

1. "Collargol" pharmaceutical preparation is a colloidal solution of silver that contains a high-mol

a. Increases aggregate stability

b. Increases degree of dispersion

c. Decreases aggregate stability

d. Induces coagulation

e. Facilitates sedimentation

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4. "Protargol" and "collargol" colloidal silver preparations contain protein compounds besides their

a. Prevention of coagulation of the colloidal solution

b. Increased shelf life

c. Improved drug technology

d. Increased bactericidal effect of silver

e. Decreased side effects

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7. 1 minute after a patient had been administered penicillin the patient's arterial pressure sharply

a. Burn shock

b. Cardiogenic shock

c. Anaphylactic shock

d. Septic shock

e. Traumatic shock

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10. A 10-year-old boy ate 0.5 kg of sweets, which exceeds his daily energy needs. As a result, the s

a. Glycogen

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c. Sucrose

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13. A 10-year-old child has height of 178 cm and body mass of 67 kg. These presentations are caused

a. Adrenal glands

b. Gonads

c. Pituitary gland

d. Parathyroid glands

e. Thyroid gland

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d. Pituitary gland

e. Adrenal glands

16. A 12-year-old boy is of short stature, but his mental development corresponds with that of his a

a. Somatotropin

b. Vasopressin

c. Oxytocin

d. Insulin

e. Adrenaline

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19. A 13-year-old female patient, having suffered from measles, complains of dry mouth, thirst, body

a. Type I pancreatic diabetes

- b. Steroidogenic diabetes
- c. Type II pancreatic diabetes
- d. Glycogenosis
- e. Diabetes insipidus

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- b. Diabetes insipidus
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- d. Type II pancreatic diabetes
- e. Type I pancreatic diabetes**

22. A 22-year-old male was stung by bees, the affected region became hyperemic and edematous. What i

- a. Increased oncotic pressure of tissue fluid
- b. Increased permeability of the capillaries**
- c. Reduced oncotic pressure of blood
- d. Decreased hydrostatic blood pressure in the capillaries
- e. Impaired lymphatic efflux

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25. A 23-year-old man came to the infectious diseases department with complaints of abdominal disten

- a. Monocytic
- b. Basophilic
- c. Lymphocytic
- d. Neutrophilic
- e. Eosinophilic**

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- a. Neutrophilic
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28. A 23-year-old patient has laryngeal diphtheria that manifests as classic clinical signs with the

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- b. Purulent

- c. Serous
- d. Putrid
- e. Croupous

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31. A 25-year-old man has an appointment with the dentist. Several minutes after his oral cavity was

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- b. Immune complex
- c. Delayed-type hypersensitivity
- d. Stimulated
- e. Cytolytic

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34. A 25-year-old-patient with the II degree thermal burns came to the doctor. Objectively: there ar

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- b. Catarrhal (mucous)
- c. Purulent

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e. Hemorrhagic

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37. A 28-year-old man with peptic ulcer of the stomach was prescribed a drug that inhibits gastric j

- a. Duphalac (Lactulose)
- b. Ethacrynic acid
- c. Lidocaine

d. Omeprazole

e. Fenofibrate

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40. A 28-year-old patient has a subfebrile fever. This type of fever is observed when body temperatu

a. 38--39<sup>o</sup>C

b. 39--41<sup>o</sup>C

c. 37--37.9<sup>o</sup>C

d. 36.6--37<sup>o</sup>C

e. Over 41<sup>o</sup>C

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42. A 2M solution of HCl was added into the studied solution, resulting in formation of a white prec

a. Ba<sup>2+</sup>

b. Pb<sup>2+</sup>

c. Ag<sup>+</sup>

d. Hg<sup>22+</sup>

e. Mg<sup>2+</sup>

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45. A 3.5-year-old child has been diagnosed with dysbacteriosis in the form of critical reduction of

a. Coli-Proteus bacteriophage

b. Lactoglobulin

c. Colibacterin

d. Bifidumbacterin

e. Furazolidone

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48. A 30-year-old patient has been hospitalized with complaints of increased body temperature, jaund

a. Bordetella

b. Treponema

**c. Leptospira**

d. Salmonella

e. Borrelia

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51. A 32-year-old man with suspected alkaloid poisoning was brought into the admission room of an em

**a. Potassium permanganate**

b. Furacilin (Nitrofuril)

c. Sodium chloride

d. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate)

e. Magnesium sulfate

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54. A 33-year-old female patient, who undergoes long-term treatment due to chronic polyarthritis, co

a. Fluocinolone acetonide

b. Indometacin

c. Diclofenac sodium

**d. Prednisolone**

e. Phenylbutazone

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57. A 33-year-old woman was admitted into a psychiatric hospital with an anxiety disorder of neuroti

a. Diazepam

- b. Valerian extract
- c. Levodopa
- d. Naloxone
- e. Droperidol

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60. A 35-year-old woman came to a doctor with complaints of headache, insomnia, loss of appetite, ab

- a. Hemagglutination inhibition assay
- b. Ascoli precipitation test
- c. Wasserman complement fixation test

d. Widal agglutination test

e. Immunofluorescence assay

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- c. Hemagglutination inhibition assay
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e. Widal agglutination test

63. A 36-year-old man has no hydrochloric acid or pepsin in his gastric juice. What is this conditio

a. Achylia

- b. Achlorhydria
- c. Cholemia
- d. Hypochlorhydria
- e. Hyperchlorhydria

64. A 36-year-old man has no hydrochloric acid or pepsin in his gastric juice. What is this conditio

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66. A 40-year-old man was prescribed antibiotics as a part of the complex therapy for peptic ulcer d

a. Levomycetin (chloramphenicol) + ampicillin

**b. Amoxicillin + clarithromycin**

c. Oxacillin + nalidixic acid

d. Phenoxymethylpenicillin + lincomycin

e. Streptomycin + benzylpenicillin

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69. A 40-year-old man with allergic rhinitis has come to the dispensing chemist. He wants to substit

a. Aevit (Vitamins A and E)

b. Retabolil (Nandrolone)

**c. Loratadine**

d. Laferon (Interferon alfa-2b)

e. Analgin (Metamizole)

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72. A 40-year-old patient has developed polyuria (10-12 liters per day) and polydipsia induced by da

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b. Thyrotropin

c. Oxytocin

d. Somatotropin

e. Corticotropin

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- e. Oxytocin

75. A 40-year-old woman has been suffering from menorrhagia for a long time. Blood test: Hb- 90 g/L,

a. Iron loss due to bleeding

- b. Non-absorption of iron in the body

- c. Insufficient iron intake with food

- d. Increased iron consumption

- e. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency

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78. A 45-year-old man suffers from antacid gastritis. In this case, disturbed production of the foll

a. Hydrochloric acid

- b. Gastric acid

- c. Mucus

- d. Pepsin

- e. Intrinsic antianemic factor

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81. A 45-year-old patient with rheumatoid arthritis was prescribed a glucocorticoid. Name this drug:

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- b. Analgin (Metamizole)

- c. Ibuprofen

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84. A 47-year-old patient with bilateral pneumonia has a disruption of acid-base balance - compensat

a. Intensified acidogenesis in kidneys

b. Vomiting

c. Decreased reabsorption of hydrogen carbonate in kidneys

d. Pulmonary hyperventilation

e. Diarrhea

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87. A 48-year-old patient has been intravenously administered prednisolone solution to arrest severe

a. Anabolic steroids

b. Gestagenic drugs

c. Glucocorticoids

d. Estrogenic drugs

e. Mineralocorticoid

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90. A 5-year-old boy has stomachache, diarrhea with mucus and blood admixtures in the stool, and a f

a. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis

b. Typhoid fever

c. Dysentery

d. Yersiniosis

e. Salmonellosis

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93. A 5-year-old child after drinking milk often develops the following symptoms: abdominal distensi

