of transplant? {

- =Reaction of delayed hypersensitivity
  - ~Reaction of cytolysis
  - ~Anaphylaxis
  - ~Arthurs's phenomenon
  - ~Stimulating allergic reactions
- }

A child suffering from diphtheria, in 10 days after the injection of antitoxic, antidiphtheric serum, suddenly obtained skin eruption accompanied with strong itch, high temperature ( $38^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), and joint pain. What condition was observed? {

- =Serum sickness
  - ~Contact allergy
  - ~Anaphylactic reaction
  - ~Atopy
  - ~Delayed-type hypersensitivity
- }

The patient in 9 days due to introduction of medical serum has appeared urticaria, an itch and edema of skin, edema of mucous membranes, and increase of size lymph nodes. What condition has developed? {

- =Serum sickness
- ~Quincke's edema
- ~Schwartzman's phenomenon
- ~Overy's phenomenon

~Pollinosis  
}

Local anesthetic lidocaine was used for pain relief without preliminary test at a dentist's. The state of the patient has suddenly become worse, asphyxia, skin pallor, cold sweat appeared. Pulse is thready, arterial pressure is decreased. Which type of allergic reaction has developed? {

=Systemic anaphylaxis (anaphylactic shock)

~Cytolysis

~Local anaphylaxis

~Stimulating allergic reactions

~Arthus phenomenon

}

1 minute after the patient had been administered penicillin the patient's arterial pressure sharply dropped, pulse became thready, cold sweating and clonic convulsions began. Name this condition. {

=Anaphylactic a shock

~Burn shock

~Traumatic shock

~Cardiogenic shock

~Septic shock

}

In a patient annually at spring and in the beginning of summer during the period of flowering plants arise acute catarrhal inflammation of eyes mucous layer and a nasal mucous membrane of emptiness of a nose which is an allergy manifestation.

It is possible to carry these displays to what type of allergic reactions? {

=Anaphylactic

~Cytotoxic

~Immune complexes

~Cellular-mediated

~Receptor – mediated

}

Pollen of plants and poplar down concerns to what type of allergens by classification? {

=Exogenous

~Natural endogenous

~Infectious endogenous

~Not infectious endogenous

~Haptens

}

At repeated introduction of allergen to a rabbit, sensibilized by normal horse

serum on an introduction place it was formed extensive necrosis. To what type of allergic reactions shown this process be given to? {

=Phenomenon of Artyuse

~Local anaphylaxia

~Hypersensitivity of the decelerated type

~General anaphylaxia

~Cytolysis

}

Which type of allergens by classification is tissue of thyroid gland? {

=Natural endogenous

~Not infectious endogenous

~Exogenous

~Infectious endogenous

}~-

Tuberculin test was conducted to a man 27 years old. In 24 hours in the place of the injection infiltrate and hyperemia 3-3.5 cm are found. Which group of substances identified the development of inflammation? {

=Lymphokins

~Leukotriene

~Biogenic amines

~Prostaglandins

~Kinins

}

A man 25 years old was at a dentist and after rinsing his mouth with furaciline solution a respectable edema of lips appeared. What type of allergic reaction does the patient have? {

=Anaphylactic

~Stimulated

~Delayed-type hypersensitivity

~Cytolytic

~Immuno complex

}

After repeated introduction of penicillin to a patient in several minutes apnea, dumbness of the tongue, consciousness loss, hyperemia of the skin which changed in to the pallor have progressed. What was such state caused by? {

=Anaphylactic shock

~Bronchial asthma

~Serum sickness

~Hemolytic anemia

~Acute glomerulonephritis

}

A child vaccinated against measles contacted with a patient who had measles. Which phagocytes of the child organism are immunologically protected? {

=Lymphocytes

~Eosinophils

~Neutrophils

~Monocytes

~Basophiles

}

Immediate-type allergies are characterized by degranulation of the tissue basophils that secrete biologically active substances. One of such substances is: {

=Histamine

~Thromboxane

~Plasminogen

~Acetylcholine

~Hagemans factor

}

Kidney transplantation was carried out to a patient. In several days graft rejection (tearing away) took place. Which type of allergic reactions does this complication belong to? {

=Delayed-type

~Immediate-type

~Anaphylaxis

~Idiosyncrasy

~Serum sickness

}

In 1 hour the child has had rash all over the body (urticaria) due to usage of polyvitamin in the form of syrup. To what type of allergic reaction do present manifestations belong? {

=Anaphylactic

~Auto allergic

~Immuno complex

~Cytotoxic

~Decelerated-type hypersensitivity

}

After eating strawberries a child presented with itchy red spots on the skin (hives). According to the classification of Coombs and Jell this reaction relates to the following type of allergic reactions: {

=Reagin (anaphylactic)

~Cell-mediated

~Stimulating

- ~Cytotoxic
- ~Immuno complex
- }

After usage of strawberry a child had itching red spots on skin that was urticaria. With what component of immune system does the allergen in the child's organism of collaborate (interact)? {

- =IgE
- ~IgM
- ~IgA
- ~T-helpers
- ~T-effectors
- }

After usage of strawberry a child had itching red spots on skin that was urticaria. Which of bioactive substances that led to vasodilatation and onset of itch, was distinguished on degranulate of tissue basophiles? {

- =Histamine
- ~Prostaglandin of E<sub>2</sub>
- ~Bradykinin
- ~Leukotriene of B<sub>4</sub>
- ~Interleukin-1
- }

Patient C, 37 years, has been delivered to the hospital in a grave condition. Objectively: the expressed puffiness (edema) of tongue, throat, lips, eyelids. Breath is complicated. Face is cyanotic. At interrogation of the patient has informed that 2 hours ago he has take in a paracetamol pill. About what allergic condition there is a speech? {

- =Quincke's edema
- ~Bronchial asthma
- ~Urticaria
- ~Seasonal rhinitis
- ~Arthus phenomenon
- }

In order to estimate antibiotic susceptibility of a patient doctors introduced him intracutaneously 0,2 ml of penicilline solution. Ten minutes after introduction there appeared hyperemy and edema. What type does this reaction relate to (according to Coomb's and Gell's classification)? {

- =Anaphylactic reaction
- ~Cytotoxic reaction
- ~Reaction of Arthus phenomenon type
- ~Delayed-type hypersensitivity
- ~Tuberculine reaction

}

Every year during the plant blossoming a female patient develops acute catarrhal inflammation of conjunctiva and nasal mucosa that is the clinical presentation of an allergy. These symptoms relate to the following type of allergic reactions: {

=Anaphylactic

~Immune complex

~Cytotoxic

~Cell-mediated

~Cellular dysfunction

}

A few minutes after repeated introduction of penicillin a patient got dyspnea, tongue numbness, hyperemia and then skin pallor. The patient also lost consciousness. What is the cause of such a grave condition? {

=Anaphylactic shock

~Acute glomerulonephritis

~Serum sickness

~Hemolytic anemia

~Bronchial asthma

}

The blood analyses of a patient who 5 years ago underwent gastrectomy revealed: anemia, cell-color ratio=1,3, megalocytes, megaloblasts, Jolly bodies. What kind of anemia is developing? {

=B<sub>12</sub>- deficiency

~Aplastic

~Iron-deficiency anemia

~Hemolytic

~Post hemorrhagic

}

A patient complains of getting tired easily having usual for him physical activity, and dyspnoea. The examination revealed a significant decrease of hemoglobin and red blood cells in blood. Which abnormality of blood function underlies this disturbance? {

=Gas-transport

~Homeostatic

~Protective

~Thermoregulation

~Nutritious

}

What is the main mechanism in pathogenesis when acute massive hemorrhage (bleeding)? {

- =Reduction of volume of circulating blood
- ~Reduction of hemoglobin and red blood cells
- ~Heart acceleration (tachycardia)
- ~Hurried breathing (tachypnoe)
- ~Emission of additional blood from depot
- }

A sick woman of 54 years suffering from stomach ulcer complains of sudden asthenia and shortness of breath while having the least physical activity. In the blood analysis: red blood cells -  $1,44 \times 10^{12}/l$ , hemoglobin - 66 g/l, color index – 1,4. What kind of pathology of blood system is characterized by the revealed changes in blood composition? {

- =B<sub>12</sub> deficiency anemia
- ~Chronic post hemorrhagic anemia
- ~Iron-deficiency anemia
- ~Acute post hemorrhagic anemia
- ~Acquired hemolytic anemia
- }

In the patient's blood there are revealed sickle-cell shaped erythrocytes and hemoglobin reduction. What is the patient's diagnosis? {

- =Sickle-cell anemia
- ~B<sub>12</sub>-deficiency anemia
- ~Iron-deficiency anemia
- ~Acute myeloblastic leukemia
- ~Erythrocytosis
- }

A 38-year's old woman suffering from metrorrhagia was taken to the reception department of hospital. What blood changes occur in the woman's organism? {

- =Decrease of hematocrite
- ~Increase of hematocrite
- ~Erythrocytosis
- ~Monocytosis
- ~Leukocytosis
- }

The punctuate extravasations (petechia) on the skin emerged after applying a plait. It is connected with the disturbance of functions of cells: {

- =Platelets
- ~Monocytes
- ~Eosinophils
- ~Neutrophils
- ~Lymphocytes
- }

In the period of grass blossoming, a 45-year's old woman began suffering from acute inflammatory disease of the upper air passages and eyes: hyperemia, edema, mucous allocation. What kind of leukocytosis will be typical in this case? {

- =Eosinophilia
  - ~Basophilia
  - ~Neutrophilia
  - ~Monocytosis
  - ~Lymphocytosis
- }

A patient complaining of headache and disordered motor function activity suffers from a diagnosis "megaloblastic anemia". The lack of which of the following substance can lead to development of this disease? {

- =Cyanocobalamin (vitamin B<sub>12</sub>)
  - ~Copper
  - ~Glycine
  - ~Cholecalciferol
  - ~Magnesium
- }

A pregnant woman at the period of 12 weeks has dysgeusia (taste for chalk), fragility of nails and hair, pallor of skin, weakness, and giddiness. In peripheral blood decrease of the level of hemoglobin, hypochromia and microcythemia were detected. Which disease is described? {

- =Iron-deficiency anemia
  - ~Hemolytic anemia
  - ~Post hemorrhagic anemia
  - ~Megaloblastic anemia
  - ~Toxic anemia
- }

A patient 42 years old has pallor of skin, weakness, and lymphadenopathy. In blood leukocytosis, absence of transitional forms of leukocytes ("hiatus leukemicus"), accelerated ESR (erythrocyte sedimentation rate) are found. Which disease is described? {

- =Acute leukemia
  - ~Chronic leukemia
  - ~Erythromyelosis
  - ~Neutrocytosis
  - ~Leukemic response
- }

A patient after stomach resection has weakness, skin pallor, large liver and spleen mass. Megaloblasts and megalocytes and hyperchromia (color index 1,3) are found

in peripheral blood. Which type of anemia does the patient have? {

=Pernicious Biermer-Addison's anemia

~Hemolytic

~Hypoplastic

~Iron-deficiency

~Toxic

}

In patient in the total analysis of the blood is revealed leukocytosis and shift of leukocyte formula to the left (increase in the quantity of nuclear and young neutrophils). For which of the enumerated states this is characteristic? {

=Acute inflammatory process

~Reduction in the immunity

~Allergosis

~Helminthiasis

~Reduction in leucopoiesis

}

For what disease is most characteristic neutrophilic leukocytosis? {

=Pyoinflammatory processes

~Chronic myeloleukemia

~Helminthiasis

~Allergic reactions

~Hemophilia

}

Which anemia is characterized by increase of color index? {

=Pernicious (B<sub>12</sub> folio-deficiency) anemia

~Post hemorrhagic anemia

~Hereditary hemolytic anemia

~Acquired hemolytic anemia

~Iron-deficiency anemia

}

On the sixth month of pregnancy the woman had expressed iron- deficiency anemia. The main diagnostic attribute of this anemia is: {

=Hypochromic red blood cells

~Mycrocytes

~Poikilocytes

~Reticulocytes

~Normocytes

}

Define which type of anemia is characterized by megaloblast type of hemopoiesis:

{

- = Pernicious (B<sub>12</sub> folio-deficiency) anemia
- ~ Iron-deficiency anemia
- ~ Chronic Post hemorrhagic anemia
- ~ Acquired hemolytic anemia
- ~ Hereditary hemolytic anemia
- }

Which anemia is characterized by hyperchromia (Color Index > 1,0): {

- = Anemia of Addison-Birmer
- ~ Iron-deficiency anemia of pregnant women
- ~ Hemolytic anemia of newborns
- ~ Acute post hemorrhagic anemia
- ~ Aplastic anemia
- }

In the patient of 40 years old is done a resection of the bottom third of stomach apropos peptic ulcers. What most possible changes in laboratory research of blood are necessary to expect? {

- = Megaloblastic anemia
- ~ Hypoproteinemia
- ~ Hypotalassiumemia
- ~ leucopenia
- ~ Thrombocytopenia
- }

The hematological picture of acute myeloleukemia is characterized by "leukemic failure". It designates: {

- = Disappear of intermediate forms of maturing of leukocytes (granulocytes)
- ~ Disappear of lymphocytes
- ~ Disappear of monocytes
- ~ Disappear of eosinophils
- ~ Disappear of basophiles
- }

A patient with chronic heart insufficiency hematocrite is 0,56 g/L, in the clinical analysis of blood absolute erythrocytosis. Which changes of blood volume circulating occur? {

- = Polycytemic hypervolumia
- ~ Simple hypervolumia
- ~ Polycytemic hypovolumia
- ~ Oligosytemic hypovolumia
- ~ Oligosytemic hypervolumia
- }

A patient suffers from kidneys insufficiency has liquid delay in an organism,

oliguria is marked. What disturbance of blood volume circulation accompanies such pathology? {

- =Oligosytemic hypervolumia
  - ~Oligosytemic hypovolumia
  - ~Polysytemic hypovolumia
  - ~Polysytemic hypovolumia
  - ~Simple hypovolumia
- }

What kind of leukocytosis develops at purulent-septic (pyoseptic) processes in the organism? {

- =Neutrophilia
  - ~Eosinophilia
  - ~Basophilia
  - ~Monocytosis
  - ~Lymphocytosis
- }

In patient is revealed neutrophilic leukocytosis with the shift of leukocyte formula to the left. For what process this is characteristic? {

- =Chronic inflammatory process
  - ~Rheumatism
  - ~Autoimmune process
  - ~Allergy
  - ~Acute inflammatory process
- }

Increase of the number of erythrocytes up to  $11 \cdot 10^{12}/L$  and hemoglobin up to 200 g/L was detected in the clinical blood analysis of a patient 30 years old. A diagnosis was set - polycythemia Vera (Vaquez' disease). What is the master link of this disease? {

- =Tumorous hyperplasia of an erytroid steam
  - ~Iron deficiency
  - ~Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency
  - ~Acute blood loss
  - ~Young hemopoietic cell mutation
- }

During examination of a blood film stained by Romanovsky the types of erythrocytes stated below were detected. Which of them belong to degenerate forms of erythrocytes? {

- =Poikilocytes
- ~Oxyphilic normocytes
- ~Polychromatofilic normocytes
- ~Polychromatocyte

~Oxyphilic erythrocytes  
}

Which anemia arises due to vitamin B<sub>12</sub> and a folic acid deficiency? {

=Megaloblastic (B<sub>12</sub> folio-deficiency) anemia

~Iron-deficiency anemia

~Aplastic

~Hemolytic

~Sideropenic

}

All vascular disruptions of the patient H. are accompanied with a continuous unceasing bleeding. Deficit of the VIII blood coagulation factor has been detected.

