1. A 10-day-old baby has undergone a surgery for cleft upper lip (<<hare lip>>). A split upper lip i
a. A non-union of the frontal and maxillary processes of the first branchial arch
b. A non-union of the second branchial arch
c. A non-union of the third branchial arch
d. A non-union of the maxillary and mandibular processes of the first branchial arch
e. A non-union of the tori palatini on the maxillary processes of the first branchial arch
2. A 10-day-old baby has undergone a surgery for cleft upper lip (<<hare lip>>). A split upper lip i
a. A non-union of the third branchial arch
b. A non-union of the tori palatini on the maxillary processes of the first branchial arch
c. A non-union of the second branchial arch
d. A non-union of the maxillary and mandibular processes of the first branchial arch
e. A non-union of the frontal and maxillary processes of the first branchial arch
3. A 10-year-old Indian boy is brought by his parents to a dentist for a routine dental care. They w
a. Demineralization stage of caries
b. Fluorosis
c. Acid erosion
d. Enamel erosion
e. Enamel hypoplasia
4. A 10-year-old Indian boy is brought by his parents to a dentist for a routine dental care. They w
a. Enamel hypoplasia
b. Acid erosion
c. Enamel erosion
d. Demineralization stage of caries
e. Fluorosis
5. A 10-year-old boy is brought to the physician by his parents because of fever, cough, and fatigue
a. B-cells
b. Neutrophils
c. NK-cells
d. Macrophages
e. T-cells
6. A 10-year-old boy is brought to the physician by his parents because of fever, cough, and fatigue
a. Macrophages
b. B-cells
c. Neutrophils
d. NK-cells
e. T-cells
7. A 25-year old woman is admitted to the hospital because of a 6-week history of double vision and
a. Acetylcholine
b. Serotonin
c. Epinephrine
d. γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA)
e. Dopamine
8. A 25-year old woman is admitted to the hospital because of a 6-week history of double vision and
a. Epinephrine
b. Serotonin
c. Acetylcholine
d. Dopamine
e. γ-aminobutyric acid (GABA)
9. A 25-year-old patient has been hospitalized with the diagnosis of syphilis. After testing, it was
a. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
b. Tetracycline
c. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)
d. Streptomycin
e. Ampicillin
10. A 25-year-old patient has been hospitalized with the diagnosis of syphilis. After testing, it wa

a. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)
b. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
c. Tetracycline
d. Ampicillin
e. Streptomycin
11. A 28-year-old female patient dies of progressive respiratory failure after she was diagnosed wit
a. Fat embolism
b. Tumor embolism
c. Thromboembolism
d. Amniotic fluid embolism
e. Air embolism
12. A 28-year-old female patient dies of progressive respiratory failure after she was diagnosed wit
a. Air embolism
b. Thromboembolism
c. Tumor embolism
d. Amniotic fluid embolism
e. Fat embolism
13. A 30-year-old patient was diagnosed with a tumor of the body of the mandible that appeared sever
a. Acanthomatous ameloblastoma
b. Granular cell ameloblastoma
c. Basal cell ameloblastoma
d. Plexiform ameloblastoma
e. Follicular ameloblastoma
14. A 30-year-old patient was diagnosed with a tumor of the body of the mandible that appeared sever
a. Basal cell ameloblastoma
b. Granular cell ameloblastoma
c. Acanthomatous ameloblastoma
d. Plexiform ameloblastoma
e. Follicular ameloblastoma
15. A 32-year-old woman presents with increased facial hair growth, headache and decreased libido. S
a. Hypothalamus
b. ---
c. Pituitary gland
d. Pineal gland
e. Thalamus
16. A 32-year-old woman presents with increased facial hair growth, headache and decreased libido. S
a. Pineal gland
b. ---
c. Hypothalamus
d. Pituitary gland
e. Thalamus
17. A 33-year-old patient complains of an impairment of skin sensitivity in the medial part of the d
a. N. musculocutaneus
b. N. ulnaris
c. N. radialis
d. N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis
e. N. medianus
18. A 33-year-old patient complains of an impairment of skin sensitivity in the medial part of the d
a. N. radialis
b. N. ulnaris
c. N. medianus
d. N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis
e. N. musculocutaneus
19. A 34-year-old male comes to the dentist because of a 1-year history of swelling in the right upp
a. Gingival fibromatosis

b. ---
c. Giant cell epulis
d. Cavernous hemangioma
e. Granular cell ameloblastoma
20. A 34-year-old male comes to the dentist because of a 1-year history of swelling in the right upp
a. Granular cell ameloblastoma
b. Gingival fibromatosis
c. ---
d. Cavernous hemangioma
e. Giant cell epulis
21. A 34-year-old woman goes into labor at 38 weeks. After several hours of labor a male infant is b
a. Amebiasis
b. Giardiasis
c. Toxoplasmosis
d. Trichomoniasis
e. Balantidiasis
22. A 34-year-old woman goes into labor at 38 weeks. After several hours of labor a male infant is b
a. Giardiasis
b. Toxoplasmosis
c. Balantidiasis
d. Amebiasis
e. Trichomoniasis
23. A 35-year-old woman is brought to the physician because of a 4-month history of progressive weak
a. Vitamin $B_3$ (niacin)
b. Vitamin $B_1$ (thiamine)
c. Vitamin $B_2$ (riboflavin)
d. Vitamin $B_6$ (pyridoxine)
e. Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)
24. A 35-year-old woman is brought to the physician because of a 4-month history of progressive weak
a. Vitamin C (ascorbic acid)
b. Vitamin $B_6$ (pyridoxine)
c. Vitamin $B_1$ (thiamine)
d. Vitamin $B_2$ (riboflavin)
e. Vitamin $B_3$ (niacin)
25. A 36-year-old male comes to the dental office for extraction of the tooth. Two weeks after the p
a. Centrosomes
b. Mitochondria
c. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
d. Ribosomes
e. Lysosomes
26. A 36-year-old male comes to the dental office for extraction of the tooth. Two weeks after the p
a. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
b. Centrosomes
c. Mitochondria
d. Ribosomes
e. Lysosomes
27. A 37-year-old male was admitted to a hospital complaining of abdominal pain, difficulty in swall
a. Nontyphoidal Salmonella infection
b. Typhoid fever
c. Shigella infection
d. Cholera
e. Botulism
28. A 37-year-old male was admitted to a hospital complaining of abdominal pain, difficulty in swall
a. Typhoid fever
b. Shigella infection

c. Cholera
d. Nontyphoidal Salmonella infection
e. Botulism
29. A 38-year-old woman has developed a bronchial asthma attack. What broncholytic that is a β_2-adr
a. Adrenaline
b. Salbutamol
c. Ipratropium bromide
d. Platyphyllinum
e. Atropine
30. A 38-year-old woman has developed a bronchial asthma attack. What broncholytic that is a β_2-adr
a. Adrenaline
b. Ipratropium bromide
c. Salbutamol
d. Platyphyllinum
e. Atropine
31. A 40-year-old male comes to the physician because of recurrent painful flares and swelling of th
a. Ammonia
b. Magnesium sulfate
c. Chloride
d. Uric acid
e. Tricalcium phosphate
32. A 40-year-old male comes to the physician because of recurrent painful flares and swelling of th
a. Tricalcium phosphate
b. Ammonia
c. Magnesium sulfate
d. Uric acid
e. Chloride
33. A 40-year-old male has hearing impairment and paresis of facial muscles resulting from a blow to
a. ---
b. VIII, IX pairs of cranial nerves
c. VII, VIII pairs of cranial nerves
d. V, VI pairs of cranial nerves
e. IX, X pairs of cranial nerves
34. A 40-year-old male has hearing impairment and paresis of facial muscles resulting from a blow to
a. IX, X pairs of cranial nerves
b. VIII, IX pairs of cranial nerves
c. ---
d. V, VI pairs of cranial nerves
e. VII, VIII pairs of cranial nerves
35. A 40-year-old patient suffers from intolerance of dairy food products. This condition has likely
a. Amylase
b. Lactase
c. Lipase
d. Invertase
e. Maltase
36. A 40-year-old patient suffers from intolerance of dairy food products. This condition has likely
a. Amylase
b. Maltase
c. Invertase
d. Lipase
e. Lactase
37. A 42-year-old female comes to the physician 2 days after the sudden onset of pain and swelling o
a. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
b. Antidepressants
c. Sulfonamides

d. Antibiotics
e. Opioids
38. A 42-year-old female comes to the physician 2 days after the sudden onset of pain and swelling o
a. Sulfonamides
b. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)
c. Antibiotics
d. Antidepressants
e. Opioids
39. A 43-year-old cattle farm worker is brought to the surgeon with fever, malaise, and inflamed les
a. Chickenpox
b. Syphilis
c. Anthrax
d. Plague
e. Tularemia
40. A 43-year-old cattle farm worker is brought to the surgeon with fever, malaise, and inflamed les
a. Syphilis
b. Anthrax
c. Tularemia
d. Chickenpox
e. Plague
41. A 43-year-old woman against the background of septic shock presents with thrombocytopenia, low f
a. Autoimmune thrombocytopenia
b. Hemorrhagic diathesis
c. Impaired platelet production
d. Exogenous intoxication
e. DIC syndrome
42. A 43-year-old woman against the background of septic shock presents with thrombocytopenia, low f
a. Hemorrhagic diathesis
b. Impaired platelet production
c. Autoimmune thrombocytopenia
d. Exogenous intoxication
e. DIC syndrome
43. A 45-year-old female patient has neurosis with irritability, insomnia, amotivational anxiety. Wh
a. Diazepam
b. Paracetamol
c. Caffeine-sodium benzoate
d. Levodopa
e. Piracetam
44. A 45-year-old female patient has neurosis with irritability, insomnia, amotivational anxiety. Wh
a. Paracetamol
b. Levodopa
c. Caffeine-sodium benzoate
d. Piracetam
e. Diazepam
45. A 45-year-old woman with hypoparathyroidism came to a dentist. What renal function is likely to
a. Increase of urokinase synthesis
b. Reduction of vitamin B6 synthesis
c. Reduction of calcium reabsorption in the distal tubules
d. Increase of prostaglandin synthesis
e. Reduction of calcium filtration in the renal glomeruli
46. A 45-year-old woman with hypoparathyroidism came to a dentist. What renal function is likely to
a. Reduction of calcium filtration in the renal glomeruli
b. Reduction of calcium reabsorption in the distal tubules
c. Increase of prostaglandin synthesis
d. Reduction of vitamin B6 synthesis