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- b. Lactolytic**
- c. Sucrolytic
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96. A 5-year-old child presents with abdominal distension, abdominal cramps, and diarrhea occurring

- a. Lactose**
- b. Fructose
- c. Sucrose
- d. Maltose
- e. Glucose

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99. A 50-year-old man with a history of alcoholic cirrhosis complains of dyspeptic disorders and ble

- a. Portal hypertension**
- b. Intestinal obstruction
- c. Enterocolitis
- d. Peptic ulcer disease
- e. Hepatitis

100. A 50-year-old man with a history of alcoholic cirrhosis complains of dyspeptic disorders and bl

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102. A 52-year-old man complains of sour eructation, heartburn, nausea, epigastric pain, and constip

a. Achlorhydria

**b. Hypersecretion and hyperchlorhydria**

c. Hyposecretion

d. Hypochlorhydria

e. Achylia

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105. A 54-year-old man has requested a pharmacist's advice on drug prescription. The patient has 4-y

a. Catecholamines

**b. Renin**

c. Nitric oxide

d. Histamine

e. Aldosterone

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b. Catecholamines

**c. Renin**

d. Nitric oxide

e. Aldosterone

108. A 55-year-old man came to a doctor with complaints of acute pain in his big toes. Meat and wine

a. Ketone bodies

b. Lactate

**c. Uric acid**

d. Urea

e. Bilirubin

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111. A 55-year-old man suffers from peptic ulcer disease of the stomach. What can be identified as a

a. Prostaglandin E

b. **Helicobacter pylori**

c. Intestinal mucosal barrier

d. Adequate blood supply to the gastric mucosa

e. Regeneration of the gastric mucosal epithelium

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114. A 55-year-old patient was diagnosed with angina pectoris. A calcium channels blocking agent was

a. **Amlodipine**

b. Atenolol

c. Labetalol

d. Reserpine

e. Octadinum (Guanethidine)

115. A 55-year-old patient was diagnosed with angina pectoris. A calcium channels blocking agent was

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d. **Amlodipine**

e. Atenolol

117. A 56-year-old man with ischemic heart disease was prescribed metoprolol. What is the mechanism

a. Constriction of the coronary vessels

b. Increase of the myocardial oxygen demand

c. Dilation of the coronary vessels

d. Reduction of the peripheral vessel tone

e. **Reduction of the myocardial oxygen demand**

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a. Dilation of the coronary vessels

b. Increase of the myocardial oxygen demand

c. Reduction of the peripheral vessel tone

d. **Reduction of the myocardial oxygen demand**

e. Constriction of the coronary vessels

120. A 58-year-old man presents with a peripheral circulation disorder with a restricted arterial in

- a. Arterial hyperemia
- b. Venous hyperemia
- c. Reperfusion syndrome

**d. Ischemia**

- e. Thrombosis

121. A 58-year-old man presents with a peripheral circulation disorder with a restricted arterial in

- a. Reperfusion syndrome

**b. Ischemia**

- c. Thrombosis
- d. Venous hyperemia
- e. Arterial hyperemia

122. A 58-year-old man presents with a peripheral circulation disorder with a restricted arterial in

- a. Venous hyperemia
- b. Thrombosis
- c. Reperfusion syndrome
- d. Arterial hyperemia

**e. Ischemia**

123. A 60-year-old man has depressive syndrome and glaucoma. Why is antidepressant amitriptyline con

**a. It acts as a muscarinic antagonist**

- b. It acts as an alpha-blocker
- c. It is contraindicated for elderly patients
- d. It increases blood pressure
- e. It acts as a muscarinic agonist

124. A 60-year-old man has depressive syndrome and glaucoma. Why is antidepressant amitriptyline con

- a. It acts as a muscarinic agonist
- b. It is contraindicated for elderly patients
- c. It acts as an alpha-blocker

**d. It acts as a muscarinic antagonist**

- e. It increases blood pressure

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- a. It increases blood pressure

**b. It acts as a muscarinic antagonist**

- c. It acts as a muscarinic agonist
- d. It is contraindicated for elderly patients
- e. It acts as an alpha-blocker

126. A 60-year-old man with heart failure has received a cardiotonic that is a beta<sub>1</sub> adrenergic ago

**a. Dobutamine**

- b. Papaverine
- c. Salbutamol
- d. Potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate
- e. Xenical (Orlistat)

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129. A 62-year-old man was hospitalized into the cardiology department in a severe condition with th

- a. Decreased alveolocapillary oxygen diffusion

- b. Pulmonary venous hypertension
- c. Hypoxemia

d. Acute left ventricular failure

- e. Pulmonary arterial hypertension

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d. Acute left ventricular failure

- e. Pulmonary venous hypertension

132. A 62-year-old woman with transmural myocardial infarction has developed heart failure. What is

a. Decreased mass of functioning cardiomyocytes

- b. Myocardial reperfusion injury

- c. Pressure overload of the heart

- d. Volume overload of the heart

- e. Acute cardiac tamponade

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135. A 65-year-old patient has been diagnosed with prostate adenoma. What adrenoblocker should he be

- a. Nifedipine

- b. Metoprolol

- c. Atenolol

- d. Propranolol

e. Doxazosin

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- a. Propranolol

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- d. Atenolol

e. Doxazosin

138. A 70-year-old man came to a doctor with complaints of enlarged hands, feet, tongue, and facial

a. Adenohypophyseal hyperfunction

- b. Hypothyroidism

- c. Hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex
- d. Hyperparathyroidism
- e. Adenohypophyseal hypofunction

139. A 70-year-old man came to a doctor with complaints of enlarged hands, feet, tongue, and facial

- a. Adenohypophyseal hypofunction
- b. Adenohypophyseal hyperfunction**
- c. Hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex
- d. Hyperparathyroidism
- e. Hypothyroidism

140. A 70-year-old man came to a doctor with complaints of enlarged hands, feet, tongue, and facial

- a. Hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex
- b. Adenohypophyseal hypofunction
- c. Hypothyroidism
- d. Hyperparathyroidism
- e. Adenohypophyseal hyperfunction**

141. A 70-year-old man with atherosclerosis complains of tinnitus both in the ears and in the head,

- a. Coronary arteries
- b. Renal arteries
- c. Intestinal arteries
- d. Lower limb arteries
- e. Cerebral arteries**

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- c. Lower limb arteries
- d. Cerebral arteries**
- e. Coronary arteries

144. A 71-year-old woman with cholecystitis developed a yellow tint to her skin and mucosa. She was

- a. Conjugated bilirubin**
- b. Unconjugated bilirubin
- c. Urobilinogen
- d. Bile acids
- e. Stercobilinogen

145. A 71-year-old woman with cholecystitis developed a yellow tint to her skin and mucosa. She was

- a. Stercobilinogen
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- a. Urobilinogen
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- c. Stercobilinogen
- d. Conjugated bilirubin**
- e. Bile acids

147. A 71-year-old woman with cholecystitis has developed mechanical jaundice. What type of arrhythm

- a. Ciliary arrhythmia
- b. Sinus tachycardia
- c. Sinus bradycardia**



- d. Extrasystole
- e. Atrioventricular block

148. A 71-year-old woman with cholecystitis has developed mechanical jaundice. What type of arrhythm

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**e. Sinus bradycardia**

150. A 77-year-old man complains of shortness of breath, leg edemas, and cardiac pain. He suffers fr

**a. Circulatory hypoxia**

- b. Hypoxic hypoxia
- c. Respiratory hypoxia
- d. Tissue hypoxia
- e. Blood hypoxia

151. A 77-year-old man complains of shortness of breath, leg edemas, and cardiac pain. He suffers fr

**a. Respiratory hypoxia**

**b. Circulatory hypoxia**

- c. Hypoxic hypoxia
- d. Blood hypoxia
- e. Tissue hypoxia

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- a. Tissue hypoxia
- b. Respiratory hypoxia
- c. Hypoxic hypoxia
- d. Blood hypoxia