Which disease does the patient suffer from? {

=Hemophilia

~Purpura rheumatic

~Thrombocytopenic purpura

~Anemia

~Radiation disease

}

After influenza a 7-year old child has punctuate hemorrhagic appearance of skin rash around large joints and on the buttocks combined with the feeling of burning. Signs of blood are found in urine and faeces. Which type of hemorrhagic diathesis does this pathology belong to? {

=Angiopathy

~Thrombocytopathy

~Coagulopathy

~Hyper coagulation syndrome

~Disseminated intravascular clotting, DIC – syndrome

}

Which pathology is characterized by frequent sudden nosebleeds, sub dermal hemorrhages («a skin of the leopard»), and reduction amount of platelets and decrease of their adhesive-aggregation properties? {

=Thrombocytopenic purpura

~Hemophilia

~Hemorrhagic vasculitis

~Von Will brand's disease

~Scurvy (scorbutic)

}

Which pathology of blood coagulation develops for deficiency of vitamin C (avitaminosis)? {

=Vasopatias

- ~DIC - syndrome
- ~Thrombocytopathia
- ~Coagulopathy
- ~Syndrome of hyper coagulation
- }

The patient at insignificant mechanical traumas has hypodermic hemorrhages. What can cause such phenomenon? {

- =Thrombocytopenia
- ~Erythropenia
- ~Leucopenia
- ~Reduction of hemoglobin
- ~Lymphocytosis
- }

Which disease of blood coagulation system is caused by the acute slowdown of blood coagulation as a result of the abnormality of plasmatic thromboplastin formation (VIII factor deficiency): {

- =Hemophilia
- ~Thrombocytopenic purpura
- ~Purpura rheumatic
- ~Symptomatic thrombocytopenia
- ~Hemorrhagic purpura
- }

A patient has dot hemorrhages on the gum, hard and soft palates, mucous membrane of cheeks. With which disturbance of blood corpuscles is it connected?

- {
- =Thrombocytes
- ~Eosinophils
- ~Monocytes
- ~Lymphocytes
- ~Erythrocytes
- }

The use of sulfanilamide has caused a development allergic dermatitis in a patient. What disturbance of leukocytes formulas is most possible in this case? {

- =Eosinophilia
- ~Neutropenia
- ~Lymphopenia
- ~Disappearing of basophiles
- ~Disappearing of metamyelocytes
- }

A patient was admitted to a hospital with suspected of leukemia. Which of the

features listed is a diagnostic criterion that distinguishes between acute leukemia from chronic leukemia? {

=leukemic downfall

~Gumprecht's cells appearance

~Considerable increase of leukocyte amount

~Rapidity of the course of leukemia

~Eosinophilic basophile association

}

A woman working at the factory that produces phenylhydrazine entered a hospital with complaints of general weakness, giddiness, sleepiness. Signs of anemia with high reticulocytosis, anisocytosis and poikilocytosis and presence of single normocytes were detected. What type of anemia has progressed? {

=Hemolytic

~B<sub>12</sub>-deficiency

~Iron-deficiency

~Aplastic

~Megaloblastic

}

In the peripheral blood of a patient T. 5% of myeloblasts were detected during a check-up. What is the most probable disease? {

=Leukemia

~Anemia

~Leukocytosis

~Leucocytopenia

~DIC -syndrome (disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome)

}

Patient suffers from the chronic myeloleukemia (tumor). During examination: erythrocytes were  $2,3 \cdot 10^{12}/g/l.$ , hemoglobin was 80 g/l, leukocytes were  $28 \cdot 10^9 g/l.$ , and thrombocytes were  $60 \cdot 10^9 g/l.$  With what does pathogenesis of disorders of hemocoagulation for a patient connect? {

=With decrease of production of thrombocytes in bone marrow

~With intensified destruction of thrombocytes in peripheral blood

~With high expenditure of thrombocytes (during thrombosis)

~With the redistribution of thrombocytes

~All of answers are right

}

Long taking of cytostatic medicines by patient brought to onset of necrotic angina. With what changes in composition of leucocytes can it be connected? {

=Agranulocytosis

~Lymphocytosis

~Neutrophile leucocytosis

- ~Lymphopenia
- ~Eosinopenia
- }

A patient suffers from an acute glomerulonephritis because of oliguria has water retention in organism. What disorder of general blood volume will be detected for a patient in all probability? {

- =Oligocythemmic hypervolemia
- ~Ordinary hypervolemia
- ~Polycythemmic hypervolemia
- ~Oligocythemmic normovolemia
- ~Ordinary hypovolemia
- }

Patient has long bleeding due to extraction of tooth. In the past it was taken in no steroids anti-inflammatory drugs (aspirin) because of rheumatism. What pathogenesis of hemorrhagic syndrome has patient? {

- =Thrombocytopenia
- ~Activation of fibrinolysis
- ~Vasopathia
- ~Disorder of formation of prothrombin
- ~Trombocytopenia
- }

After usage of strawberry a child had itching red spots on skin that was urticaria. What leukocytosis will be exposed for a child? {

- =Eosinophilic
- ~Basophilic
- ~Neutrophilic
- ~Lymphocytotic
- ~Monocytotic
- }

Define which type of anemia is characterized by megaloblast type of hemopoiesis:

- {
- =Pernicious (B<sub>12</sub> folio-deficiency) anemia
- ~Iron-deficiency anemia
- ~Chronic Post hemorrhagic anemia
- ~Acquired hemolytic anemia
- ~Hereditary hemolytic anemia
- }

A 54 y.o. patient with stomach ulcer complains about great weakness, dyspnea caused by the slightest physical exercise. Blood count: erythrocytes -  $1,44 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , Hb- 66 g/l, colour index - 1,4. What anemia are these changes of peripheral blood

count typical for? {  
=B<sub>12</sub>-deficiency  
~Iron-deficiency  
~Acute posthemorrhagic  
~Acquired hemolytic  
~Chronic posthemorrhagic  
}

What disease of blood coagulation system is based upon abrupt deceleration of blood coagulation due to disturbed formation of plasma thromboplastin (VIII factor deficit)? {  
=Hemophilia  
~Thrombocytopenic purpura  
~Hemorrhagic vasculitis  
~Symptomatic thrombocytopenia  
~Hemorrhagic purpura  
}

After taking phenacetin a patient developed acute sore throat, body temperature rise. Examination allowed doctors to make a diagnosis of necrotic angina and agranulocytosis. Agranulocytosis can be characterized by a decrease in the amount of the following WBCs: {  
=Neutrophils  
~Eosinophils  
~Basophils  
~Lymphocytes  
~Monocytes  
}

A 40 year old woman has been suffering from profuse uterine bleedings for a long time. Blood count: Hb- 90 g/l, erythrocytes -  $3,9 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , colour index - 0,6. What is the main cause of hypochromic anemia? {  
=Iron loss with blood  
~Increased consumption of iron  
~Nonassimilability of iron  
~Deficiency of vitamin B12  
~Insufficient iron content in food ration  
}

After a stomach resection a patient presented with weakness, skin pallor, face puffiness, enlargement of liver and spleen. Analysis of the peripheral blood revealed megaloblasts and megalocytes; hyperchromatism (colour index - 1,3). What type of anaemia is observed in this patient? {  
=B<sub>12</sub>-deficient  
~Haemolytic

- ~Hypoplastic
- ~Iron-deficient
- ~Toxic
- }

What classification criterion incorporates the following types of anemias: posthemorrhagic, hemolytic and anemia induced by disturbed hematogenesis? {

- =Pathogenesis
- ~Etiology
- ~Hematogenesis type
- ~Bone marrow regenerability
- ~Colour index
- }

A 45-year-old woman has frequent uterine haemorrhages, she presents with general weakness, dyspnea, tachycardia, cardiac pain. In blood: erythrocytes –  $3 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , haemoglobin – 70g/l, colour index - 0,7. The smear contains mostly hypochromic erythrocytes, microcytes. Specify the type of anaemia according to its mechanism of development: {

- =Iron-deficiency
- ~B<sub>12</sub>-folate-deficiency
- ~Haemolytic
- ~Minkowsky-Shauffard disease
- ~Protein-deficiency
- }

The parents of a 13-year's old teenager complain of height acceleration that doesn't correspond the age. His height is 1.90m. In the anamnesis: in the age of 5 years suffered from meningitis with extreme intoxication. What kind of endocrine pathology developed in the organism of the sick boy? {

- =Pituitary gigantism
- ~Acromegaly
- ~Myxedema
- ~Hypophysial nanism
- ~Hashimoto disease
- }

A patient suffering from adrenal glands affected by tuberculosis. The typical sign is hyper pigmentation of skin. The mechanism of development of this symptom must be connected with hyper secretion of? {

- =Corticotrophin
- ~Somatotropin
- ~Thyrotropin
- ~Vasopressin
- ~Oxytocin

}

The height of 10-years' old child is 178 sm, he weights 64 kg. With the disturbance of what gland is it connected? {

=Hypophysis

~Thyroid gland

~Sexual glands

~Adrenal glands

~Parathyroid glands

}

The lack of what hormone of hypophysis provokes hypophysial nanism (low height)? {

=Somatotropin

~Adrenocorticotropic

~Vasopressin

~Oxytocin

~Melanocyte-stimulating

}

A patient suffering from Itsenko-Cushing syndrome has strong hyperglycemia and glycosuria. The synthesis and secretion of which of the following hormones keeps on increasing in this case? {

=Cortisol

~Adrenalin

~Glucagons

~Thyroxin

~Aldosterone

}

Which disease is caused by somatotropic hormone hypersecretion? {

=Acromegalia

~Hypophysial nanism

~Dwarfism

~Infantilism

~Cushing's syndrome

}

A patient has consulted a doctor with complaints of tachycardia, insomnia, loss of weight, irritability, and hyperhidrosis. Objectively goiter and exophthalmos are seen. Which dysfunction of which gland is present? {

=Hyperfunction of thyroid gland

~Hypofunction of thyroid gland

~Hyperfunction of parathyroid glands

~Hypofunction of parathyroid glands

~Endemic goiter  
}

A patient has persistent tachycardia, exophthalmos, irritability, basal metabolism is increased. Which dysfunction can cause such changes? {

=Hyperfunction of thyroid gland  
~Hypofunction of parathyroid glands  
~Hypofunction of thyroid gland  
~Hyperfunction of parathyroid glands  
~Hypofunction of adrenal glands  
}

A patient has persistent bradycardia, moderate hypotension, oedema, basal metabolism is decreased. Which dysfunction can cause such changes? {

=Hypofunction of thyroid gland  
~Hypofunction of parathyroid glands  
~Hyperfunction of thyroid gland  
~Hyperfunction of parathyroid glands  
~Hypofunction of adrenal glands  
}

After damaging of hypothalamo-hypophyseal nuclei the patient of 40 years has polyuria (10-12L urine in day), and polydipsia. Does deficiency of which hormone determine such disturbances? {

=Vasopressin  
~Oxytocin  
~Kortikotropin  
~Somatotropin  
~Thyreotropin  
}

The diagnosis of teenager suffers from pituitary gigantism. Is hyperproduction of what hormone cause of this disease? {

=Somatotropin  
~Corticotropin  
~Gonadotropin  
~Thyroid-stimulating hormone  
~Vasopressin  
}

Bronze illness (illness Addison) arises due to? {

=Hypofunctions cortex layer of adrenal glands  
~Hyperfunctions cortex layer of adrenal glands  
~Hypofunctions of a medulla layer of adrenal glands  
~Hyperfunctions of a medulla layer of adrenal glands

~Hyperproduction of androgens  
}

At a survey of the patient the doctor has suspected syndrome Itsenko-Kushing.  
What level increase of the substance in blood of the patient will confirm the doctor  
assumption? {

=Cortisol  
~Tocopherol  
~Retinol  
~Adrenaline  
~Cholesterol  
}

While deleting a hyperplasic thyroid gland in 47 year old women was damaged a  
parathyroid gland. A month later after operation the patient had signs of  
hypoparathiriosis: frequent convulses, hyperreflexes, a throat spasm. What is the  
most possible reason of the woman condition? {

=Hypocalciumemia  
~Hyperclorhydria  
~Hyposodiumemia  
~Hypophosphatemia  
~Hepercaliemia  
}

A boy 14 years old is being consulted. He has proportional constitution; his height  
is 104 cm, secondary sexual characters are not apparent. Growth and physical  
developmental lagging has been marked since 4 years old. It is known from the  
anamnesis that the child had neonatal sepsis at the age of 2 weeks. Which  
endocrine pathology should be assumed? {

=Hypophysial nanism  
~Cushing's syndrome  
~Hypothyroidism  
~Diabetes insipidus  
~Hypophysial cachexia  
}

A youth 17years old complains of sleep disturbance, loss weight, and heart beat  
increase. Thyroid gland hyperplasia of II-nd degree was detected after a check-up.  
Which hormone disturbances are typical for this disease? {

=Thyroxin increase;  
~Thyroxin decrease;  
~Somatotropin increase;  
~Somatotropin decrease;  
~Triiodothyronine decrease.  
}

A woman 53 years old, height 163 cm, weight 92 kg, is inactive, apathetic.

Objectively: proportional distribution of fat, the bloated and pastose face, a pole stays after pressing skin. Which gland disturbance could cause such state? {

=Thyroid gland

~Parathyroid glands

~Adrenal glands

~Sexual glands

~Hypophysis

}

A patient 50 years old complains of her ears, nose, and hands increasing their size.