e. Increase of urokinase synthesis
47. A 49-year-old man comes to his physician with complaints of moderate headaches and profuse sweat
a. Decreased secretion of insulin
b. Excess secretion of growth hormone
c. Excess secretion of vasopressin
d. Decreased secretion of glucocorticoids
e. ---
48. A 49-year-old man comes to his physician with complaints of moderate headaches and profuse sweat
a. Excess secretion of vasopressin
b. Decreased secretion of glucocorticoids
c. Decreased secretion of insulin
d. ---
e. Excess secretion of growth hormone
49. A 50-year-old patient suddenly developed headache, dizziness, and nausea. Blood pressure --- 220
a. Blockade of ganglionic nicotinic receptors
b. Blockade of Ca^·++ channels
c. Activation of alpha_2-adrenoceptors
d. Angiotensin-converting enzyme blockade
e. Blockade of beta_1-adrenoceptors
50. A 50-year-old patient suddenly developed headache, dizziness, and nausea. Blood pressure --- 220
a. Blockade of Ca^·++ channels
b. Activation of alpha_2-adrenoceptors
c. Blockade of ganglionic nicotinic receptors
d. Angiotensin-converting enzyme blockade
e. Blockade of beta_1-adrenoceptors
51. A 52-year-old woman came to a neurologist with complaints of the loss of sensitivity in the skin
a. Maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve
b. Ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve
c. Mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve
d. Greater petrosal nerve, a branch of the facial nerve
e. Chorda tympani, a branch of the facial nerve
52. A 52-year-old woman came to a neurologist with complaints of the loss of sensitivity in the skin
a. Ophthalmic division of the trigeminal nerve
b. Mandibular division of the trigeminal nerve
c. Maxillary division of the trigeminal nerve
d. Chorda tympani, a branch of the facial nerve
e. Greater petrosal nerve, a branch of the facial nerve
53. A 53-year-old woman has height of 163 cm, body weight of 92 kg, uniform fat deposition, and puff
a. Thyroid gland
b. Adrenal glands
c. Gonads
d. Pituitary gland
e. Parathyroid glands
54. A 53-year-old woman has height of 163 cm, body weight of 92 kg, uniform fat deposition, and puff
a. Adrenal glands
b. Thyroid gland
c. Gonads
d. Parathyroid glands
e. Pituitary gland
55. A 56-year-old woman comes to the emergency department complaining of severe abdominal pain for t
a. Emulsification of lipids
b. Carbohydrates digestion to monosaccharides
c. Inhibition of saliva secretion
d. Proteins digestion to amino acids
e. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) secretion in stomach

56. A 56-year-old woman comes to the emergency department complaining of severe abdominal pain for t
a. Inhibition of saliva secretion
b. Proteins digestion to amino acids
c. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) secretion in stomach
d. Carbohydrates digestion to monosaccharides
e. Emulsification of lipids
57. A 58-year-old male patient visited his dentist with the chief complaint of itching and burning s
a. Nystatin
b. Gentamicin
c. ---
d. Tetracycline
e. Penicillin
58. A 58-year-old male patient visited his dentist with the chief complaint of itching and burning s
a. ---
b. Penicillin
c. Tetracycline
d. Gentamicin
e. Nystatin
59. A 58-year-old man presents with the clinical picture of acute pancreatitis. This diagnosis can b
a. Residual nitrogen
b. Albumin
c. Urea
d. Uric acid
e. Amylase
60. A 58-year-old man presents with the clinical picture of acute pancreatitis. This diagnosis can b
a. Residual nitrogen
b. Uric acid
c. Amylase
d. Urea
e. Albumin
61. A 58-year-old woman comes to her dentist complaining of a <<strange mass>> in her mouth. On intr
a. Papilloma
b. Fibrolipoma
c. Basal-cell carcinoma
d. Fibroma
e. Epithelial hyperplasia
62. A 58-year-old woman comes to her dentist complaining of a <<strange mass>> in her mouth. On intr
a. Papilloma
b. Fibroma
c. Basal-cell carcinoma
d. Epithelial hyperplasia
e. Fibrolipoma
63. A 6-year-old child with suspected active tuberculosis has undergone Mantoux test. What immunobio
a. Tuberculin
b. DPT vaccine
c. BCG vaccine
d. Tularin
e. DT vaccine
64. A 6-year-old child with suspected active tuberculosis has undergone Mantoux test. What immunobio
a. Tularin
b. DPT vaccine
c. Tuberculin
d. DT vaccine
e. BCG vaccine
65. A 6-year-old girl with diphtheria is administered an intravenous injection of diphtheria antitox

a. Delayed type hypersensitivity
b. Allergic contact dermatitis
c. Atopy
d. Anaphylaxis
e. Serum sickness
66. A 6-year-old girl with diphtheria is administered an intravenous injection of diphtheria antitox
a. Delayed type hypersensitivity
b. Atopy
c. Allergic contact dermatitis
d. Serum sickness
e. Anaphylaxis
67. A 60-year-old man with diabetes mellitus is prescribed insulin. What type of pharmacological the
a. Substitution
b. Preventive
c. Etiotropic
d. Pathogenetic
e. Symptomatic
68. A 60-year-old patient presents with impaired perception of high-frequency sounds. What structure
a. Middle ear muscles
b. Eustachian tube
c. Tympanic membrane
d. Cochlear basilar membrane near the helicotrema
e. Cochlear basilar membrane near the oval window
69. A 60-year-old patient presents with impaired perception of high-frequency sounds. What structure
a. Middle ear muscles
b. Tympanic membrane
c. Cochlear basilar membrane near the helicotrema
d. Cochlear basilar membrane near the oval window
e. Eustachian tube
70. A 66-year-old male is brought to the emergency department with central chest pain for 1 hour. He
a. Histamine receptor antagonist
b. Adenylyl cyclase activator
c. Phosphodiesterase inhibitor
d. Opioid receptors agonist
e. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor
71. A 66-year-old male is brought to the emergency department with central chest pain for 1 hour. He
a. Histamine receptor antagonist
b. Phosphodiesterase inhibitor
c. Opioid receptors agonist
d. Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor
e. Adenylyl cyclase activator
72. A 67-year-old man was delivered to a cardiology department with complaints of periodical pains i
a. Extrasystole
b. Tachycardia
c. Flutter
d. Fibrillation
e. Bradycardia
73. A 67-year-old man was delivered to a cardiology department with complaints of periodical pains i
a. Flutter
b. Extrasystole
c. Bradycardia
d. Tachycardia
e. Fibrillation
74. A 70-year-old patient is brought to the emeregency department by his son because of blurry visio
a. Carbachol

b. Reserpine
c. Atropine
d. Clonidine
e. Metamizole
75. A 70-year-old patient is brought to the emeregency department by his son because of blurry visio
a. Reserpine
b. Clonidine
c. Metamizole
d. Carbachol
e. Atropine
76. A baby has a delay in eruption of the first teeth. What vitamin is deficient in this baby?
a. E
b. A
c. $D_{3$
d. PP
e. K
77. A baby has a delay in eruption of the first teeth. What vitamin is deficient in this baby?
a. E
b. K
c. $D_{3$
d. PP
e. A
78. A baby has microcephaly. Doctors believe that this condition is caused by the baby's mother taki
a. Ectoderm
b. Endoderm and mesoderm
c. All the germ layers
d. Mesoderm
e. Endoderm
79. A baby has microcephaly. Doctors believe that this condition is caused by the baby's mother taki
a. Mesoderm
b. All the germ layers
c. Endoderm
d. Endoderm and mesoderm
e. Ectoderm
80. A child presents with dry cough. What non-narcotic antitussive drug can relieve the patient's co
a. Althaea officinalis roots
b. Codeine phosphate
c. Potassium iodide
d. Morphine hydrochloride
e. Glaucine hydrochloride
81. A child presents with dry cough. What non-narcotic antitussive drug can relieve the patient's co
a. Morphine hydrochloride
b. Althaea officinalis roots
c. Potassium iodide
d. Glaucine hydrochloride
e. Codeine phosphate
82. A cytochrome oxidase blocker was given to a test animal, causing its instant death. What chemica
a. Potassium cyanide
b. Potassium phosphate
c. Potassium oxalate
d. Potassium sulfate
e. Potassium nitrite
83. A cytochrome oxidase blocker was given to a test animal, causing its instant death. What chemica
a. Potassium sulfate
b. Potassium oxalate