**e. Circulatory hypoxia**

153. A 9-year-old child due to acute bronchitis developed elevated body temperature up to  $38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  th

- a. Development of chills
- b. Increased diuresis

**c. Peripheral vasodilation**

- d. Increased respiration rate
- e. Increased heat production

154. A 9-year-old child due to acute bronchitis developed elevated body temperature up to  $38.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  th

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- b. Development of chills

**c. Peripheral vasodilation**

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- a. Increased respiration rate
- b. Increased heat production
- c. Development of chills
- d. Increased diuresis

**e. Peripheral vasodilation**

156. A Gram stained smear shows large oval violet cells that form pseudomycelium. Name these microor

- a. Penicillium fungi
- b. Mucor fungi
- c. Actinomycetales
- d. Plasmodium vivax

e. *Candida* fungi

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- a. *Plasmodium vivax*
- b. Actinomycetales

c. *Candida* fungi

- d. *Mucor* fungi
- e. *Penicillium* fungi

159. A Poaceae plant has linear leaves with several non-branching veins that are parallel to the edg

- a. Arcuate
- b. Dichotomous
- c. Pinnate

d. Parallel

e. Palmate

160. A Poaceae plant has linear leaves with several non-branching veins that are parallel to the edg

- a. Pinnate
- b. Arcuate

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161. A Polygonaceae family plant has elongated lanceolate leaves with ochreae and brown spots on the

- a. *Hypericum perforatum*
- b. *Polygonum aviculare*
- c. *Polygonum hydropiper*

d. *Polygonum persicaria*

e. *Leonurus quinquelobatus*

162. A Polygonaceae family plant has elongated lanceolate leaves with ochreae and brown spots on the

a. *Leonurus quinquelobatus*

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164. A bacillus was obtained from the patient's feces. The bacillus is comma-shaped, mobile, non-spo

a. *Proteus*

b. *Cholera vibrio*

c. *Shigella*

d. *Escherichia*

e. *Salmonella*

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a. Shigella

b. Cholera vibrio

c. Salmonella

d. Proteus

e. Escherichia

167. A bulbous plant with specific odor has basal leaf arrangement; the leaves are cylindrical and f

a. Acorus calamus

b. Convallaria majalis

c. Allium sativum

d. Allium cepa

e. Agropyron repens

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c. Agropyron repens

d. Acorus calamus

e. Allium cepa

170. A case of hepatitis A was registered at a school. What drug should be used for specific prevent

a. Inactivated vaccine

b. Interferon

c. Immunoglobulin

d. Live vaccine

e. Ribavirin

171. A case of hepatitis A was registered at a school. What drug should be used for specific prevent

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172. A case of hepatitis A was registered at a school. What drug should be used for specific prevent

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173. A certain dioecious plant commonly grows at the forest edge. It is a shrub with thorned sprouts

a. Rhamnus cathartica

b. Crataegus sanguinea

c. Rosa canina

d. Hippophae rhamnoides

e. Sambucus nigra

174. A certain dioecious plant commonly grows at the forest edge. It is a shrub with thorned sprouts

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- a. *Crataegus sanguinea*
- b. *Hippophae rhamnoides*
- c. *Rosa canina*

d. *Rhamnus cathartica*

- e. *Sambucus nigra*

176. A certain drug is a first-line antituberculosis agent. Its possible side effects include polyne

- a. Atropine
- b. Clotrimazole

c. Isoniazid

- d. Meloxicam
- e. Adrenaline hydrochloride

177. A certain drug is a first-line antituberculosis agent. Its possible side effects include polyne

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- a. Clotrimazole
- b. Adrenaline hydrochloride

c. Isoniazid

- d. Atropine
- e. Meloxicam

179. A certain herbaceous plant grows on the meadows of the Carpathian Mountains. It has orange anth

a. *Arnica montana*

- b. *Calendula officinalis*
- c. *Echinacea purpurea*
- d. *Cychorium intybus*
- e. *Centaurea cyanus*

180. A certain herbaceous plant grows on the meadows of the Carpathian Mountains. It has orange anth

- a. *Cychorium intybus*
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- a. *Echinacea purpurea*
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- c. *Calendula officinalis*

d. *Arnica montana*

- e. *Cychorium intybus*

182. A certain infection leads to fetus malformation if a pregnant woman is affected. What vaccine s

a. Rubella virus vaccine

- b. Poliovirus vaccine
- c. Mumps vaccine
- d. Antirabic vaccine
- e. Influenza virus vaccine

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- c. Poliovirus vaccine
- d. Mumps vaccine

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- a. Antirabic vaccine

b. Poliovirus vaccine

c. Rubella virus vaccine

d. Mumps vaccine

e. Influenza virus vaccine

185. A certain meristematic tissue is located in the vascular bundles of the stem between the second

a. Dermatogen

b. Cambium

c. Pericycle

d. Procambium

e. Phellogen

186. A certain meristematic tissue is located in the vascular bundles of the stem between the second

a. Dermatogen

b. Cambium

c. Procambium

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187. A certain meristematic tissue is located in the vascular bundles of the stem between the second

a. Pericycle

b. Phellogen

c. Cambium

d. Procambium

e. Dermatogen

188. A certain part of the primary structure of a root has cells with Casparian strips, impregnated

a. Epiblem

b. Mesodermis

c. Endodermis

d. Pericycle

e. Exodermis

189. A certain part of the primary structure of a root has cells with Casparian strips, impregnated

a. Mesodermis

b. Pericycle

c. Endodermis

d. Exodermis

e. Epiblem

190. A certain part of the primary structure of a root has cells with Casparian strips, impregnated

a. Pericycle

b. Mesodermis

c. Endodermis

d. Exodermis

e. Epiblem

191. A certain perennial alkaloid-containing plant is widely used in medicine. It has the following

a. Atropa belladonna

b. Chelidonium majus

c. Vinca minor

d. Papaver somniferum

e. Datura stramonium

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a. Papaver somniferum

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194. A certain reaction is successfully used for rapid diagnostics of many bacterial, viral, protozo

a. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

b. Radioimmunoassay

c. Polymerase chain reaction

d. Immunofluorescence reaction

e. Enzyme-marked antibody reaction

195. A certain reaction is successfully used for rapid diagnostics of many bacterial, viral, protozo

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a. Immunofluorescence reaction

b. Enzyme-marked antibody reaction

c. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

d. Radioimmunoassay

e. Polymerase chain reaction

197. A characteristic reaction between sodium sulfide and the salts of an unknown cation has produce

a. Lead

b. Mercury

c. Zinc

d. Magnesium

e. Copper

198. A characteristic reaction between sodium sulfide and the salts of an unknown cation has produce

a. Magnesium

b. Lead

c. Copper

d. Mercury

e. Zinc

199. A characteristic reaction between sodium sulfide and the salts of an unknown cation has produce

a. Mercury

b. Magnesium

c. Zinc

d. Copper

e. Lead

200. A chemical analytical laboratory uses a reaction with dimethylglyoxime to identify nickel catio

a. Blue

b. Green

c. Red

d. White

e. Yellow

201. A chemical analytical laboratory uses a reaction with dimethylglyoxime to identify nickel catio

a. Green

b. Yellow

c. Red

d. Blue

e. White

202. A chemical analytical laboratory uses a reaction with dimethylglyoxime to identify nickel catio

a. White

b. Green

c. Yellow

d. Red

e. Blue

203. A chemist-analyst must determine the quantitative content of hydrochloric acid in a mixture tha

a. Argentometry

b. Complexonometry

c. Iodometry

d. Acid-base titration

e. Permanganatometry

204. A chemist-analyst must determine the quantitative content of hydrochloric acid in a mixture tha

a. Permanganatometry

b. Iodometry

c. Acid-base titration

d. Argentometry

e. Complexonometry

205. A chemist-analyst must determine the quantitative content of hydrochloric acid in a mixture tha

a. Permanganatometry

b. Iodometry

c. Acid-base titration

d. Complexonometry

e. Argentometry

206. A chemist-analyst performs a qualitative analysis of group IV cations. Why is a 3% hydrogen per

a. Conversion of ions to a higher degree of oxidation

b. Formation of colored compounds

c. Conversion of ions to a lower degree of oxidation

d. Sediment formation

e. Gas removal

207. A chemist-analyst performs a qualitative analysis of group IV cations. Why is a 3% hydrogen per

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c. Formation of colored compounds

d. Gas removal

e. Conversion of ions to a higher degree of oxidation

209. A chemotherapeutic agent has bactericidal effect against streptococci, staphylococci, bacilli,

a. Antiviral agents

b. Broad spectrum antibacterial agents

c. Broad spectrum antifungal agents

d. Narrow spectrum antibacterial agents

e. Antituberculous agents

210. A chemotherapeutic agent has bactericidal effect against streptococci, staphylococci, bacilli,

a. Broad spectrum antifungal agents

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a. Broad spectrum antifungal agents