What gland hyperfunction causes such symptoms? {

=Hypophysis

~Adrenal glands

~Epiphysis

~Thyroid gland

~Sexual glands

}

A patient had a strong pain syndrome after the carried operation. What most probable change of hormonal status can be expected in this case? {

=Elevation of products of catecholamine

~Hyper secretion of insulin

~Decrease of synthesis of ACTH

~Decrease synthesis of glucocorticoids

~Decrease synthesis of mineralocorticoids

}

Patient K., 47 years old complains about a hypernervous irritability, sleep disturbance, heartbeats (tachycardia), stabbing pains in area of heart, acute attack of muscle weakness, hyperhidrosis (sweating). Objectively: malnutrition, exophthalmus, moist skin, hot by touch, tremor of hands, increase of reflexes. Body temperature 37,5C with, heartbeats rates 150 strokes in a minute. At palpation of thyroid gland there are well felt side lobes, a gland is noticeable at swallowing. About what endocrine pathology have to think at first? {

=Hyperthyroidism

~Diabetes insipidus

~Itsenko-Cushing's syndrome

~Diabetes mellitus of a first type

~Hypothyroidism

}

A man of 70 years old appealed to the doctor with complaints the increase of hands, feet, tongue, tongue, changes of face (the features became large). In the

analyses there are increase of concentration of somatotropic hormone in blood.

What endocrine pathology is observed at the patient? {

=Hyperfunction of adenohypophysis

~Hypofunction of thyroid gland

~Hypofunction of adenohypophysis

~Hyperfunction of cortical part of adrenal glands

~Hyperfunction of parathyroid glands

}

Which endocrine disease is characterized by exophthalmia, increasing of basal metabolism, tachycardia, fever rise fever, mental excitability? {

=Basedow's disease

~Hypothyroidism

~Adrenogenital syndrome

~Acromegalia

~Congenital myxedema

}

What pathological condition characterized by exophthalmia, fever, loss weight, increase of thyroxin in blood? {

=Hyperthyroidism

~Hypothyroidism

~Hyperfunction of parathyroid gland

~Acute insufficiency of adrenal cortex

~Hypofunction of adenohypophysis

}

A patient suffering from chronic glomerulonephritis has proteinuria and hematuria.

What kind of disturbance of kidneys' functions does proteinuria indicate on? {

=Disturbance of glomerular filtration

~Disturbance of canalicular secretion

~Disturbance of canalicular reabsorption

~Disturbance of canalicular secretion and reabsorption

~Disturbance of glomerular filtration and reabsorption

}

The laboratory blood examination of a patient suffering from chronic glomerulonephritis revealed hypochromic anemia and hypoproteinemia. What is the most possible mechanism of anemia development? {

=Reduction of erythropoietin synthesis

~Hypoproteinemia

~Proteinuria

~Hematuria

~Disorder of haemoglobin synthesis

}

What of the pathogenetic factors mentioned below will play the main role in the mechanism of development of edema when one suffers from nephrotic syndrome?

{

- =Oncotic pressure reduction
- ~Increase of capillary permeability
- ~Increase of hydrostatic pressure in capillaries
- ~Increase of osmotic pressure in tissues
- ~Reduction of hydrostatic pressure of tissue fluid

}

A patient has excess of glucose in urine. The blood glucose level and the arterial tension are normal. What mechanism does take place in this case? {

- =Disorder of glucose reabsorption in nephron tubules
- ~Insulin hypoglycemia
- ~Hyperfunctioning of medulla of adrenals glands
- ~Hyperfunctioning of thyroid gland
- ~Hyperfunctioning of cortex part of adrenals glands

}

A patient suffering from chronic renal insufficiency has developed edemas. What's the reason of their emergence? {

- =Hypoproteinemia
- ~Dysproteinemia
- ~Anemia
- ~Nitrogen accumulation
- ~Decrease of level glomerular filtration

}

A patient suffering from chronic renal insufficiency complains of appetite loss, vomiting, diarrhoea, general weakness, excruciating skin itch. Which is the main mechanism of the appearance of these symptoms? {

- =Accumulation of products of nitrogen metabolism
- ~Carbohydrate exchange disturbance
- ~Protein exchange disturbance
- ~Water-electrolytic exchange disturbance
- ~Renal acidosis

}

During examination of urine of patient F. proteinuria (5 g/l) caused by low molecular weight proteins, and hematuria with leached erythrocytes were detected. Which kidney dysfunction is shown by these factors? {

- =Glomerule filtration dysfunction
- ~Tubule secretion dysfunction
- ~Glomerule excretion dysfunction

- ~Tubule reabsorption dysfunction
  - ~Extra renal dysfunction
- }

A patient has acute stabbing pain in the right side of back irradiating to lower extremity and genitals. Frequent vesical tenesmus and laboured urinary excretion with blood. Which complication of kidney disease has progressed? {

- =Renal colic
  - ~Radiculitis
  - ~Oophoritis (inflammation of female sexual glands)
  - ~Appendicitis
  - ~Bowel obstruction
- }

After poisoning with poisonous fungus a patient has impairment of consciousness, arterial hypotension, anuria, hyperazotemia. Which disturbance of kidney function has progressed? {

- =Acute renal failure
  - ~Acute glomerulonephritis
  - ~Acute pyelonephritis
  - ~Urolithiasis
  - ~Urine acid diathesis
- }

A patient consulted a doctor with complaints of pains in back, urine of the colour of “meat slops”, weakness. Urine analysis has shown proteinuria, hematuria (leached erythrocytes), and decrease of diurnal diuresis (700-800 ml). Which pathology of kidneys does the patient have? {

- =Glomerulonephritis
  - ~Pyelonephritis
  - ~Urolithiasis
  - ~Urethritis
  - ~Pyelocystitis
- }

A patient has grey earthen colour of a skin, irritation, uremic breathing, ammonia smell that indicates chronic renal insufficiency (uraemia). Which quantitative changes of diuresis accompany this pathology? {

- =Oliguria
  - ~Polyuria
  - ~Dysuria
  - ~Nycturia
  - ~Hematuria
- }

The basic part in pathogenesis of the chronic glomerulonephritis is: {

=Damage (affection) of basal membranes glomerulus's

~Hypoxic damage of renal tubules

~Degenerate damage of renal tubules

~Toxic factor

~Microbes factor

}

In a woman after overcooling is observed pain in a waist, changes of urine (leukocyturia, cylindruria, bacteriuria). What disease development can it be connected with? {

=Pyelonephritis

~Glomerulonephritis

~Urolithic illness

~Radiculitis

~Adnexitis

}

How is called the terminal stage of kidneys insufficiency, accompanied by development metabolic acidosis, nitrogenemia, gray colored skin, an itch, an ammonia smell, function disturbance of organs? {

=Uremia

~Acute kidneys insufficiency

~Tubulopathia

~Glomerulopathia

~Nephritic colic (spasm)

}

Which disease is caused by the entry of the infectious agent into kidneys by hematogenic or urogenic way? {

=Pyelonephritis

~Chronic renal insufficiency

~Glomerulonephritis

~Acute renal insufficiency

~Renal lithiasis

}

Master link of pathogenesis of acute renal insufficiency is: {

=Decrease of quantity of active nephrons

~Reflectory termination of urinary excretion

~Kidney blood supply disturbance

~Glomerular membrane hyperpermeability

~Immune complexes formation

}

A patient suffering from acute renal failure azotemia at the stage of polyuria has not decreased but keeps on increasing. What is the reason of polyuria in this case?

{

=Reabsorption decrease

~Filtration decrease

~Filtration increase

~Reabsorption increase

~Secretion increase

}

A patient was given a diagnosis of chronic glomerulonephritis 3 years ago. Edema has progressed last 6 months. What is the reason of the development of edema? {

=Proteinuria

~Hyperaldosteronemia

~Nonsteroid anti-inflammatory preparations introduction

~Treatment with glucocorticoids

~Hyper production of vasopressin

}

Which substance synthesis in kidneys that regulates erythropoiesis is changed in case of renal pathology? {

=Erythropoietin

~Renin

~Prostaglandins

~Angiotensin I

~Angiotensin II

}

During the experiment to the animal was entered floridzin, after this glucose was revealed in urine. The indexes of glucose in blood were norm. Is the most credible mechanism of development of glucosuria in this case? {

=Disorder of reabsorption of glucose is in renal tubular

~Damage of  $\beta$ -cells pancreas

~Elevation of activity of insulinase

~Increase the filtration of glucose in the glomerulus's of kidneys

~Formation of antibodies to insulin

}

What mechanism of decrease filtration function of kidneys at a prerenal form acute renal failure? {

=Decrease of renal blood flow

~Damage of glomerular filter

~Decrease of quantity of functioning nephrons

~Decrease of oncotic blood pressure

~Increase of pressure of canal fluid  
}

Patient suffers from pyelonephritis has lowered relative density of urine. How it called? {

=Hypothenuria  
~Isostenuria  
~Hypersthenuria  
~Nycturia  
~Anuria  
}

A patient suffers from an urolithiasis after supercooling sharply had a temperature rise to 39,5°C. In a clinical analysis of urine there are leucocytes on all of eyeshot, a lot of bacteria, pus. A diagnosis is set: acute pyelonephritis. What way of hit of infection in a kidney is most probable in this case? {

=Urogenic ascending  
~Hematogenic descending  
~Lymphogenic  
~Tissue  
~Air-borne  
}

A patient has fever, lumbago (pain in the back), bacteria and pus in urine, leukocyturia. For what disease these features are characteristic? {

=Acute pyelonephritis  
~Acute glomerulonephritis  
~Uremia  
~Acute renal failure  
~Renal-stoned disease  
}

What causes the anemia at diseases of kidneys? {

=Reduction the erythropoetin of production  
~Renal asotemia  
~Reduction of glomerular filtrations  
~Increase of renal tubules reabsorbtion  
~Reduction of synthesis of renal prostaglandins  
}

What is the reason of an anemia for the renal insufficiency? {

=Decrease erythropoietin production  
~Hematuria  
~Hemoglobinuria  
~Hypoproteinemia

~Albuminuria  
}

Which cells are producers of pyrogenes which play the main role in stimulating mechanisms of temperature increase for fever? {

=Neutrophils  
~Thrombocytes (platelets)  
~Lymphocytes  
~Eosinophils  
~Erythrocytes  
}

A patient with a pneumonia at change of temperature within days rates fluctuated within 39-40 °C. What kind of a fever is observed? {

=High  
~Subfebril  
~Hyperpyretic  
~Moderated  
~Normal  
}

How is the type of feverish reaction with primary rise in temperature in the mornings called? {

=Atypical  
~Continua  
~Remittent  
~Intermittent  
~Hectic  
}

It is known that during fever a rise in temperature occurs which is caused by pyrogens. Which blood cells produce secondary pyrogens? {

=Monocytes - macrophages  
~Plasma cells  
~Erythrocytes  
~Thrombocytes  
~Basophiles  
}

A patient suffering from pneumonia has a rise of temperature up to 40C. What type can be attributed to this degree of temperature increase? {

=High

- ~Hyperpyrexia
- ~Subfebrile
- ~Mild
- ~Hectic
- }

A child of 9 years old suffering from acute bronchitis. There is decrease body temperature to 37,00C after week of fever 38,50C. Name the basic mechanism of decrease body temperature (third stage of fever) {

- =Dilatation of peripheral vessels
- ~Increase of heat production
- ~Development of chill
- ~Increase of diuresis
- ~Increase of respiratory rate (tachypnoe)
- }

What stage of fever the followings signs are typical for: common weakness, feeling of cold, muscular trepidation, paleness of skin? {

- =Stage of temperature rise
- ~Latent stage
- ~Stage of standing temperature
- ~Stage of litic lowering of temperature
- ~Stage of critical lowering of temperature
- }

A patient had fever ( $t = 39,9^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) but the temperature of body lowering fast to  $36,1^{\circ}\text{C}$ , after the taking of febrifuge drugs. Thus a patient had the expressed general weakness, pallor of skin covers, heat beating faster (tachycardia) and dizziness. What is condition such state of patient? {

- =Decrease of arterial pressure
- ~Cerebral edema
- ~Decrease of glucose in blood
- ~Increase of glucose in blood
- ~Low temperature of body
- }

Patient has prolonged temperature, difference between morning and evening temperature does not exceed  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Define, to what type of temperature curves this fever belongs? {

- =Constant
- ~Perverted
- ~No constant

- ~Hectic
  - ~Intermittent
- }

As a result of a long stay of a child in the open air in too warm clothes the temperature raised, general weakness has progressed. What type of thermoregulation disturbance does the child have? {

- =Exogenous hyperthermia
  - ~Fever
  - ~Endogenous hyperthermia
  - ~Heat shock
  - ~Centrogenic hyperthermia
- }

After super cooling the man of 32 years had weakness, a headache, a fever, pallor of skin, fever to 38,30C. What stage of a fever had the patient? {

- =Stage of temperature rise
  - ~Stage of standing of temperature rise
  - ~Stage of drop in a temperature
  - ~Latent stage
  - ~Stage of decompensation
- }

A warmly dressed child has spent a considerably long time out of doors. This resulted in body temperature elevation and general weakness development. What form of thermoregulation disorder is observed in this case? {

- =Exogenous hyperthermia
  - ~Endogenous hyperthermia
  - ~Fever
  - ~Heat shock
  - ~Centrogenous hyperthermia
- }

What kind of hypoxia develops when someone gets intoxicated by carbon monoxide? {

- =Haemic
  - ~Circulatory
  - ~Hypoxic
  - ~Respiratory
  - ~Tissue
- }

What kind of hypoxia develops during strong hemorrhage (bleeding)? {

=Haemic (blood)

~Tissue

~Respiratory

~Circulatory

~Hypoxic

}

A patient suffering from chronic left ventricular failure (left sided failure) complains of breathlessness, tachycardia, and cyanosis of lips. What kind of hypoxia does the sick have? {

=Circulatory

~Respiratory

~Hemic

~Tissue

~Mixed

}

During the preventive examination of a 13-years' girl there were revealed pallor of skin, complains of lowering of progress at school, tired. Evidently: dyspnea at minimum loading, tachycardia. The blood analysis: hypochromic anemia. What kind of hypoxia does the patient have? {

=Hemic

~Circulatory

~Respiratory

~Mixed

~Tissue

}

After the intensive physical activity a healthy person obtained traits of hypoxia.