c. Potassium nitrite
d. Potassium cyanide
e. Potassium phosphate
84. A dentist used a solution of potassium permanganate as an antiseptic. This preparation has a bac
a. Potassium hydroxide
b. Atomic oxygen
c. Manganese oxide
d. Potassium
e. Potassium oxide
85. A dentist used a solution of potassium permanganate as an antiseptic. This preparation has a bac
a. Potassium oxide
b. Manganese oxide
c. Potassium
d. Atomic oxygen
e. Potassium hydroxide
86. A girl presents with high fever and sore throat. Objectively, the soft palate is swollen, the to
a. Necrotic tonsillitis
b. Pharyngeal diphtheria
c. Infectious mononucleosis
d. Pseudomembranous (Vincent's) \\ tonsillitis
e. Lacunar tonsillitis
87. A girl presents with high fever and sore throat. Objectively, the soft palate is swollen, the to
a. Necrotic tonsillitis
b. Pseudomembranous (Vincent's) \\ tonsillitis
c. Lacunar tonsillitis
d. Pharyngeal diphtheria
e. Infectious mononucleosis
88. A girl provisionally diagnosed with Turner syndrome made an appointment with a genetic consultan
a. Biochemistry
b. Sex chromatin identification
c. Dermatoglyphics
d. Hybridology
e. Genealogy
89. A girl provisionally diagnosed with Turner syndrome made an appointment with a genetic consultan
a. Dermatoglyphics
b. Biochemistry
c. Genealogy
d. Sex chromatin identification
e. Hybridology
90. A glucocorticoid ointment has been prescribed to a patient for periodontitis treatment. Name thi
a. Prednisolone
b. Erythromycin
c. Decamin (Dequalinium)
d. Tetracycline
e. Ampicillin
91. A glucocorticoid ointment has been prescribed to a patient for periodontitis treatment. Name thi
a. Erythromycin
b. Prednisolone
c. Decamin (Dequalinium)
d. Ampicillin
e. Tetracycline
92. A group of dental students is studying bacteria and their pathogenesis. They have identified tha
a. ---
b. Enterotoxin
c. Exotoxin

d. Toxoid
e. Antitoxin
93. A group of dental students is studying bacteria and their pathogenesis. They have identified tha
a. Toxoid
b. Antitoxin
c. Enterotoxin
d. Exotoxin
e. ---
94. A hospitalized person has severe headache, nuchal rigidity, recurrent vomiting, and increased se
a. Between L3 and L4 vertebrae
b. Between Th11 and Th12 vertebrae
c. Between L5 vertebra and the base of the sacrum
d. Between L1 and L2 vertebrae
e. Between Th12 and L1 vertebrae
95. A hospitalized person has severe headache, nuchal rigidity, recurrent vomiting, and increased se
a. Between L1 and L2 vertebrae
b. Between L5 vertebra and the base of the sacrum
c. Between L3 and L4 vertebrae
d. Between Th12 and L1 vertebrae
e. Between Th11 and Th12 vertebrae
96. A man with infertility requested medical genetic counseling. One Barr body was detected in the n
a. Down syndrome
b. Triple X syndrome
c. Triple Y syndrome
d. Klinefelter syndrome
e. Turner syndrome
97. A man with infertility requested medical genetic counseling. One Barr body was detected in the n
a. Triple Y syndrome
b. Triple X syndrome
c. Klinefelter syndrome
d. Turner syndrome
e. Down syndrome
98. A patient being treated for viral B hepatitis developed signs of hepatic failure. What changes i
a. Absolute hypoalbuminemia
b. Absolute hyperfibrinogenemia
c. Absolute hyperalbuminemia
d. Absolute hyperglobulinemia
e. Blood protein composition is \\ unchanged
99. A patient being treated for viral B hepatitis developed signs of hepatic failure. What changes i
a. Absolute hyperglobulinemia
b. Blood protein composition is \\ unchanged
c. Absolute hyperalbuminemia
d. Absolute hypoalbuminemia
e. Absolute hyperfibrinogenemia
100. A patient cannot lift the lowered mandible. What muscles fail to perform their function in this
a. Mimic muscles
b. Orbicularis oris muscle
c. Epicranius muscle
d. Masticatory muscles
e. Levator anguli oris muscle
101. A patient cannot lift the lowered mandible. What muscles fail to perform their function in this
a. Orbicularis oris muscle
b. Masticatory muscles
c. Levator anguli oris muscle
d. Epicranius muscle

e. Mimic muscles
102. A patient complains of an extremely runny nose and lost sense of smell. Where  in the nasal cav
a. Superior nasal meatus
b. Middle nasal meatus
c. Common nasal meatus
d. Inferior nasal meatus
e. Choanae
103. A patient complains of an extremely runny nose and lost sense of smell. Where  in the nasal cav
a. Choanae
b. Common nasal meatus
c. Superior nasal meatus
d. Inferior nasal meatus
e. Middle nasal meatus
104. A patient developed hypersalivation during dental manipulations. What group of medicines reduce
a. Cholinergic antagonists
b. Astringents
c. Adrenergic agonists
d. Cholinergic agonists
e. Adrenergic antagonists
105. A patient developed hypersalivation during dental manipulations. What group of medicines reduce
a. Cholinergic agonists
b. Astringents
c. Adrenergic agonists
d. Cholinergic antagonists
e. Adrenergic antagonists
106. A patient diagnosed with tuberculosis developed red coloring of urine, saliva, and tear fluid a
a. Rifampicin
b. Isoniazid
c. Ciprofloxacin
d. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt
e. Iodine alcohol solution
107. A patient diagnosed with tuberculosis developed red coloring of urine, saliva, and tear fluid a
a. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt
b. Isoniazid
c. Iodine alcohol solution
d. Rifampicin
e. Ciprofloxacin
108. A patient feels pain and numbness in the gums of the upper jaw. What nerves are most likely to
a. N. alveolaris inferior
b. N. buccalis
c. N. lingualis
d. Nn. alveolaris superiores (n. maxillaris)
e. N. facialis
109. A patient feels pain and numbness in the gums of the upper jaw. What nerves are most likely to
a. N. facialis
b. Nn. alveolaris superiores (n. maxillaris)
c. N. buccalis
d. N. lingualis
e. N. alveolaris inferior
110. A patient has a dysfunction of the parotid salivary gland. What nerve increases its secretion?
a. N. auricularis minor
b. N. petrosus minor
c. N. petrosus profundus
d. N. petrosus major
e. N. auricularis major

111. A patient has a dysfunction of the parotid salivary gland. What nerve increases its secretion?
a. N. auricularis minor
b. N. auricularis major
c. N. petrosus minor
d. N. petrosus major
e. N. petrosus profundus
112. A patient has a long history of dental caries. The pulp of the affected tooth started to resemb
a. Fibrous pulpitis
b. Pulp gangrene
c. Serous pulpitis
d. Granulating pulpitis
e. Purulent pulpitis
113. A patient has a long history of dental caries. The pulp of the affected tooth started to resemb
a. Serous pulpitis
b. Granulating pulpitis
c. Purulent pulpitis
d. Fibrous pulpitis
e. Pulp gangrene
114. A patient has arterial hypertension with signs of angina pectoris. The patient has been prescri
a. Amlodipine
b. Metoprolol
c. Pentoxifylline
d. Molsidomine
e. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
115. A patient has arterial hypertension with signs of angina pectoris. The patient has been prescri
a. Amlodipine
b. Molsidomine
c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
d. Pentoxifylline
e. Metoprolol
116. A patient has been hospitalized into the intensive care unit in a severe condition. It is known
a. Tissue hypoxia
b. Hypoxic hypoxia
c. Respiratory hypoxia
d. Cardiovascular hypoxia
e. Hemic hypoxia
117. A patient has been hospitalized into the intensive care unit in a severe condition. It is known
a. Hemic hypoxia
b. Cardiovascular hypoxia
c. Hypoxic hypoxia
d. Tissue hypoxia
e. Respiratory hypoxia
118. A patient has been prescribed pyridoxal phosphate. What processes are corrected with this drug?
a. Oxidative decarboxylation of keto \\ acids
b. Protein synthesis
c. Synthesis of purine and pyrimidine \\ bases
d. Transamination and decarboxylation \\ of amino acids
e. Deaminization of amino acids
119. A patient has been prescribed pyridoxal phosphate. What processes are corrected with this drug?
a. Synthesis of purine and pyrimidine \\ bases
b. Transamination and decarboxylation \\ of amino acids
c. Deaminization of amino acids
d. Protein synthesis
e. Oxidative decarboxylation of keto \\ acids
120. A patient has made an appointment with a dentist. A cavity was detected in the softened dentin

a. Fluorosis
b. White spot lesion
c. Median caries
d. Superficial caries
e. Deep caries
121. A patient has made an appointment with a dentist. A cavity was detected in the softened dentin
a. Superficial caries
b. Fluorosis
c. White spot lesion
d. Deep caries
e. Median caries
122. A patient was diagnosed with a malignant neoplasm of the tongue. What characteristics of this t
a. Expansive growth
b. Positive Pasteur effect
c. Anaplasia
d. Infiltrative growth
e. Increased number of mitotic cells
123. A patient was diagnosed with a malignant neoplasm of the tongue. What characteristics of this t
a. Positive Pasteur effect
b. Expansive growth
c. Increased number of mitotic cells
d. Anaplasia
e. Infiltrative growth
124. A patient was diagnosed with a monogenic hereditary disease. Name this disease:
a. Hypertension
b. Peptic ulcer disease of the stomach
c. Poliomyelitis
d. Hymenolepiasis
e. Hemophilia
125. A patient was diagnosed with a monogenic hereditary disease. Name this disease:
a. Poliomyelitis
b. Hymenolepiasis
c. Hemophilia
d. Peptic ulcer disease of the stomach
e. Hypertension
126. A patient was diagnosed with acute glomerulonephritis. What substance in the urine indicates a
a. Protein
b. Fructose
c. 17-ketosteroids
d. Creatine
e. Indican
127. A patient was diagnosed with acute glomerulonephritis. What substance in the urine indicates a
a. Fructose
b. Protein
c. Creatine
d. Indican
e. 17-ketosteroids
128. A patient was diagnosed with meningitis. A puncture of the subarachnoid space is necessary. Thi
a. ---
b. Arachnoid mater and pia mater
c. Periosteum and dura mater
d. Periosteum and arachnoid mater
e. Dura mater and arachnoid mater
129. A patient was diagnosed with meningitis. A puncture of the subarachnoid space is necessary. Thi
a. Periosteum and dura mater

