

1. Preventive examination of a 75-year-old woman with a moderately active lifestyle shows total serum cholesterol of 5.1 mmol/L (208 mg/dL) and high-density lipoprotein levels of 70 mg/dL. Her ECG is normal. What advise about her diet should be given to this woman?

- a. Increase the fiber intake
- b. Reduce the intake of saturated fats
- c. No changes in the diet
- d. Reduce the cholesterol intake
- e. Reduce the intake of simple carbohydrates

2. A 38-year-old woman, para 3, has a history of 5 artificial abortions. Five minutes after giving birth, she started bleeding from her genital tracts (350 mL). The woman's condition is satisfactory, her pulse is 92/min., blood pressure is 100/60 mm Hg. There are no signs of placental expulsion, its manual removal has to be performed. In some spots the placenta is somewhat difficult to detach. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Hypotonic bleeding
- b. Partial placenta adherens
- c. Trapped placenta
- d. Total placenta adherens
- e. Placenta accreta

3. Thirty minutes after an intramuscular injection of ampicillin, a 35-year-old woman developed sharp weakness, itching of the face and hands, nausea, cough, dyspnea, and chest pain. Objectively, she has cyanosis, edema of the eyelids, face, and neck, and moist skin with a red rash. Pulse - 120/min., blood pressure - 70/20 mm Hg. Her heart sounds are dull. Her respiration is rapid and shallow, with numerous heterogeneous wet crackles. What drug must be administered first, when starting the urgent therapy in this case?

- a. Adrenaline
- b. Prednisolone
- c. Astmopent (Orciprenaline)
- d. Euphyllin (Theophylline)
- e. Dopamine

4. A 58-year-old man, a heavy drinker and smoker, came to a hospital with complaints of constant coughing and shortness of breath. Lately, he has been losing weight. Objectively, his cervical lymph nodes are enlarged and dense, the tissues above them exhibit no tension. Chest X-ray shows fibrosis of an upper pulmonary lobe and left-sided pleurisy. The pleural fluid is straw-colored, with protein levels of 52 g/L and a high lymphocyte count. Malignant cells were not detected. Inoculation of the pleural fluid produced no microbial growth one week later. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- b. Bronchiectasis
- c. Atypical pneumonia
- d. Pulmonary tuberculosis
- e. Sarcoidosis

5. A 65-year-old woman complains of general weakness, increased fatigability, and numbness and tingling in her hands observed for the past 4 months. Objectively, the following is observed: body temperature - 36.6°C, respiratory rate - 19/min., pulse - 96/min., blood pressure - 115/70 mm Hg. The skin and visible mucosa are pale and slightly icteric. Neurologically, a symmetric decrease in sensitivity was detected in both upper limbs. Complete blood count: erythrocytes - 2.4·10¹²/L, hemoglobin - 105 g/L, leukocytes - 2.5·10⁹/L, ESR - 28 mm/hour, platelets - 180·10⁹/L. Microscopy of a smear revealed megalocytosis, erythrocyte hyperchromia, neutrophil hypersegmentation, anisocytosis, and poikilocytosis. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Autoimmune hemolytic anemia
- b. B₁₂ and folate deficiency anemia
- c. Iron deficiency anemia
- d. Sideroachrestic anemia
- e. Anemia of chronic disease

6. After playing with "mosaics", a 2-year-old child suddenly developed cough, stridorous respirations, urges to vomit, and cyanosis against the background of relative somatic health. What should the doctor suspect first when examining this child?

- a. Acute obstructive bronchitis
- b. Pneumonia
- c. Pertussis
- d. Acute laryngotracheitis
- e. Foreign body aspiration**

7. A medical facility studies the relationship between the age of lactating women who gave birth to children and the amount of breast milk that they produce. What parameter must be calculated to analyze the collected data?

- a. Correlation coefficient**
- b. Odds ratio
- c. Relative risk
- d. Nonparametric Kolmogorov-Smirnov criterion
- e. Parametric Student's criterion

8. International normalization ratio (INR) control is necessary in the patients with atrial fibrillation who are taking the following antithrombotic drug:

- a. Aspirin (cyclooxygenase enzyme inhibitor)
- b. Rivaroxaban (factor Xa inhibitor)
- c. Dabigatran (direct thrombin inhibitor)
- d. Warfarin (vitamin K antagonist)**
- e. Clopidogrel (platelet ADP-receptor blocker)

9. After manual repositioning of bone fragments and application of a plaster splint, a patient with forearm fractures developed edema, pain, and disturbed sensitivity in his hand and fingers. What tactics should the doctor choose?

- a. Prescribe analgesics and diuretics
- b. Repeat the repositioning
- c. Cut the bandage that secures the splint**
- d. Remove the splint
- e. Expectant management, because this is a natural phenomenon - the edema will decrease on its own in 24 hours

10. An 18-year-old adolescent was diagnosed with a duodenal ulcer for the first time. The test for *Helicobacter pylori* is positive, the pH of gastric juice is 1.0. What would be the optimal treatment plan in this case?

- a. De-nol (bismuth subcitrate) + cimetidine
- b. De-nol (bismuth subcitrate) + trichopol (metronidazole)
- c. Quamatel (famotidine) + amoxicillin
- d. Omeprazole + oxacillin
- e. Clarithromycin + omeprazole**

11. After an overexposure to cold, a 32-year-old man developed general weakness, excessive sweating, fever, and cough. Objectively, his overall condition is moderately severe, his skin is moist, his lips are cyanotic. His chest is symmetrically involved in the act of breathing. Under the shoulder blade on the right, the percussion sound is slightly dull; vesicular respiration there is weakened, with sonorous moist finely-vesicular crackles. Above the rest of the lung surface there is harsh breathing with scattered dry crackles. The heart sounds are intensified, the second heart sound is accentuated over the pulmonary artery. In the blood: leukocytes - $13.2 \cdot 10^9/L$, ESR - 21 mm/hour. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Acute bronchitis
- b. Tuberculosis
- c. Exacerbation of chronic non-obstructive bronchitis
- d. Right-sided focal pneumonia**
- e. Lung cancer

12. A patient complains of constant dull pain in the perineum and suprapubic area, weak flow of urine, frequent difficult painful urination, nocturia. The patient has been suffering from this condition for several months, during which urination was becoming increasingly difficult, and pain in the perineum has developed. On rectal examination: the prostate is enlarged (mainly its right lobe), dense, asymmetrical, central fissure is smoothed out, the right lobe is of stony density, painless, tuberous.

What disease is it?

- a. Prostate cancer
- b. Prostate tuberculosis
- c. Urolithiasis, prostatolith of the right lobe
- d. Prostate sclerosis
- e. Chronic congestion prostatitis

13. A 48-year-old woman has been suffering from chronic pancreatitis for the last 7 years. Lately she has been noticing an increase in daily feces with foul smell, abdominal distention, gurgling. The patient complains of diarrhea, weakness, fatigability, loss of appetite, loss of weight. What syndrome can be suspected in this case?

- a. Malabsorption
- b. Irritable colon
- c. Endocrine gland failure
- d. Maldigestion
- e. Exudative enteropathy

14. When investigating a case of mass poisoning, it was determined that the car mechanics, who tested diesel engines in a repair bay with a broken exhaust ventilation, at the end of their working day developed the following signs: headache, nausea, vomiting, tinnitus, labile pulse. Objectively, their skin and mucosa are cherry-red. What toxic factor has caused mass poisoning of the car mechanics?

- a. Carbon monoxide
- b. Sulfur dioxide
- c. Carbon dioxide
- d. Nitrogen oxide
- e. Carbon disulfide

15. A patient has made an appointment with his family doctor, because he needs to undergo a preventive examination before being hired to work at a chemical plant. What type of preventive examination is needed for this patient?

- a. Preliminary (pre-placement)
- b. Periodical
- c. Comprehensive
- d. Targeted
- e. Routine

16. A full-term girl with chronic fetoplacental insufficiency was born from the second pregnancy that risked termination at 25-27 weeks. During the childbirth, the umbilical cord was revealed to be wrapped once around the neck of the baby, the extraction of the shoulders was difficult. After the birth, the Apgar scale was used to evaluate the baby's condition at the first minute of life: no breathing, the heart rate of 50/min., total cyanosis, atony, areflexia. What would be the Apgar score in this case?

- a. 3 points
- b. 0 points
- c. 4 points
- d. 2 points
- e. 1 point

17. A 73-year-old man has a 5-year-long history of benign prostatic hyperplasia. One morning he developed an acute urinary retention. Catheterization of his bladder is impossible. What urgent aid must be provided for this man?

- a. Suprapubic bladder tap

- b. Adrenergic blockers
- c. Diuretics
- d. Thermal procedures
- e. Antispasmodics and analgesics

18. A 2-month-old child has seizures and recurrent viral and bacterial infections of the upper respiratory tracts. A deformed skull and hypoplasia of the thymus and parathyroid glands were detected in the child. Immunological laboratory studies revealed lymphocytopenia, normal levels of immunoglobulins, and decreased levels of T lymphocytes with their proliferative response reduced. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. -
- b. Primary immunodeficiency, Bruton disease
- c. Primary immunodeficiency, DiGeorge syndrome**
- d. Common variable immunodeficiency
- e. Primary immunodeficiency, Chediak-Higashi syndrome

19. A 5-month-old child presents with nasal discharge, difficulty breathing through the nose, cough, and a fever of 38.2°C) Objectively, the following is observed: expiratory dyspnea with the participation of auxiliary muscles, perioral cyanosis, and nasal flaring. Percussion produces a bandbox resonance over the lungs. Auscultation detects dry wheezes and scattered fine vesicular crackles on both sides. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Pneumonia
- b. Bronchiolitis**
- c. Acute stenosing laryngotracheitis
- d. Acute bronchitis
- e. Airway foreign body

20. A 74-year-old woman complains of painful and distended abdomen and nausea. She suffers from postinfarction and atherosclerotic cardiosclerosis and ischemic heart disease. Objectively, she is in a severe condition, her abdomen is distended, the abdominal wall is barely involved in the act of breathing. Laparoscopy detects a small amount of turbid exudate in the abdominal cavity, one of the small intestine loops is dark blue. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Acute intestinal obstruction
- b. Ischemic abdominal syndrome
- c. Mesenteric thrombosis**
- d. Volvulus
- e. Erysipelas

21. A 17-year-old girl has height of 172 cm and weight of 40 kg. Nevertheless, she considers herself to be extremely overweight. For the last 2 years she has been keeping to a strict low-calorie diet, while simultaneously working out to exhaustion and tightly binding her waist with a cord. She often self-induces vomiting. The girl complains of unpleasant sensations in her esophagus and amenorrhea. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Response to stress
- b. Bulimia
- c. Personality disorder
- d. Anorexia**
- e. Depression

22. A 7-year-old boy suddenly developed pain and edema in his right knee. The day before, at school, he took part in cross-country skiing. There is no family history of hemophilia or susceptibility to bleeding. Objectively, his body temperature is 37.5°C) The knee is painful on palpation, hot to the touch, and has edema with local tissue tension above it. In complete blood count: Hb - 123 g/L, leukocytes - $5.6 \cdot 10^9 / L$, platelets - $354 \cdot 10^9 / L$, prothrombin time - 12 seconds (normal range is 10-15 seconds), activated partial thromboplastin time - 72 seconds (normal range is 35-45 seconds). Bleeding time is normal, the factor VIII levels constitute 5% of normal value. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Thrombocytopenia
- b. Vitamin K deficiency

c. Henoch-Schoenlein purpura

d. Hemophilia B

e. Hemophilia A

23. A 52-year-old man had an acute onset of the disease after an overexposure to cold that occurred 3 weeks ago. He complains of cough, high body temperature of 39.5°C , chest pain on the right, and marked dyspnea. His pulse is 120/min., blood pressure - 90/60 mm Hg, respiration rate - 48/min.

Acrocyanosis is observed. Objectively, the right side of his chest lags behind during breathing.