What is the type of his hypoxia? {

=Hypoxia of overloud

~Tissue hypoxia

~Respiratory hypoxia

~Blood hypoxia

~Circulatory hypoxia

}

After eating of vegetables, which were saturated with nitrates, a child began suffering from hemic hypoxia. Which of the following substances in the blood cause it? {

=Methemoglobin

~Desoxyhemoglobin

~Oxyhemoglobin

~Carboxyhemoglobin

~Carbhemoglobin  
}

People are suffering from a carbon monoxide poisoning during a fire indoors.  
What type of hypoxia do the people suffer from? {

=Haemic  
~Circulatory  
~Hypoxic  
~Respiratory  
~Primary tissue  
}

When climbing a mountain a mountaineer had blinking before eyes, edema, tachycardia, cyanotic discoloration of skin and mucous membranes. Which type of hypoxia does he have? {

=Hypoxic  
~Respiratory  
~Haemic  
~Circulatory  
~Tissue  
}

Which of the type of hypoxia is caused by decrease of partial pressure of inspired air? {

=Hypoxic  
~Respiratory  
~Haemic  
~Circulatory  
~Tissue  
}

The patient suffers from chronic heart insufficiency after physical overload had exertion dyspnea, tachycardia, and cyanosis. Define the type of hypoxia: {

=Circulatory  
~Haemic  
~Respiratory  
~Hypoxic (exogenous)  
~Tissue  
}

What form of hypoxia develops during shock and a collapse? {

=Circulatory  
~Respiratory  
~Hypoxic  
~Hemic

~Tissue  
}

The patient has been blocking tissue respiratory after poisoning by cyanides. What kind of hypoxia is observed? {

=Tissue  
~Hypoxic (exogenous)  
~Respiratory  
~Circulatory  
~Hemic  
}

Specify, which of the factors named below plays a basic role in the occurrence of symptoms complex of mountain illness: {

=Decrease of partial pressure of oxygen in inhaled air  
~Solar radiation  
~Difference of day and night temperatures  
~Speed of ascent  
~Heavy physical activity  
}

There are researching a blood picture of a group of climbers participating in ascension on top. It has been noted increase concentration of hemoglobin and erythrocytosis (increase concentration of RBC). What type of hypoxia has led to stimulation of RBC in bone marrow? {

=Hypoxic  
~Normobaric  
~Hemic  
~Circulatory  
~Tissue  
}

The introduction to a frog hypodermically 1 ml 1% of a solution of potassium cyanide developed hypoxia and then death. What kind of hypoxia is observed? {

=Tissue  
~Respiratory  
~Hemic  
~Circulatory  
~Hypoxic  
}

The man of 40 years old complains of general weakness, a headache, fever, cough with sputum, dyspnea. After survey and inspection the diagnosis is suffered: focal pneumonia. What type of hypoxia is observed at the patient? {

=Respiratory

- ~Circulatory
- ~Hemic (blood)
- ~Tissue
- ~Hypoxic

}

A 47-year-old patient with an arm injury was delivered to a hospital in pain shock condition. Objectively: the patient is in grave condition, with mental confusion; integuments are moist, pale, acrocyanotic. There are also tachypnea, fall in the arterial pressure, tachycardia. What type of hypoxia is prevailing in this patient? {

- =Circulatory
- ~Substrate
- ~Tissue
- ~Haemic
- ~Respiratory

}

Patient arrived to reanimation department with feature of alcohol intoxication. What kind of hypoxia did develop for him? {

- =Tissue hypoxia
- ~Respiratory hypoxia
- ~Hemic hypoxia (blood)
- ~Circulatory hypoxia
- ~Mixed hypoxia

}

Patient has acute hypoxia (increase of heart-rates till 124 strokes in a minute, arising of tachypnea) due to overdosing of narcotic drugs during operation. What type of hypoxia takes place in this case? {

- =Respiratory hypoxia
- ~Tissue hypoxia
- ~Hypoxic hypoxia
- ~Mixed hypoxia
- ~Circulatory hypoxia

}

What kind of hypoxia can develops due to a lack of a tocopherol, routine, steroid hormones in organism. {

- =Tissue
- ~Respiratory
- ~Circulatory
- ~Hemic
- ~Exogenic

}

Patient of E, 26 years old arrived to reanimation department in a state of hypoxia due to edema of larynx. Objectively: the condition is grave; the skin is moist, pale color with acrocyanosis. It was marked tachycardia, decrease of arterial pressure.

Which of the transferred symptoms belong to the urgent protectively adaptive response at the hypoxia of organism? {

=Increase of frequency and breathing depth

~Paleness of skin

~A decrease of arterial pressure

~Acrocyanosis

~Hyperhidrosis (sweating)

}

A group of alpinists climbing to the top had their blood tested. The test revealed erythrocytosis and an increase in hemoglobin rate. What type of hypoxia caused the stimulation of erythropoiesis in the bone marrow? {

=Hypoxic

~Tissue

~Combined

~Hemic

~Circulatory

}

A continuous stay in the mountains causes an increase of blood oxygen capacity.

What is the possible reason for this phenomenon? {

=Development of functional erythrocytosis

~Increase of  $pO_2$  rate in the air

~Increase of  $pCO_2$  rate in the air

~Decrease in respiratory rate and depth

~Development of gas acidosis anaphy

}

During the dissection of a 72-years' old patient suffering from the diagnosis "peritonitis" in his abdominal cavity there was revealed turbid yellow liquid of greenish cast and unpleasant scent, the protein content is 0,3g/l, the sediment contains a significant quantity of involution forms of neutrophils, corpuscles of pus. Determine the character of the liquid, obtained during puncture. {

=Purulent exudates

~Hemorrhagic exudates

~Putrefactive exudates

~Serous exudates

~Transsudate

}

Rheumatism is often accompanied by increasing and deformation of joints by inflammatory character. What kind of inflammation this disease has? {

- =Proliferative
- ~Alterating
- ~Exudative fibrinogenous
- ~Exudative hemorrhagic
- ~Exudative purulent
- }

In the exudates, obtained from the abdominal cavity, there are revealed a small amount of cells and excess of protein. What kind of inflammation takes place? {

- =Serous
- ~Mixed
- ~Purulent
- ~Fibrinous
- ~Hemorrhagic
- }

From the pleural cavity of a patient the exudation is obtained: protein - 34g/l, cells 3600/mkl, predominant neutrophils, pH-6,8. What kind of exudates does the patient have? {

- =Purulent
- ~Mixed
- ~Fibrinogenous
- ~Hemorrhagic
- ~Serous
- }

I.Mechnikov, studying inflammatory process, described certain regularity of leucocytes emigration to focus of inflamed tissue. Cells emigrate in such order: {

- =Neutrophilic granulocytes, monocytes, lymphocytes
- ~Monocytes, lymphocytes, neutrophilic granulocytes
- ~Neutrophilic granulocytes, lymphocytes, monocytes
- ~Monocytes, neutrophilic granulocytes, lymphocytes
- ~Lymphocytes, monocytes, neutrophilic granulocytes
- }

The earliest and the most momentary reaction of vessels of microvasculature when inflammation is: {

- =Capillary spasm
- ~Blood stasis
- ~Arteriolar dilatation
- ~Capillary spasm
- ~Thrombosis
- ~Embolism
- }

When an abscess in buckle cavity is cut yellow-green discharge appear. What cells are always present and prevail in purulent exudates? {

- =Neutrophiles
  - ~Erythrocytes
  - ~Eosinophiles
  - ~Basophiles
  - ~Lymphocytes
- }

Which of these processes does the development of inflammatory response start with? {

- = Injury
  - ~ Arterial hypotension
  - ~Stasis
  - ~Venous hyperemia
  - ~Discharge of liquid from the vessels into the tissue (exudation)
- }

A patient suffering from a pleuritis underwent pleural puncture. There was obtained transparent, without smell. What type of exudates was obtained? {

- =Serous
  - ~Hemorrhagic
  - ~Purulent
  - ~Fibrinous
  - ~Putrefactive
- }

The important part in pathogenesis of secondary alteration in the development of inflammation belongs to cellular and plasmatic mediators. What mediators of inflammation form in blood plasma? {

- =Bradikinin
  - ~Leukotriens
  - ~Histamine
  - ~Prostaglandins
  - ~Lysosomal enzymes
- }

Which typical pathological process develops in consequence after the local disturbance (alteration)? {

- =Inflammation
  - ~Fever
  - ~Hypoxia
  - ~Allergy
  - ~Tumor growth
- }

Exudates, having got from focus of inflammation resemble yellow-green mass with an unpleasant smell, and with high inclusion of protein and leukocytes. There are many cells, alive and killed microorganisms. Determine the type of exudates? {

=Purulent

~Hemorrhagic

~Serous

~Fibrinous

~Putrefactive

}

The patient wounded his left hand a few days ago applies to the doctor. He complains at the pain in a site of damage and motion restriction of his fingers. For medical examination is determined hyperemia, increase volume and skin temperature of his hand. What's the name of this pathological process? {

=Inflammation

~Embolus

~Tumor

~Thrombosis

~Lymphostasis

}

What local sign of an inflammation is caused by irritation and squeezing of the nervous terminations? {

=Pain

~Rise local temperature

~Edema

~Reddening

~Dysfunction of tissue

}

A patient with the diagnosis "acute stomach" was delivered to the clinic. The doctor assumed acute appendicitis and appointed the urgent blood analysis. What indicator will confirm presence of acute inflammation in the body? {

=Leukocytosis

~Erythrocytosis

~Leucopenia

~Eosinophilia

~Erythropenia

}

Due to imprudence of the laboratorial in the oral cavity of the tongue put alkaline solution. From what process of mucous membrane inflammation of a tongue will begin in this case? {

=Alteration

- ~Proliferation
  - ~Arterial hyperemia
  - ~Exudation
  - ~Venous hyperemia
- }

The immediate type allergic reactions characterized by the degranulation of the tissue basophiles, which separate biologically active substances. One of such substances is: {

- =Histamine
  - ~System of the complement
  - ~Acetylcholine
  - ~Profibrinolizin
  - ~Factor of Hageman
- }

A patient of 35 years old complains the body temperature rises to 38,7<sup>0</sup>C, coughing, a sneezing (runny nose), tearing, and nose allocation. Name a kind of an inflammation which developed in the patient? {

- =Catarrhal
  - ~Hemorrhagic
  - ~Fibrinous
  - ~Ichorous
  - ~Purulent
- }

Which cells are the first to infiltrate the inflammation zone and provide effective defense against bacterial and mycotic infections? {

- =Neutrophils
  - ~Thrombocytes
  - ~Monocytes
  - ~Eosinophils
  - ~Basophiles
- }

What local sign of inflammation is caused by the increased permeability of blood vessels? {

- =Edema
  - ~Disturbance of the function
  - ~Reddening
  - ~Pain
  - ~Increase in the temperature
- }

As a result of a burn a child has hyperemia (redness), small vesicle filled with transparent liquid. What type of liquid are the vesicles filled with? {

=Serous exudates

~Transsudate

~Hemorrhagic exudates

~Purulent effluent

~Mucous exudates

}

Which cells appear into the inflammatory focus earlier other cells? {

=Neutrophils

~Lymphocytes

~Monocytes

~Eosinophils

~Basophiles

}

A patient has high temperature, cough, rales, leukocytosis and increase of erythrocyte sedimentation rate (ESR) in peripheral blood. Which type of inflammation has progressed in lungs? {

=Exudative

~Fibrinous

~Alterative

~Proliferative

~Hyperergic

}

The leukocytosis and increase of level immature (juvenile) neutrophils (shift left of leucocytes formula) were revealed in analysis of blood. Which conditions is characterized by it? {

=Acute inflammatory process

~Allergosis

~Helminthes (parasitical disease)

~Reduction of immunity

~Reduction of leucopoiesis

}

Which conditions characterized by the neutrophilia? {

=Purulent inflammation

~Hemophilia's

~Helminthes

~Allergic reactions

~Purulent inflammation

}

Examination of a patient revealed neutrophilic leukocytosis with shift of leukogram to the right. It is typical for: {

- =Acute inflammatory process
  - ~Autoimmune process
  - ~Rheumatism
  - ~Allergy
  - ~Chronic inflammatory process
- }

Rubor is one of local signs of inflammation. What is condition this feature? {

- =Vasodilatation
  - ~Hyperosmia
  - ~Increase of capillary permeability
  - ~Enhancement of emigration of leucocytes.
  - ~Acidosis
- }

Man wounded a hand during the work at the personal plot. The wound wasn't treated. Soon inflammation developed in place of wound. What is the starting mechanism of inflammation? {

- =Primary alteration
  - ~Exudation
  - ~Second alteration
  - ~Local disturbance of blood circulation
  - ~Emigration of leucocytes
- }

Man wounded a hand during the work at the personal plot. The wound wasn't treated. Soon inflammation with availability of exudates developed in place of wound which contained big quantity of viable and destroyed neutrophiles. What type of exudates was arisen? {

- =Purulent
  - ~Fibrinozny
  - ~Serosal
  - ~Hemorrhagic
  - ~Catarrhal
- }

What local sign of inflammation is connected with development in the focus of inflammation arterial hyperemia and enhancement of metabolism? {

- =Reddening
- ~Pain
- ~Swelling
- ~Impaired function
- ~Itch

}

The leukocytes that are the first to appear in a focus of inflammation are called: {

=Neutrophils

~Eosinophils

~Monocytes

~Lymphocytes

~Basophils

}

A patient with acute pneumonia has an edema and hardening of pulmonary tissue. What cells are the first to infiltrate the inflammation zone and provide the effective protection from the bacterial infection? {

=Neutrophils

~Thrombocytes

~Monocytes

~Eosinophils

~Basophils

}

As a result of spine injury a female patient has no voluntary movements of her lower limbs. This disorder is called: {

=Paraplegia

~Tetraplegia

~Monoplegia

~Hemiplegia

~Paraparesis

}

The patient suffers hypertonic disease due to hemorrhage (stroke) into the brain has decrease the active motions of left arm and leg. The tone of muscles of these extremities is increased, their spinal reflexes are sharply intensified, and the zones of reflexes are extended. Positive reflex of Babinski. Name the form of the disorder of central nervous system in the patient: {

=Central paralysis

~Sluggish paralysis

~Peripheral paralysis

~The spinal shock

~Reflector paralysis

}

Due to neonatal trauma in newborn are noted the limitation of the motions of right upper extremity, the hypo-reflection, muscular atrophy. What form of motions disturbances does include the data of a change in the central nervous system? {

=Peripheral (sluggish) paralysis

- ~Neuritis
  - ~Central paralysis
  - ~Myasthenia
  - ~Bulbar paralysis
- }

What does contribute to the development of shock due to acute intestinal obstruction? {

- =Pain
  - ~Diarrhea
  - ~Dehydration
  - ~Hypervolemia
  - ~Nausea
- }

What disease occurs due to disorder of synthesis and elimination of acetylcholine, if there is hyper production and activity of enzyme cholinesterase? {

- =Myasthenia
  - ~Epilepsy
  - ~Central paralysis
  - ~Peripheral paralysis
  - ~Poliomyelitis
- }

A patient had cerebral haemorrhage that made impossible active motions of left arm and leg. Muscle tone of these limbs is increased, their spinal reflexes are intensified, reflex zones are increased. What type of CNS disorder is it? {

- =Central paralysis
  - ~Spinal shock
  - ~Peripheral paralysis
  - ~Atonic paralysis
  - ~Reflex paralysis
- }

After a birth trauma a newborn presents with limited movements of the right upper extremity, hyporeflexia, myatrophy. These changes relate to the following type of motor dysfunctions: {

- =Peripheric (atonic) paralysis
  - ~Bulbar paralysis
  - ~Central paralysis
  - ~Myasthenia
  - ~Neuritis
- }

In order to reproduce pancreatic diabetes of rabbits alloxan is used. It selectively

damages Langerhans' beta cell of pancreas. Which method is used in this experiment? {

=Method of breaking

~Method of stimulation

~Method of irritation

~Method of enzymes and hormones introduction

~Method of isolated organs

}

Choose which definitions from characterizes concept "etiology": {

=Doctrine about the reasons and conditions of the disease

~Doctrine about the reasons of disease

~Doctrine about conditions of occurrence of disease

~Doctrine about the general {common} laws of disease

~Doctrine about the general {common} factors of illness

}

Which principle of disease classification is on the basis of the definition tropical disease in the separate group? {

=Ecological-geographical factor

~Topographo-anatomical

~Origin of disease

~Current of disease

~The community of mechanism

}

In 1851 C.Bernar learned in details the manifestations of neuroparalytic arterial hyperemia on the rabbit's ear. Which experimental technique was used? {

=Technique of breaking

~Overload technique

~Irritation technique

~Medicinal preparations induction technique

~Isolated organ technique

}

The child of 5 years old, having been come back from a kindergarten, has felt weakness, headache, increase the temperature up to 37,50C. What period of disease development in this case? {

=Prodromal

~Recover

~Latent

~Incubation

~Period of expressed manifestation

}

The patient suffers from tuberculosis (bacteria Koch's is indicated). He much worked before the disease, little rested. He lives under the unfavorable conditions. Father earlier also was ill by tuberculosis. Because of which of the enumerated positions a precisely bacterium Koch's is the causal factor of tuberculosis? {

=It is absolutely necessary are given the specific features

~Bacteria can improve the course of disease

~It interacts with other factors

~Interacts with the organism.