b. Arachnoid mater and pia mater
c. Periosteum and arachnoid mater
d. Dura mater and arachnoid mater
e. ---
130. A patient was diagnosed with multiple myeloma. Total blood protein is 180 g/L. What proteins, p
a. Haptoglobin
b. Immunoglobulins
c. Bence-Jones protein
d. Albumins
e. Transferrin
131. A patient was diagnosed with multiple myeloma. Total blood protein is 180 g/L. What proteins, p
a. Transferrin
b. Albumins
c. Haptoglobin
d. Immunoglobulins
e. Bence-Jones protein
132. A patient was diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach and prescribed an antibacteria
a. H. pylori
b. St. aureus
c. Cl. perfringens
d. Cl. trachomatis
e. E) coli
133. A patient was diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach and prescribed an antibacteria
a. Cl. perfringens
b. Cl. trachomatis
c. St. aureus
d. H. pylori
e. E) coli
134. A patient with a malignant tumor has been prescribed a narcotic analgesic for pain relief. What
a. Activation of D2 dopamine receptors
b. Inhibition of cholinergic receptors
c. Activation of opiate receptors
d. Inhibition of serotonergic receptors
e. Inhibition of histaminergic receptors
135. A patient with a malignant tumor has been prescribed a narcotic analgesic for pain relief. What
a. Activation of D2 dopamine receptors
b. Inhibition of serotonergic receptors
c. Inhibition of histaminergic receptors
d. Activation of opiate receptors
e. Inhibition of cholinergic receptors
136. A patient with acute retention of urine has been brought to an admission room. During examinati
a. Seminal vesicle
b. Epididymis
c. Spermatic cord
d. Prostate
e. Testicle
137. A patient with acute retention of urine has been brought to an admission room. During examinati
a. Spermatic cord
b. Seminal vesicle
c. Testicle
d. Epididymis
e. Prostate
138. A patient with ciliary arrhythmia and a history of bronchial asthma should be prescribed an ant
a. Verapamil
b. ---

c. Ajmaline
d. Nifedipine
e. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
139. A patient with ciliary arrhythmia and a history of bronchial asthma should be prescribed an ant
a. Verapamil
b. Nifedipine
c. ---
d. Ajmaline
e. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
140. A patient, who has overdosed on a narcotic substance, is unconscious and has hypothermia, hypot
a. Aethimizolum (Methylamide)
b. Mesaton (Phenylephrine)
c. Nitrazepam
d. Omeprazole
e. Naloxone
141. A patient, who has overdosed on a narcotic substance, is unconscious and has hypothermia, hypot
a. Nitrazepam
b. Omeprazole
c. Mesaton (Phenylephrine)
d. Aethimizolum (Methylamide)
e. Naloxone
142. A patient, who was taking a highly effective anti-tuberculosis drug, has developed gynecomastia
a. Isoniazid
b. Ciprofloxacin
c. Florimycin sulfate (Viomycin sulfate)
d. Ethambutol
e. Rifampicin
143. A patient, who was taking a highly effective anti-tuberculosis drug, has developed gynecomastia
a. Isoniazid
b. Rifampicin
c. Ethambutol
d. Florimycin sulfate (Viomycin sulfate)
e. Ciprofloxacin
144. A person, who came to a hospital with complaints of diarrhea, was diagnosed with amoebic dysent
a. Etiotropic
b. Direct
c. Irreversible
d. Reflex
e. Primary
145. A person, who came to a hospital with complaints of diarrhea, was diagnosed with amoebic dysent
a. Etiotropic
b. Irreversible
c. Direct
d. Primary
e. Reflex
146. A previously healthy 8-year old boy is brought to the emergency department by his parents becau
a. Parotid fascia
b. ---
c. Masseteric fascia
d. Buccopharyngeal fascia
e. Temporal fascia
147. A previously healthy 8-year old boy is brought to the emergency department by his parents becau
a. Temporal fascia
b. Buccopharyngeal fascia
c. ---

d. Masseteric fascia
e. Parotid fascia
148. A research lab is investigating the rate of differentiation of hematopoietic cells in order to
a. Granulopoiesis
b. Erythropoiesis
c. Lymphocytopoiesis
d. Thrombopoiesis
e. Monocytopoiesis
149. A research lab is investigating the rate of differentiation of hematopoietic cells in order to
a. Lymphocytopoiesis
b. Monocytopoiesis
c. Thrombopoiesis
d. Erythropoiesis
e. Granulopoiesis
150. A second deciduous molar was extracted in a 13-year-old child. What permanent tooth will erupt
a. First molar
b. Third molar
c. Second premolar
d. First premolar
e. Second molar
151. A second deciduous molar was extracted in a 13-year-old child. What permanent tooth will erupt
a. First premolar
b. First molar
c. Second premolar
d. Third molar
e. Second molar
152. A section of a multi-rooted tooth shows a tissue located at the apices of the dental roots and
a. Cellular cement
b. Reticulofibrous bone tissue
c. Dentin
d. Enamel
e. Dense connective tissue
153. A section of a multi-rooted tooth shows a tissue located at the apices of the dental roots and
a. Enamel
b. Dentin
c. Reticulofibrous bone tissue
d. Dense connective tissue
e. Cellular cement
154. A skin injury with damage to the reticular layer of the dermis was received. The regeneration o
a. Fibroblasts
b. Lymphoblasts
c. Macrophages
d. Tissue basophils
e. Plasma cells
155. A skin injury with damage to the reticular layer of the dermis was received. The regeneration o
a. Fibroblasts
b. Lymphoblasts
c. Tissue basophils
d. Plasma cells
e. Macrophages
156. A woman complains of painful chewing, especilly when she moves her lower jaw backwards. What mu
a. Lateral pterygoid muscles
b. Masseter muscles
c. Anterior bundles of the temporal \\ muscles
d. Posterior bundles of the temporal \\ muscles

e. Medial pterygoid muscles
157. A woman complains of painful chewing, especilly when she moves her lower jaw backwards. What mu
a. Medial pterygoid muscles
b. Masseter muscles
c. Lateral pterygoid muscles
d. Posterior bundles of the temporal \\ muscles
e. Anterior bundles of the temporal \\ muscles
158. After a facial injury, the patient has a hematoma on the cheek. What salivary gland is likely t
a. Buccal
b. Labial
c. Sublingual
d. Parotid
e. Submandibular
159. After a facial injury, the patient has a hematoma on the cheek. What salivary gland is likely t
a. Labial
b. Sublingual
c. Parotid
d. Submandibular
e. Buccal
160. After a removal of the pyloric part of the stomach, a person may develop anemia. What is the ca
a. Lack of intrinsic Castle factor
b. Bone marrow dysfunction
c. Impaired absorption of vitamin D
d. Impaired absorption of vitamin C
e. Impaired absorption of vitamin E
161. After a removal of the pyloric part of the stomach, a person may develop anemia. What is the ca
a. Bone marrow dysfunction
b. Impaired absorption of vitamin E
c. Impaired absorption of vitamin C
d. Impaired absorption of vitamin D
e. Lack of intrinsic Castle factor
162. After an injury, the patient developed a focus of purulent inflammation in the alveolar process
a. Chronic hyperplastic periostitis
b. Serous periostitis
c. Purulent periostitis
d. Ossifying periostitis
e. Chronic fibrous periostitis
163. After an injury, the patient developed a focus of purulent inflammation in the alveolar process
a. Serous periostitis
b. Chronic hyperplastic periostitis
c. Purulent periostitis
d. Ossifying periostitis
e. Chronic fibrous periostitis
164. After examination, the signs of acromegaly were detected in a patient. What endocrine gland is
a. Adenohypophysis
b. Neurohypophysis
c. Pineal gland
d. Thyroid gland
e. Adrenal glands
165. After examination, the signs of acromegaly were detected in a patient. What endocrine gland is
a. Thyroid gland
b. Pineal gland
c. Adrenal glands
d. Neurohypophysis
e. Adenohypophysis

166. After the transfusion of the concentrated red blood cells the patient developed posttransfusion
a. Glomerular filtration disorder
b. Urinary excretion disorder
c. Tubular reabsorption disorder
d. Impairment of the renal incretory \\ function
e. Tubular secretion disorder
167. After the transfusion of the concentrated red blood cells the patient developed posttransfusion
a. Urinary excretion disorder
b. Tubular secretion disorder
c. Tubular reabsorption disorder
d. Impairment of the renal incretory \\ function
e. Glomerular filtration disorder
168. All of the teeth in the mouth together are referred to as the dentition. Humans have two dentit
a. Six to seven years of age
b. ---
c. Birth
d. Four to five years of age
e. Twelve months of age
169. All of the teeth in the mouth together are referred to as the dentition. Humans have two dentit
a. Six to seven years of age
b. Twelve months of age
c. Birth
d. ---
e. Four to five years of age
170. Among the amino acids that contain a hydroxyl group, one is of the greatest importance in the f
a. Homoserine
b. Threonine
c. Serine
d. Oxyproline
e. Tyrosine
171. Among the amino acids that contain a hydroxyl group, one is of the greatest importance in the f
a. Threonine
b. Tyrosine
c. Homoserine
d. Serine
e. Oxyproline
172. An 11-month-old child has delayed teething, misaligned teeth, dry oral mucosa, and cracks appea
a. A
b. E
c. C
d. D
e. K
173. An 11-month-old child has delayed teething, misaligned teeth, dry oral mucosa, and cracks appea
a. E
b. C
c. D
d. K
e. A
174. An 11-year-old boy comes to the pediatric dentist with the chief complaint of <<not being able
a. Glossopharyngeal nerve
b. Accessory nerve
c. Hypoglossal nerve
d. Facial nerve
e. Trigeminal nerve
175. An 11-year-old boy comes to the pediatric dentist with the chief complaint of <<not being able