Percussion detects a pulmonary dullness on the right. Auscultation detects no breathing over the right lung. X-ray shows on the right a shadow with fuzzy upper margin to the level of rib II. Exudate contains 90% of neutrophils. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Croupous pneumonia

b. Pleural empyema

c. Exudative tuberculous pleurisy

d. Lung cancer

e. Infiltrative tuberculosis of the right lung

24. A 50-year-old man, who works as a polisher at a combine-building factory, addressed the factory's sectorial doctor with complaints of general fatigue, sensations of numbness and pain in his fingers. Objectively: the skin of his fingers is pale. Reaction to pain, tactile and thermal stimuli was revealed to be slightly disrupted. No disruptions can be observed within the other organs and systems. What disorder is most likely?

a. Raynaud's disease

b. Pneumatic hammer disease

c. Deforming arthrosis

d. Syringomyelia

e. Multiple neuritis

25. A 30-year-old woman complains of sudden reddening of her right eye, photophobia, a feeling of sand in the eye, and lacrimation that appeared 3 days ago, as well as rhinitis and a fever of 38°C . Objectively, she has marked edema of the eyelids, hyperemia of the conjunctiva of transitional folds, and fine punctate hemorrhages in the conjunctiva of the upper eyelid. A small amount of mucopurulent secretion is observed. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Adenoviral conjunctivitis of the right eye

b. Allergic conjunctivitis of the right eye

c. Tuberculous conjunctivitis of the right eye

d. Bacterial conjunctivitis of the right eye

e. Herpetic conjunctivitis of the right eye

26. A 59-year-old woman complains of pain and edema in the small joints of her hands, shortness of breath, weakness. This condition lasts for 8 years already. Objectively, her body temperature is 37.8°C , she has fine punctate hemorrhages on her torso and limbs, ulnar deviation of the hands is observed. The borders of the heart are shifted to the left, a systolic murmur can be detected over the apex. Her pulse is 96/min. Her blood pressure is 170/100 mm Hg. Complete blood count shows the following: erythrocytes - $3.2 \cdot 10^{12}/\text{L}$, Hb - 108 g/L, leukocytes - $6.8 \cdot 10^9/\text{L}$, platelets - $220 \cdot 10^9/\text{L}$, ESR - 48 mm/hour, C-reactive protein (+++). General urinalysis shows the following: specific gravity - 1016, protein - 2.8 g/L, leukocytes - 10-12 in the vision field, erythrocytes - 2-4 in the vision field.

What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Chronic glomerulonephritis

b. Rheumatism

c. Thrombocytopenic purpura

d. Rheumatoid arthritis

e. Systemic lupus erythematosus

27. During agricultural work in the field, a tractor driver received an open trauma of the hand. The tractor driver has never completed the full course of planned anti-tetanus immunization. What should he be given for urgent specific prevention of tetanus in this case?

a. 1.0 mL of tetanus anatoxin, 50000 IU of anti-tetanus serum

b. 0.5 mL of tetanus anatoxin, 3000 IU of anti-tetanus serum

c. 3000 IU of anti-tetanus serum

d. 1.0 mL of tetanus anatoxin, 3000 IU of anti-tetanus serum

e. No prevention is necessary

28. A 20-year-old woman has been developing rhinitis and conjunctivitis in August-September for the last 8 years. The last year during this period, attacks of bronchial asthma started occurring as well. Skin testing detects hypersensitivity to Ambrosia pollen. The antibodies that cause the exacerbation of this condition belong to the following class of immunoglobulins:

a. Immunoglobulin M

b. Immunoglobulin E

c. Immunoglobulin G

d. Immunoglobulin A

e. Immunoglobulin D

29. A child is 1 year old. After solid food was introduced into the diet, within the last several months the child developed loss of appetite, diarrhea with large amount of feces, and occasional vomiting. Body temperature remains normal. Body weight is 7 kg. The child is very pale, has leg edemas and extremely distended abdomen. Feces analysis detects high levels of fatty acids and soaps. Diagnosis of celiac disease was made and gluten-free diet was prescribed. What should be excluded from the diet in this case?

a. Cereals - wheat, oats

b. Fruits

c. Animal protein

d. Milk and dairy products

e. Easily digestible carbohydrates

30. A 48-year-old woman was delivered into the surgical unit with wounds in her thigh. On examination the wound surface has a dirty-gray coating with unpleasant sweet smell. The wound content resembles a raspberry jelly. Skin tissues around the wound are glossy and turgid. Palpation reveals moderate crepitation in the tissues. What bacteria is the most likely to cause such inflammation?

a. Staphylococci

b. Streptococci

c. Anaerobic clostridial

d. Blue pus bacillus

e. Anaerobic non-clostridial

31. A 38-year-old woman works in flax processing, she dries flax. She came to the hospital complaining of difficult breathing, constricting sensation in her chest, and cough attacks. These signs appear on the first day of her working week and gradually diminish on the following days. What respiratory disease is likely in this case?

a. Allergic rhinopharyngitis

b. Byssinosis

c. Bronchial asthma

d. Silicosis

e. Asthmatic bronchitis

32. A 23-year-old woman complains of an increase in body temperature to 37.4°C , a hemorrhagic rash that appeared on her legs, lumbar pain, and red urine. She fell ill 3 days ago after an overexposure to cold. Objectively, her skin is pale, there is a fine symmetrical hemorrhagic rash on the surface of her lower legs and thighs. Heart rate - 90/min., blood pressure - 115/90 mm Hg. The sign of costovertebral angle tenderness (Pasternatski's sign) is mildly positive on both sides. Blood test: leukocytes - $9.6 \cdot 10^9/\text{L}$, platelets - $180 \cdot 10^9/\text{L}$, ESR - 31 mm/hour. Urinalysis: protein - 0.33 g/L, changed erythrocytes - 3-40 in sight, leukocytes - 5-8 in sight. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Polyarteritis nodosa

b. Acute interstitial nephritis

c. Hemorrhagic vasculitis

d. Thrombocytopenic purpura

e. Systemic lupus erythematosus

33. A 65-year-old patient was prescribed pharmacotherapy (ramipril, atorvastatin, amlodipine, acetylsalicylic acid, bisoprolol) for essential hypertension with concomitant ischemic heart disease. Two weeks later, he consulted a doctor about a dry cough. Examination detects no signs of acute respiratory viral infection or damage to the bronchopulmonary apparatus. A side effect of ramipril is suspected. What drug can be used to replace ramipril in the treatment plan?

a. Nifedipine

b. Enalapril

c. Nebivolol

d. Valsartan

e. Torasemide

34. An 8-year-old child has a round spot up to 1.0 cm in diameter on the scalp. The skin in the area of the spot is pink and covered with small flour-like scales, the hair there is broken off at the length of 4-5 mm. The child's sister has a similar spot. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Tinea versicolor

b. Microsporia

c. Systemic lupus erythematosus

d. Psoriasis

e. Scabies

35. Immediately after birth, the baby developed profuse foamy discharge from the mouth and nose, increasing dyspnea, and cyanosis. Objectively, the abdomen is soft and sunken, but slightly distended in the epigastric region. An attempt to insert a nasogastric tube was unsuccessful. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Ladd's bands

b. Esophageal atresia

c. Atresia of the small intestine

d. Congenital pyloric stenosis

e. Atresia of the large intestine

36. An 18-year-old young man was hospitalized after a fight with signs of internal bleeding.

Anamnesis states that he has hemophilia A) He was diagnosed with an extraperitoneal hematoma.

What must be prescribed to the patient first?

a. Fresh blood

b. Packed platelets

c. Aminocaproic acid

d. Cryoprecipitate

e. Dried plasma

37. On day 3 of life, a newborn presented with a deformation, edema, and hematoma of soft tissues in the left supraclavicular region. The arm is pressed to the torso, passive movements are accompanied by fussiness of the child. What is the likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Non-displaced subperiosteal fracture of the left clavicle

b. Phlegmon of the newborn

c. Erb's palsy

d. Osteomyelitis of the left clavicle

e. Displaced fracture of the left clavicle

38. A 56-year-old woman complains of itching skin of her torso, constant nausea, constipation, sensation of heaviness and pain in the right subcostal area, extreme general fatigue. The patient suffers from biliary cirrhosis. The skin is pale icteric. The abdomen is soft, the liver protrudes 2,0 cm from under the margin of the right costal arch, sensitive on palpation. Biochemical investigation: total bilirubin - 142,0 mcmol/l, conjugated bilirubin - 139,0 mcmol/l, alanine aminotransferase - 0,98 mmol/hour·l, aspartate aminotransferase - 0,82 mmol/hour·l, alkaline phosphatase - 8,7 mmol/hour·l.

What drug should be prescribed in the first place?

- a. Livolin forte
- b. Allochol
- c. Sirepar
- d. Ursodeoxycholic acid**
- e. Essentiale forte (Phospholipides)

39. Analysis of the population morbidity in a village, located near a chemical factory, shows that within the last several years the number of gout and esophageal cancer cases has significantly increased. What pollutant of the environment is the likely cause of such dynamics?

- a. Strontium
- b. Molybdenum**
- c. Manganese
- d. Nickel
- e. Mercury

40. A woman has focal encephalitis in the anamnesis. Her spatial orientation is not disrupted. She has a sensation, as if "everything seems surreal: buildings are small, round or distorted; trees are upside down; people are very tall with thin limbs". Determine the psychopathologic syndrome:

- a. Derealization**
- b. Depersonalization
- c. Hallucinatory
- d. Oneiric
- e. Cenestopathic

41. A newborn girl has Apgar score of 7-8 points at the 1-5 minutes after birth. During the labor there was a brief difficulty with extraction of the shoulder girdle. After birth the baby presents with disturbed function of the proximal segment and forced position of the right arm. The shoulder is rotated inwards, the elbow is extended, the forearm is pronated, and the whole upper limb resembles an arm of a doll. What is the most likely clinical diagnosis in this case?

- a. Intracranial hemorrhage
- b. Erb-Duchenne palsy**
- c. Thoracic spine trauma
- d. Osteomyelitis of the right arm
- e. Soft tissue injury of the right arm

42. A 28-year-old man complains of nocturnal arthralgias and myalgias and lumbar pain that intensifies during trunk flexion and extension. Examination detects increased ESR and C-reactive protein levels. X-ray shows bilateral sacroiliitis. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- a. Polymyositis
- b. Ankylosing spondylitis**
- c. Bone tuberculosis
- d. Rheumatism
- e. Osteochondrosis

43. During medical examination, a port crane operator complains of dizziness, nausea, a feeling of pressure in his eardrums, tremor, asphyxia, and cough. He works at a high altitude associated with nervous and emotional strain. Additionally, the workers are exposed to vibration (general and local), noise, infrasound, and a microclimate that heats them in summer and cools them in winter. What factor is the most likely cause of the worker's complaints?

- a. Noise
- b. Work at a high altitude
- c. Infrasound**
- d. Strenuous work
- e. Vibration

44. A 12-year-old girl complains of high body temperature, muscle pain, and difficulty swallowing food. Objectively, the following is observed: periorbital edema with a pink-purple tint, pain and

decreased muscle tone on palpation, capillaritis in the area of the finger pads and palms, expanded borders of the heart, muffled heart sounds, hepatosplenomegaly. Laboratory testing revealed increased levels of creatinine in blood and urine. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Scleroderma
- b. Periarteritis nodosa
- c. Dermatomyositis
- d. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
- e. Systemic lupus erythematosus

45. A four-month-old child suddenly became ill. The following symptoms has appeared: an increase of the body temperature to 38.5°C , one-time vomiting, lethargy. In 10 hours, on the buttocks and lower limbs appeared a rash in the form of petechie, spots and pustules. Some hemorrhagic elements are with necrosis in the center. What disease is most likely present in this child?

- a. Rubella
- b. Scarlet fever
- c. Flu
- d. Meningococcemia
- e. Hemorrhagic vasculitis

46. A 26-year-old woman gave birth 6 months ago. She came to a maternity clinic, complaining that she has no menstruation. She is breastfeeding her baby. Vaginal examination revealed that the uterus is dense and of normal size. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Physiological amenorrhea
- b. Sheehan syndrome
- c. Pregnancy
- d. Asherman syndrome
- e. Pseudoamenorrhea

47. A 54-year-old man was brought to a hospital with complaints of a sudden sharp pain in his chest that appeared when he was lifting a heavy object. The pain is localized in the center of his chest. It does not irradiate to other areas, nor does it intensify with changes in the position of the body. The pain is accompanied by nausea without vomiting. No respiratory symptoms are observed. The man has a history of essential hypertension and takes angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors. Objectively, his skin is pale and moist. His pulse is 115/min., respiratory rate - 20/min. ECG shows sinus tachycardia. Chest X-ray shows a darkening in the upper left and lower right segments. His cardiac enzyme levels are normal. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Strangulated hiatal hernia
- b. Acute pericarditis
- c. Myocarditis
- d. Acute myocardial infarction
- e. Dissecting aortic aneurysm

48. A region attended by a central regional hospital demonstrates increased hemorrhagic stroke morbidity. Essential hypertension morbidity, however, remains at the same level and is below the average level registered within the larger area. What managerial decision should be made in this case?