~Can aggravate the course of disease

}

Bacillus of Koch was distinguished from patient with pulmonary tuberculosis. Before the disease he had a lot work and rested not much. He lives in unfavorable conditions. His father had tuberculosis earlier too. Due to which of enumeration prisoner reason that just bacillus of Koch is reasonable factor of tuberculosis? {

=It is absolutely necessary and gives specific features

~Co-operates with organism

~Co-operates with other factors

~Can aggravate the course of disease

~Can facilitate the course of disease

}

A patient suffering from the bone marrow form of radiation sickness was found to have the following changes in his hemogram: leukocytes -  $2 \cdot 10^9/l$ , lymphopenia, erythrocytes -  $3,0 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , Hb- 52 g/l, thrombocytes -  $105 \cdot 10^9/l$ , reduced blood coagulation. These changes are typical for the following stage of the radiation sickness: {

=Fastigium

~Latent period

~Prodromal period

~Solution

~Relapse

}

Depressurization of the cabin at an altitude of 19 km led to instantaneous death of pilots. What is its cause? {

=Explosive decompression

~Hematencephalon

~Myocardial infarction

~Bleeding

~Respiratory centre paralysis

}

A patient suffering from diabetes mellitus has absolute insulin insufficiency. What kind of carbohydrate metabolism imbalance takes place in this case? {

- =Hypoglycemia
- ~Fructosuria
- ~Fructosemia
- ~Hyperglycemia
- ~Galactosemia
- }

A child with evident hypotrophy got edemata on his lower extremities, ascites. What is the main mechanism of pathogenesis of cachectic edema? {

- =Drop of oncotic pressure of blood plasma
- ~Increased permeability of vascular wall
- ~Disturbance of lymph outflow
- ~Rise of hydrostatic blood pressure
- ~Rise of oncotic pressure of intercellular fluid
- }

What kind of edema develops during starvation, when in the organism the decomposition and the utilization of own protein begins? {

- =Cachectic
- ~Toxic
- ~Inflammatory
- ~Allergic
- ~Lymphogenous
- }

A patient 21 years old after epidemic parotitis has a feeling of dry mouth, thirst, growth of appetite, frequent urination (polyuria). Objectively: diurnal quantity of urine 6 l, glucose in blood 17, 8 mmol/L, glucose and acetone are found in urine.

Which disease can be expected? {

- =Insulin-dependent pancreatic diabetes
- ~Symptomatic pancreatic diabetes
- ~Secondary pancreatic diabetes's
- ~Insulin-nondependent pancreatic diabetes
- ~Steroidogenic diabetes
- }

A patient was delivered to a hospital in comatose state. Objectively: Kussmaul's respiration acetone smell is felt in the expired air, dry skin, furunculosis, relaxation of eye apples. Concentration of glucose in blood is 15, 2 mmol/L. Which extreme state is described? {

- =Hyperglycemic coma
- ~Renal coma
- ~Hypoglycemic coma
- ~Hepatic coma
- ~Toxic shock syndrome

}

A patient had an attack of calculous cholecystitis that was accompanied by saponated feces, steatorrhea. These changes are the evidence of disturbance of the following stage of lipometabolism: {

=Digestion and absorption

~Intermediary metabolism

~Depositing

~Adipose tissue exchange

~Transport

}

A patient has fever, pain, swelling and reddening of joints, especially when weather conditions change (gout). Which mechanism of disturbance of protein exchange causes development of this pathology? {

=Disturbance of uric acid formation and elimination (hyperuricemy)

~Transamination disturbance

~Deamination disturbance

~Decarboxylation disturbance

~Phenylalanine exchange disturbance

}

A patient has irritation of genitals, mucilaginous urine, and frequent urination (polyuria). What can be the reason of these symptoms? {

=Glucosuria

~Proteinuria

~Acetonuria

~Polyuria

~Leukocyturia

}

There are other types of metabolism disturbance besides carbohydrate exchange disturbance at pancreatic diabetes; disturbance of water-electrolytic balance is among them. Which symptoms are typical in this case? {

=Polyuria and polydipsia

~Hypoglycemia

~Hyperketonemia

~Acetonuria

~Hyperlipemia

}

Most cases of alimentary starvation are accompanied with moderate edema. What of the pathogenesis factor of edema is the main one in this case? {

=Decrease of blood plasma oncotic pressure

~Increase of hydrostatic pressure in capillaries

- ~Decrease of hydrostatic pressure in tissues
  - ~Increase of oncotic pressure in intercellular liquid
  - ~Increase of osmotic pressure in intercellular liquid
- }

What is the main link of the diabetes mellitus pathogenesis? {

=Insulin insufficiency

- ~Polyuria
- ~Hypoglycemia
- ~Glucosuria
- ~Ketonuria

}

A patient complains of constant thirst, the intensified appetite, increase in excretion of urine and growing thin it has been revealed hyperglycemia. What caused such condition in the patient? {

- =Decrease insulin in blood
- ~Increase aldosterone in blood
- ~Increase insulin in blood
- ~Increase adrenaline in blood
- ~Increase thyroxin in blood

}

In a 4 year old boy the glucose maintenance in blood plasma is 12 mmol/L. What can cause it? {

- =Deficiency of insulin
- ~Deficiency of cortisol
- ~Deficiency of renin ic's
- ~Deficiency of somatotropin
- ~Deficiency of corticotrophins

}

The patient has hyperglycemia, glucosuria, polydipsia, and polyuria. What is this pathology {

- =Diabetes mellitus
- ~Renal diabetes
- ~Galactosemia
- ~Steroid diabetes
- ~Fructosuria

}

What infringements of acid-alkaline condition are observed during acute form of a diabetes mellitus? {

- =Metabolic acidosis
- ~Compensated alkalosis

- ~Respiratory acidosis
  - ~Respiratory alkalosis
  - ~Metabolic alkalosis
- }

Patient A, 58 years old is ill with diabetes mellitus throughout 12 years. Name the most important sign of a diabetes mellitus: {

- =Hyperglycemia
  - ~Polyuria
  - ~Polydipsia
  - ~Hyperketonemia
  - ~Hyperlipidemia
- }

Diagnose for which kind of coma such symptom complex is typical: Kussmaul's respiration, acetone offensive breath, eyeballs tone decrease, miotic pupils, dry skin, polyuria, glucosuria, hyperglycemia {

- =Diabetic
  - ~Hypoglycemi
  - ~Hepatic
  - ~Aliment dystrophic
  - ~Suprarenal
- }

A patient consulted with a doctor complaining of constant thirst. Hyperglycemia, polyuria and high appetite were detected. What is the most probable disease? {

- =Diabetes mellitus
  - ~Steroid diabetes
  - ~Myxedema
  - ~Addison's disease
  - ~Glycogenosis of the 1 type
- }

A patient appealed to a doctor with complaint of the increasing quantity of daily urine and thirst. Laboratory analysis detected high sugar level, acetone. Which hormone disturbance could cause such changes? {

- =Insulin
  - ~Glucagon
  - ~Vasopressin
  - ~Testosterone
  - ~Aldosteron
- }

Patient after the consumption of fatty food perceives nausea, apathy, in time appeared the signs of steatorrea. Deficiency of which is the reason for this state? {

- =Bilious acids
- ~Chilomikrons
- ~Fatty acids
- ~Phospholipids
- ~Triglycerides
- }

A man lost in taiga ate only vegetable food for a long period of time which caused edema. What is the main mechanism of edema in this case? {

- =Hypoproteinemia
- ~Hypoglycemia
- ~Hypercholesterolemia
- ~Decrease of the amount of microelements in blood
- ~Decrease of the amount of vitamins in blood
- }

What of the specified conditions is accompanied by negative nitrogenous balance?

- {
- =Extensive burns
- ~Pregnancy
- ~Introduction of anabolic preparations
- ~High anabolism of proteins
- ~Period of growth
- }

Patient of 55 years old with obesity and stable hyperglycemia, which arose after carried flu, was suffering from diabetes mellitus of second type. What is the leading pathogenesis factor of this pathology? {

- =Insulin resistance of tissues
- ~Obesity
- ~Hereditary predispositio
- ~Elderly age
- ~Viral infection
- }

In the child of 5 years with the use of milk frequently is noted the inflation of stomach, spastic pains and diarrhea. These symptoms appear in 1-4 hours after the use only of one dose of milk. A deficiency in what ferments caused the symptomatology indicated? {

- =Lactose splitting enzymes (ferments)
- ~Glucose splitting enzymes (ferments)
- ~Maltose splitting enzymes (ferments)
- ~Saccharine-splitting enzymes (ferments)
- ~Fructose splitting enzymes (ferments)
- }

What disturbances of a metabolism underlie gout development? {

=Disorder of metabolism of purine compounds

~Hypercholesterolemia

~Hyperglycemia

~Disorder of transamination of amino acid

~Disorder of decarboxylation of amino acid

}

Carbohydrate metabolism is disturbed in the organism of people suffering from diabetes mellitus. The main manifestation of this problem is hyperglycemia. What is the master link of pathogenesis of hyperglycemias in this case? {

=Decrease of cell membranes permeability for glucose

~Inhibition of insulinase activity

~Increase of cell membranes permeability for glucose

~Insulin antibody formation

~Indurations of the basal membrane of renal glom rules

}

A patient has been found to have sugar in the urine. Blood glucose is normal. Arterial pressure is normal. What is the mechanism of glycosuria development in this case? {

=Disturbance of glucose reabsorption in the nephron tubules

~Insulin deficiency

~Hyperfunction of adrenal medulla

~Hyperfunction of thyroid gland

~Hyperfunction of adrenal cortex

}

A patient suffering from chronic cardiac insufficiency has got soft tissue edemata on his shins. What is the leading pathogenetic factor of edema development? {

=Rise of hydrostatic pressure in capillaries

~Drop of hydrostatic pressure in capillaries

~Drop of osmotic pressure in blood plasma

~Rise of oncotic pressure in tissues

~Rise of osmotic pressure in tissues

}

A patient suffering from chronic cardiac insufficiency has got soft tissue edemata on his shins. What is the leading pathogenetic factor of edema development? {

=Drop of hydrostatic pressure in capillaries

~Drop of osmotic pressure in blood plasma

~Rise of oncotic pressure in tissues

~Rise of hydrostatic pressure in capillaries

~Rise of osmotic pressure in tissues

}

After an insulin injection a 45-year-old woman with a long history of diabetes mellitus has developed weakness, paleness, palpitation, anxiety, double vision, numbness of lips and the tip of tongue. Blood glucose is at the rate of 2,5 mmol/l. What complication has developed in the patient? {

- =Hyperglycemic coma
- ~Hyperketonemic coma
- ~Hyperosmolar coma
- ~Hypoglycemic coma
- ~Uremic coma

}

A patient with pneumosclerosis has blood pH at the rate of 7,34. Analysis of gas formula of blood showed hypercapnia. Urine analysis revealed an acidity increase. What form of acid-base disbalance is the case? {

- =Gaseous acidosis
- ~Gaseous alkalosis
- ~Secretory alkalosis
- ~Non-gaseous alkalosis
- ~Non-gaseous acidosis

}

A 56 year old patient complains about limitation of movements and pain in hand joints, mainly at night. Objectively: there is a disfiguring painful swelling of affected joints. Blood and urine have high concentration of uric acid. What disease has developed? {

- =Gout
- ~Phenylketonuria
- ~Pellagra
- ~Alkaptonuria
- ~Tyrosinosis

}

A boy is 4 year old. Glucose concentration in blood plasma is 12 mmol/L. This might be caused by deficiency of the following hormone: {

- =Insulin
- ~Adrenocorticotropin
- ~Glucagon
- ~Cortisol
- ~Somatotropin

}

Inhibition of the synthesis of bile acids from cholesterol in liver of an experimental animals has caused maldigestion of lipids. What is the role of these acids in the enteral lipidic metabolism? {

=They emulsify dietary lipids

~They keep balance of alkaline environment in the intestines

~They participate in the synthesis of lipids

~They are part of LDL

~They activate the formation of chylomicrons

}

Alpha-cells of pancreas stimulate synthesis of the ennin ic hormone that is involved into the carbohydrate metabolism. It has the following effect on liver processes: {

=Activates glycogenolysis

~Activates alcoholic fermentation

~Inhibits glycogenolysis

~Inhibits glycolysis

~Activates lypogenesis

}

A patient present's with Kussmaul's respiration, acetone smell from the mouth; low tonus of eyeballs, myotic pupils, dry skin, polyuria, glycosuria, hyperglycemia. Such symptom complex is typical for the following coma: {