a. Trigeminal nerve
b. Accessory nerve
c. Facial nerve
d. Hypoglossal nerve
e. Glossopharyngeal nerve
176. An enzyme that binds with the substrate uses only a part of its molecule to interact with it. N
a. Active site
b. Cofactor
c. Allosteric site
d. Coenzyme
e. Segment of a polypeptide chain
177. An enzyme that binds with the substrate uses only a part of its molecule to interact with it. N
a. Cofactor
b. Active site
c. Segment of a polypeptide chain
d. Allosteric site
e. Coenzyme
178. An excessive bone tissue loss is often observed in older people, which indicates osteoporosis d
a. Osteoclasts
b. Osteocytes
c. Macrophages
d. Osteoblasts
e. Tissue basophils
179. An excessive bone tissue loss is often observed in older people, which indicates osteoporosis d
a. Osteoclasts
b. Tissue basophils
c. Osteocytes
d. Macrophages
e. Osteoblasts
180. An extreme undernourishment, known as starvation, can be caused by insufficient protein intake.
a. β-globulins
b. γ-globulins
c. Albumin
d. Fibrinogen
e. α-globulins
181. An extreme undernourishment, known as starvation, can be caused by insufficient protein intake.
a. β-globulins
b. γ-globulins
c. α-globulins
d. Albumin
e. Fibrinogen
182. An ophthalmologist suspects blennorrhea (gonococcal conjunctivitis) in a child with signs of su
a. Biological analysis and \\ phagodiagnostics
b. Serum diagnostics and allergy test
c. Biological analysis and allergy test
d. Microscopy and serum diagnostics
e. Microscopy and bacteriological \\ analysis
183. An ophthalmologist suspects blennorrhea (gonococcal conjunctivitis) in a child with signs of su
a. Serum diagnostics and allergy test
b. Biological analysis and \\ phagodiagnostics
c. Microscopy and bacteriological \\ analysis
d. Microscopy and serum diagnostics
e. Biological analysis and allergy test
184. As a result of an injury, an area of the oral cavity was damaged. This area can be divided into
a. Lip

b. Hard palate
c. Tongue
d. Cheek
e. Soft palate
185. As a result of an injury, an area of the oral cavity was damaged. This area can be divided into
a. Lip
b. Tongue
c. Hard palate
d. Cheek
e. Soft palate
186. At autopsy, section of the right ovary shows a round lesion 2.5 cm in diameter with a clear ser
a. Nodule
b. Cyst
c. Infiltrate
d. Nodule with central necrosis
e. Ulcer
187. At autopsy, section of the right ovary shows a round lesion 2.5 cm in diameter with a clear ser
a. Ulcer
b. Nodule
c. Cyst
d. Nodule with central necrosis
e. Infiltrate
188. Autopsy of the body a 58-year-old man, who had been suffering from rheumatic heart disease and
a. Croupous fibrinous
b. Hemorrhagic
c. Suppurative
d. Serous
e. Diphtheritic fibrinous
189. Autopsy of the body a 58-year-old man, who had been suffering from rheumatic heart disease and
a. Diphtheritic fibrinous
b. Hemorrhagic
c. Serous
d. Croupous fibrinous
e. Suppurative
190. Autopsy of the body of a 69-year-old woman, who was overeating and died of an acute myocardial
a. Liposclerosis
b. Atherocalcinosis
c. Atheromatosis
d. A stage of atheromatous ulcer formation
e. Lipoidosis
191. Autopsy of the body of a 69-year-old woman, who was overeating and died of an acute myocardial
a. Lipoidosis
b. Atherocalcinosis
c. A stage of atheromatous ulcer formation
d. Liposclerosis
e. Atheromatosis
192. Bacteriology of the stools of a person, who works as a chef at a restaurant and has no clinical
a. Escherichia
b. Staphylococci
c. Shigella
d. Streptococci
e. Salmonella
193. Bacteriology of the stools of a person, who works as a chef at a restaurant and has no clinical
a. Staphylococci
b. Salmonella

c. Escherichia
d. Streptococci
e. Shigella
194. Biochemical analysis of amino acid composition of freshly synthesized polypeptides shows that i
a. Isoleucine
b. Serine
c. Histidine
d. Methionine
e. Phenylalanine
195. Biochemical analysis of amino acid composition of freshly synthesized polypeptides shows that i
a. Phenylalanine
b. Methionine
c. Isoleucine
d. Histidine
e. Serine
196. Blood testing of a 35-year-old patient shows the following: Hb --- 58 g/L, erythrocytes --- 1.3
a. Hypoplastic anemia
b. Posthemorrhagic anemia
c. Hemolytic anemia
d. B_12 and folate deficiency anemia
e. Iron deficiency anemia
197. Blood testing of a 35-year-old patient shows the following: Hb --- 58 g/L, erythrocytes --- 1.3
a. Iron deficiency anemia
b. Hemolytic anemia
c. Hypoplastic anemia
d. Posthemorrhagic anemia
e. B_12 and folate deficiency anemia
198. Calcification of dental tissues is significantly influenced by osteocalcin protein which has an
a. Alanine
b. Carboxy aspargine
c. $\delta$-aminopropionic
d. γ-carbon glutamine
e. γ-aminobutyric
199. Calcification of dental tissues is significantly influenced by osteocalcin protein which has an
a. Carboxy aspargine
b. $\delta$-aminopropionic
c. Alanine
d. γ-carbon glutamine
e. γ-aminobutyric
200. Calcification of the intercellular substance of bone tissue is accompanied by the deposition of
a. Osteoclast
b. Osteoblast
c. Chondrocyte
d. Chondroblast
e. Osteocyte
201. Calcification of the intercellular substance of bone tissue is accompanied by the deposition of
a. Osteoclast
b. Chondrocyte
c. Osteoblast
d. Chondroblast
e. Osteocyte
202. Cells of sensory spinal ganglions are a part of reflex arches. What type of neurons are these c
a. Pseudounipolar
b. ---
c. Multipolar

d. Unipolar
e. Bipolar
203. Cells of sensory spinal ganglions are a part of reflex arches. What type of neurons are these c
a. Unipolar
b. Bipolar
c. Multipolar
d. ---
e. Pseudounipolar
204. Cytogenetic analysis allowed to determine the patient's karyotype --- 47,  XY, +21/46,  XY. Nam
a. Mosaicism
b. Deletion
c. Genocopy
d. Translocation
e. Phenocopy
205. Cytogenetic analysis allowed to determine the patient's karyotype --- 47,  XY, +21/46,  XY. Nam
a. Genocopy
b. Mosaicism
c. Phenocopy
d. Deletion
e. Translocation
206. Dentists have high risk of contracting viral hepatitis type B in the course of their duties and
a. Recombinant vaccine
b. Live vaccine
c. Inactivated vaccine
d. Anatoxin
e. Chemical vaccine
207. Dentists have high risk of contracting viral hepatitis type B in the course of their duties and
a. Live vaccine
b. Chemical vaccine
c. Inactivated vaccine
d. Anatoxin
e. Recombinant vaccine
208. Due to the presence of a malignant tumor on the tongue, the patient has been referred for its s
a. Omoclavicular triangle
b. Carotid triangle
c. Pirogov triangle
d. Omotracheal triangle
e. Omotrapezoid triangle
209. Due to the presence of a malignant tumor on the tongue, the patient has been referred for its s
a. Omotracheal triangle
b. Omoclavicular triangle
c. Omotrapezoid triangle
d. Pirogov triangle
e. Carotid triangle
210. During a fire, a person developed carbon monoxide poisoning. What changes occurred in the patie
a. Formation of carbhemoglobin
b. Development of acidosis
c. Formation of carboxyhenoglobin
d. Formation of methemoglobin
e. Formation of reduced hemoglobin
211. During a fire, a person developed carbon monoxide poisoning. What changes occurred in the patie
a. Formation of reduced hemoglobin
b. Formation of methemoglobin
c. Development of acidosis
d. Formation of carbhemoglobin

e. Formation of carboxyhenoglobin
212. During a selection for revaccination with the BCG vaccine, a schoolboy has undergone the Mantou
a. Absence of cellular immunity to tuberculosis
b. Presence of humoral immunity to tuberculosis
c. Presence of cellular immunity to tuberculosis
d. Absence of antitoxic immunity to tuberculosis
e. Absence of humoral immunity to tuberculosis
213. During a selection for revaccination with the BCG vaccine, a schoolboy has undergone the Mantou
a. Presence of cellular immunity to tuberculosis
b. Absence of cellular immunity to tuberculosis
c. Absence of humoral immunity to tuberculosis
d. Presence of humoral immunity to tuberculosis
e. Absence of antitoxic immunity to tuberculosis
214. During a surgery on the right side of the neck, excursion of the right diaphragmatic dome was d
a. Left transverse cervical nerve
b. Right transverse cervical nerve
c. Left phrenic nerve
d. Supraclavicular nerve
e. Right phrenic nerve
215. During a surgery on the right side of the neck, excursion of the right diaphragmatic dome was d
a. Supraclavicular nerve
b. Right phrenic nerve
c. Right transverse cervical nerve
d. Left transverse cervical nerve
e. Left phrenic nerve
216. During an accident on a nuclear submarine, a conscript soldier received a radiation dose of 5 G
a. Neutrophilic leukocytosis
b. Lymphocytosis
c. Leukopenia
d. Anemia
e. Agranulocytosis
217. During an accident on a nuclear submarine, a conscript soldier received a radiation dose of 5 G
a. Agranulocytosis
b. Leukopenia
c. Neutrophilic leukocytosis
d. Lymphocytosis
e. Anemia
218. During examination of the patient's oral cavity, a dentist noticed deformation of the teeth and
a. Neurosyphilis
b. Late congenital
c. Secondary
d. Primary
e. Early congenital
219. During examination of the patient's oral cavity, a dentist noticed deformation of the teeth and
a. Primary
b. Late congenital
c. Early congenital
d. Neurosyphilis
e. Secondary
220. During examination of the patient's oral cavity, the dentist noticed the presence of a carious
a. Hypocone
b. Metacone
c. Paracone
d. Protocone
e. Mesocone