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c. Antituberculous agents

d. Antiviral agents

**e. Broad spectrum antibacterial agents**

212. A child diagnosed with rheumatism was hospitalized. What microorganisms cause this disease?

**a. Streptococci**

- b. Staphylococci
- c. Meningococci
- d. Enterococci
- e. Pneumococci

213. A child diagnosed with rheumatism was hospitalized. What microorganisms cause this disease?

**a. Enterococci**

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- a. Staphylococci
- b. Pneumococci

**c. Streptococci**

- d. Meningococci
- e. Enterococci

215. A child had been administered antidiphtheric serum. What resistance was formed in the child?

- a. Active
- b. Physiological
- c. Primary
- d. Pathological

**e. Passive**

216. A child had been administered antidiphtheric serum. What resistance was formed in the child?

- a. Pathological
- b. Active

**c. Passive**

- d. Physiological
- e. Primary

217. A child had been administered antidiphtheric serum. What resistance was formed in the child?

- a. Pathological
- b. Primary
- c. Active

**d. Passive**

- e. Physiological

218. A child has been hospitalised with scalded skin syndrome. Staphylococcus aureus was detected in

**a. Exfoliative toxin**

- b. Hemolysin
- c. Enterotoxin
- d. Hyaluronidase
- e. Toxic shock syndrome toxin

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- b. Hemolysin
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- a. Toxic shock syndrome toxin
- b. Enterotoxin
- c. Hyaluronidase
- d. Exfoliative toxin
- e. Hemolysin



221. A child presents with increased nervous excitability, spontaneous tetany attacks, dry skin, bri

a. Parathyroid hormone

b. Progesterone

c. Oxytocin

d. Vasopressin

e. Thyroid hormones

222. A child presents with increased nervous excitability, spontaneous tetany attacks, dry skin, bri

a. Thyroid hormones

b. Progesterone

c. Oxytocin

d. Vasopressin

e. Parathyroid hormone

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a. Vasopressin

b. Progesterone

c. Thyroid hormones

d. Oxytocin

e. Parathyroid hormone

224. A child that attends a day care center fell ill with measles. What is used to prevent this dise

a. Measles vaccine

b. Immunostimulants

c. Sulfanilamides

d. Measles immunoglobulin

e. Antibiotics

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a. Sulfanilamides

b. Measles vaccine

c. Immunostimulants

d. Antibiotics

e. Measles immunoglobulin

227. A child with mental retardation is diagnosed with cretinism. What hormone deficiency is the mai

a. Catecholamines

b. Estrogens

c. Androgens

d. Glucocorticoids

e. Thyroid hormones

228. A child with mental retardation is diagnosed with cretinism. What hormone deficiency is the mai

a. Glucocorticoids

b. Androgens

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a. Glucocorticoids

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c. Thyroid hormones

d. Estrogens

e. Androgens

230. A colloidal solution emits a matte glow, when light passes through it, due to the light scatter

- a. Coagulation
- b. Syneresis
- c. Sedimentation

d. Opalescence

- e. Intramolecular diffraction

231. A colloidal solution emits a matte glow, when light passes through it, due to the light scatter

- a. Intramolecular diffraction

b. Opalescence

- c. Sedimentation

- d. Coagulation

- e. Syneresis

232. A colloidal solution emits a matte glow, when light passes through it, due to the light scatter

- a. Sedimentation

- b. Intramolecular diffraction

c. Opalescence

- d. Coagulation

- e. Syneresis

233. A colloidal system can be purified using filtration under excess pressure through a semipermeab

- a. Dialysis

- b. Diffusion

c. Ultrafiltration

- d. Filtration

- e. Electrodialysis

234. A colloidal system can be purified using filtration under excess pressure through a semipermeab

- a. Diffusion

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235. A colloidal system can be purified using filtration under excess pressure through a semipermeab

- a. Filtration

- b. Dialysis

- c. Diffusion

d. Ultrafiltration

- e. Electrodialysis

236. A diagnostic feature important for correct identification of pine species is the number of need

- a. 8

b. 2

- c. 3

- d. Many

- e. 5

237. A diagnostic feature important for correct identification of pine species is the number of need

- a. 8

- b. 3

- c. 5

d. 2

- e. Many

238. A diagnostic feature important for correct identification of pine species is the number of need

- a. 8

- b. Many

- c. 3

d. 2

- e. 5

239. A diagnostic features of which family is the presence of giants or a flower tube?

- a. Beech trees

b. Solanaceae

c. Rose

d. Celery

e. Heather

240. A diagnostic features of which family is the presence of giants or a flower tube?

a. Heather

b. Rose

c. Solanaceae

d. Celery

e. Beech trees

241. A diagnostic features of which family is the presence of giants or a flower tube?

a. Heather

b. Celery

c. Beech trees

d. Solanaceae

e. Rose

242. A dispensing chemist performs identification of pharmaceutical substance using ultraviolet spec

a. Calibration curve

b. Emission spectrum

c. Light absorbtion curve

d. Titration curve

e. Logarithmic curve

243. A dispensing chemist performs identification of pharmaceutical substance using ultraviolet spec

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c. Calibration curve

d. Light absorbtion curve

e. Emission spectrum

245. A dissected flower has numerous stamens that are united by the stamen filaments into several bu

a. Polyadelphous

b. Didynamous

c. Monadelphous

d. Diadelphous

e. Tetradynamous

246. A dissected flower has numerous stamens that are united by the stamen filaments into several bu

a. Didynamous

b. Diadelphous

c. Polyadelphous

d. Monadelphous

e. Tetradynamous

247. A dithizone solution was added into the studied alkaline solution of cations that belong to the

a.  $\text{Al}^{3+}$

b.  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$

c.  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$

d.  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$

e.  $\text{Bi}^{3+}$

248. A dithizone solution was added into the studied alkaline solution of cations that belong to the

a.  $\text{Al}^{3+}$

b.  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$

c.  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$

d.  $\text{Bi}^{3+}$

e.  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$

249. A dithizone solution was added into the studied alkaline solution of cations that belong to the

a.  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$

b.  $\text{Cr}^{3+}$

c.  $\text{Bi}^{3+}$

d.  $\text{Al}^{3+}$

e.  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$

250. A diuretic should be prescribed for treatment of cerebral edema. What drug is to be administered

a. Furosemide

b. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

c. Spironolactone

d. Diacarb (Acetazolamide)

e. Hydrochlorothiazide

251. A diuretic should be prescribed for treatment of cerebral edema. What drug is to be administered

a. Furosemide

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c. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

d. Spironolactone

e. Hydrochlorothiazide

252. A diuretic should be prescribed for treatment of cerebral edema. What drug is to be administered

a. Hydrochlorothiazide

b. Diacarb (Acetazolamide)

c. Spironolactone

d. Furosemide

e. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

253. A doctor has prescribed a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug to relieve inflammation and pain

a. Calcium chloride

b. Prednisolone

c. Loratadine

d. Diclofenac sodium

e. Glibenclamide

254. A doctor has prescribed a nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug to relieve inflammation and pain

a. Glibenclamide

b. Diclofenac sodium

c. Loratadine

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a. Loratadine

b. Calcium chloride

c. Glibenclamide

d. Diclofenac sodium

e. Prednisolone

256. A doctor has prescribed an adrenocortical hormone drug for a patient with bronchial asthma. Spe

a. Prednisolone

b. Atropine sulfate

c. Loratadine

d. Diclofenac sodium

e. Salbutamol

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- a. Atropine sulfate
- b. Prednisolone**
- c. Salbutamol
- d. Diclofenac sodium
- e. Loratadine