=Diabetic

~Hepatic

~Alimentary dystrophic

~Hypoglycemic

~Adrenal

}

A patient has been suffering from diabetes mellitus for 10 years. He was delivered to a hospital in grave condition. On the 2nd day of treatment his condition grew significantly worse: he lapsed into a coma, there appeared noisy deep breathing. Deep inspirations took turns with forced expirations with assistance of expiratory muscles. What form of respiration disorder is it? {

=Kussmaul's respiration

~Tachypnea

~Stenotic respiration

~Cheyne-Stokes respiration

~Biot's respiration

}

Introduction of glucocorticoids induces strengthening of glucose concentration in blood. Which of the following processes will be activated in liver? {

=Gluconeogenesis

- ~Glycogenolysis
- ~Oxidation of fatty acids
- ~Ketogenesis
- ~Glycolysis
- }

Patient's joints are enlarged, look like thickened disfigured knots. Blood analysis revealed high concentration of uric acid and its salts. This state is caused by metabolic disorder of the following substances {

- =Purines
- ~Pyrimidines
- ~Porphyrines
- ~Cholesterol
- ~Phospholipids
- }

During blowing up a balloon a boy took maximally deep and prolonged inspirations and expirations. Thereafter he felt slight dizziness. What is the probable cause of this phenomenon? {

- =Drop of pCO<sub>2</sub> in blood
- ~Rise of pCO<sub>2</sub> in blood
- ~Bronchi constriction
- ~Arterial pressure rise
- ~Drop of pO<sub>2</sub> in blood
- }

A patient is detected with disturbed peripheral blood circulation that implies limitation of arterial inflow. It is accompanied by blanching of this skin area, decrease of local temperature. How is called such a disturbance? {

- =Ischemia
- ~Venous hyperemia
- ~Arterial hyperemia
- ~Stasis
- ~Lymphostasis
- }

Examination of the lower limbs of a 40-year-old patient with coronary artery disease and vascular disease of lower limbs (obliterating endarteritis) revealed skin pallor and dystrophy, local temperature decrease, sense shock, pain. The patient is likely to have the following disorder of the peripheral blood circulation: {

- =Obstruction ischemia
- ~Venous hyperaemia
- ~Arterial hyperaemia

- ~Compression ischemia
  - ~Angiospastic ischemia
- }

An old patient has fracture of the right femur. During the transportation his condition became worse, the blood pressure decreased, the signs of pulmonary embolism emerged. Choose the most probable reason (cause) of this complication.

- {
- =Fat embolism
  - ~Gaseous embolism
  - ~Tissue embolism
  - ~Thrombembolia
  - ~Air embolism
- }

What is the reason of obstruction ischemia? {

- =Partial luminal narrowing or complete closure of a vessel by thrombus or embolus
  - ~Reflex spasm of a vessel
  - ~Vascular compression by ligature, scar or tumor
  - ~Blood stasis
  - ~Blood pressure increase inside
- }

When greasing an ear of a rabbit with turpentine it turns red and increase of blood circulation is observed. Which type of arterial hyperemia appears in this case? {

- =Neurotonical
  - ~Work
  - ~Neuroparalytic
  - ~Metabolic
  - ~Reactive
- }

Poplar seed tufts got onto the patient's sclera and caused irritation and reddening in the eye. Which local circulatory disturbance took place? {

- =Arterial hyperemia
  - ~Embolism
  - ~Ischemia
  - ~Venous hyperemia
  - ~Thrombosis
- }

A woman 25 years old at the 8th month of pregnancy has signs of veins of legs dilatation, edema of legs. Which type of local circulatory disturbances does the pregnant woman? {

=Venous hyperemia

~Embolism

~Arterial hyperemia of neurotonical type

~Arterial hyperemia of neuromparalytic type

~Ischemia

}

Acute skin pallor and trembling of extremities appear if the person is frightened. Which type of ischemia is present in this case? {

=Angiospastic

~Metabolic

~Compression

~Obstruction (due to blood clot organization)

~Obstruction (due to the thickening of vascular wall)

}

Which disturbance of local blood circulation is characterized by spread redness, increase of local temperature and increasing of the tissue turgor, pulsation of small arteries? {

=Arterial hyperemia

~Venous hyperemia

~Thrombosis

~Embolus

~Ischemia

}

Which disturbance of local blood circulation is characterized by cyanosis (blue color), enlarging of an organ or region of tissue, local hypothermia? {

=Venous hyperemia

~Embolus

~Arterial hyperemia

~Thrombosis

~Ischemia

}

Which disturbance of local blood circulation is characterized by paleness, hypothermia, pain, disturbance of sensibility manifesting as paresthesia, decreasing of organ size? {

=Ischemia

- ~Venous hyperemia
  - ~Thrombosis
  - ~Embolus
  - ~Arterial hyperemia
- }

A 73-year-old patient had been admitted to a hospital with closed fracture of his right femur. Suddenly his condition deteriorated, the patient was diagnosed with vascular embolism. What type of embolism is observed most often in patients with the fractures of tubular bones? {

- =Fatty
  - ~Air
  - ~Tissue
  - ~Retrograde
  - ~Gas
- }

The patient with the closed fracture of a humeral bone had been implicated the plaster bandage. In day there he had a swelling, cyanosis and cooling of a brush of the injured hand. What's the name disturbance of peripheral blood circulation? {

- =Venous hyperemia
  - ~Ischemia
  - ~Arterial hyperemia
  - ~Thrombosis
  - ~Embolus
- }

Which disturbance of peripheral blood circulation arises for obstruction of vessels by foreign bodies? {

- =Embolus
  - ~Arterial hyperemia
  - ~Thrombosis
  - ~Stasis
  - ~Ischemia
- }

What kind of embolus develops at the diver in case of his fast ascending? {

- =Gas
- ~Tissue
- ~Air
- ~Thromboembolus
- ~Fatty

}

A female patient consulted a doctor about leg pain that arises usually toward the evening; feet and shins edemata. Objectively: leg skin is cyanotic, cold to the touch. What type of peripheral circulation disorder does the patient present with? {

=Venous hyperaemia

~Stasis

~Thrombosis

~Arterial hyperaemia

~Ischaemia

}

A patient of 54 years old complains of pain, pallor and cooling sensations at the low extremities, doctor diagnosed obliterating endarteritis. What disturbance of peripheral blood circulation is the main reason of the specified symptoms? {

=Obstructive ischemia

~Neuroparalytic arterial hyperemia

~Neurotonic arterial hyperemia

~Venous hyperemia

~Venous stasis

}

As a result of a car accident the old man fragmented a femur, after a while he has died from embolus pulmonary vessels. What kind of embolus is observed in the given conditions? {

=Lipid

~Air

~Tissue

~Gas

~Tromboembolus

}

A part of a skin which was exposed to high temperature has reddened. Name type of disturbance of local blood circulation in a focus acute inflammation which causes symptom "rubor". {

=Arterial hyperemia

~Ischemia

~Venous hyperemia

~Stasis

~Thrombosis

}

What is the name of embolus which moves with gravity against a bloodstream? {  
=Retrograde  
~Air  
~Paradoxical  
~Gas  
~Thromboembolus  
}

A child got burn on his hand caused by hot water. Burn skin is bright red. What disturbance of local blood circulation is it? {  
=Arterial hyperemia  
~Stasis  
~Embolism  
~Thrombosis  
~Hyperemia  
}

A patient 54 years old after considerable neurosis suddenly felt severe sternal pain with irradiation into the left arm, left part of the neck, death anxiety, he sweated cold. A dose of nitro-glycerin calmed the pain. Name the disorder of local blood circulation in heart that most probably has developed in this case: {  
=Ischemia  
~Arterial hyperemia  
~Thrombosis  
~Embolism  
~Venous hyperemia  
}

A hypertonic solution (10% sodium chloride) was introduced subcutaneously to an animal for the purpose to study the peripheral blood circulation. Termination of motion in small veins, swelling of erythrocytes, loss of hemoglobin was observed microscopically. Plasma with released hemoglobin moves outside the limits of the vessel wall. What violation was developed in the animal organism? {  
=True stasis  
~Ischemia  
~Ischemic stasis  
~Venous stasis  
~Venous hyperemia  
}

Aircraft decompression took place on the height of 10000 m. What type of embolism will the passengers suffer from? {

- =Gas
- ~Foreign body embolism
- ~Air
- ~Fat
- ~Thromboembolism
- }

Examination of the lower limbs of a 40-year-old patient with coronary artery disease and vascular disease of the lower limbs (obliterating endarteritis) revealed skin pallor and dystrophy, local temperature decrease, sense shock, pain. The patient is likely to have the following disorder of the peripheral blood circulation: {

- =Obstruction ischemia
- ~Angiospastic ischemia
- ~Compression ischemia
- ~Venous hyperaemia
- ~-
- }

In an emergency situation a scuba diver has quickly risen from the depths to the surface, thus breaking safety rules. He is unconscious, presents with respiratory failure and cardiac activity disorder as the result of decompression sickness. What complication may develop in the scuba diver? {

- =Gas embolism
- ~Air embolism
- ~Fat embolism
- ~Cellular embolism
- ~Thromboembolism
- }

A female patient consulted a doctor about leg pain that arises usually toward the evening; feet and shins edemata. Objectively: leg skin is cyanotic, cold to the touch. What type of peripheral circulation disorder does the patient present with? {

- =Venous hyperaemia
- ~Arterial hyperaemia
- ~Ischaemia
- ~Stasis
- ~Thrombosis
- }

A 58-year-old male patient was found to have a peripheral circulation disorder with a restricted arterial inflow, paleness of the respective region, drop of partial oxygen pressure in it. This disorder is called: {

=Ischemia  
~Thrombosis  
~Arterial hyperemia  
~Venostasis  
~Reperfusion syndrome  
}

A patient of 45 years old complains of nausea, eructation smelling “rotten”, vomiting, wind. The symptoms: body loss weight, xerodermia (skin and mucous tunic’s dryness). Digestive juices lack free hydrochloric acid and enzymes. What kind of disturbance of stomach secretion takes place? {

=Achyilia  
~Hypochlorhydria  
~Hypoaciditas  
~Achlorhydria  
~Anaciditas  
}

A patient suffering from ulcerous disease after taking alcohol has felt acute pain in epigastria, coffee-grounds vomiting, and pallor of skin. Which complication of the disease does he have? {

=Gastrorrhagia (bleeding from stomach)  
~Perforation  
~Penetration  
~Malignization  
~Stenosis  
}

Which of pathological processes can be complication of gastric and duodenal ulcer? {

=Gastric bleeding  
~Gastritis  
~Hepatitis  
~Pancreatitis  
~Appendicitis  
}

The secretion function of the patient stomach was analyzed: there are not any hydrochloric acid and enzymes in the gastric juice. What’s the name of this condition? {

=Achyilia  
~Hyperchlorhydria  
~Hypochlorhydria  
~Achlorhydria

~Hypoaciditas  
}

Which disturbance of gastric function plays pathogenetic role in development of stomach ulcer? {  
=Hypersecretion  
~Decrease of functions  
~Hyposecretion  
~Atony of stomach  
~Increase of motor function of a stomach  
}

How is called the complication of a stomach ulcer which is characterized by stomach ulcer perforation in an abdominal cavity with peritonitis? {  
=Perforation  
~Bleeding  
~Penetration  
~Transformation into the tumor  
~Stenosis  
}

A patient was diagnosed with anacidic gastritis. What enzyme activity will be reduced? {  
=Pepsin  
~Amylase  
~Lipase  
~Chemotrypsin  
~Trypsin  
}

A patient complains of belching pain in epigastrium. Examination revealed high diastase content in urine, as well as undigested fat in feces. What pathology are these occurrences typical for? {  
=Acute pancreatitis  
~Enterocolitis  
~Infectious hepatitis  
~Gastritis  
~Acute appendicitis  
}

A patient complains of belching pain in epigastrium. Examination revealed high diastase content in urine, as well as undigested fat in feces. What pathology are these occurrences typical for? {  
=Acute pancreatitis  
~Enterocolitis

- ~Infectious hepatitis
  - ~Gastritis
  - ~Acute appendicitis
- }

Which factor leads to shock in case of occurring acute intestinal obstruction? {

- =Pain
  - ~Dehydration
  - ~Hypervolemia
  - ~Diarrhea
  - ~Nausea
- }

A 45-year-old patient complains of nausea, foul-smelling eructation, periodic vomiting, meteorism. Fractional analysis of the secretory function of stomach revealed the absence of hydrochloric acids and some enzymes. The patient has the following pathology of the gastrointestinal tract: {

- =Achyilia
  - ~Hypochlorhydria
  - ~Hypoacidic state
  - ~Achlorhydria
  - ~Anacidic state
- }

During gastric secretory function research decrease of hydrochloric acid concentration in gastric juice was detected. What enzyme will be less active in such a condition? {

- =Pepsin
  - ~Dipeptidase
  - ~Lipase
  - ~Amylase
  - ~Hexokinase
- }

Gastric juice of a patient has decreased concentration of enzymes. What secretory cells of stomach display dysfunction? {

- =Chief cells of glands
  - ~Parietal cells of glands
  - ~Gland mucocytes
  - ~Cells of tegumental epithelium
  - ~G-cells
- }

Roentgenological examination of a patient revealed delayed transition of contrast material from the stomach to the duodenum. It is caused by disturbance of the following function of digestive tract: {

=Evacuatory function of stomach

~Secretory function

~Membrane digestion

~Water absorption

~Protein digestion

}

What type of respiration is characterized by the intensification of amplitude of respiratory movements to the pronounced hyperpnoea, and then by the decrease to apnea, after which begins regular cycle of the same respiratory movements? {

=Cheyne-Stokes respiration

~Biota respiration

~Apneustic respiration

~Kusmaul respiration

~Gasping breathing

}

What kind of respiratory insufficiency develops when the deficiency surfactant in lungs is suffered by immature baby? {

=Pulmonary restrictive

~Pulmonary obstructive

~Central

~Peripheral

~Thoracic- diaphragmatic

}

A 32-year's old patient came to a doctor complaining of high temperature ( $39,5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), sore throat when swallowing, heavy breathing. The diagnosis: retropharyngeal abscess. What type of respiratory insufficiency is observed? {

=Pulmonary obstructive

~Central

~Peripheral

~Pulmonary restrictive

~Thoracic- diaphragmatic

}

A child is detected the diphtheria, complicated with laryngeal edema. Which of the following types of respiration accompanies this pathology? {

=Dyspnea

~Biota respiration

~Kusmaul respiration

~Apneustic respiration

~Chane-Stokes respiration  
}

Which of the pathological processes is attended by development of obstructive respiration insufficiency? {