221. During examination of the patient's oral cavity, the dentist noticed the presence of a carious
a. Mesocone
b. Paracone
c. Metacone
d. Protocone
e. Hypocone
222. During examination, a 7-year-old child was diagnosed with multiple caries by the dentist. What
a. Calcium hydroxide
b. Calmecin
c. Calcium glycerophosphate
d. Calcium chloride
e. Calcium gluconate
223. During examination, a 7-year-old child was diagnosed with multiple caries by the dentist. What
a. Calmecin
b. Calcium gluconate
c. Calcium chloride
d. Calcium glycerophosphate
e. Calcium hydroxide
224. During histologic examination of the skeletal muscle specimen, the investigator discovers an or
a. ---
b. Synthesis and energy accumulation in the form of ATP
c. Synthesis of carbohydrates
d. Intracellular digestion of macromolecules
e. Formation of mitotic spindle
225. During histologic examination of the skeletal muscle specimen, the investigator discovers an or
a. ---
b. Intracellular digestion of macromolecules
c. Formation of mitotic spindle
d. Synthesis and energy accumulation in the form of ATP
e. Synthesis of carbohydrates
226. During laboratory testing of the blood of a deceased person, the forensic pathologist diagnosed
a. Methemoglobin production
b. Carbhemoglobin production
c. Production of reduced hemoglobin
d. Carboxyhemoglobin production
e. A change in blood pH
227. During laboratory testing of the blood of a deceased person, the forensic pathologist diagnosed
a. Production of reduced hemoglobin
b. A change in blood pH
c. Carbhemoglobin production
d. Carboxyhemoglobin production
e. Methemoglobin production
228. During physical and emotional strain, a person is less sensitive to pain. This phenomenon occur
a. Antinociceptive system
b. Nociceptive system
c. Adrenal function
d. Thyroid function
e. Parasympathetic system
229. During physical and emotional strain, a person is less sensitive to pain. This phenomenon occur
a. Thyroid function
b. Adrenal function
c. Nociceptive system
d. Parasympathetic system
e. Antinociceptive system
230. During the examination of a pregnant woman, a dentist detected 3 round formations on her oral m

a. Aphthous stomatitis
b. Catarrhal stomatitis
c. Leukoplakia
d. Gangrenous stomatitis
e. Necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
231. During the examination of a pregnant woman, a dentist detected 3 round formations on her oral m
a. Catarrhal stomatitis
b. Aphthous stomatitis
c. Leukoplakia
d. Necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis
e. Gangrenous stomatitis
232. During the extraction of a carious tooth, the dental surgeon found a gray-pink soft-elastic nod
a. Cystogranuloma
b. Granulating periodontitis
c. Simple granuloma
d. Eosinophilic granuloma
e. Epithelial granuloma
233. During the extraction of a carious tooth, the dental surgeon found a gray-pink soft-elastic nod
a. Epithelial granuloma
b. Simple granuloma
c. Cystogranuloma
d. Eosinophilic granuloma
e. Granulating periodontitis
234. Examination of a 40-year-old woman detected increased basal metabolism. What hormone levels are
a. Thyrocalcitonin
b. Aldosterone
c. Triiodothyronine
d. Somatostatin
e. Glucagon
235. Examination of a 40-year-old woman detected increased basal metabolism. What hormone levels are
a. Thyrocalcitonin
b. Somatostatin
c. Aldosterone
d. Glucagon
e. Triiodothyronine
236. Examination of an oral cavity shows puffy gums, pus between teeth and gums, contact bleeding. T
a. ---
b. Periodontitis
c. Acute sialadenitis
d. Xerostomia
e. Galvanosis
237. Examination of an oral cavity shows puffy gums, pus between teeth and gums, contact bleeding. T
a. Xerostomia
b. Periodontitis
c. Galvanosis
d. ---
e. Acute sialadenitis
238. Examination of the oral cavity shows marked edema and hyperemia of the gums, supragingival and
a. Acute purulent periostitis
b. Fluorosis
c. Periodontosis
d. Periodontitis
e. Hypertrophic gingivitis
239. Examination of the oral cavity shows marked edema and hyperemia of the gums, supragingival and
a. Acute purulent periostitis

b. Periodontosis
c. Hypertrophic gingivitis
d. Fluorosis
e. Periodontitis
240. Experimental studies of membrane ionic currents in the dynamics of action potential development
a. Active sodium current
b. Active chlorine current
c. Passive sodium current
d. Passive potassium current
e. Active potassium current
241. Experimental studies of membrane ionic currents in the dynamics of action potential development
a. Passive sodium current
b. Active chlorine current
c. Active potassium current
d. Active sodium current
e. Passive potassium current
242. Filopodia of megakaryocytes pass through the pores of the sinusoidal capillaries of the red bon
a. Monocytes
b. Reticulocytes
c. Platelets
d. Erythrocytes
e. Lymphocytes
243. Filopodia of megakaryocytes pass through the pores of the sinusoidal capillaries of the red bon
a. Reticulocytes
b. Erythrocytes
c. Monocytes
d. Lymphocytes
e. Platelets
244. Fluorination of teeth is one of the major procedures which is used for enamel strengthening. Du
a. Fluorapatite synthesis
b. Chlorapatite synthesis
c. Teeth mineralization
d. Teeth demineralization
e. Hydroxyapatite synthesis
245. Fluorination of teeth is one of the major procedures which is used for enamel strengthening. Du
a. Chlorapatite synthesis
b. Teeth mineralization
c. Fluorapatite synthesis
d. Teeth demineralization
e. Hydroxyapatite synthesis
246. For caries prevention, dentists recommend limiting the intake of simple carbohydrates. What is
a. Disorders of calcium and phosphorus metabolism
b. Activation of remineralization process
c. Formation of chelating substances
d. Saturation of dental enamel with fluorine
e. Decrease of pH in the oral cavity
247. For caries prevention, dentists recommend limiting the intake of simple carbohydrates. What is
a. Formation of chelating substances
b. Activation of remineralization process
c. Disorders of calcium and phosphorus metabolism
d. Saturation of dental enamel with fluorine
e. Decrease of pH in the oral cavity
248. For early detection of a pregnancy, a urinalysis is performed. What hormone is likely to indica
a. Chorionic gonadotropin
b. Testosterone

c. Estriol
d. Aldosterone
e. Progesterone
249. For early detection of a pregnancy, a urinalysis is performed. What hormone is likely to indica
a. Testosterone
b. Progesterone
c. Estriol
d. Chorionic gonadotropin
e. Aldosterone
250. Histologic examination of a biopsy specimen shows a structure of the oral cavity composed of th
a. Cheek
b. Soft palate
c. Tongue
d. Lip
e. Hard palate
251. Histologic examination of a biopsy specimen shows a structure of the oral cavity composed of th
a. Lip
b. Tongue
c. Hard palate
d. Cheek
e. Soft palate
252. Histologic examination of an eye specimen shows multilayer structure. The outermost layer is re
a. Ciliary body
b. Choroid
c. Sclera
d. Retina
e. Iris
253. Histologic examination of an eye specimen shows multilayer structure. The outermost layer is re
a. Iris
b. Ciliary body
c. Retina
d. Sclera
e. Choroid
254. Histological microslide shows cells that form isogenic groups. The intercellular substance cont
a. Bone tissue
b. White adipose tissue
c. Mucous tissue
d. Cartilaginous tissue
e. Brown adipose tissue
255. Histological microslide shows cells that form isogenic groups. The intercellular substance cont
a. Mucous tissue
b. Brown adipose tissue
c. Cartilaginous tissue
d. Bone tissue
e. White adipose tissue
256. Histology of the diaphysis of a tubular bone shows basophilic cells with developed organelles o
a. Bone proper
b. Layer of external general lamellae
c. Layer of internal general lamellae
d. Layer of osteons
e. Periosteum
257. Histology of the diaphysis of a tubular bone shows basophilic cells with developed organelles o
a. Layer of external general lamellae
b. Layer of internal general lamellae
c. Periosteum

d. Layer of osteons
e. Bone proper
258. Hyposalivation, observed in sialolithiasis, and both acute and chronic inflammations of the sal
a. Caries
b. Pulpitis
c. Fluorosis
d. Gingivitis
e. Stomatitis
259. Hyposalivation, observed in sialolithiasis, and both acute and chronic inflammations of the sal
a. Pulpitis
b. Caries
c. Gingivitis
d. Stomatitis
e. Fluorosis
260. In an experiment, an excitable cell was placed into a saline solution without sodium ions. How
a. Duration of the action potential decreases
b. Amplitude of the action potential decreases
c. Action potential does not develop
d. Duration of the action potential increases
e. Amplitude of the action potential increases
261. In an experiment, an excitable cell was placed into a saline solution without sodium ions. How
a. Duration of the action potential increases
b. Action potential does not develop
c. Duration of the action potential decreases
d. Amplitude of the action potential decreases
e. Amplitude of the action potential increases
262. In histogenesis of bone tissue, two ways of its development are possible. What stages are not c
a. Formation of osteogenic buds within mesenchyme
b. Formation of epiphyseal centers of ossification
c. Osteoid stage
d. Replacement of reticulofibrous bone tissue with lamellar bone tissue
e. Formation of reticulofibrous bone
263. In histogenesis of bone tissue, two ways of its development are possible. What stages are not c
a. Formation of osteogenic buds within mesenchyme
b. Formation of epiphyseal centers of ossification
c. Replacement of reticulofibrous bone tissue with lamellar bone tissue
d. Formation of reticulofibrous bone
e. Osteoid stage
264. In microanatomy of some organs, there is a sheet-like structure, which underlies virtually all
a. Endoplasmic reticulum
b. Basement membrane
c. ---
d. Nucleus
e. Plasma membrane
265. In microanatomy of some organs, there is a sheet-like structure, which underlies virtually all
a. Nucleus
b. Plasma membrane
c. ---
d. Endoplasmic reticulum
e. Basement membrane
266. In the experiment an investigator reveals that glucose is actively taken up by cells (except br
a. Glucagon
b. Somatostatin
c. Triiodothyronine (T3)
d. Aldosterone