259. A doctor has prescribed metoprolol to a person with essential hypertension. As a result of abru

- a. Withdrawal syndrome**
- b. Idiosyncrasy
- c. Allergic reaction
- d. Drug allergy
- e. Pharmacotoxic response

260. A doctor has prescribed metoprolol to a person with essential hypertension. As a result of abru

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- a. Idiosyncrasy
- b. Pharmacotoxic response
- c. Drug allergy
- d. Allergic reaction
- e. Withdrawal syndrome**

262. A doctor has prescribed the patient a dopamine precursor for treatment of Parkinson's disease.

- a. Cyclodol (Trihexyphenidyl)
- b. Midantan (Amantadine)
- c. Selegiline
- d. Bromocriptine
- e. Levodopa**

263. A doctor has prescribed the patient a dopamine precursor for treatment of Parkinson's disease.

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- e. Levodopa**

265. A doctor needs to prescribe the patient a drug for replacement therapy after thyroidectomy. Wh

- a. Thiamazole
- b. L-thyroxine**
- c. Prednisolone
- d. Parathyroidin
- e. Insulin

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268. A doctor prescribed diazepam to a patient with anxiety disorders. What pharmacological effect o

a. Antianginal

b. Anxiolytic

c. Anticonvulsant

d. Anti-inflammatory

e. Hypotensive

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a. Hypotensive

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e. Anxiolytic

270. A doctor prescribed metoprolol to a patient, which helped to lower the patient's blood pressure

a. Beta-blockers

b. Sympatholytics

c. Nicotinic antagonists

d. Alpha-blockers

e. Muscarinic antagonists

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a. Muscarinic antagonists

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c. Nicotinic antagonists

d. Sympatholytics

e. Beta-blockers

273. A doctor prescribed nitrazepam to a patient complaining of insomnia. This drug has a hypnotic e

a. Adrenoceptors

b. Histamine receptors

c. Cholinergic receptors

d. Benzodiazepine receptors

e. Serotonin receptors

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276. A drug solution sterilized by means of boiling was tested for sterility. Inoculation on Kitt-Ta

**a. Spore-formers**

- b. Anaerobic
- c. Acid-fast
- d. Prototrophic
- e. Thermophilic

277. A drug solution sterilized by means of boiling was tested for sterility. Inoculation on Kitt-Ta

**a. Spore-formers**

- b. Thermophilic
- c. Prototrophic
- d. Acid-fast
- e. Anaerobic

278. A drug solution sterilized by means of boiling was tested for sterility. Inoculation on Kitt-Ta

**a. Prototrophic**

- b. Anaerobic
- c. Acid-fast

**d. Spore-formers**

- e. Thermophilic

279. A factory that produces biopreparations adds a 0.3--0.4% formalin solution to a bacterial exoto

**a. Genetically engineered vaccines**

**b. Anatoxin vaccines**

- c. Chemical vaccines
- d. Inactivated vaccines
- e. Live vaccines

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282. A female patient asked a pharmacist to recommend her a drug for headache with antiplatelet effe

**a. Acetylsalicylic acid**

- b. Promedol
- c. Tramadol
- d. Codeine phosphate
- e. Fentanyl

283. A female patient asked a pharmacist to recommend her a drug for headache with antiplatelet effe

**a. Codeine phosphate**

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- c. Tramadol
- d. Codeine phosphate
- e. Promedol

285. A female patient was prescribed loratadine to treat her allergic dermatitis caused by bee sting

a. Inhibition of histamine H1 receptors

b. Antiserotonin activity

c. Block of leukotriene D4 receptors

d. Decrease of leukotriene release

e. Inhibition of histamine H2 receptors

286. A female patient was prescribed loratadine to treat her allergic dermatitis caused by bee sting

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a. Inhibition of histamine H2 receptors

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d. Inhibition of histamine H1 receptors

e. Block of leukotriene D4 receptors

288. A female patient with mycoplasmal pneumonia was prescribed doxycycline. What group of antibiotics

a. Tetracyclines

b. Macrolides

c. Cephalosporines

d. Penicillines

e. Lincosamides

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290. A female patient with mycoplasmal pneumonia was prescribed doxycycline. What group of antibiotics

a. Macrolides

b. Cephalosporines

c. Tetracyclines

d. Lincosamides

e. Penicillines

291. A female student with a cold has been prescribed an antipyretic medication. Specify this drug:

a. Ascorbic acid

b. Cyanocobalamin

c. Famotidine

d. Paracetamol

e. Oxytocin

292. A female student with a cold has been prescribed an antipyretic medication. Specify this drug:

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a. Famotidine

b. Cyanocobalamin

c. Paracetamol

d. Ascorbic acid

e. Oxytocin

294. A fibrinolysis inhibitor was used to stop postpartum bleeding. Name this drug.

a. Calcium chloride



b. Nettle leaves

c. Aminocaproic acid

d. Thrombin

e. Hemostatic sponge

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297. A food plant of Polygonaceae family is being studied. The plant has reddish stalk, cordate-sagi

a. Persicaria bistorta

b. Persicaria hydropiper

c. Rumex confertus

d. Fagopyrum esculentum

e. Polygonum aviculare

298. A food plant of Polygonaceae family is being studied. The plant has reddish stalk, cordate-sagi

a. Persicaria hydropiper

b. Fagopyrum esculentum

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a. Rumex confertus

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c. Fagopyrum esculentum

d. Persicaria bistorta

e. Polygonum aviculare

300. A fruit consists of overgrown conic red pulpy hypanthium and proper carpels - small nuciform ac

a. Fragaria vesca

b. Pyrus communis

c. Aronia melanocarpa

d. Rubus idaeus

e. Rosa canina

301. A fruit consists of overgrown conic red pulpy hypanthium and proper carpels - small nuciform ac

a. Rubus idaeus

b. Fragaria vesca

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a. Rubus idaeus

b. Aronia melanocarpa

c. Pyrus communis

d. Rosa canina

e. Fragaria vesca

303. A fruit is a capsule with oblate light brown smooth glossy seeds that mucify when moistened. Th

a. Linum usitatissimum

b. Hypericum perforatum

- c. *Digitalis purpurea*
- d. *Ledum palustre*
- e. *Linaria vulgaris*

304. A fruit is a capsule with oblate light brown smooth glossy seeds that mucify when moistened. Th

- a. *Ledum palustre*
- b. *Linaria vulgaris*

c. *Linum usitatissimum*

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- a. *Linaria vulgaris*
- b. *Digitalis purpurea*
- c. *Hypericum perforatum*

d. *Linum usitatissimum*

- e. *Ledum palustre*

306. A fruit tree of Rosaceae family has short thorny shoots; the fruit is a distinctively-shaped po

- a. *Prunus armeniaca*
- b. *Prunus spinosa*
- c. *Malus sylvestris*

d. *Pyrus communis*

- e. *Cerasus vulgaris*

307. A fruit tree of Rosaceae family has short thorny shoots; the fruit is a distinctively-shaped po

- a. *Prunus spinosa*

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- b. *Cerasus vulgaris*
- c. *Malus sylvestris*
- d. *Prunus armeniaca*

e. *Pyrus communis*

309. A gastric tea contains small oval brown lignified cone-shaped plant parts up to 1.5 cm in lengt

a. Aggregate fruits of alnus

- b. Berry-like juniper cones
- c. Cypress cones
- d. *Platycladus orientalis* cones
- e. Larch cones