- a. To design and implement measures for professional development of medical workers
- b. To design and implement improved dispensary system for hypertensive patients
- c. To design and implement measures for secondary prevention of hypertension complications
- d. To design and implement measures for early diagnostics of arterial hypertension
- e. To design and implement measures for primary prevention of essential hypertension

49. A 25-year-old woman was hospitalized into the gynecological department with complaints of pain in her lower abdomen and high temperature of 39.7°C) Objectively, her blood pressure is 120/80 mm Hg, pulse - 108/min., of satisfactory strength and volume. The abdomen is moderately distended and sharply painful in its lower segments. The Bloomberg's sign is positive in the hypogastrium. During vaginal examination, the uterus and its appendages cannot be palpated because of anterior abdominal wall rigidity. The posterior vaginal fornix is overhanging and sharply painful. What is the

most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Acute endometritis
- b. Ovarian apoplexy
- c. Acute adnexitis
- d. Ectopic pregnancy
- e. Pelvioperitonitis

50. An 18-year-old adolescent bought at a store a salad with smoked fish, mushrooms, and mayonnaise. Six hours after eating the salad, he developed progressive weakness, vision impairment, "fog in the eyes", and problems with swallowing. He was hospitalized. Examination detects the body temperature of 36.0°C and pale skin and mucosa. The patient is adynamic, answers questions sluggishly. The pupils are dilated, with reduced response to light. The patient's voice is hoarse, his oral mucosa is dry. What type of food poisoning can be suspected in this case?

- a. Fish poisoning
- b. Mushroom poisoning
- c. Staphylococcal intoxication
- d. Salmonellosis
- e. Botulism

51. A 64-year-old man fell to the floor, landing on his left side. Objectively, shortening of the left limb and external rotation of the hip are observed. The patient is unable to perform the straight leg raise test. During palpation and tapping on the heel, the patient feels pain in the hip joint. What is the likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Greater trochanteric fracture
- b. Femoral neck fracture
- c. Fracture of the upper third of the femur
- d. Contusion of the hip joint
- e. Hip dislocation

52. A 26-year-old woman, who has been suffering from rheumatoid arthritis for 8 months, has edemas of her elbow, radiocarpal, knee, and ankle joints, and rheumatoid nodules in the area of her elbow joints. Complete blood count shows ESR of 57 mm/hour and C-reactive protein (+++). X-ray of the joints reveals marked osteoporosis. What medicine would be used as the basic therapy in this case?

- a. Meloxicam
- b. Methylprednisolone
- c. Diclofenac sodium
- d. Methotrexate
- e. Infliximab

53. A 45-year-old woman was hospitalized with complaints of periodical severe headaches against the background of elevated blood pressure up to 180/90 mm Hg, muscle weakness, and frequent urination (at night as well). Her anamnesis states that despite combining various antihypertensive drugs and adjusting their dosage her arterial hypertension cannot be corrected with drugs. The patient's blood serum potassium levels are 2.0 mmol/L, blood serum sodium levels are 160.0 mmol/L. Ultrasound imaging detects three-dimensional formations approximately 1.0 cm in diameter in the both adrenal glands. Selective endovascular blood sampling from the suprarenal veins was performed, which revealed significant increase of cortisol and aldosterone levels. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Cushing's disease
- b. Androsteroma
- c. Pheochromocytoma
- d. Cushing's syndrome
- e. Aldosteroma

54. A 3-year-old child has been brought to a hospital with complaints of pain in the legs, fever, and loss of appetite. Objectively: pale skin and mucosa, hemorrhagic rash. Lymph nodes are enlarged, painless, dense and elastic, not matted together. Bones, joints, and abdomen are painful. The liver and spleen are enlarged. Hemogram: Hb - 88 g/L, color index - 1.3, platelets - $80\cdot10^9/\text{L}$, leukocytes - $25.8\cdot10^9/\text{L}$, lymphoblasts - 70%, ESR - 52 mm/hour. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- a. Hemorrhagic vasculitis (Henoch-Schonlein purpura)
- b. Acute rheumatic fever
- c. Thrombocytopenic purpura
- d. Acute leukemia**
- e. Infectious mononucleosis

55. A 55-year-old woman complains of thyroid gland enlargement that can be observed throughout the last 2 years and a discomfort during swallowing. Objectively, she has signs of hypothyroidism. The thyroid gland on palpation is dense, non-fused with the surrounding tissues and mobile on swallowing. The regional lymph nodes are not enlarged. In the serum there are antithyroid antibodies detected. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Hashimoto's thyroiditis**
- b. Acute thyroiditis
- c. Thyroid cancer
- d. Midline cervical cyst
- e. Endemic goiter

56. A 35-year-old man after an overexposure to cold developed complaints of frequent painful urination in small portions, elevated body temperature of 38.6°C that persists for 24 hours already, and chills. Digital rectal examination detects enlarged and painful prostate. Blood test shows leukocytosis of $14.2 \cdot 10^9/\text{L}$, while urinalysis detects leukocyturia of 20-25 in the vision field.

What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Prostatic hyperplasia
- b. Bladder tumor
- c. Acute cystitis
- d. Gonorrhea
- e. Acute prostatitis**

57. A 42-year-old patient complains of dense edema of both hands, tightness of the skin of the face, intermittent pain in the joints, discoloration of the skin of the fingers when exposed to cold. Objectively, the following is observed: amimia of the face, telangiectasia, the skin of the hands is pale and cold. Capillaroscopy reveals reduced capillary density, giant capillaries, and hemorrhages. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Rheumatoid arthritis
- b. Systemic scleroderma**
- c. Dermatomyositis
- d. Reactive arthritis
- e. Systemic lupus erythematosus

58. A 55-year-old woman complains of pain and popping sounds in her left knee joint, which occur when she climbs the stairs. Occasionally during movements her joint becomes "locked". 5 years ago she suffered a trauma of her left knee. Complete blood count and biochemical blood analysis show normal results. X-ray shows marked osteosclerosis and osteophytes. The joint space is narrowed.

Make the provisional diagnosis:

- a. Psoriatic arthritis
- b. Reactive arthritis
- c. Rheumatoid arthritis
- d. Osteoarthritis**
- e. Gouty arthritis

59. A 70-year-old patient has undergone a surgery for the removal of a traumatic cataract of the right eye. Objectively, in the right eye $\text{emphVisus}=0.8$ with the correction of $+10.0 \text{ D sph}$, while in the left eye $\text{emphVisus}=0.6$ without correction. What means of correction would be most advisable for this patient?

- a. OD intraocular correction**
- b. Glasses: OD $+10.0 \text{ D sph}$; OS planum
- c. Cylindrical lenses
- d. Glasses: both lenses $+10.0 \text{ D sph}$

e. No correction is needed

60. A 23-year-old woman without visible cause developed a conflicting behavior at her workplace. She accused the management of underestimating her, claimed that she can be a deputy director, because she speaks four languages, is very attractive, and can make useful connections for the company. She has been dressing extravagantly, flirting with her colleagues, and singing loudly in her office. In fact, she has only the training of a computer operator and speaks no foreign languages. What is the likely clinical diagnosis?

a. Depressive disorder

b. Manic episode

c. Schizophrenia

d. Epilepsy

e. Mild mental retardation

61. A 32-year-old woman complains of dull pain in her lower abdomen, especially before and during a menstruation, and smearing brown discharge observed before a menstruation. Gynecological examination shows that the uterus is dense, enlarged, and painful when moved. The appendages on both sides are normal. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Endometriosis

b. Metroendometritis

c. Uterine fibromyoma

d. Uterine cancer

e. Ectopic pregnancy

62. A family doctor performed an external obstetrical examination of a pregnant woman and determined that her uterine fundus is located at the level of the navel. What is the most likely term of pregnancy in this woman?

a. 24 weeks

b. 8 weeks

c. 32 weeks

d. 40 weeks

e. 16 weeks

63. A 45-year-old man was brought by an ambulance into the emergency hospital. He complains of sudden pain in the lumbar area, frequent painful urination, and vomiting. Examination detects pain in the lumbar area, costovertebral angle tenderness, pain on palpation of kidneys and along the ureter on the right. Urine test: proteins, fresh erythrocytes, leukocytes. Make the provisional diagnosis:

a. Acute pyelonephritis

b. Acute glomerulonephritis

c. Acute renal failure

d. Urolithiasis, renal colic

e. Polycystic kidney disease

64. A 52-year-old man complains of periodic palpitation attacks that last 3-8 minutes and then stop on their own. Follow-up examinations and ECG detected no rhythm disturbances. What special method of diagnosing rhythm disturbances must be performed first in this case?

a. Holter ECG monitoring

b. Spirography

c. Transesophageal electric stimulation of the heart

d. Bicycle ergometry

e. Treadmill exercise stress test

65. A 55-year-old man on the 3rd day after an acute anterior myocardial infarction complains of shortness of breath and a dull pain behind the sternum that decreases when he leans forward. Objectively, his blood pressure is 140/80 mm Hg and his heart sounds are muffled. ECG shows atrial fibrillation with the ventricular rate of 110/min., pathological Q wave, and ST segment elevation in the right-sided chest leads. Make the diagnosis:

a. Dissecting aortic aneurysm

- b. Dressler syndrome
- c. Pulmonary embolism
- d. Tietze syndrome
- e. Acute pericarditis**

66. A quarry produces granite, which is then broken into pieces with explosives and manual pneumatic hammers. When breaking granite rocks and drilling blast holes for the explosives, the workers are exposed to local vibration of medium and high frequency. Vibration measurement revealed that it exceeds the maximum permissible level. What specific changes can develop in the workers as the result of prolonged exposure to such working conditions?

- a. Somatoform autonomic dysfunction
- b. Sensory polyneuropathy with angiospastic syndrome**
- c. Psychasthenia
- d. Sensorineural hearing loss
- e. Hand dermatitis

67. A child is 8 months old. One week ago the child had a case of acute viral respiratory infection. The child's physical and mental development corresponds with the age. There are complaints of inertness, loss of appetite, unmotivated recurrent vomiting, temperature up to 38°C within the last 24 hours, pallor, frequent urination with low urine output, tachycardia. Urinalysis: protein - 0.099g/L, leukocytes - 15-20 in the vision field, bacteruria - +++, mucus - +++. What disease can be suspected?

- a. Phosphate diabetes
- b. Acute pyelonephritis**
- c. Deficient care
- d. Acute glomerulonephritis
- e. Dysmetabolic nephropathy

68. A 6-month-old child on breastfeeding is hospitalized in the inpatient department. After the child recovers, the doctor recommends the mother to start introducing solid food to the child's diet. What products should be introduced to the child's diet first?

- a. Buckwheat porridge
- b. Semolina porridge
- c. Vegetable puree**
- d. Grated apple
- e. Fermented dairy products

69. A 38-year-old man complains of periodical problematic swallowing of both solid and liquid foods that is observed for many months. Sometimes he develops an intense retrosternal pain, especially after hot beverages. Asphyxia attacks are observed at night. He has no weight loss. Objectively, his general condition is satisfactory, the skin is of normal color. Examination detects no changes in the gastrointestinal tract. Chest X-ray shows dilation of the esophagus with air-fluid levels in it. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Esophageal cancer
- b. Gastroesophageal reflux disease
- c. Myasthenia
- d. Esophageal achalasia**
- e. Esophageal candidiasis

70. A 45-year-old man has been suffering from ankylosing spondylitis for 15 years. For the last 3 years he has been noticing facial swelling and edemas of the limbs. Objectively, he assumes a "beggar's" position. X-ray shows "bamboo spine" changes in the thoracic and lumbar segments. Heart ultrasound shows aortic regurgitation. Complete blood count: Hb- 106 g/L; leukocytes - $8.9 \cdot 10^9/\text{L}$; ESR- 40 mm/hour. Daily proteinuria - 9.6 grams per 24 hours. Blood creatinine - 230 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{L}$. What is the cause of kidney failure in this case?