=Bronchial asthma  
~Pneumonia  
~Pulmonary edema  
~Plevritis  
~Atelectasis  
}

Airways disturbance at the level of bronchial tubes and medium bronchus was found in the organism of a patient. Which form of respiratory failure (insufficiency) does the patient have? {

=Obstructive pulmonary insufficiency  
~Central respiratory failure  
~Restrictive respiratory failure  
~Peripheral respiratory failure  
~Thoraces-diaphragmatic respiratory failure  
}

What type of breathing does Biot's respiration belong to? {

=Periodic breathing  
~Terminal respiration  
~Tachypnoe  
~Bradypnoe  
~Hyperpnoea  
}

The child had suffered from a bronchial asthma, had an asthmatic attack which led to development of acute respiratory insufficiency. This complication is caused by disturbance of {

=Alveolar ventilation  
~Diffusions of gases  
~Perfusion of lungs  
~Dissociation of oxihemoglobin  
~Oxygen utilization  
}

Which pathological form of external respiration arises at diabetic and hepatic coma? {

=Kussmaul respiration  
~Gasping respiration  
~Biot's respiration

- ~Apneusis
- ~Cheyne-Stokes respiration
- }

The patient suffers from narcotic poisoning has incomes the resuscitation unit. It is grave state. He has frequent, superficial, with the apnea periods breathing. What is the main cause in development of periodic breathing in the patient? {

- =Depression of the respiratory center
- ~Disturbance of the neuron-muscular apparatus function
- ~Disturbance motoneuron function of spinal cord
- ~Disturbance of thorax movements
- ~Disturbance of lungs function
- }

Which form of respiratory insufficiency arises for surfactant deficiency? {

- =Restrictive pulmonary
- ~Thoracic-diaphragmatic
- ~Central (dysfunction of respiratory center)
- ~Peripheral
- ~Obstructive pulmonary
- }

In the patient of 76 years old while observed maximum increase of residual volume of lungs which leads to a short wind expiratory type is defined. What pathology is most possibly revealed in the patient? {

- =Emphysema of lungs
- ~Edema of lungs
- ~Inflammation of pleura
- ~Pneumonia
- ~Tuberculosis of lungs
- }

A patient has arrived in clinic with an attack of a bronchial asthma. What type of breath is observed thus? {

- =Expiratory dyspnoe
- ~Hyperpnoe
- ~Inspiratory dyspnoe
- ~Gasping-breathing
- ~Apnoe
- }

In a patient the doctor has shown obstructive type of respiratory insufficiency. Name the disease in which appears such respiratory insufficiency: {

- =Bronchial asthma
- ~Pneumoconiosis

- ~Pneumonia
  - ~Exudative pleuritis
  - ~Pneumothorax
- }

The state of a patient suffering from diabetes mellitus has suddenly become worse: coma has progressed, loud deep breathing appeared, deep breathes took turns with forced expirations with the action of expiratory muscles. Which form of respiratory impairment does the patient have? {

- =Kussmaul's respiration
  - ~Cheyne-Stokes respiration
  - ~Stenotic respiration
  - ~Tachypnea
  - ~Biot's respiration
- }

A patient 62 years old entered neurology department with cerebral hemorrhage (cerebral stroke). His state is grave, breath is deepened and has become more frequent, and then it gave place to apnea, after which the cycle of respiratory movements resumes. Which form of respiratory insufficiency does the patient have? {

- =Biot's respiration
  - ~Kussmaul's respiration
  - ~Apneustic
  - ~Cheyne-Stokes respiration
  - ~Gasping
- }

A 37-year-old man was admitted to a hospital with an attack of bronchial asthma. What respiration type will be observed in this patient? {

- =Expiratory dyspnea
  - ~Hyperpnoea
  - ~Inspiratory dyspnea
  - ~Apnoea
  - ~Gasping respiration
- }

A patient has obstructive respiratory failure. Name a disease that is usually accompanied by such type of respiratory failure: {

- =Bronchial asthma
  - ~Exudative pleuritis
  - ~Pneumonia
  - ~Pneumoconiosis
  - ~Pneumothorax
- }

A patient has developed an attack of bronchial asthma: he has laboured respiration with the frequency of 24-26/min., inspirations take turns with prolonged expirations involving participation of expiratory muscles. What form of respiratory failure has developed in the patient? {

=Expiratory dyspnea

~Biot's

~Cheyne-Stokes

~Inspiratory dyspnea

~Apneustic respiration

}

A patient prolonged suffering gastric ulcer is noted dramatic emaciation (cachexia), skin pallor, weakness, appetite loss, aversion to meat food. Biopsy of mucous membrane of stomach is revealed cellular atypia. What pathology are characteristic these symptoms? {

=Malignant tumor of the stomach

~Helminthes invasion

~Benign tumor of stomach

~Polypus's

~Hypertrophic gastritis

}

A patient suffering from essential hypertension (III stage) extension of cardiac borders to the left was detected roentgenologically. Which type of hypertrophy does increase of the mass of the left ventricle of heart belong to? {

=Work pathologic hypertrophy

~Correlated hypertrophy

~Vicarious hypertrophy

~Restoratory hypertrophy

~Vacant hypertrophy

}

At the end of the 19th century scrotal cancer was often found among English chimney sweeps. Which carcinogen causes this tumor? {

=Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons

~Aflatoxin

~Viruses

~Nitrosamines

~X-radiation

}

The boy of 16 years old suffers from endemic strummer. Which disturbance of tissue growth thus occurs? {

=Hyperplasia

- ~Hypoplasia
- ~Degeneration
- ~Hypertrophy
- ~Tumor

}

What kind of a pathological hypertrophy of a hypophysis develops at hypo function ovarian? {

- =Correlation
- ~Vacant
- ~Worker
- ~Vicario
- ~Regeneration

}

What pathology of tissue growth is characterized by cellular and tissue atypia from the point of histomorphology? {

- =Malignant tumour
- ~Degeneration
- ~Dystrophy
- ~Benign tumour
- ~Regeneration

}

A hydrocephaly (brain dropsy) is diagnosed of child 6 months. What infringement of tissue growth in skull and brain tissues arises? {

- =Atrophy from long squeezing
- ~Dystrophy
- ~Hypertrophy
- ~Atrophy from inactivity
- ~Degeneration

}

In 1915 Japanese scientists Ishikava and Yamagiva were the first to cause a tumor in an experiment by greasing the skin of the rabbit ear with coal-tar pitch. Which method of experimental tumor induction was used? {

- =Induction by chemical agents
- ~Induction with radioactive isotopes
- ~Transplantation
- ~Explantation
- ~Induction with no cellular filtrate

}

Which feature is typical for benign tumor? {

- =Expansive growth

- ~Development of cachexia
  - ~Metastasis
  - ~Direct invasion to adjacent structures
  - ~Infiltrating growth
- }

A patient suffering from stomach cancer treated by several courses of radiotherapy. Function of what system first of all is restored after the effect of ionizing radiation on the organism? {

- =Hemopoietic
  - ~Urinary
  - ~Nervous
  - ~Digestive
  - ~Respiratory
- }

For the reproduction of Ehrlich's carcinoma on rabbit daily was brought the specific quantity of benzpyrene (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon) in the depilated section of the skin. What method is used for the simulation of tumor? {

- =Method of induction
  - ~Method of the introduction of the hormones
  - ~Method of explantation
  - ~Method of the action of the ionizing emission
  - ~Method of transplantation
- }

Patient K., with complaints on the amotivational loss weight, suffering from the tumor of mediastinum with intestinal metastasis. Uncompensated acidosis was detected at the analysis of blood. What was the most probable mechanism cause to development of acidosis for an oncological patient? {

- =Anaerobic glycolysis in neoplastic cells
  - ~A positive effect of Pastera is in neoplastic tumor cells
  - ~Decrease of excretion of CO<sub>2</sub> through lungs
  - ~Increased of excretion of alkaline reserve through an intestine
  - ~Blocking of buffer system by oncotoxins
- }

The woman of 56th years old complains of indurations in a mammary gland which was formed one month ago and quickly increases in sizes. Objectively: formation is connected with surrounding tissues, it's hilly and little unhealthy morbid. Name features which promote infiltrating growth of a malignant tumor: {

- =Absence of the contact braking
- ~Enlarged formation tight junction
- ~Enlarged formation of keylons
- ~Appearance of embryonic antigens

~Increase of the contact braking  
}

A patient suffering from ulcerous disease has sharply exhaustion (cachexia), skin pallor, weakness, loss of appetite, aversion to meat products. Biopsy of the mucous membrane of stomach has showed cellular atypism. Which pathology are these effects typical for? {

=Malignant tumor of stomach  
~Benign tumor of stomach  
~Polyposis  
~Hypertrophic gastritis  
~Helminthes invasion  
}

A 57-year-old worker at an asphalt plant complains of weakness, cough with blood-streaked sputum, chest pain. He has been diagnosed with lung cancer. What is the first stage of carcinogenesis? {

=Transformation  
~Progression  
~Promotion  
~Activization  
~Induction  
}

A 56-year-old female patient complains about a fast growing hard neoplasm in the mammary gland that appeared a month ago. Objectively: the formation is fused with the surrounding tissues, it is uneven, slightly painful. What are the peculiarities favouring the infiltrative growth of a malignant tumour? {

=Lack of contact inhibition  
~Intensified chalone formation  
~Intensified contact inhibition  
~Intensified formation of tight contacts  
~Rise of embryonal antigens  
}

A patient is detected with increase of resistance of blood outflow from the left ventricle, which led to the energy-consuming compensative mechanism. How is it called? {

=Homeometric  
~Heterometric  
~Atonic  
~Asthenical  
~Metabolic  
}

A patient of 56 years old complains of periodical attacks of a pain in the heart area irradiating in the left arm, sometimes in the left scapula, which are relieved by taking nitroglycerine. What heart pathology can be suspected? {

=Stenocardia (angina pectoral's)

~Pericarditis

~Myocardial infarction (heart attack)

~Myocarditis

~Endocarditis

}

What kind of lipoproteins of blood plasma plays an important role in pathogenesis of atherosclerosis? {

=Low-density lipoproteins

~Chylomicrons

~Beta-lipoprotein

~High-density lipoproteins

~Complex of fatty acids mixture with albumins

}

During the examination of a patient, in the blood serum there was revealed the increased quantity of low-density lipoproteins. What disease is supposed to emerge? {

=Atherosclerosis

~Kidney injury

~Pneumonia

~Acute pancreatitis

~Gastritis

}

State of the patient U. 75 year's old suffering from coronary heart disease has become much worse at night. Labored respiration, rales, cough, foam from the mouth, cyanosis of the face, forced attitude of the body (in the sitting position), swelling of the neck veins. Which extremely state is these effects typical for?

=Pulmonary edema (acute left ventricle failure) {

~Myocardial infarction

~Circulatory deficiency of right ventricle type

~Hypertensive crisis

~Hemorrhagic stroke

}

A man 45 years old after a powerful emotional stress suddenly felt acute pain in heart with irradiation in the left arm, neck and under the left shoulder blade. Numbness of left hand was described. Face became pale and was covered with cold sweat. Nitroglycerine was used for rapid relief of symptoms. Which pathology has progressed? {

- =Stenocardia
- ~Stroke
- ~Venous heart hyperemia
- ~Pulmonary embolism
- ~Reperfusion syndrome
- }

A patient suffering from coronary heart disease and atherosclerotic coronary arterial involvement has had an acute myocardial infarction after a physical exercise. Which is the most probable reason of coronary circulatory insufficiency?

- {
- =Coronary arteriospasm
- ~Redistribution blood
- ~Vagus nerve hyper tonus
- ~Glucocorticoid discharge
- ~Psycho emotional overload
- }

A patient suffering from chronic cardiac insufficiency has got soft tissue edemata on his shins. What is the leading pathogenetic factor of edema development? {

- =Drop of hydrostatic pressure in capillaries
- ~Rise of osmotic pressure in tissues
- ~Drop of osmotic pressure in blood plasma
- ~Rise of oncotic pressure in tissues
- ~Rise of hydrostatic pressure in capillaries
- }

The patient is disturbed from time to time with attacks of a pain in a site of heart and chest which irradiate to the left hand and left scapula. Attacks are accompanied by sensation of fear of death. Attacks are removed by nitroglycerine. What pathology can be suspected at the patient? {

- =Stenocardia (angina pectoris)
- ~Endocarditis
- ~Myocarditis
- ~Pericarditis
- ~Heart attack of a myocardium
- }

What disturbance of cardiovascular system underlies development of a cardiac asthma and pulmonary edema? {

- =Acute left side insufficiency of heart
- ~Acute right side insufficiency of heart
- ~Chronic right side insufficiency of heart
- ~Ischemic cardiac disease
- ~Hypertonic disease

}

A patient of 34 years old after a nervous overstrains raised an acute pain behind a breast which nitroglycerine did not remove. For what disease it is characteristic? {

= Infarction myocardium

~Hypertensive crisis

~Hypertrophy of myocardium

~ Stenocardia

~Cardio neurosis

}

A patient with mitral buttonhole has a compensated form of cardiac failure. Which urgent compensation model works in this case? {

=Homometric

~Heterometric

~Myocardial hypertrophy

~Myogenic dilatation

~Circulating blood volume increase

}

A patient who has suffered from hypertension 15 years has signs of cardiac insufficiency. What is the main mechanism of the appearance of this pathology? {

=Heart overload with increased blood output resistance

~Circulating blood volume decrease

~Heart overload with increased blood volume

~Myocardial damage

~Disturbance of heart activity control

}

Signs of myocardial heart insufficiency were detected during a check-up. Select a possible reason of myocardial heart insufficiency: {

=Infectious myocarditis

~Essential hypertension

~Coarctation of aorta

~Emphysema

~Mitral stenosis

}

A patient suffering from essential hypertension has a blood pressure of 180/110 mm m.c. tachycardia, cardiac borders are extended to the left, and there are damp rattles in the lungs. What signs of urgent compensation of cardiac insufficiency does the patient have? {

=Tachycardia

~Dyspnoea

~Blood pressure rise

- ~Cyanosis
  - ~Myogenic dilatation
- }

A man suffering from kidney disease has blood pressure 170/140 mm m.c. What biologically active substance causes the rise of pressure at the patient? {

- =Renin
  - ~Catecholamine
  - ~Adrenalin
  - ~Vasopressin
  - ~Noradrenalin
- }

Which pathomorphological stage of an atherosclerosis is characterized by deposition into atheromatous masses, surrounding a fibroid tissue and into covering plaque? {

- =Atherocalcinosis
  - ~Liposclerosis
  - ~Pre-lipidic stage
  - ~Lipoidosis
  - ~Atheromatosis
- }

A patient was given a remedy – inhibitor angiotensin-transforming enzyme. Which disease occurs if there is excess activity of renin-angiotensin system? {

- =Arterial hypertension
  - ~Emphysema of lungs
  - ~Atherosclerosis
  - ~Anaphylactic bronchial asthma
  - ~Diabetes mellitus
- }

The patient of 54 years after significant psycho-emotional stress suddenly perceived acute pain behind the breast bone with the irradiation into the left arm, left side of neck, fear of death; he was covered with cold then. The intake of nitroglycerine removed pain. Name the disorder of local blood circulation in the heart, which most reliably developed in this case: {

- =Ischemia
  - ~Venous hyperemia
  - ~Embolism
  - ~Arterial hyperemia
  - ~Thrombosis
- }

Which type mechanism of development of essential hypertension has basis

hyperproduction of renin? {

=Renal

~Endocrine

~Chemoreptoric

~Pressosensitive

~Neurogenic

}

What changes in intima of a vascular wall characterized stage of atherocalcinosis?