310. A gastric tea contains small oval brown lignified cone-shaped plant parts up to 1.5 cm in lengt

a. Aggregate fruits of alnus

- b. Larch cones
- c. *Platycladus orientalis* cones
- d. Cypress cones
- e. Berry-like juniper cones

311. A girl with type 1 diabetes mellitus has developed chronic kidney failure. What complication of

a. Microangiopathy

- b. Retinopathy
- c. Fetopathy
- d. Macroangiopathy
- e. Neuropathy

312. A girl with type 1 diabetes mellitus has developed chronic kidney failure. What complication of

- a. Fetopathy
- b. Macroangiopathy
- c. Microangiopathy

- d. Retinopathy
- e. Neuropathy

313. A girl with type 1 diabetes mellitus has developed chronic kidney failure. What complication of

- a. Macroangiopathy
- b. Microangiopathy**

- c. Neuropathy
- d. Fetopathy
- e. Retinopathy

314. A group of tourists set off for a hiking tour into the mountains. Two hours after the departure

- a. Hemic hypoxia
- b. Hypoxic hypoxia**
- c. Respiratory hypoxia
- d. Tissue hypoxia
- e. Circulatory hypoxia

315. A group of tourists set off for a hiking tour into the mountains. Two hours after the departure

- a. Hemic hypoxia
- b. Tissue hypoxia
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- e. Circulatory hypoxia

316. A herbaceous plant of Malvaceae family has expectorant and coating properties. The plant has pal

- a. Plantago psyllium
- b. Tussilago farfara
- c. Thymus serpyllum
- d. Plantago major
- e. Althaea officinalis**

317. A herbaceous plant of Malvaceae family has expectorant and coating properties. The plant has pal

- a. Thymus serpyllum
- b. Plantago major
- c. Althaea officinalis**
- d. Tussilago farfara
- e. Plantago psyllium

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- a. Tussilago farfara
- b. Plantago major
- c. Plantago psyllium
- d. Thymus serpyllum
- e. Althaea officinalis**

319. A hospitalised patient was diagnosed with immunity deficiency that resulted in low resistance a

- a. B-lymphocytes
- b. Fibroblasts
- c. Macrophages
- d. Neutrophils
- e. T-lymphocytes**

320. A hospitalised patient was diagnosed with immunity deficiency that resulted in low resistance a

- a. B-lymphocytes
- b. Macrophages
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321. A hospitalised patient was diagnosed with immunity deficiency that resulted in low resistance a

- a. Macrophages
- b. T-lymphocytes**
- c. Neutrophils
- d. B-lymphocytes

e. Fibroblasts

322. A laboratory has conducted a soil study to identify the causative agents of an anaerobic infect

a. Morozov stain

b. Neisser stain

c. Ozheshko stain

d. Romanowsky-Giemsa stain

e. Burri-Gins stain

323. A laboratory has conducted a soil study to identify the causative agents of an anaerobic infect

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a. Neisser stain

b. Morozov stain

c. Ozheshko stain

d. Burri-Gins stain

e. Romanowsky-Giemsa stain

325. A laboratory has received a sample of copper(II) sulfate pentahydrate. Choose the method for qu

a. Alkalimetry

b. Iodometry

c. Argentometry

d. Permanganatometry

e. Acidimetry

326. A laboratory has received a sample of copper(II) sulfate pentahydrate. Choose the method for qu

a. Permanganatometry

b. Alkalimetry

c. Acidimetry

d. Argentometry

e. Iodometry

327. A laboratory has received a sample of copper(II) sulfate pentahydrate. Choose the method for qu

a. Permanganatometry

b. Argentometry

c. Alkalimetry

d. Iodometry

e. Acidimetry

328. A laboratory received a food product that had been taken from the focus of food poisoning and p

a. Allergen

b. Antibacterial serum

c. Diagnosticum

d. Antitoxic serum

e. Normal serum

329. A laboratory received a food product that had been taken from the focus of food poisoning and p

a. Normal serum

b. Antitoxic serum

c. Allergen

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e. Antibacterial serum

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a. Normal serum

b. Diagnosticum

c. Allergen

d. Antibacterial serum

e. Antitoxic serum

331. A laboratory received ethanol and methanol. What reaction can be used to distinguish between th

a. Formation of a chelate complex with copper hydroxide

b. Iodoform test ( $I_2 + NaOH$ )

c. Oxidation ( $CrO_3, H_2SO_4$ )

d. Reaction with halogen anhydrides of inorganic acids

e. Beilstein test

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e. Beilstein test

334. A man came to a doctor complaining of a severe joint pain. Urinalysis shows increased levels of

a. Increased activity of fatty acid beta- oxidation

b. Intensive breakdown of purine nucleotides

c. Increased synthesis of ketone bodies

d. Increased glycogenolysis activity

e. Increased glycolysis activity

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c. Increased activity of fatty acid beta- oxidation

d. Intensive breakdown of purine nucleotides

e. Increased synthesis of ketone bodies

337. A man has acute glomerulonephritis. Because of oliguria, water retention is observed in his bod

a. Oligocythemic normovolemia

b. Simple hypovolemia

c. Oligocythemic hypervolemia

d. Polycythemic hypervolemia

e. Simple hypervolemia

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c. Oligocythemic normovolemia

d. Oligocythemic hypervolemia

e. Simple hypervolemia

340. A man has been hospitalized into the intensive care unit in a severe condition after carbon mon

- a. Methemoglobin
- b. Carbhemoglobin
- c. Fetal hemoglobin
- d. Oxyhemoglobin

**e. Carboxyhemoglobin**

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342. A man has been hospitalized into the intensive care unit in a severe condition after carbon mon

- a. Oxyhemoglobin

**b. Carboxyhemoglobin**

- c. Fetal hemoglobin
- d. Carbhemoglobin
- e. Methemoglobin

343. A man presents with signs of albinism: blonde hair, extreme photosensitivity, impaired vision.

- a. Histidine
- b. Proline
- c. Valine

**d. Tyrosine**

- e. Methionine

344. A man presents with signs of albinism: blonde hair, extreme photosensitivity, impaired vision.

- a. Methionine

**b. Tyrosine**

- c. Valine
- d. Histidine
- e. Proline

345. A man presents with signs of albinism: blonde hair, extreme photosensitivity, impaired vision.

- a. Proline
- b. Valine

**c. Tyrosine**

- d. Methionine
- e. Histidine

346. A man suffers from cholelithiasis. What medicine should he be prescribed for biliary colic relief?

- a. Bisacodyl

**b. Magnesium sulfate**

- c. Pancreatin
- d. Almagel (Algeltrate + magnesium hydroxide)
- e. Contrykal (Aprotinin)

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**c. Magnesium sulfate**

- d. Almagel (Algeltrate + magnesium hydroxide)
- e. Contrykal (Aprotinin)

349. A man was brought into the admission room with complaints of problematic breathing, salivation,

- a. Atropine sulfate and dipyrroxime (trimedoxime bromide)**

- b. Tetacin-calcium (sodium calcium edetate) and unithiol (dimercaptopropansulfonate)
- c. Glucose and bemegride
- d. Sodium thiosulfate and bemegride
- e. Nalorphine hydrochloride and bemegride

350. A man was brought into the admission room with complaints of problematic breathing, salivation,

- a. Glucose and bemegride
- b. Atropine sulfate and dipyroxime (trimedoxime bromide)**