- a. Concomitant heart disease
- b. Urolithiasis
- c. Medicine side effects
- d. Renal amyloidosis**

e. Pyelonephritis

71. The mother of a 4-year-old girl came to an endocrinologist with complaints about the abnormal structure of the child's external genitalia: hypertrophy of the clitoris and an enlarged labia that resembles a scrotum. Additionally, the child exhibits accelerated growth, as well as growth of axillary and pubic hair, and lowering of the vocal timbre. What examination is necessary to confirm the diagnosis in this case?

- a. Measuring the ACTH levels in blood
- b. Bone age assessment
- c. Karyotyping

d. Measuring the 17-OH progesterone levels in blood serum and 17-ketosteroids excretion rate with urine

e. Measuring the TSH levels in blood

72. The left hand of a newborn is extended in all its joints, stretched along the torso, and pronated in the forearm. Active movements of the shoulder joint are retained. The hand is flattened, atrophied, cold to touch, hangs passively. Grasping and palmomental reflexes are absent at the affected side. Hemogram indicators are normal. Make the most likely diagnosis:

- a. Osteomyelitis
- b. Inferior distal obstetrical paralysis
- c. Complete obstetrical paralysis
- d. Proximal obstetrical paralysis
- e. Hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy

73. A 5-year-old child complains of attacks of spasmodic cough. The child has been ill for 2 weeks after the dry cough appeared. After the treatment that was ineffective, relapses started occurring. During a cough attack, the child's face becomes red and neck veins swell. Objectively, the patient is pale, with edematous face and hemorrhages in the sclera. Auscultation detects a bandbox resonance over the lungs on percussion and dry crackles. X-ray detects increased transparency of the lung fields and intensified bronchial pattern. Blood test results are as follows: leukocytes - $16 \cdot 10^9/L$, lymphocytes - 72%, ESR - 4 mm/hour. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Laryngotracheitis
- b. A foreign body in the airways
- c. Tuberculous bronchadenitis

d. Pertussis

e. Adenovirus infection

74. A 37-year-old woman complains of marked general weakness, edema of the face and hands, rapid fatigability when walking, difficult swallowing, disturbances of the cardiac performance. These signs appeared 11 days after a vacation at the seaside. Objectively, the patient has face erythema, "glasses" sign, edema of the lower leg muscles. Heart sounds are muffled, blood pressure is 100/70 mm Hg. In the blood: ASAT - 95U, ALAT - 130U, increased activity of aldolase and creatine phosphokinase. What examination will be the most informative in this case?

- a. Muscle biopsy
- b. Electromyography
- c. Test for circulating immune complexes
- d. Gastroduodenofibroscopy
- e. Electrocardiography

75. Fluorography of a 45-year-old man detects a few foci of low intensity with blurred margins on the apex of his right lung. This sign is observed for the first time. The patient's condition causes him no discomfort. He has a many-year history of smoking. Objectively, percussion produces a pulmonary sound above the lungs, the respiration is vesicular, auscultation detects no wheezing. Blood test findings are normal. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Eosinophilic pneumonia
- b. Disseminated pulmonary tuberculosis
- c. Bronchopneumonia

d. Focal pulmonary tuberculosis

e. Peripheral lung cancer

76. A 35-year-old pregnant woman with degree 1 essential hypertension, developed edemas and headache at the 33 week of her pregnancy. Objectively her general condition is satisfactory, blood pressure - 160/100 mm Hg, normal uterine tone. Fetal heart rate is 140/min., rhythmic. She was diagnosed with daily proteinuria - 4 g/L, daily diuresis - 1100 mL. Creatinine - 80 mcmol/L, urea - 7 mmol/L, platelets - 100·10⁹/L. What complication of pregnancy occurred?

- a. Mild preeclampsia
- b. Severe preeclampsia
- c. Hypertensive crisis

d. Moderate preeclampsia

- e. Renal failure

77. In medical business, the profit of a company must be included in the price of its medical services.

What traditional criteria make up the term "price"?

- a. Gross expenses, use value
- b. Profitability, income, fixed costs
- c. The sum of all production costs
- d. Variable costs, cost price

e. Cost price, profit, taxes

78. A 38-year-old woman complains of a tensive pain in her lower abdomen and the small of her back that is observed within the last month and intensifies on the day before menstruation. Premenstrual dark bloody discharge was observed. She has a history of four medical abortions and one birth. Ultrasound shows isolated foci of increased echogenicity in the myometrium, increased anteroposterior size of the uterus, and round hypoechogenic inclusions 2 mm in diameter. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Chorionepithelioma
 - b. Retrocervical endometriosis
 - c. Hormone-producing ovarian tumor
- d. Adenomyosis**
- e. Ovarian endometriosis

79. Human body receives from the atmosphere a number of chemicals. What type of action results in the combined effect that is less than the sum of isolated effects of these chemicals on the body?

- a. Synergistic action
 - b. Complex action
 - c. Isolated action
- d. Antagonism**
- e. Potentiation

80. A 78-year-old patient with chronic venous insufficiency suddenly developed shortness of breath, stabbing pain in the chest, dry cough, palpitations, body temperature of 37.1°C, and a brief episode of unconsciousness. Examination revealed the following: severe condition, diffuse cyanosis, dilation of the jugular veins, respiratory rate - 35/min., vesicular breathing, the second heart sound is accentuated over the pulmonary artery, heart rate - 130/min., BP - 80/60 mm Hg, reduced saturation. D-dimer levels are high. ECG shows sinus tachycardia, P pulmonale, and negative T wave in leads III and V1-V2. Chest X-ray shows high position of the dome of the diaphragm on the left. What medical condition did the patient most likely develop in this case?

- a. Pneumothorax
- b. Pulmonary embolism**
- c. Acute respiratory failure
- d. Bronchial asthma attack
- e. Acute coronary syndrome

81. A 64-year-old patient with a tumor of the sigmoid colon and chronic thrombophlebitis of the deep veins of the right leg is scheduled for a surgery. What is the optimal medicine for prevention of deep vein thrombosis in this patient?

- a. Rheopolyglucin (Dextran)
- b. Phenylinum (Phenindione)
- c. Regular heparin
- d. Low-molecular-weight heparin**
- e. Acetylsalicylic acid

82. A 32-year-old woman during an occupational medical examination underwent a colposcopy that revealed a punctuation area in zone 1 of the uterine cervix. Cytologically there was dysplasia of the 3rd degree detected. After additional examination, the patient was diagnosed with emphCa in situ of the uterine cervix. What treatment method should be chosen in this case?

- a. Cervical conization**
- b. Wertheim operation
- c. Uterine extirpation with appendages
- d. Radiation therapy
- e. Uterine extirpation without appendages

83. A woman addressed a gynecologist on the 20th day of puerperal period with complaints of pain in the left mammary gland, purulent discharge from the nipple. Objectively: Ps- 120/min., body temperature is 39^oC) The left mammary gland is painful, larger than the right one, the skin there is hyperemic; in the upper quadrant there is an infiltrate 10x15 cm in size with soft center. Blood test: ESR- 50 mm/hour, leukocytes - 15,0· 10⁹/l. What would be the treatment tactics?

- a. Transfer to a surgical department for surgical treatment**
- b. Lance the mammary gland abscess in a maternity department
- c. Refer to a postnatal department
- d. Refer to a surgeon for conservative treatment
- e. Refer to a gynecology department

84. A 33-year-old woman was hospitalized on day 8 after the onset of the disease with complaints of intense headache, lack of appetite, constipation, sleep disturbances, and a fever of 39.2°C. Objectively, her condition is severe, the patient is adynamic, pulse - 78/min., blood pressure - 130/75 mm Hg. Several elements of roseola rash were detected on the skin of her abdomen. The abdomen is distended. Hepatosplenomegaly is observed. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Pseudotuberculosis
- b. Influenza
- c. Typhus
- d. Leptospirosis
- e. Typhoid fever**

85. A 19-year-old patient complains of a dry cough, muscle pain, and a fever of 39^oC) A sore throat and subfebrile body temperature were observed for the last week. Objectively, the respiration is harsh. Complete blood count shows the following: leukocytes - 10.0·10⁹/L, leukocyte left shift, ESR - 26 mm/hour. Chest X-ray shows an intensified pulmonary pattern, low-intensity focal shadows in the lower segments of the right lung. What medicines should be prescribed in this case?

- a. Macrolides
- b. Sulfanilamides
- c. Aminoglycosides
- d. Penicillin antibiotics**
- e. Second or third generation cephalosporins

86. During the study of pulmonary tuberculosis morbidity, the data on socio-economic living conditions and harmful habits of the patients were obtained. What method allows the assessment of the extent to which these factors influence the tuberculosis morbidity?

- a. Calculation of the agreement coefficient
- b. Calculation of the correlation coefficient**
- c. Calculation of standardized indicators
- d. Calculation of the confidence coefficient
- e. Calculation of the regression coefficient

87. A 58-year-old man complains of weakness and tumor-like formations that appeared on the anterior surface of his neck and in the inguinal region. Palpation detects soft painless mobile cervical and inguinal lymph nodes up to 2 cm in diameter. The liver protrudes by 2 cm from the edge of the costal margin, the lower splenic pole is at the umbilical level. In blood: erythrocytes - $3.5 \cdot 10^{12}/L$, Hb- 88 g/L, leukocytes - $86 \cdot 10^9/L$, band neutrophils - 1%, segmented neutrophils - 10%, lymphocytes - 85%, eosinophils - 2%, basophils - 0%, monocytes - 2%, erythrocyte sedimentation rate - 15 mm/hour, Gumprecht shadows. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Lymphocytic leukemoid reaction

b. Chronic lymphatic leukemia

c. Chronic myeloleukemia

d. Acute leukemia

e. Lymphogranulomatosis

88. A 25-year-old woman complains of profuse, foul-smelling, foamy discharge from her vagina and burning and itching in the area of her genitals. She has been ill for a week and has no regular sexual partner. Vaginal examination detects foamy discharge and hyperemic vaginal mucosa that bleeds when touched. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Chlamydial cervicitis

b. Gonorrheal cervicitis

c. Vaginal candidomycosis

d. Trichomonas colpitis

e. Bacterial vaginosis

89. A premature newborn boy (pregnancy 5, birth 1, gestation term - 27 weeks) has irregular respiration of <30/min. after birth and SpO₂ of 70 %. Retractions of the pliable areas of the chest and expiratory groaning are observed. Without oxygen support, generalized cyanosis occurs. Auscultation reveals crepitus in the basal segments. There are no data on the prevention of respiratory distress syndrome in the baby. What treatment tactics must be chosen in this case?

a. Administer the surfactant preparation intratracheally within the first 15 minutes after birth

b. Prescribe an antibacterial therapy

c. Provide artificial pulmonary ventilation with an Ambu bag and a mask

d. Administer the surfactant preparation intratracheally 2 hours after birth

e. Provide oxygen therapy using an oxygen tent

90. A parturient woman is 30 years old, stage I of the labor is ongoing. The fetus is in the cephalic presentation. Auscultation of the fetal heart sounds detects bradycardia. Evaluation of cardiotocogram yielded the following data: decrease of basal heart rate down to 90/min., variability - monotonous (2 and less); late decelerations with amplitude of 50/min. Make the diagnosis and choose the obstetrical tactics necessary in this case:

a. Fetal distress. Vacuum extraction delivery

b. Fetal distress. Forceps delivery

c. Fetal distress. Stimulation of uterine contractions

d. Fetal distress. Urgent cesarean section delivery

e. Normal condition of the fetus. Vaginal birth

91. A man complains of dizziness and vomiting. Vomitus is dark-colored. The patient's history states that he often drinks alcohol. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy detected that the contents of the stomach resembled "coffee grounds", in the area of the cardia, there were four longitudinal fissures in the mucosa, from which a small amount of blood was leaking. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Gastric cardia ulcer

b. Bleeding from gastric varices

c. Zollinger-Ellison syndrome

d. Mallory-Weiss syndrome

e. Erosive gastritis

92. Two days after eating cold food, a 46-year-old man developed complaints of sharp pain in the throat and asphyxia. His respiration is noisy, respiratory rate - 26/min., temperature - 39°C .

Laryngoscopically, the glottis is not visible and obscured by edematous tissues. What urgent medical procedure must be performed in this case?

- a. Intravenous administration of hormones
- b. Oxygen mask ventilation
- c. Administration of antispasmodics
- d. Nasal cannulas with the oxygen flow of 4 L/min
- e. Tracheostomy

93. A 22-year-old woman at 11-12 weeks of her pregnancy came to a maternity clinic. Examination shows a positive Wasserman reaction. A dermatologist diagnosed her with secondary latent syphilis. What are the tactics of pregnancy management in this case?