e. Insulin
267. In the experiment an investigator reveals that glucose is actively taken up by cells (except br
a. Somatostatin
b. Insulin
c. Triiodothyronine (T3)
d. Aldosterone
e. Glucagon
268. In the peripheral zone of the pulp, the cell activity is temporarily inhibited for certain reas
a. Cellular cementum
b. Enamel
c. Acellular cementum
d. Pulp
e. Dentin
269. In the peripheral zone of the pulp, the cell activity is temporarily inhibited for certain reas
a. Enamel
b. Dentin
c. Acellular cementum
d. Cellular cementum
e. Pulp
270. In the uterine cavity an embryo was found that was not attached to the endometrium. What stage
a. Blastocyst
b. Mulberry body
c. Zygote
d. Neurula
e. Gastrula
271. In the uterine cavity an embryo was found that was not attached to the endometrium. What stage
a. Neurula
b. Gastrula
c. Mulberry body
d. Zygote
e. Blastocyst
272. Lab rats were used to study the effect of a certain vitamin on the body. Deficiency of this vit
a. E
b. K
c. $B_2$
d. D
e. A
273. Lab rats were used to study the effect of a certain vitamin on the body. Deficiency of this vit
a. D
b. K
c. $B_2$
d. E
e. A
274. Microscopic examination of the leftovers of the canned meat eaten by a patient with severe food
a. C) botulinum
b. S. aureus
c. S. enteritidis
d. P. vulgaris
e. E) coli
275. Microscopic examination of the leftovers of the canned meat eaten by a patient with severe food
a. P. vulgaris
b. S. aureus
c. E) coli
d. S. enteritidis
e. C) botulinum

276. Microscopy of a fecal smear detected cysts with 4 nuclei. Which protozoan parasite do they belo
a. Giardia
b. Balantidium
c. Trichomonas
d. Entamoeba histolytica
e. Toxoplasma
277. Microscopy of a fecal smear detected cysts with 4 nuclei. Which protozoan parasite do they belo
a. Toxoplasma
b. Entamoeba histolytica
c. Giardia
d. Trichomonas
e. Balantidium
278. Microscopy of dental plaque revealed unicellular organisms. Their cytoplasm had two distinct la
a. Entamoeba coli
b. Entamoeba gingivalis
c. Entamoeba histolytica
d. Lamblia
e. Trichomonas tenax
279. Microscopy of dental plaque revealed unicellular organisms. Their cytoplasm had two distinct la
a. Trichomonas tenax
b. Lamblia
c. Entamoeba gingivalis
d. Entamoeba histolytica
e. Entamoeba coli
280. Name the change in the nucleotide sequence of a gene that is associated with the rotation of a
a. Deletion
b. Duplication
c. Translocation
d. Inversion
e. Repair
281. Name the change in the nucleotide sequence of a gene that is associated with the rotation of a
a. Duplication
b. Deletion
c. Inversion
d. Repair
e. Translocation
282. Name the sequence of special functional DNA segments and structural genes that encode synthesis
a. Regulator gene
b. Operon
c. Operator
d. Terminator
e. Promoter
283. Name the sequence of special functional DNA segments and structural genes that encode synthesis
a. Terminator
b. Operon
c. Promoter
d. Operator
e. Regulator gene
284. Name the specific phase of action potential, characteristic of typical cardiomyocytes:
a. Slow repolarization (plateau)
b. Slow diastolic repolarization
c. Systolic repolarization
d. Rapid systolic depolarization
e. Rapid diastolic depolarization
285. Name the specific phase of action potential, characteristic of typical cardiomyocytes:

a. Rapid diastolic depolarization
b. Systolic repolarization
c. Slow diastolic repolarization
d. Slow repolarization (plateau)
e. Rapid systolic depolarization
286. Persistent and heavy proteinuria (albuminuria) associated with nephrotic syndrome leads to hypo
a. Decreased venous pressure
b. Increased tissue hydrostatic pressure
c. Decreased plasma oncotic pressure
d. Increased plasma oncotic pressure
e. ---
287. Persistent and heavy proteinuria (albuminuria) associated with nephrotic syndrome leads to hypo
a. Increased tissue hydrostatic pressure
b. Increased plasma oncotic pressure
c. Decreased plasma oncotic pressure
d. Decreased venous pressure
e. ---
288. Premature babies often develop respiratory distress syndrome. This pathology is caused by the d
a. Surfactant
b. Alveolocytes
c. Alveolar basement membrane
d. Endothelial basement membrane
e. Capillary endothelium
289. Premature babies often develop respiratory distress syndrome. This pathology is caused by the d
a. Surfactant
b. Capillary endothelium
c. Alveolar basement membrane
d. Alveolocytes
e. Endothelial basement membrane
290. Preventive examination of a 9-year-old girl has revealed one matte white spot (chalk-like and l
a. Superficial caries
b. Dental erosion
c. Initial caries
d. Fluorosis
e. Enamel hypoplasia
291. Preventive examination of a 9-year-old girl has revealed one matte white spot (chalk-like and l
a. Superficial caries
b. Enamel hypoplasia
c. Initial caries
d. Dental erosion
e. Fluorosis
292. Purulent exudate accumulates in the abdominal cavity of a patient with peritonitis. The exudate
a. Regulation of local blood circulation
b. Degranulation
c. Secretion of prostaglandins
d. Phagocytosis
e. Release of histamine
293. Purulent exudate accumulates in the abdominal cavity of a patient with peritonitis. The exudate
a. Release of histamine
b. Secretion of prostaglandins
c. Degranulation
d. Regulation of local blood circulation
e. Phagocytosis
294. Replication is one of the reactions of matrix synthesis. What new molecule is formed from a DNA
a. Pro-mRNA

b. rRNA
c. mRNA
d. DNA
e. tRNA
295. Replication is one of the reactions of matrix synthesis. What new molecule is formed from a DNA
a. rRNA
b. Pro-mRNA
c. tRNA
d. DNA
e. mRNA
296. Ribosomes are the organelles that bind amino acid residues into a polypeptide chain. The number
a. Epithelium of the renal tubules
b. Epithelium of the small intestine
c. Outermost layer of epidermis
d. Urinary bladder
e. Secretory cells of the pancreas
297. Ribosomes are the organelles that bind amino acid residues into a polypeptide chain. The number
a. Epithelium of the small intestine
b. Secretory cells of the pancreas
c. Urinary bladder
d. Epithelium of the renal tubules
e. Outermost layer of epidermis
298. Salivary α-amylase catalyzes the hydrolysis of α-1,4-glycosidic bonds of starch. What ions func
a. Sodium ions
b. Potassium ions
c. Zinc ions
d. Copper ions
e. Lead ions
299. Salivary α-amylase catalyzes the hydrolysis of α-1,4-glycosidic bonds of starch. What ions func
a. Lead ions
b. Copper ions
c. Zinc ions
d. Potassium ions
e. Sodium ions
300. Serological diagnostics of influenza requires the measurement of an increase in the titer of an
a. ---
b. By half
c. 4 times or more
d. 3 times
e. 2 times
301. Serological diagnostics of influenza requires the measurement of an increase in the titer of an
a. 3 times
b. By half
c. 4 times or more
d. ---
e. 2 times
302. Some diseases of the small intestine are associated with dysfunction of exocrinocytes with acid
a. At the bottom of the intestinal crypts
b. In the apical parts of the intestinal crypts
c. At the crypt-villus junction
d. On the lateral surfaces of the intestinal villi
e. In the apical parts of the intestinal villi
303. Some diseases of the small intestine are associated with dysfunction of exocrinocytes with acid
a. At the crypt-villus junction
b. In the apical parts of the intestinal villi

c. On the lateral surfaces of the intestinal villi
d. At the bottom of the intestinal crypts
e. In the apical parts of the intestinal crypts
304. The bile, secreted in the duodenum, contains bile acids and participates in emulsification and
a. Cholic acid
b. Oleic acid
c. Myristic acid
d. Linoleic acid
e. Arachidonic acid
305. The bile, secreted in the duodenum, contains bile acids and participates in emulsification and
a. Arachidonic acid
b. Oleic acid
c. Myristic acid
d. Cholic acid
e. Linoleic acid
306. The dentist should inject a local anesthetic to reduce pain sensation in the maxillary molars a
a. Posterior superior alveolar nerve
b. Buccal nerve
c. Inferior alveolar nerve
d. Nasopalatine nerve
e. ---
307. The dentist should inject a local anesthetic to reduce pain sensation in the maxillary molars a
a. Nasopalatine nerve
b. Posterior superior alveolar nerve
c. Buccal nerve
d. Inferior alveolar nerve
e. ---
308. The liquidator of the consequences of the accident at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant receive
a. Eosinophilia
b. Leukocytosis with lymphocytopenia
c. Basophilia
d. Agranulocytosis
e. Lymphocytosis
309. The liquidator of the consequences of the accident at the Chornobyl nuclear power plant receive
a. Leukocytosis with lymphocytopenia
b. Agranulocytosis
c. Lymphocytosis
d. Eosinophilia
e. Basophilia
310. The parents of a newborn came for medical and genetic counseling. Their baby is suspected to ha
a. Clinical genealogy
b. Cytogenetics
c. Dermatoglyphics
d. Immunogenetics
e. Biochemistry
311. The parents of a newborn came for medical and genetic counseling. Their baby is suspected to ha
a. Clinical genealogy
b. Immunogenetics
c. Dermatoglyphics
d. Cytogenetics
e. Biochemistry
312. The patient's ability to perceive a bitter taste is disturbed. What lingual papillae are affect
a. Papillae filiformes
b. Papillae foliatae
c. Papillae fungiformes