- c. Sodium thiosulfate and bemegride
- d. Nalorphine hydrochloride and bemegride
- e. Tetacin-calcium (sodium calcium edetate) and unithiol (dimercaptopropansulfonate)

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- d. Tetacin-calcium (sodium calcium edetate) and unithiol (dimercaptopropansulfonate)
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352. A man with Trichomonas urethritis was prescribed an imidazole derivative for treatment. Name th

- a. Metronidazole**
- b. Azithromycin
- c. Furacilin (Nitrofuril)
- d. Ciprofloxacin
- e. Nitroxoline

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- b. Metronidazole**
- c. Ciprofloxacin
- d. Furacilin (Nitrofuril)
- e. Azithromycin

355. A man with allergic dermatitis and disturbed sleep came to a doctor. What antihistamine would b

- a. Ampicillin
- b. Loratadine
- c. Enterosgel (Polymethylsiloxane polyhydrate)
- d. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)**

- e. Dexamethasone

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- a. Enterosgel (Polymethylsiloxane polyhydrate)
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- c. Loratadine
- d. Ampicillin
- e. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)**

357. A man with gout has a significant increase in blood levels of uric acid. Uric acid is an end pr

- a. Albumins
- b. Fatty acids
- c. Purine bases**
- d. Triglycerides
- e. Globulins

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- a. Fatty acids
- b. Globulins
- c. Triglycerides
- d. Albumins

e. Purine bases

360. A man with left ventricular heart failure and signs of developing pulmonary edema was brought i

- a. Membranogenic
- b. Lymphogenic
- c. Colloidal-osmotic

d. Hydrodynamic

e. Toxic

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- a. Toxic
- b. Colloidal-osmotic
- c. Membranogenic

d. Hydrodynamic

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363. A man with signs of glomerulonephritis came to a hospital. What pathological components in his

- a. Pus
- b. Acetone

c. Protein

- d. Bilirubin
- e. Glucose

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- a. Pus
- b. Glucose
- c. Bilirubin
- d. Acetone

e. Protein

366. A melliferous tree has heart-shaped leaves and dichasial cyme inflorescences with winged perian

a. *Tilia cordata*

- b. *Aronia melanocarpa*
- c. *Robinia pseudoacacia*
- d. *Quercus robur*
- e. *Aesculus hippocastanus*

367. A melliferous tree has heart-shaped leaves and dichasial cyme inflorescences with winged perian

- a. *Quercus robur*
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d. Aronia melanocarpa

e. Tilia cordata

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a. Robinia pseudoacacia

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c. Tilia cordata

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e. Aesculus hippocastanus

369. A miner, who was trapped under a rock pile, developed crush syndrome and signs of hepatic coma.

a. Gluconeogenesis

b. Bilirubin catabolism

c. Hydroxylation of amino acids

d. Glycolysis

e. Deamination of amino acids

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c. Deamination of amino acids

d. Bilirubin catabolism

e. Gluconeogenesis

372. A modern drug that inhibits the HMG-CoA reductase enzyme and reduces cholesterol synthesis was

a. Atorvastatin

b. Lisinopril

c. Enalapril

d. Furosemide

e. Hydrochlorothiazide

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375. A mother with a 6-year-old child came to a local pediatrician. She complains that her child has

a. Biot respiration

b. Slow, deep, with labored expiration

c. Cheyne-Stokes respiration

d. Slow, deep, with labored inspiration

e. Rapid, shallow

376. A mother with a 6-year-old child came to a local pediatrician. She complains that her child has

a. Rapid, shallow

b. Cheyne-Stokes respiration

c. Slow, deep, with labored expiration

d. Biot respiration

e. Slow, deep, with labored inspiration

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a. Slow, deep, with labored expiration

b. Slow, deep, with labored inspiration

c. Cheyne-Stokes respiration

d. Rapid, shallow

e. Biot respiration

378. A mushroom picker, who accidentally ate death cap mushroom, has been hospitalised. Death cap t

a. Recognition

b. Translation

c. Reparation

d. Transcription

e. Replication

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a. Translation

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d. Replication

e. Transcription

381. A narcological department has received a man diagnosed with morphinism. The doctor notes decrea

a. Functional cumulation

b. Material cumulation

c. Summation

d. Tolerance

e. Antagonism

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a. Summation

b. Functional cumulation

c. Antagonism

d. Tolerance

e. Material cumulation

384. A pathological process in the blood serum has caused increased ammonia levels. What is the main

a. Urea synthesis

b. Alanine synthesis

c. Ammonium salt synthesis

d. Glycine synthesis

e. Uric acid synthesis

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- a. Alanine synthesis
- b. Uric acid synthesis

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- d. Glycine synthesis
- e. Ammonium salt synthesis

387. A patient at the gastroenterological department presents with disturbed digestion of proteins,

a. Putrescine

- b. Glycerine
- c. Cholesterol
- d. Glycogen
- e. Glucose

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a. Putrescine

- b. Glycogen
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- a. Cholesterol
- b. Glucose
- c. Glycerine

d. Putrescine

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390. A patient came to the pharmacy to obtain a drug that contains pancreatic enzymes and can be tak

- a. Gordox (Aprotinin)
- b. Omeprazole

c. Pancreatine

- d. Triamcinolone
- e. Pirenzepine

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- a. Pirenzepine
- b. Triamcinolone
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393. A patient came to the pharmacy to obtain an antidiarrheal agent. What drug would be recommended

a. Loperamide

- b. Anesthesin (Benzocaine)
- c. Dicaine (Tetracaine)
- d. Ranitidine
- e. Picolax (Sodium picosulfate)

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- b. Ranitidine

c. Loperamide

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- e. Anesthesin (Benzocaine)

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- a. Ranitidine
- b. Anesthesin (Benzocaine)
- c. Dicaine (Tetracaine)
- d. Picolax (Sodium picosulfate)

**e. Loperamide**

396. A patient complains of a girdling epigastric pain. Examination reveals increased diastase level

**a. Acute pancreatitis**

- b. Infectious hepatitis
- c. Acute appendicitis
- d. Gastritis
- e. Enterocolitis

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- a. Acute appendicitis
- b. Infectious hepatitis
- c. Gastritis
- d. Enterocolitis

**e. Acute pancreatitis**

399. A patient complains of increased urine 24-hour volume and thirst. Laboratory analysis detects a

- a. Aldosterone
- b. Testosterone

**c. Insulin**

- d. Glucagon
- e. Vasopressin

400. A patient complains of increased urine 24-hour volume and thirst. Laboratory analysis detects a

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- a. Testosterone
- b. Glucagon
- c. Aldosterone
- d. Vasopressin

**e. Insulin**

402. A patient complains of low body temperature, weight gain, inertness, and drowsiness. T4 and T3

- a. Albinism
- b. Phenylketonuria

**c. Myxedema**

- d. Diabetes mellitus
- e. Pellagra

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b. Phenylketonuria

c. Myxedema

d. Albinism

e. Pellagra

405. A patient complains of maldigestion of nutrients and intestinal bloating. The doctor suspects a

a. Starch

b. Cellulose

c. Collagen

d. Albumin

e. Chitin

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408. A patient consulted a doctor about sunburns, decreased visual acuity. His hair, skin and eyes a

a. Arginase

b. Histidine decarboxylase

c. Hexokinase

d. Tyrosinase

e. Carbonic anhydrase

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d. Tyrosinase

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411. A patient developed a hemorrhage caused by a long-term use of neodicoumarin (ethyl biscoumacetat

a. Vicasol (Menadione)

b. Aminocaproic acid

c. Etamsylate

d. Ascorbic acid

e. Fibrinogen

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- c. Fibrinogen
- d. Ascorbic acid

e. Vicasol (Menadione)