- a. Artificial termination of the pregnancy after normalization of the patient's Wasserman reaction
- b. Prolongation of the pregnancy after a course of antisyphilitic therapy
- c. Artificial termination of the pregnancy after a course of antisyphilitic therapy
- d. Artificial termination of the pregnancy after the diagnosis is made
- e. Three antisyphilitic treatment courses throughout the pregnancy

94. A 46-year-old patient complains of double vision and drooping of the eyelids that occur mainly in the second half of the day and almost completely disappear after a rest. Examination detects slight bilateral ptosis, reduced lateral movement of the eyeballs, diplopia, and positive proserin (neostigmine) test. Make the diagnosis.

- a. Oculopharyngeal muscular dystrophy
- b. Myasthenia
- c. Progressive supranuclear ophthalmoplegia
- d. Olivopontocerebellar atrophy
- e. Kearns-Sayre syndrome

95. A 24-year-old woman complains of a papular rash on her external genitalia. The rash is painless, without itching, clearly separated from the healthy skin. Two months ago, a round ulcer with a hard smooth bottom located on the patient's labia majora disappeared on its own without a treatment. What is the likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Secondary syphilis
- b. Toxidermia
- c. Pityriasis versicolor
- d. Measles
- e. Typhus

96. A pregnant woman at 38 weeks of pregnancy was hospitalized into the maternity hospital with complaints of a small amount of bloody discharge from the genital tracts and a sharp pain in her entire abdomen that started one hour ago. No labor activity can be detected. Objectively, the patient is pale, her pulse is 100/min., her blood pressure is 100/60 mm Hg, no fetal heartbeat. Palpation detects tense and painful uterus. Make the diagnosis.

- a. Uterine rupture
- b. Placenta previa
- c. Intranatal fetal death
- d. Acute kidney failure
- e. Placental abruption

97. A 27-year-old pregnant woman (pregnancy II, 8-10 weeks) developed a fever. Examination for TORCH infections detected antibodies of the IgM type to herpes simplex virus types I and II. What should be recommended to the pregnant woman in this case?

- a. Continued monitoring
- b. Acyclovir treatment
- c. alpha-fetoprotein test
- d. Termination of the pregnancy
- e. Symptomatic treatment

98. A 35-year-old woman complains of a pain in her right axillary region. She has been suffering from

this condition for a week. Her body temperature is 38^oC) In the right axillary region there are 2 formations, 2 cm in size each. The skin over the formations is dark red and thin. Palpation produces a yellow-white discharge from the fistular openings. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Folliculitis
- b. Hydradenitis**
- c. Lymphadenitis
- d. Furuncle
- e. Carbuncle

99. A 34-year-old man fell ill 3 days ago after an overexposure to cold. He complains of a fever of 39.2^oC, marked general weakness, sweating, and cough. The cough was initially dry, but within the last 24 hours a small amount of "rusty" sputum was produced. Objective examination detects herpes on the lips. Percussion reveals a dull sound in the lower pulmonary lobes. Auscultation detects bronchial breathing and tachycardia. No changes were detected in the organs of the abdominal cavity. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Croupous pneumonia**
- b. Community-acquired focal pneumonia
- c. Exudative pleurisy
- d. Nosocomial pneumonia
- e. Lung abscess

100. A dweller of the northern Dnieper area, a fisherman, for the last several days has been complaining of a discomfort in his right subcostal region, periodical episodes of diarrhea, intermittent with constipations, frequent skin rashes. Abdominal ultrasound shows enlarged liver and pancreatic head. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- a. Trichinellosis
- b. Opisthorchiasis**
- c. Taeniasis
- d. Onchocerciasis
- e. Ornithosis

101. A 57-year-old woman during a regular ultrasound examination presented with a space-occupying heterogeneous lesion in the right kidney. What is the most informative method of renal tumor diagnostics?

- a. Three glass urine test
- b. Spiral computed tomography**
- c. Retrograde pyelography
- d. Excretory urography
- e. Radioisotope renography

102. A 25-year-old woman has been suffering from diabetes mellitus since she was 9 years of old. She was admitted into the nephrology unit with significant edemas of the face, upper and lower extremities. Blood pressure - 200/110 mm Hg. In the laboratory analysis of the blood: Hb - 90 g/L, blood creatinine - 850 mcmol/L, urine proteins - 1.0 g/L, leukocytes - 10-15 in the vision field. Glomerular filtration rate - 10 mL/min. What tactics should the doctor choose?

- a. Active conservative therapy for diabetic nephropathy
- b. Transfer into the endocrinology clinic
- c. Dietotherapy
- d. Transfer into the hemodialysis unit**
- e. Liver transplantation

103. A 45-year-old woman complains of discomfort during reading, redness of the edges of her eyelids, and white foamy discharge in the corners of her palpebral fissures, observed for the past two months. Objectively, the following is observed: hyperemia and thickening of the loose eyelid margins, widened excretory ducts of the glands in the eyelid cartilage. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Meibomian blepharitis**
- b. Blennorrhreal conjunctivitis

- c. Acute dacryoadenitis
- d. Adenoviral conjunctivitis
- e. Chronic canaliculitis

104. A 10-year-old boy complains of muscle pain and difficulty climbing stairs and getting dressed. According to the patient's history, the complaints first arose 4 months ago, but lately he has developed intensified muscle pain, low appetite, and difficulty swallowing. Objectively, facial edema, purple periorbital erythema, and desquamation of the skin of the hands and torso are observed. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
- b. Systemic scleroderma
- c. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- d. Acute rheumatic fever
- e. Dermatomyositis**

105. A 38-year-old man complains of weakness, a fever of 37.8°C , enlarged lymph nodes, nosebleeds, and pain in the bones. Objectively, the skin and mucosa are pale, enlarged and painless lymph nodes can be palpated, sternalgia and hepatosplenomegaly are observed. Complete blood count: erythrocytes - $2.7\cdot10^{12}/\text{L}$, hemoglobin - 84 g/L, leukocytes - $58\cdot10^{9}/\text{L}$, eosinophils - 1%, band neutrophils - 2%, segmented neutrophils - 12%, lymphocytes - 83%, lymphoblasts - 2%, Botkin-Gumprecht cells, ESR - 57 mm/hour. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Acute myeloid leukemia
- b. Lymphogranulomatosis
- c. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
- d. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia**
- e. Chronic myeloid leukemia

106. During meat testing *Trichinella* was detected in diaphragm crura in one of the two muscular tissue samples. What tactics should a doctor choose regarding this meat?

- a. Technological disposal**
- b. Boiling under 1,5 atmosphere
- c. Preservation in 10% salt solution
- d. Freezing under -12°C
- e. Incineration

107. A 45-year-old woman complains of increasing body weight throughout the last year. Examination revealed moon face syndrome, brittle hair, hirsutism, stretch marks on the abdomen, and disproportionately thin limbs. The patient's height is 162 cm, her body weight is 94 kg, her body mass index is 35.8 kg/m^2 . What type of obesity is it?

- a. Cerebral
- b. Gynoid
- c. Dysplastic**
- d. Alimentary-constitutive
- e. Android

108. A 25-year-old woman was brought into the gynecological department with profuse bloody discharge from her genital tracts. She is 12 weeks pregnant, the pregnancy is planned. Within the last 3 days she was experiencing pains in her lower abdomen that eventually started resembling cramps, she developed bleeding. Her skin is pale, pulse - 88/min., blood pressure - 100/60 mm Hg, body temperature - 36.8°C) Vaginal examination: the uterus size corresponds with 11 weeks of pregnancy, the cervical canal allows inserting 1 finger and contains fragments of the fertilized ovum, the discharge is bloody and profuse. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Full-term pregnancy, term labor
- b. Disturbed menstrual cycle, amenorrhea
- c. 12-week pregnancy, spontaneous abortion in progress**
- d. Disturbed menstrual cycle, hyperpolymenorrhea
- e. 12-week pregnancy, threatened spontaneous abortion

109. A 42-year-old woman has been hospitalized with complaints of dull, aching pain in her lower back, more on the right side, and her body temperature sometimes increasing to subfebrile levels. The patient's medical history states that 10 years ago during pregnancy she had a pain attack in her lumbar region on the right and a fever of 39°C . She underwent treatment with antibiotics. In recent years, she was feeling satisfactory. An increase in blood pressure has been observed for the past 5 years. Urinalysis revealed the following: protein - 0.66 g/L, leukocytes - 10-15 in sight, erythrocytes - 2-3 in sight. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Chronic pyelonephritis
- b. Renal urolithiasis
- c. Essential hypertension
- d. Renal tuberculosis
- e. Chronic glomerulonephritis

110. A 20-year-old man suffers from headache, general weakness, and face edema that appears in the morning. 18 days earlier he had a case of tonsillitis. Objectively, his skin is pale, there are edema under his eyes. Heart rate is 60/min., blood pressure is 185/100 mm Hg. The sign of costovertebral angle tenderness (punch sign in the lumbar region) is negative. Urinalysis: color of "meat slops", protein - 4.5 g/L, altered erythrocytes - 40-45 in the vision field, leukocytes - 5-6 in the vision field. 24-hour diuresis is 400 mL. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Urolithiasis
- b. Acute glomerulonephritis
- c. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- d. Acute pyelonephritis
- e. Renal amyloidosis

111. A 73-year-old man against the background of acute transmural anterior myocardial infarction has developed a decrease in systolic pressure (70 mm Hg) and diuresis (100 mL per 24 hours) and an increase in blood creatinine (480 $\mu\text{mol/L}$). Proteinuria is observed in the urine (0.066 g per 24 hours). What is the cause of decreased diuresis?

- a. Acute tubulointerstitial nephritis
- b. Congested kidney
- c. Acute renal failure
- d. Prerenal acute kidney injury
- e. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis

112. In the demographic structure of a region, the persons aged from 0 to 14 make up 31% of the population, while the 50+ age group makes up 20% of the population. What population structure characterizes this demographic situation most accurately?

- a. Stationary population
- b. Expansive population
- c. Constrictive population
- d. Migration of the population
- e. Emigration of the population

113. A 60-year-old man came to a hospital complaining of a bursting sensation behind his sternum that develops during fast walking and physical exertion. The pain lasts for approximately 5 minutes and passes on its own in a resting state. Objectively, his pulse is 75/min., blood pressure - 140/80 mm Hg. The heart borders are normal. Heart sounds are slightly weakened, rhythmic, and clear. ECG shows no changes. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- a. Myositis
- b. Exertional angina pectoris
- c. Variant angina pectoris
- d. Intercostal neuralgia
- e. Somatoform autonomic dysfunction

114. A 17-year-old girl has been suffering from hepatic cirrhosis for 3 years. Lately her periods of excitation have been intermittent with depression, she does not sleep enough. Objectively, her condition is severe, the girl is sluggish, gives one-word responses, has tremor in her extremities, her

skin is icteric, with single hemorrhagic rashes. Name the likely complication of her disease:

- a. Kidney failure
- b. Bipolar affective disorder
- c. Sepsis
- d. Reye syndrome
- e. Hepatic encephalopathy

115. A 28-year-old man periodically talks to himself. During the interview, it was discovered that the patient hears people's voices that, he claims, are broadcasted into his head using radio devices. The thoughts of these people are connected to his head and try to influence his behavior. The patient claims that all this happens to him because he has a special purpose in this life, and these voices try to correct his actions. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Paraphrenic syndrome
- b. Kandinsky-Clerambault syndrome
- c. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
- d. Verbal hallucinosis
- e. Manic syndrome

116. A man was repairing a fence and injured his right elbow with a wire. Three days later he developed edema, hyperemia, reduced range of movements in the joint, intense pain, and local and general increase of temperature. Objectively, the right elbow is enlarged, the skin over it is edematous and hyperemic; regional lymph nodes are enlarged, thickened, and painful. Palpation of the right elbow detects sharp pain and fluctuation. Make the provisional diagnosis.

- a. Bursitis
- b. Erysipelas
- c. Hidradenitis
- d. Lymphadenitis
- e. Abscess

117. A 10-year-old boy had a case of viral hepatitis type B four years ago. Currently the assumption was made about the formation of hepatic cirrhosis in the patient. What additional investigation can clarify the diagnosis?