d. Papillae vallatae
e. Papillae conicae
313. The patient's ability to perceive a bitter taste is disturbed. What lingual papillae are affect
a. Papillae foliatae
b. Papillae vallatae
c. Papillae conicae
d. Papillae filiformes
e. Papillae fungiformes
314. The patient's blood has a C-reactive protein that chemically can be classified as a glycoprotei
a. Anemia
b. Porphyria
c. Leucopenia
d. Thrombocytopenia
e. Rheumatism
315. The patient's blood has a C-reactive protein that chemically can be classified as a glycoprotei
a. Leucopenia
b. Porphyria
c. Anemia
d. Rheumatism
e. Thrombocytopenia
316. The patient's blood levels of calcium ions sharply dropped. It will result in increased secreti
a. Parathyroid hormone
b. Vasopressin
c. Thyrocalcitonin
d. Somatotropin
e. Aldosterone
317. The patient's blood levels of calcium ions sharply dropped. It will result in increased secreti
a. Somatotropin
b. Aldosterone
c. Thyrocalcitonin
d. Parathyroid hormone
e. Vasopressin
318. The patient's leukogram is as follows: leukocytes --- $14 · 10^{9$/L; myeloblasts --- 71%; prom
a. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
b. Neutrophilic leukocytosis
c. Lymphoblastic leukemia
d. Myeloblastic leukemia
e. Chronic myeloid leukemia
319. The patient's leukogram is as follows: leukocytes --- $14 · 10^{9$/L; myeloblasts --- 71%; prom
a. Lymphoblastic leukemia
b. Neutrophilic leukocytosis
c. Myeloblastic leukemia
d. Chronic myeloid leukemia
e. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia
320. The prisoner, who went on a hunger strike, developed edemas. What is the mechanism of edema dev
a. Decreased hydrostatic tissue pressure
b. Increased oncotic tissue pressure
c. Increased hydrostatic venous pressure
d. Reduction in circulating blood volume
e. Decreased oncotic blood pressure
321. The prisoner, who went on a hunger strike, developed edemas. What is the mechanism of edema dev
a. Increased hydrostatic venous pressure
b. Decreased oncotic blood pressure
c. Increased oncotic tissue pressure
d. Decreased hydrostatic tissue pressure

e. Reduction in circulating blood volume
322. The process of aging in humans is associated with decreased synthesis and secretion of pancreat
a. Proteins
b. Polysaccharides
c. Nucleic acids
d. Phospholipids
e. Lipids
323. The process of aging in humans is associated with decreased synthesis and secretion of pancreat
a. Polysaccharides
b. Nucleic acids
c. Lipids
d. Phospholipids
e. Proteins
324. The tonsils of a 28-year-old patient are significantly enlarged, plethoric, and painful. On the
a. Croupous exudative inflammation
b. Diphtheritic exudative inflammation
c. Hemorrhagic exudative inflammation
d. Catarrhal exudative inflammation
e. Purulent exudative inflammation
325. The tonsils of a 28-year-old patient are significantly enlarged, plethoric, and painful. On the
a. Croupous exudative inflammation
b. Hemorrhagic exudative inflammation
c. Catarrhal exudative inflammation
d. Purulent exudative inflammation
e. Diphtheritic exudative inflammation
326. There is a 7-year-old child with complains of cough, lacrimation, rhinitis, skin rash, photopho
a. Measles
b. Scarlet fever
c. Rubella
d. Adenovirus infection
e. Chicken pox
327. There is a 7-year-old child with complains of cough, lacrimation, rhinitis, skin rash, photopho
a. Scarlet fever
b. Adenovirus infection
c. Chicken pox
d. Rubella
e. Measles
328. To test teeth sensitivity, they are sprayed with cold or hot water. What structure of cerebral
a. Middle frontal gyrus
b. Posterior central gyrus
c. First temporal convolution
d. Precentral gyrus
e. Central fissure
329. To test teeth sensitivity, they are sprayed with cold or hot water. What structure of cerebral
a. Middle frontal gyrus
b. Precentral gyrus
c. Posterior central gyrus
d. First temporal convolution
e. Central fissure
330. Treatment of a patient with hereditary form of immunodeficiency involved gene therapy: the enzy
a. Universality
b. Specificity
c. Continuity
d. Collinearity
e. Redundancy

331. Treatment of a patient with hereditary form of immunodeficiency involved gene therapy: the enzy
a. Collinearity
b. Specificity
c. Continuity
d. Redundancy
e. Universality
332. Ulcer disease of the duodenum has been detected in a 38-year-old man. A treatment was prescribe
a. Relapse
b. Latent period
c. ---
d. Development of chronic disease
e. Remission
333. Ulcer disease of the duodenum has been detected in a 38-year-old man. A treatment was prescribe
a. ---
b. Relapse
c. Remission
d. Development of chronic disease
e. Latent period
334. What factor results in maximal dilation of the gemomicrocirculatory pahtway vessels and their i
a. Noradrenaline
b. Histamine
c. Endothelin
d. Serotonin
e. Vasopressin
335. What factor results in maximal dilation of the gemomicrocirculatory pahtway vessels and their i
a. Vasopressin
b. Histamine
c. Noradrenaline
d. Endothelin
e. Serotonin
336. What infectious-allergic disease is associated with the development of bilateral diffuse or foc
a. Glomerulonephritis
b. Nephrosclerosis
c. Polycystic kidney disease
d. Pyelonephritis
e. Nephrolithiasis
337. What infectious-allergic disease is associated with the development of bilateral diffuse or foc
a. Nephrolithiasis
b. Nephrosclerosis
c. Polycystic kidney disease
d. Glomerulonephritis
e. Pyelonephritis
338. What is caused by an absolute deficiency of vitamin K in the body?
a. Disturbed platelet adhesion
b. ---
c. Hypercoagulation
d. Hypocoagulation
e. Intestinal dysbiosis
339. What is caused by an absolute deficiency of vitamin K in the body?
a. Intestinal dysbiosis
b. ---
c. Hypocoagulation
d. Disturbed platelet adhesion
e. Hypercoagulation
340. What is the secondary mediator in the mechanism of action of adrenaline?

a. Cyclic thymidine monophosphate
b. Cyclic cytidine monophosphate
c. Cyclic guanosine monophosphate
d. Cyclic uridine monophosphate
e. Cyclic adenosine monophosphate
341. What is the secondary mediator in the mechanism of action of adrenaline?
a. Cyclic thymidine monophosphate
b. Cyclic uridine monophosphate
c. Cyclic guanosine monophosphate
d. Cyclic adenosine monophosphate
e. Cyclic cytidine monophosphate
342. What mineral substance is present in the dental hard tissues in the largest amount?
a. Calcium phosphate [Ca_10(PO_4)_6]
b. Fluorapatite [Ca_10(PO_4)_6F_2]
c. Hydroxyapatite [Ca_10(PO_4)_6(OH)_2]
d. Carbonate apatite [Ca_10(PO_4)_5CO_3]
e. Chlorapatite [Ca_10(PO_4)_6Cl_2]
343. What mineral substance is present in the dental hard tissues in the largest amount?
a. Fluorapatite [Ca_10(PO_4)_6F_2]
b. Hydroxyapatite [Ca_10(PO_4)_6(OH)_2]
c. Carbonate apatite [Ca_10(PO_4)_5CO_3]
d. Calcium phosphate [Ca_10(PO_4)_6]
e. Chlorapatite [Ca_10(PO_4)_6Cl_2]
344. When a newborn baby feeds, milk gets into the baby's nasal cavity. What is the most likely caus
a. Cleft lip
b. Right-sided nasal septum deviation
c. Cleft palate
d. Left-sided nasal septum deviation
e. Basilar skull fracture
345. When a newborn baby feeds, milk gets into the baby's nasal cavity. What is the most likely caus
a. Right-sided nasal septum deviation
b. Left-sided nasal septum deviation
c. Cleft palate
d. Cleft lip
e. Basilar skull fracture
346. When examining the patient's oral cavity, the dentist noticed a significant tremor of the tongu
a. Thyrocytes
b. Endocrinocytes of the zona glomerulosa of the adrenal cortex
c. Parathyrocytes
d. Endocrinocytes of the zona fasciculata of the adrenal cortex
e. Parafollicular cells
347. When examining the patient's oral cavity, the dentist noticed a significant tremor of the tongu
a. Endocrinocytes of the zona fasciculata of the adrenal cortex
b. Parathyrocytes
c. Endocrinocytes of the zona glomerulosa of the adrenal cortex
d. Parafollicular cells
e. Thyrocytes
348. When extracting a tooth, the dentist destroys the bonds between the cementum of the dental root
a. Dentinum
b. Periodontium
c. Pulpa dentis
d. Gingiva
e. Cementum
349. When extracting a tooth, the dentist destroys the bonds between the cementum of the dental root
a. Gingiva

b. Periodontium
c. Cementum
d. Dentinum
e. Pulpa dentis

350. When performing trepanation of the mastoid process of the temporal bone due to purulent otitis,
a. A auricularis posterior
b. A occipitalis
c. A facialis
d. A stylomastoidea
e. A meningea media

351. When performing trepanation of the mastoid process of the temporal bone due to purulent otitis,
a. A occipitalis
b. A meningea media
c. A auricularis posterior
d. A stylomastoidea
e. A facialis