{

=Deposits of exhaust in atheromatosis masses and plaque

~Forming of hyaline cover

~Formation of atheromatosis ulcer

~Forming of fibrotic plaque

~Deposit of fatty albuminous masses as bands and spots

}

What features (symptoms) is characterized by insufficiency of blood circulation I degrees? {

=Tachycardia, dyspnea after exercises

~Cardial hepatocirrhosis

~Tachycardia, dyspnea at rest

~Pulmonary edema

~Ascites, edema of lower extremities

}

What morphological stage of atherosclerosis is characterized by separation of plaques with formation of vascular wall erosion? {

=Stage of necrosis (formation central ulcer)

~Atheromatosis

~Lyposcleros

~Lypoidosis

~Atherocalcinosis

}

Which mechanism is the main for development of a hypertension by patients with renal insufficiency? {

=Increase the rennin elaboration

~Decrease the water reabsorption

~Decrease the electrolyte reabsorption

~Increase the glucose reabsorption

~Proteinuria

}

What intracardiac compensation mechanism is actuated under conditions of cardiac insufficiency and causes blood volume overload? {

- =Heterometric
  - ~Tachycardia
  - ~Homeometric
  - ~Myocardium hypertrophy
  - ~Increase of respiratory rate
- }

Examination of a patient revealed an increase in low-density lipoprotein concentration in blood serum. The patient can be expected to have the following disease: {

- =Atherosclerosis
  - ~Pneumonia
  - ~Glomerulonephritis
  - ~Acute pancreatitis
  - ~Gastritis
- }

A patient with acute myocarditis exhibits rapid fatigability, shortness of breath, edemata of legs, hepatomegaly. Classify the type of heart failure by the mechanism of its development: {

- =Myocardial
  - ~Overload
  - ~Compensated
  - ~Subcompensated
  - ~Combined
- }

A patient was found to have an increased blood serum LDH-1 activity. In which organ is the pathological process localized? {

- = Heart
  - ~Liver
  - ~Kidneys
  - ~Stomach
  - ~Muscles
- }

A man who had been struck in the epigastric region had a heart arrest. What caused such changes in the cardiac activity? {

- =Increased vagal tonus
- ~Adrenaline release
- ~Increased sympathetic tonus
- ~Angiotensin II release
- ~Histamine release

}

A 50-year-old patient complains of having dyspnea under a considerable physical stress, leg edemata. Examination reveals chronic myocarditis and circulatory failure. What is the evidence of cardiac decompensation in the patient? {

=Decreased cardiac output

~Increased blood flow velocity

~Increased vascular resistance

~Decreased venous pressure

~Increased hydrostatic pressure in the lumen of blood vessels

}

A patient complains of pain behind the breastbone on the left, perspiration and palpitation. Which of the following enzymes should be found in blood in order to confirm the diagnosis of myocardium infarction? {

=AspAT, CPK, LDH-1

~AlAT, aldolase, LDH-4

~Amylase, alkaline phosphatase, AlAT

~Acid phosphatase, LDH-5, LDH-4

~ $\alpha$ -fetoprotein, aldolase, CPK

}

An adult presents with systemic arterial pressure at the rate of 160/100 mm Hg. This might be caused by the increased concentration of the following hormone in blood: {

=Adrenalin

~Aldosterone

~Glucagon

~Cortisol

~Thyroxin

}

A patient suffers from the cerebral atherosclerosis. Blood count showed hyperlipoproteinemia. You will most likely observe increase in the concentration of the following plasma lipoprotein class: {

=Low-density lipoproteins

~High-density lipoproteins

~Chylomicrons

~Globulin complexes with steroid hormones

~Fatty acid complexes with albumines

}

A 55-year-old woman with renal failure has arterial pressure at the rate of 170/100 mm Hg. Stable pressure rise is caused by hyperactivity of the following system: {

=Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone

- ~Central nervous
- ~Hypothalamo-pituitary
- ~Sympathoadrenal
- ~Kallikrein-kinin
- }

During an exam a student got high arterial pressure and palpitation. What is the probable cause of this phenomenon? {

- =Increased tonus of sympathetic nervous system
- ~Low excitability threshold of  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  adrenoreceptors
- ~Increased volume of circulating blood
- ~Decreased tonus of parasympathetic nervous system
- ~Secretion of glucocorticoids
- }

Blood analysis of a patient revealed high content of the following enzymes: creatine kinase (MB-isoform), aspartate aminotransferase and LDH 1,2. What pathology should be suspected in this case? {

- =Myocardium infarction
- ~Muscular dystrophy
- ~Liver cirrhosis
- ~CNS affection
- ~Pancreatitis
- }

Examination of a patient revealed symptoms of myocardial insufficiency. What is the possible cause of cardiac insufficiency of myocardial type? {

- =Essential hypertension
- ~Infectious myocarditis
- ~Pulmonary emphysema
- ~Aorta coarctation
- ~Mitral stenosis
- }

A patient suffers from tumor head of pancreas, which covered common bile duct, leading to the increase of bile pressure. What is the pathologic syndrome? {

- =Obstructive jaundice
- ~Portal hypertension
- ~Hemolytic jaundice
- ~Hepatocellular jaundice
- ~Acute liver failure
- }

During the several recent days a 52-year's old sick has been complaining pain attacks in the right hypochondria after having fat food. Visually the doctor

determined yellowed sclera and skin, urine of “the color of beer”. What substance provoked a dark color of the urine when obstructive jaundice? {

=Urobilin

~Unconjugated bilirubin

~Glucose

~Stercobilin

~Ketone bodies

}

A patient complains of headache, irritability, rapid fatigability, pain in the right hypochondrium, skin itch. During a check-up icteritous color of skin and mucous membranes, large liver mass, palpatory tenderness, arterial pressure 80/40 mm m.c., bradycardia. The level of conjugated and unconjugated bilirubin in blood is increased; urine has the colour of beer, light-coloured faeces.

Which type of jaundice does the patient have? {

=Mechanical

~Toxic

~Haemolytic

~Obstructive

~Parenchymatous

}

What disease is connected with hemolytic jaundices? {

=Hemolytic illness of newborns

~Stomach and duodenal ulcer

~Virus hepatitis B

~Cirrhosis of a liver

~Pancreatitis

}

What diseases can cause development of a hepatic jaundice? {

=Virus hepatitis B

~Enteritis

~Gastritis

~Cholecystitis

~Pancreatitis

}

What of diseases can cause development of a mechanical jaundice? {

=Calculus cholecystitis

~Gastritis

~Hepatitis

~Pancreatitis

~Cirrhosis of a liver

}

Which disturbance hepatic functions of liver due to insufficiency of it causes development hemorrhagic syndrome? {

=Protein-synthetic

~Barrier

~Antitoxic (detoxicative)

~Excretion of bile

~Deposition of glycogen

}

A 38 year old patient had hepatitis but didn't give up alcohol. There appeared symptoms of hepatocirrhosis along with ascites and edemata of his lower limbs. What changes in blood are main factor of edemata development? {

=Hypoalbuminemia

~Hypoglycemia

~Hypocholesterolemia

~Hypoglobulinemia

~Hypokalemia

}

A patient suffering from a chronic calculus cholecystitis complains to acute pains in right abdominal region, an itch and yellowness of skin, multiple micro point hemorrhages, saponified and light-coloured feces (steatorrhea). What type of jaundice is observed in the patient? {

=Mechanic

~Suprahepatic

~Hemolytic

~Parenchymatous

~-

}

In case of obstructive jaundice steatorrhea and discoloration of faeces progress, liposoluble vitamins absorption is disturbed, blood coagulation decreases, proteins and carbohydrates digestion goes down. Name the described syndrome: {

=Acholic

~Cholalemic

~Hypocholeic

~Cholemic

~Hypercholeic

}

A patient 50 years old was given a diagnosis of liver cirrhosis. Ascites, apparent venous vessels design on the anterior wall of abdominal cavity ('Medusa head'), dot hemorrhages on the skin, gingival hemorrhages, hypoalbuminemia in blood (29,7 g/l) were detected during a check-up. Which pathology has progressed? {

=Portal hypertension syndrome  
~Syndrome of cholemia  
~Inflammation of mesenteric vessels  
~DIC – syndrome (disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome, hypo coagulation phase)  
~Hemophilia  
}

A child born by Rh-negative woman (second pregnancy) has yellow-colored skin, pathological reflexes, and convulsions. Concentration of unconjugated (indirect reacting) bilirubin in blood is increased. What type of jaundice does the child have? {

=Hemolytic  
~Mechanical  
~Hepatocellular, with bilirubine increasing disturbance  
~Hepatocellular, with bilirubine conjugation disturbance  
~Hepatocellular, with bilirubine excretion disturbance  
}

A patient complains of gastric indigestion, faecal blood, haemorrhoidal bleeding. Venous vessels dilatation on the anterior surface of the stomach and increase of its sizes were detected after a check-up. Which pathology can cause such symptoms?

{  
=Portal hypertension  
~Enteritis  
~Colitis  
~Gastric ulcer  
~Intestinal autointoxication  
}

In newborn, which was born from the third pregnancy of rhesus- negative mother is observed jaundice, the symptoms of irritation CNS, and anemia. What form of jaundice in newborn? {

=Hemolytic  
~Toxic  
~Parenchymatous  
~Mechanical  
~Parasitic  
}

In a patient was revealed a tumor in the head of a pancreas which is accompanied by violation potency of the general bilious channel. What concentration of substance will thus increase in the blood? {

=Bilirubin  
~Adrenaline

- ~Urea
  - ~Hemoglobin
  - ~Insulin
- }

A patient suffers cirrhosis on the background of chronic alcoholism appeared: ascites, jaundice, an itch, edema of the bottom extremities, apnea. What kind of jaundice is observed in the patient? {

- =Parenchymatous
  - ~Obturation
  - ~Hemolytic
  - ~Mechanical
  - ~Suprahepatic
- }

A patient 28 years old has hepatic liver failure progressed against the background of viral hepatitis. What changes in blood can be detected? {

- =Hypoproteinemia
  - ~Hyperalbuminemia
  - ~Hyperglobulinemia
  - ~Blood coagulation increase
  - ~Hypoazotemia
- }

A full-term newborn from 3 till 10 day of life suffering from jaundice. The general condition was satisfactory. Maximal level of bilirubin in blood in this period was 102  $\mu\text{mol/l}$ , from them 8,2  $\mu\text{mol/l}$  – conjugated (direct) bilirubin. What kind of state is most probably for this child? {

- =Physiological jaundice
  - ~Atresia of bile-excreting ways
  - ~Fetal hepatitis
  - ~Hemolytic illness of new-born child
  - ~Hereditary hemolytic microspherocytic anemia
- }

What consequences (result) an acholia can cause? {

- =Hypovitaminosis of vit. D
  - ~Hypovitaminosis of B<sub>12</sub>
  - ~Meteorism
  - ~Steatorrhea
  - ~Heartburn
- }

A patient feels sick and flabbiness after taking in greasy food, with the lapse of time signs of steatorrhea appeared. Such state was caused by lack of: {

- =Bile acids
- ~Phospholipids
- ~Fatty acids
- ~Chylomicrons
- ~Triglycerides
- }

The patient has icteric skin; unconjugated bilirubin content in blood is high; conjugated bilirubin in urine is not detected. There is significant amount of urobilin in urine and stercobilin in feces. Name the pathology characterized by the given symptoms: {

- =Hemolytic jaundice
- ~Obstructive jaundice
- ~Jaundice of the newborn
- ~Hepatocellular jaundice
- ~Atherosclerosis
- }

A patient had an attack of calculous cholecystitis that was accompanied by discolorat feces, steatorrhea. These changes are the evidence of disturbance of the following stage of lipometabolism: {

- =Digestion and absorption
- ~Adipose tissue exchange
- ~Transport
- ~Intermediary metabolism
- ~Depositing
- }

A patient suffers from tumor head of pancreas, which covered common bile duct, leading to the increase of bile pressure. What is the pathologic syndrome? {

- =Obstructive jaundice
- ~Hemolytic jaundice
- ~Hepatocellular jaundice
- ~Portal hypertension
- ~Acute liver failure
- }

A 42-year-old patient suffering from chronic calculous cholecystitis complains of acute pain in the right subcostal area, itching and skin icteritiousness, multiple petechial haemorrhages, saponified and light-coloured feces (steatorrhea). What type of icterus is it? {

- =Mechanic
- ~Cythemolytic
- ~Hemolytic
- ~Parenchymatous

~Hepatocellular  
}

A patient was found to have an increase in total bilirubin concentration in plasma at the expense of indirect bilirubin; high rate of stercobilin in feces and urine; normal rate of direct bilirubin. What jaundice is it? {

=Haemolytic

~Physiological

~Mechanic

~Gilbert's syndrome

~Parenchymatous

}

A patient with alcoholic cirrhosis complains of general weakness, dyspnea. He has been found to have decreased blood pressure, ascites, enlargement of superficial veins of the anterior abdominal wall, esophageal varices, splenomegaly. What hemodynamic disorder is observed in the patient? {

=Portal hypertension

~Heart failure

~Collapse

~Left ventricular failure

~Right ventricular failure

}

A male patient has pain in the right subcostal area, acholic feces. Decolouration of feces is caused by deficiency of: {

=Stercobilin

~Hemoglobin

~Bilirubin

~Bile acids

~Skatole

}

A patient suffers from jaundice. Examination revealed that blood plasma had high concentration of indirect reacting (free) bilirubin, feces and urine had high concentration of stercobilin, concentration of direct reacting (conjugated) bilirubin was normal. What type of jaundice is it? {

=Hemolytic

~Neonatal jaundice

~Parenchymatous

~Gilbert's disease

~Obstructive

}