- a. Markers of viral hepatitis type B
- b. Transaminase level measurement
- c. Renal needle biopsy
- d. Proteinogram
- e. Echocholangiography

118. A 29-year-old patient complains of shortness of breath during moderate physical exertion and rapid heart rate. According to the patient's medical history, the patient had frequent cases of acute tonsillitis. Palpation of the chest detects pulsation in the III-V intercostal spaces on the left and in the epigastric region, as well as diastolic tremor over the apex of the heart. Auscultation detects intensified first heart sound at the apex of the heart and a diastolic murmur. The second heart sound reduplicates and is intensified over the pulmonary artery. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Pulmonary artery stenosis
- b. Mitral insufficiency
- c. Aortic stenosis
- d. Mitral stenosis
- e. Aortic insufficiency

119. A 40-year-old woman is taking Mercazolil (Thiamazole) in the dose of 50 mg/day to treat Graves' disease. Two weeks after the start of the treatment, she noted a fever of 38.3°C , a sore throat, and painful ulcers that appeared in her mouth. Complete blood count: erythrocytes - $3.2 \cdot 10^{12}/\text{L}$, Hb - 94 g/L, leukocytes - $1.1 \cdot 10^9/\text{L}$, ESR - 26 mm/hour. What is the most likely cause of the deterioration of the patient's condition?

- a. Development of agranulocytosis
- b. Thyrotoxic crisis

- c. Aphthous stomatitis
- d. Allergic reaction to Mercazolil (Thiamazole)
- e. Acute respiratory viral infection

120. A 22-day-old infant developed subcutaneous red nodes from 1.0 to 1.5 cm in size on the scalp; later the nodes suppurred. Temperature increased up to 37.7°C, intoxication symptoms appeared, regional lymph nodes enlarged. Complete blood count: anemia, leukocytosis, neutrocytosis, raised ESR. What diagnosis will you make?

- a. -
- b. Pseudofurunculosis**
- c. Pemphigus
- d. Vesiculopustulosis
- e. Scalp phlegmon

121. At the oligoanuric stage of acute renal failure, a 10-year-old child developed a tingling sensation in the tongue and oral mucosa, numbness of the limbs, decreased reflexes, respiratory disorders, and arrhythmia. What is the cause of these signs?

- a. Acidosis
- b. Hyperazotemia
- c. Hyperkalemia**
- d. Hyponatremia
- e. Alkalosis

122. The people living in a radiation-contaminated area are recommended to include pectin in their diet for removal of radionuclides from the body. What products are the main source of pectin?

- a. Meat
- b. Pasta
- c. Bread
- d. Vegetables and fruits**
- e. Milk

123. A 32-year-old patient complains of reddening, burning, and sensation of a foreign body in the right eye. The disease is acute. On examination: visual acuity of the both eyes is 1,0. In the right eye there are hyperemy and swelling of the conjunctiva, superficial injection. There is purulent discharge in the conjunctival sac. The cornea is clear. The color and pattern of the iris are unchanged, the pupil is mobile. What diagnosis is most likely?

- a. Foreign body of the cornea
- b. Acute conjunctivitis**
- c. Acute dacryocystitis
- d. Acute iridocyclitis
- e. Acute attack of glaucoma

124. A 46-year-old patient with temporarily undetermined diagnosis was prescribed pleurocentesis based on the results of the X-ray. The puncture yielded 1000 ml of a liquid with the following properties: clear, specific gravity - 1,010, protein content - 1%, Rivalta's test is negative, erythrocytes - 2-3 in the field of vision. What disorder are these pathologic changes characteristic of?

- a. Pulmonary cancer
- b. Pleuropneumonia
- c. Cardiac failure**
- d. Pulmonary tuberculosis
- e. Pleural mesothelioma

125. After eating shrimps, a 25-year-old man suddenly developed skin itching, some areas of his skin became hyperemic or erupted into vesicles. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Scabies
- b. Acute urticaria**
- c. Urticaria pigmentosa
- d. Psoriasis

e. Hemorrhagic vasculitis (Henoch-Schonlein purpura)

126. During his visit to a doctor, the patient complained of pain in the joints. The patient's dietary history indicates that he prefers meat and fatty foods. After all the necessary examinations, the doctor diagnosed the patient with gout. What type of food products is recommended for the patient?

a. Legumes

b. Dairy products

c. Meat of young animals and poultry

d. Offal

e. Animal fats

127. A 28-year-old pregnant woman was hospitalized into the inpatient department. Her diagnosis is as follows: pregnancy III, 7-8 weeks of gestation; rheumatism, inactive phase, III degree mitral stenosis. What is the management plan for this patient?

a. Termination of the pregnancy after surgical treatment of the valvular defect (mitral commissurotomy)

b. Maintenance of the pregnancy, planned hospitalization during the critical periods, conservative therapy

c. Maintenance of the pregnancy, surgical treatment of the valvular defect (mitral commissurotomy)

d. Prescription of corticosteroids and immunosuppressants

e. Medically-indicated termination of the pregnancy

128. A 31-year-old drug-addicted person complains of a cough with bloody expectorations, dyspnea, persistent fever, and leg edemas. The jugular veins are distended. There is a coarse pansystolic murmur detected above the base of the xiphoid process and in the second intercostal space on the left, close to the edge of the sternum. Heart sounds are clear, arrhythmia is detected, heart rate is 128/min., pulse - 82/min., blood pressure is 100/70 mm Hg. What is the most likely diagnosis?

a. Lutembacher syndrome

b. Pulmonary embolism

c. Community-acquired pneumonia

d. Coarctation of the aorta

e. Infective endocarditis

129. A 53-year-old woman complains of nausea, vomiting bile, and acute pain in the right hypochondrium. The pain occurred 2 hours after a dinner. According to the patient's history, the symptoms appeared 18 hours ago. Objectively, the patient is agitated and fidgets in the bed, pulse - 98/min, the tongue is moist and coated with white deposits. Body temperature - 38.2°C) Palpation detects that the right half of the chest lags behind in the act of breathing, muscle tension and tenderness can be observed in the right hypochondrium. Phrenicus symptom and Grekov-Ortner sign are positive. Signs of peritoneal irritation are negative. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Intestinal obstruction

b. Perforated stomach ulcer

c. Acute pancreatitis

d. Acute cholecystitis

e. Acute appendicitis

130. A 14-year-old girl is being examined by a pediatrician. Objectively, she has a tall stature, asthenic body type, striae on the skin of the abdomen, blue sclera. She was diagnosed with a scoliotic posture and chest deformity. She has hypermobile joints, her fingers and arms are long. Cardiac ultrasound visualizes a mitral valve prolapse. What is the most likely cause of her tall stature?

a. Marfan syndrome

b. Noonan syndrome

c. Williams syndrome

d. Ehlers-Danlos syndrome

e. Klinefelter syndrome

131. An employee has been sick for 4 months, further treatment is necessary, the patient is unable to work. Who is authorized to provide further disability examination of this patient?

a. Deputy chief physician responsible for disability examination

b. Sociomedical expert committee

c. Chief physician of a medical facility

d. Physician in charge and the head of the department

e. Medical consultative board

132. A 35-year-old man suffers from insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus and chronic cholecystitis. He takes NPH insulin: 20 units in the morning and 12 units in the evening. After a meal he developed pain in the right subcostal area, nausea, vomiting, sleepiness, and increased polyuria. What prehospital measures will be the most effective for prevention of crisis within the next several hours?

a. Exclude fats from the diet

b. Take cholagogues

c. Change insulin regimen

d. Decrease carbohydrates in the diet

e. Take analgesics

133. A 36-year-old man has been suffering from rheumatoid arthritis for 8 years. Two months ago he developed swelling of the left knee joint that was resistant to treatment. Objectively, he has synovitis of the left knee joint. A puncture of the joint was performed, obtaining 50 mL of exudate. What cells will be detected during the examination of the puncture material obtained from the joint?

a. Reed-Sternberg cells

b. Erythrocytes

c. Eosinophils

d. LE cells

e. Ragocytes

134. A 66-year-old man complains of marked weakness. The onset of the disease was acute: he developed fever and pain in the joints and along the muscles of his legs. Objectively, he has a violet-cyanotic erythema around his eyes and over the knee joints. His heart rate is 120/min., heart sounds are weakened. Blood test: leukocytes - $12 \cdot 10^9/L$, ESR - 40 mm/hour. Make the diagnosis.

a. Rheumatoid arthritis

b. Dermatomyositis

c. Systemic lupus erythematosus

d. Reactive polyarthritis

e. Atopic dermatitis

135. A 62-year-old woman complains of pain in her lower abdomen, lower back, and sacrum and profuse whitish liquid discharge being produced from her genital tract. According to the patient's medical history, her menopause lasts for 3 years already. Bimanual examination detects that the uterus is enlarged up to 5-6 weeks of pregnancy, has an uneven surface, and is immobile. The discharge is liquid. Atypical cells were detected in the aspirate from the uterine cavity. The appendages are not palpable. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Endometriosis

b. Cervical cancer

c. Cancer of the body of the uterus

d. Ovarian cancer

e. Uterine fibromyoma

136. A 56-year-old patient complains of decreased appetite, weakness, palpitations, pain and a burning sensation in the tongue, heaviness in the epigastric region, and numbness in the limbs. Objectively, the following is observed: pale skin with a lemon-colored tint, Hunter's glossitis, enlarged liver and spleen. Complete blood count: erythrocytes - $2.8 \cdot 10^{12}/L$, hemoglobin - 100 g/L, color index - 1.2. Erythrocytes are large, often oval, with Jolly bodies and Cabot rings. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. Iron deficiency anemia

b. Aplastic anemia

c. B₁₂ and folate deficiency anemia

d. Hemolytic anemia

e. Chronic hepatitis

137. A 40-year-old man was brought into a hospital with a closed chest trauma. Examination shows that the right side of his chest lags behind during breathing. Palpation detects a sharp pain in the projection of ribs V, VI, and VII on the anterior axillary line and subcutaneous emphysema on the right side of the torso. Percussion reveals tympanitis over the right-sided segments of the chest. Auscultation detects no breathing on the right and vesicular breathing on the left. What surgical procedure is necessary for this patient?

a. Drainage of the right pleural cavity

b. Immediate thoracotomy

c. Tight bandaging of the chest

d. Drainage of subcutaneous emphysema

e. Splint stabilization of the rib fracture

138. A 42-year-old man, a dispatcher, suffers from peptic ulcer disease of the duodenum. The disease is of moderate severity. He wants to be assigned a disability group. Make the conclusion regarding his working ability:

a. Third group of disability

b. First group of disability

c. Second group of disability

d. Capable of working, non-employable

e. Capable of working, employable

139. A 29-year-old woman complains of profuse bloody discharge from her genital tracts. She notes a three-month delay of menstruation. She has a history of one childbirth and one medical abortion. Vaginal examination detects a significant amount of hemorrhagic discharge with vesicles from the cervix, the body of the uterus is enlarged to 15-16 weeks of pregnancy, softened, painless. Both ovaries are enlarged, mobile, and painless. Chorionic gonadotropin in the blood - 200,000 units.

What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

a. 12 weeks of pregnancy, threatened abortion

b. Ectopic pregnancy

c. 12 weeks of pregnancy, spontaneous abortion in progress

d. Cervical pregnancy

e. Molar pregnancy

140. A 13-year-old boy complains of a dry cough and shortness of breath. The onset of the disease was one year ago. He has brief asphyxia attacks that occur 1-2 times per month. Objectively, the child is anxious and has expiratory dyspnea, his skin is pale, his nasolabial triangle is cyanotic. His respiratory rate is 48/min. Percussion produces a banbox resonance over the lungs; auscultation detects weakened breathing with bilateral dry wheezing. Forced expiratory volume is 80% of the normal. What medicine should be prescribed to this boy?

a. Suprastin (Chloropyramine)

b. Salbutamol

c. Indomethacin

d. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)

e. Prednisolone

141. A 47-year-old woman complains of paroxysmal headaches that have been occurring for the past 5 years. The pain is unilateral, intense, and localized in the frontal area. It is accompanied by nausea and abdominal discomfort and begins suddenly. The headaches are preceded by blurred vision. The woman has a history of hypertension episodes, but currently takes no medicines. Between the headaches, her condition is satisfactory. Objectively: she is overeating (body mass index is 29), her blood pressure is 170/95 mm Hg. Her neurological status is normal. Make the diagnosis:

a. Migraine

b. Epilepsy

c. Hypertensive encephalopathy

d. Benign intracranial hypertension

e. Chronic subdural hematoma

142. A 22-year-old pregnant woman was hospitalized in a severe condition. Throughout the past three days, she developed edemas, headache, nausea, and one episode of vomiting. Objectively, her consciousness is clouded, her blood pressure is 160/130 mm Hg. She presents with small fibrillar twitching of the facial muscles and problems with nasal breathing. During transportation, the woman's arms started twitching, her body stretched out, her spine curved, her jaws tightly clenched, and she stopped breathing. Then she developed clonic seizures and marked cyanosis. After that, the seizures stopped, a deep noisy inhale occurred, and blood-stained foam appeared on the patient's lips. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Hypertensive crisis
- b. Diabetic coma
- c. Eclampsia
- d. Chorea
- e. Epilepsy

143. A 30-year-old woman complains of abdominal discomfort on the left, pain in the joints, fever, and periodic hemorrhages. Objectively, hepatolienal syndrome is observed. Complete blood count revealed the following: leukocytes - $200 \cdot 10^9 / L$, numerous granulocytes at various degrees of maturity, myeloblasts - < 5% in the bone marrow, the Rh-chromosome is positive. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Malignant tumor
- b. Myelofibrosis
- c. Chronic myeloid leukemia
- d. Acute leukemia
- e. Leukemoid reaction

144. A 51-year-old man complains of vomiting with blood. He has been drinking alcohol excessively. Health disorder has been observed since he was 40, when he first developed jaundice. On examination the skin and visible mucosa are icteric, with a stellate vascular pattern. The patient is malnourished and presents with abdominal distension, umbilical hernia, and ascites. The edge of the liver is tapered and painless, +3 cm, the spleen is +2 cm. Blood test: Hb- 80 g/L, leukocytes - $3 \cdot 10^9 / L$, platelets - $85 \cdot 10^9 / L$. What is the cause of portal hypertension in this patient?

- a. Budd-Chiari syndrome
- b. Hemochromatosis
- c. Thrombosis of the splenic vein
- d. Hepatic cirrhosis
- e. Constrictive pericarditis

145. Anthropometric measurements are widely used to study the physical development of children and teenagers. What measurement is the functional one?

- a. Measuring the vital capacity of the lungs
- b. Height measurement
- c. Weight measurement
- d. Determining the shape of the backbone
- e. Determining the shape of the chest

146. A child is 1 month 10 days old. "Gushing" vomiting has been observed since the age of 3 weeks. The vomit volume exceeds the volume of the previous feeding. Objectively: the child is inert. Skin elasticity and tissue turgor are decreased. Hour-glass deformity sign is positive. The preliminary diagnosis is pyloric stenosis. What treatment tactics should be chosen?

- a. Prescription of Pipolphen
- b. Internal administration of Novocaine
- c. Prescription of Cerucal (Metoclopramide)
- d. Atropinization
- e. Surgery

147. The burns unit received a patient, who 6 hours ago during a fire received flame burns. On the patient's body there is gray-brown area of necrosis that covers 3/4 of the body perimeter. Occasionally there are small blisters with hemorrhagic contents and patches of shredded epidermis.

What local therapy is necessary in this case?

- a. Blister puncture
- b. Necrectomy with xenotransplantation
- c. Decompression necrectomy**
- d. Chemical necrolysis
- e. Necrectomy with dermal autograft

148. A 30-year-old patient has been hospitalized. The patient's history states that the disease onset was acute and started with frequent watery stools, later followed by thirst and profuse vomiting without nausea. Objectively, the body temperature is 35.4°C. The patient's condition is severe, the skin is cold. Tissue turgor and skin elasticity are significantly reduced. The facial features are drawn. The voice is hoarse. Acrocyanosis and anuria are observed. Pulse - 130/min., weak. Blood pressure - 60/30 mm Hg. The tongue is dry. The abdomen is sunken and painless, palpation detects noticeable rumbling in the intestines. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Foodborne toxic infection
- b. Rotavirus gastroenteritis
- c. Shigellosis
- d. Cholera**
- e. Salmonellosis

149. A 30-year-old woman suffers from polycystic renal disease. She has been admitted with signs of fatigue, thirst and nocturia. Diuresis is up to 1800 ml per day. BP is 200/100 mm Hg. Blood test: erythrocytes - 1,8·10^9/l, Hb- 68 g/l. Urine analysis: specific gravity - 1005, leukocytes - 50-60, erythrocytes - 3-5 in the vision field, creatinine - 0,82 mmol/l, potassium - 6,5 mmol/l, glomerular filtration rate - 10 ml/min. What tactics would be leading in the patient's treatment?

- a. Hemodialysis**
- b. Antibacterial therapy
- c. Sorbent agents
- d. Hypotensive therapy
- e. Blood transfusion

150. A 40-year-old man with Bekhterev disease (ankylosing spondylitis) complains of elevated body temperature up to 37.8°C, back pain and stiffness, especially observed during the second half of the night. This condition has been lasting for 2 years. Objectively: reduced spinal mobility, painful sacroiliac joint, erythrocyte sedimentation rate - 45 mm/hour. X-ray shows narrowing of the intervertebral disc space and of the sacroiliac joint. What eye pathology is often associated with this type of disease progression?

- a. Iridocyclitis**
- b. Retinal detachment
- c. Blepharitis
- d. Cataract
- e. Optic nerve atrophy

151. A 32-year-old man has been hospitalized with fever episodes that are accompanied by excessive sweating and occur every 48 hours. Twelve years ago he was in military service in Tajikistan, where he had a case of malaria. Objectively, his sclerae are subicteric, his skin is pale, the liver is dense and enlarged by 2 cm, the spleen is enlarged by 5 cm. What test is necessary to clarify and confirm the diagnosis in this case?

- a. Serum bilirubin levels
- b. Biochemical blood test
- c. Serological blood test
- d. Microscopy of the thick drop and blood smear
- e. Serum activity of ALT and AST enzymes

152. A 17-year-old girl complains of a pain in her knee and ankle joints and body temperature up to 39°C 2 weeks ago she had a case of acute tonsillitis. Objectively, her joints are swollen, sharply painful, and their mobility is reduced. On the skin of her trunk and limbs there are barely visible circle-shaped pale pink spots. Heart rate is 95/min., blood pressure is 90/60 mm Hg, heart sounds are

weakened, there is a soft systolic noise over the apex. Make the provisional diagnosis:

- a. Erythema nodosum
- b. Systemic scleroderma
- c. Rheumatoid arthritis
- d. Reactive arthritis
- e. Acute rheumatic fever

153. A 27-year-old patient has constant vomiting and diarrhea that resembles a "rice broth". The day before, the patient was drinking unknown alcoholic beverages and eating mushrooms. Three days ago he returned from India, where he was on a tourist trip. Objectively, his temperature is 35.6°C, his blood pressure cannot be determined. The skin is dry, pale, and does not smooth out when pinched into a fold. The pulse is thready and the heart sounds are weakened. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Cholera
- b. Mushroom poisoning
- c. Rotaviral gastroenteritis
- d. Poisoning with surrogate alcohols
- e. Salmonellosis

154. On day 4 of life, a healthy newborn baby developed melena and vomiting blood. Coagulogram reveals prolonged prothrombin time, reduced prothrombin index, and deficiency of plasma factors II-VII-IX and X. Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn was diagnosed. What drug should be prescribed for this child?

- a. Vitamin K
- b. Vitamin C
- c. Ethamsylate
- d. Heparin
- e. Vitamin D

155. A study of the effectiveness of arterial hypertension treatment using a new drug in comparison with the traditional therapy was conducted. The total of 3,000 people participated in the study. They were divided into two identical groups taking into account their age, sex, stage of the disease, etc. One group was receiving treatment with a new drug, while the other group was undergoing the traditional therapy and was the control group. Study participants did not know which therapy they were receiving. What type of study was it?

- a. Case-control study
- b. Prospective cohort study
- c. Blind randomized controlled study
- d. Double-blind randomized controlled study
- e. Cross-sectional study

156. A 20-year-old man, a calibrator of dosimetry equipment, committed a gross violation of safety regulations, when he put two ampoules with cobalt-60, each with the radioactivity of 7 MCi, in the pockets of his trousers and jacket. He has been keeping the ampoules in his pockets for 8 hours. The tissues at the distance of 0.5 cm from the source received the dose of 30 Gy (3000 R), while the tissues at the distance of 20 cm - 2 R. Did this man develop radiation sickness?

- a. Yes, he developed chronic radiation syndrome
- b. Yes, he developed a severe form of acute radiation syndrome
- c. Yes, he developed a mild form of acute radiation syndrome
- d. No, he did not
- e. Yes, he developed a moderate form of acute radiation syndrome

157. The overall condition of a 24-year-old man, who was being treated for meningococcemia, took a turn for the worse. Objectively, he has acrocyanosis, anuria, his limbs are cold, his respiration is 30/min., heart rate is 140/min., blood pressure is 40/0 mm Hg. What emergency medical condition did the patient develop?

- a. Pulmonary artery thrombosis
- b. Hemolytic-uremic syndrome

- c. Septic shock
- d. Hypovolemic shock
- e. Anaphylactic shock

158. A 23-year-old woman, who works as a milk and dairy inspector, after the miscarriage suffers from high fever up to 38.6°C , recurring chills, excessive sweating. Objectively: polyadenitis, pain in the lumbosacral spine, swollen left knee joint, enlarged liver and spleen. What diagnosis is most likely?

- a. Brucellosis
- b. Toxoplasmosis
- c. Polyarticular rheumatoid arthritis
- d. Yersiniosis
- e. Sepsis

159. An 18-year-old young man during hospitalization complains of general weakness, body temperature of 37.5°C , loss of appetite, nausea, heaviness in the right subcostal region, and discolored stool and urine. The disease onset was 5 days ago. Objectively, his skin and sclerae are slightly icteric. The liver protrudes by 3 cm and is tender to palpation. Patient's urine is dark brown, while his stool is light-colored. He usually drinks water from a tap. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Leptospirosis
- b. Viral hepatitis A
- c. Typhoid fever
- d. Viral hepatitis B
- e. Malaria

160. It was determined that within a group of 100 births, given women with risk factors, there were 30 premature births, while among the 100 births, given by women without risk factors, there were 5 premature births. What method of statistical data processing is optimal, if a physician needs to assess the validity of such differences in the compared groups?

- a. Correlation analysis
- b. Calculation of average values
- c. Calculation of relative values
- d. Standardization
- e. Student's t-test

161. A 54-year-old woman has been suffering from femoral osteomyelitis for over 20 years. In the last month she developed gradually progressing leg edemas. In the urine: proteinuria - 6.6 g/L. In the blood: dysproteinemia in the form of hypoalbuminemia, increased alpha₂- and gamma-globulin levels, ESR - 50 mm/hour. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Secondary renal amyloidosis
- b. Acute glomerulonephritis
- c. Multiple myeloma
- d. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- e. Chronic glomerulonephritis

162. A man works in casting of nonferrous metals and alloys for 12 years. In the air of working area there was registered high content of heavy metals, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen. During periodic health examination the patient presents with asthenovegetative syndrome, sharp abdominal pains, constipations, pain in the hepatic area. In the laboratory analysis of urine: aminolevulinic acid and coproporphyrin are detected. In the laboratory analysis of blood: reticulocytosis, low hemoglobin level. Such intoxication is caused by:

- a. Carbon monoxide
- b. Nitric oxide
- c. Tin
- d. Zinc
- e. Lead and lead salts

163. The microclimate of industrial premises can be characterized by the following parameters: average air temperature - +35°C, radiant temperature - +30°C, relative air humidity - 50%, air flow velocity - 0.01 m/s. Name the main type of heat transfer that takes place in such microclimatic conditions.

- a. -
- b. Convection
- c. Radiation
- d. Conduction
- e. Evaporation

164. A middle school teacher with 4-year-long record of work was issued a medical certificate for pregnancy and childbirth leave. What amount of pay will she receive for the duration of her leave in this case?

- a. 80% of average salary
- b. 70% of average salary
- c. 60% of average salary
- d. 100% of average salary
- e. 50% of average salary

165. In a 4-year-old child, the disease onset was acute, with an increase in body temperature and multiple episodes of vomiting. Later, the patient developed tonic-clonic seizures and general hyperesthesia. Objectively, the child is sluggish, nuchal rigidity is observed. Laboratory testing of the cerebrospinal fluid shows the following: the cerebrospinal fluid is turbid, Pandy's reaction - +++, protein - 0.99 g/L, neutrophilic pleocytosis is observed. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Encephalitis
- b. Brain tumor
- c. Serous meningitis
- d. Meningism
- e. Purulent meningitis

166. A 52-year-old woman developed icteric coloring of the skin and mucosa after a pain attack in the right hypochondrium. Abdominal ultrasound detects concrements in the gallbladder and dilation of the ductus choledochus up to 1.7 cm. The content of the ductus choledochus could not be clearly visualized. What examination method can confirm the diagnosis of choledocholithiasis?

- a. Survey abdominal X-ray
- b. Scintigraphy
- c. Endoscopic retrograde cholangiography
- d. Computed tomography
- e. Magnetic resonance imaging

167. A 43-year-old patient was hospitalized 40 minutes after the onset of acute pain in the epigastrium. The pain later moved into the right iliac region. Objectively, the following is observed: sharp tension of the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall, positive signs of Blumberg, Mussy-Georgievsky, Chugaev, and Bernstein. Hepatic dullness is absent. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Acute cholecystitis
- b. Acute appendicitis
- c. Perforated stomach ulcer
- d. Acute pancreatitis
- e. Renal colic

168. A 54-year-old woman complains of a fogged vision in her right eye, rainbow circles in her vision, headache, and nausea. Within the last month she twice experienced a similar condition, but back then all the signs eventually disappeared and her sight was restored. Currently, all the signs have been persisting for over 2 days. Objectively, the patient has eyelid edema, congestive injection of the eyeball, corneal opacity, shallow anterior chamber of the eye, and dilated pupil that is unresponsive to the light. Her intraocular pressure is 48 mm Hg. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Iritis

- b. Glaucoma
- c. Keratitis
- d. Cyclitis
- e. Iridocyclitis

169. A man was undergoing treatment for a myocardial infarction. On day 13, his chest pain increased and he developed shortness of breath. Objectively, the following is observed: temperature - 38.2°C, pulse - 112/min., respiration rate - 26/min., fine bubbling crackles can be heard under the right shoulder blade. On day 15, he was diagnosed with right-sided exudative pleurisy. Complete blood count shows the following: leukocytes - 8.9·10⁹/L, eosinophils - 8 %. ESR - 24 mm/hour. What complication of myocardial infarction occurred in this patient?

- a. Pneumonia
- b. Recurrent myocardial infarction
- c. Dressler syndrome
- d. Pulmonary embolism
- e. Cardiac asthma

170. A 19-year-old young woman complains of absence of menstruations, lethargy, and weight loss. One year ago she had a pathological childbirth with significant blood loss and no lactation after the childbirth. Vaginal examination shows that the vagina is narrow, the uterus is reduced in size, and the ovaries are not palpable. Laboratory testing detected hypoestrogenemia. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Stein-Leventhal syndrome
- b. Sheehan syndrome
- c. Genital tuberculosis
- d. Hypothyroidism
- e. Astheno-vegetative syndrome

171. A 23-year-old man has accidentally swallowed brake fluid. After that he has been presenting with anuria for 5 days already; his creatinine levels elevated up to 0.569 mmol/L. What treatment tactics should be chosen in this case?

- a. Hemodialysis
- b. Plasmapheresis
- c. Diuretics
- d. Antidotal therapy
- e. Detoxification therapy

172. A patient underwent suture plication of the perforated duodenal ulcer. On the 3rd day after the operation he started producing a large amount of discharge from the abdominal drain tube. The discharge contains bile and has high amylase levels. What complication occurred in the patient?

- a. Early postoperative adhesive obstruction
- b. Acute postoperative pancreatitis
- c. Suture incompetence of the ulcerative defect
- d. Acute cholecystitis
- e. Hemorrhage from the ulcer

173. The patient's son has filed a lawsuit after his mother died of breast cancer. Due to the fact that in the past she survived a stroke and had diabetes, aggressive cancer therapy was contraindicated for her. She was suffering from severe pain, but doctors at the outpatient clinic were unable to obtain even 1 mg of morphine for her treatment. What kind of care should have been provided in this case by the primary care doctors to relieve the patient's condition?

- a. Secondary medical care
- b. Palliative medical care
- c. Primary medical care
- d. Emergency medical care
- e. Tertiary medical care

174. The body of a 24-year-old woman with probable signs of poisoning has been found on the street.

Forensic medical examination was requested by an investigator during examination of the site and the body. According to the Criminal Procedure Code currently in force in Ukraine, forensic medical examination is required when it is necessary to determine the:

- a. Manner of death
- b. Cause of death
- c. Mode of death
- d. Time of death
- e. Mechanism of death

175. An 18-year-old girl complains of sneezing attacks that occur mostly in the morning 15-20 times in a row, an itch in her nose and throat, profuse watery discharge from her nose, rhinitis, and pain in her eyes. What test will be the most informative for diagnosis-making in this case?

- a. Droplet test
- b. Provocation test
- c. Intradermal test
- d. Total IgE levels
- e. Skin prick test

176. Throughout the working day, a worker was performing electric welding (joining metal constructions). Because of poor lighting in the welding area and because he was working in an uncomfortable position, the worker was not using his protective screen and mask. A few hours later, the worker developed complaints of "sand in the eyes", pain, burning, lacrimation, and photophobia. What occupational factor could have caused these symptoms?

- a. Duration of the working time
- b. Extreme ultraviolet radiation
- c. Inadequate lighting
- d. Strain of the visual analyzer
- e. Effect of welding aerosols

177. A 10-year-old boy came to the polyclinic with complaints of stuffy nose. It is known that these signs occur in the child periodically (in spring and autumn). He has a history of atopic dermatitis. The father of the child has bronchial asthma. Objectively, the boy's face is pale and slightly swollen. Respirations are 22/min. Auscultation detects vesicular respiration over the lungs. Rhinoscopy shows swollen and pale nasal mucosa. What disease can be suspected?

- a. Acute rhinitis
- b. Allergic rhinitis
- c. Acute adenoiditis
- d. Recurrent respiratory disease
- e. Acute maxillary sinusitis

178. A 44-year-old woman complains of general weakness, drowsiness, palpitations, dry skin, and reduced working ability. Objectively, she has normal-colored skin, pulse - 72/min., blood pressure - 125/80 mm Hg, the thyroid gland is diffusely enlarged to the II degree, dense, mobile, and painful. Ultrasound reveals decreased echogenicity, non-homogeneity of the echo structure, thickening of the gland capsule. Blood test shows that T4 levels are decreased, TSH levels are increased, and the levels of antibodies to thyroperoxidase and anti-microsomal antibodies are significantly increased. What is the most likely diagnosis in this case?

- a. Thyroid cancer
- b. Diffuse euthyroid goiter, II degree
- c. Diffuse toxic goiter, II degree
- d. Autoimmune thyroiditis
- e. Subacute thyroiditis

179. A 5-year-old child became acutely ill with the fever of 39.2°C, one episode of vomiting, complaints of cramping pain in the abdomen, tenesmus, and frequent bowel movements that produce a small amount of feces and a large amount of mucus with pus and blood streaks. Examination detects a dense sigmoid colon that is painful to palpation. Make the diagnosis.

- a. Acute appendicitis

- b. Cholera
- c. Rotavirus infection
- d. Salmonellosis
- e. Shigellosis

180. On the 3rd day after the artificial abortion the woman was hospitalized into the gynecological department in a severe condition with signs of intoxication, abdominal pain, and purulent discharge from the vagina. Objectively, the patient's condition is severe, her body temperature is 38.8°C , pulse is 100/min., blood pressure is 110/70 mm Hg, the uterus is soft, the uterine fundus is located at the level of the navel, there are positive signs of peritoneal irritation. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute suppurative salpingo-oophoritis
- b. Ectopic pregnancy
- c. Uterine perforation
- d. Acute metroendometritis
- e. Pelviperitonitis

181. A 40-year-old woman after an unsuccessful treatment by a neurologist was referred to a gynecologist. She complains of swollen breasts, depression intermittent with aggression, weakness, tearfulness, numb arms, and meteorism that appear 2-3 days before a menstruation and disappear after the menstruation is over. She considers herself ill for the last 2 years. Gynecological examination detects no pathologic changes in her genitals. She was diagnosed with premenstrual syndrome. What clinical form of premenstrual syndrome is the most likely in this case?

- a. Mixed
- b. Crisis
- c. Edematous
- d. Neuropsychic
- e. Cephalgic

182. A 30-year-old man has received second-degree burns that cover 40% of his body. On the fourth day after the injury, his general condition acutely deteriorated. He developed inspiratory dyspnea, frequent cough with frothy sputum, and cyanotic skin. Auscultation detects numerous wet crackles in the lungs. His blood pressure is 110/60 mm Hg, heart rate - 100/min., respiration rate - 32/min., central venous pressure - 100 mm H₂O, total protein - 50 g/L, Ht - 30%, Hb - 90 g/L. ECG shows sinus tachycardia. What mechanism of pulmonary edema pathogenesis is the main one in this case?

- a. Hypervolemia of the pulmonary circulation
- b. Decreased contractility of the myocardium
- c. Pulmonary hypoventilation
- d. Surfactant dysfunction
- e. Decreased plasma osmotic pressure

183. Against the background of a fever of 39.5°C , a 2-year-old boy with an acute respiratory viral disease developed an attack of generalized tonic-clonic seizures with loss of consciousness. The attack lasted 3 minutes. After the attack, the child is conscious and mildly sleepy. Neurologically, no pathology was detected, neuropsychological development corresponds with the child's age. Previously, the child had no such attacks or any central nervous system disorders. What type of convulsive syndrome is most likely in the child?

- a. Febrile seizures
- b. Psychogenic nonepileptic seizure
- c. Spasmophilia
- d. Typical absences
- e. Symptomatic epilepsy

184. During examination a 4-month-old child with meningococcemia presents with acrocyanosis, cold extremities, tachypnea, and thready pulse, blood pressure of 30/0 mm Hg, anuria, and sopor. What clinical syndrome is it?

- a. Exicosis
- b. Toxic shock syndrome

- c. Encephalic syndrome
- d. Acute renal failure
- e. Neurotoxicosis

185. A 55-year-old woman came to a doctor with complaints of a heavy sensation in her left shin and periodical cramps of the gastrocnemius muscles that occur at night. She has been suffering from this condition for 5 years, since the moment when these signs first appeared. Her condition has been remaining untreated all this time. Objectively, on the medial surface of the left shin and thigh there are dense subcutaneous varicose veins that are painless on palpation. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Subcutaneous varicose veins in the left leg
- b. Post-thrombotic syndrome in the left leg
- c. Acute thrombosis of the deep veins in the left leg
- d. Acute ascending thrombophlebitis of the subcutaneous veins in the left leg
- e. Arteriosclerosis obliterans of the vessels in the left leg

186. A patient has gradually lost his consciousness. The skin is pale and dry. There is smell of ammonia from the mouth. Respirations are deep and noisy. Heart sounds are muffled, pericardial friction rub is present. Blood pressure is 180/130 mm Hg. Blood test: Hb - 80 g/L, leukocytes - 12·10⁹/L, blood glucose - 6.4 mmol/L, urea - 50 mmol/L, creatinine - 1200 μmol/L, blood osmolarity - 350 mOsmol/kg H₂O. No urinary excretion. Make the diagnosis:

- a. Uremic coma
- b. Acute renal failure
- c. Acute disturbance of cerebral circulation
- d. Hyperosmolar coma
- e. Hyperglycemic coma

187. A chronic alcoholic was hospitalized into the therapeutic inpatient unit due to pneumonia. On the day 5 of his hospitalization he became disoriented in time and space, developed fear-inducing visual hallucinations and motor agitation. Full body tremor and tremor of the limbs are observed. X-ray and physical examinations detect the signs of his convalescence from pneumonia. What tactics should be chosen regarding this patient?

- a. Transfer into the neuroresuscitation department
- b. Continue the treatment in the therapeutic department
- c. Discharge from the hospital
- d. Transfer into the inpatient narcology department
- e. Compulsory medical treatment for alcoholism

188. A lumbar puncture was performed for a newborn with a suspected intracranial birth injury. Bloody cerebrospinal fluid was obtained. What type of hemorrhage is observed in this case?

- a. Epidural hemorrhage
- b. Subtentorial hemorrhage
- c. Supratentorial hemorrhage
- d. Cephalohematoma
- e. Subarachnoid hemorrhage