414. A patient developed a keloid scar at the site of skin inflammation. This condition is associate

- a. Exudation
- b. Primary alteration
- c. Secondary alteration

d. Proliferation

e. Progression

415. A patient developed a keloid scar at the site of skin inflammation. This condition is associate

- a. Secondary alteration
- b. Exudation
- c. Progression

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416. A patient developed a keloid scar at the site of skin inflammation. This condition is associate

- a. Secondary alteration
- b. Progression
- c. Exudation
- d. Primary alteration

e. Proliferation

417. A patient developed an atrioventricular block. What drug is indicated in this case?

a. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

b. Atropine

c. Clophelin (Clonidine)

d. Pirenzepine

e. Metoprolol

418. A patient developed an atrioventricular block. What drug is indicated in this case?

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a. Clophelin (Clonidine)

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c. Atropine

d. Metoprolol

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420. A patient developed anaphylactic shock after administration of lidocaine. What antibodies cause

a. IgE

b. IgG

c. IgA

d. IgD

e. IgM

421. A patient developed anaphylactic shock after administration of lidocaine. What antibodies cause

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b. IgM

c. IgD

d. IgA

e. IgG

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a. IgG

b. IgE

c. IgA

d. IgD

e. IgM

423. A patient developed candidiasis caused by long-term antibiotic treatment. What drug should be u

a. Rubomycin (Daunorubicin)

**b. Nystatin**

c. Fumagillin

d. Interferon

e. Sulfadimezin (Sulfadimidine)

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a. Sulfadimezin (Sulfadimidine)

**b. Nystatin**

c. Rubomycin (Daunorubicin)

d. Fumagillin

e. Interferon

426. A patient developed neuritis of the facial nerve after 5 months of anti-tuberculosis treatment.

a. Benzylpenicillin sodium

**b. Isoniazid**

c. Ceftriaxone

d. Rifampicin

e. Sodium para-aminosalicylate

427. A patient developed neuritis of the facial nerve after 5 months of anti-tuberculosis treatment.

a. Rifampicin

**b. Isoniazid**

c. Ceftriaxone

d. Benzylpenicillin sodium

e. Sodium para-aminosalicylate

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b. Ceftriaxone

c. Sodium para-aminosalicylate

d. Benzylpenicillin sodium

**e. Isoniazid**

429. A patient diagnosed with viral hepatitis developed ascites, jaundice, itching, leg edemas, and

a. Hemolytic

b. Mechanical

**c. Parenchymatous**

d. Suprahepatic

e. Obstructive

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a. Mechanical

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e. Hemolytic

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a. Obstructive

**b. Parenchymatous**

c. Mechanical

d. Hemolytic

e. Suprahepatic

432. A patient has a gallstone lodged in the common bile duct, which blocks bile supply to the intestines

- a. Carbohydrate absorption
- b. Protein digestion
- c. Carbohydrate digestion
- d. Protein absorption

e. Fat digestion

433. A patient has a gallstone lodged in the common bile duct, which blocks bile supply to the intestines

- a. Protein absorption
- b. Carbohydrate digestion

c. Fat digestion

- d. Carbohydrate absorption
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- a. Protein absorption
- b. Carbohydrate digestion
- c. Protein digestion
- d. Carbohydrate absorption

e. Fat digestion

435. A patient has acute pancreatitis. What is the leading link in the pathogenesis of this disease?

a. Early activation of trypsin and elastase

- b. Disturbed trophism of exocrine pancreatocytes
- c. Arterial hypertension
- d. Autoallergy
- e. Atherosclerosis of pancreatic vessels

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- a. Atherosclerosis of pancreatic vessels
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- a. Disturbed trophism of exocrine pancreatocytes
- b. Autoallergy
- c. Atherosclerosis of pancreatic vessels

d. Early activation of trypsin and elastase

e. Arterial hypertension

438. A patient has asked the dispensing chemist to recommend him a drug that can increase the endurance

- a. Camomile flowers infusion
- b. Calendula tincture
- c. Oak bark decoction

d. Schisandra tincture

e. Eucalyptus tincture

439. A patient has asked the dispensing chemist to recommend him a drug that can increase the endurance

- a. Eucalyptus tincture
- b. Camomile flowers infusion
- c. Calendula tincture

d. Schisandra tincture

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- b. Camomile flowers infusion
- c. Calendula tincture

d. Schisandra tincture

e. Eucalyptus tincture



441. A patient has been diagnosed with bronchial asthma. Specify the drug that can be administered f

a. Salbutamol

b. Anapriline

c. Acetylcysteine

d. Paracetamol

e. Diclofenac sodium

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a. Salbutamol

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a. Paracetamol

b. Anapriline

c. Salbutamol

d. Diclofenac sodium

e. Acetylcysteine

444. A patient has been diagnosed with ischemic heart disease with high cholesterol levels. What dru

a. Atorvastatin

b. Hydrochlorothiazide

c. Diclofenac sodium

d. Fentanyl

e. Celecoxib

445. A patient has been diagnosed with ischemic heart disease with high cholesterol levels. What dru

a. Celecoxib

b. Atorvastatin

c. Hydrochlorothiazide

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a. Celecoxib

b. Fentanyl

c. Hydrochlorothiazide

d. Diclofenac sodium

e. Atorvastatin

447. A patient has been hospitalised with diagnosis of diabetes mellitus I type. Decreased rate of o

a. Cholesterol synthesis

b. Citric acid cycle

c. Glycolysis

d. Urea synthesis

e. Glycogen mobilization

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a. Cholesterol synthesis

b. Urea synthesis

c. Citric acid cycle

d. Glycolysis

e. Glycogen mobilization

450. A patient has been hospitalized into the infectious diseases department of a regional hospital

- a. Elek test
- b. Wright reaction
- c. Wassermann reaction

d. Widal test

- e. Huddleson reaction

451. A patient has been hospitalized into the infectious diseases department of a regional hospital

- a. Wassermann reaction
- b. Huddleson reaction
- c. Elek test

d. Widal test

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452. A patient has been hospitalized into the infectious diseases department of a regional hospital

- a. Wright reaction

b. Widal test

- c. Wassermann reaction
- d. Huddleson reaction
- e. Elek test

453. A patient has been hospitalized with signs of ascites. The doctor prescribed the patient spiron

a. Potassium-sparing

- b. Analgesic
- c. Antispasmodic
- d. Irritant
- e. Sedative

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- a. Irritant
- b. Antispasmodic

c. Potassium-sparing

- d. Analgesic
- e. Sedative

456. A patient has been hospitalized with the provisional diagnosis of gas gangrene, caused by spore

a. Kitt-Tarozzi medium

- b. Meat-peptone agar, meat-peptone broth
- c. Egg yolk-salt agar
- d. Levin medium
- e. Endo medium

457. A patient has been hospitalized with the provisional diagnosis of gas gangrene, caused by spore

- a. Levin medium
- b. Egg yolk-salt agar
- c. Endo medium
- d. Meat-peptone agar, meat-peptone broth

e. Kitt-Tarozzi medium

458. A patient has been hospitalized with the provisional diagnosis of gas gangrene, caused by spore

- a. Meat-peptone agar, meat-peptone broth
- b. Endo medium
- c. Egg yolk-salt agar

d. Kitt-Tarozzi medium

- e. Levin medium

459. A patient has been prescribed drug with antibacterial effect on tuberculosis mycobacteria. What

a. Isoniazid

- b. Streptomycin
- c. Heparin
- d. Sulfanilamide
- e. Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (Co-trimoxazole)

460. A patient has been prescribed drug with antibacterial effect on tuberculosis mycobacteria. What

- a. Streptomycin
- b. Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (Co-trimoxazole)
- c. Heparin

**d. Isoniazid**

- e. Sulfanilamide

461. A patient has been prescribed drug with antibacterial effect on tuberculosis mycobacteria. What

- a. Sulfanilamide

**b. Isoniazid**

- c. Streptomycin
- d. Heparin
- e. Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (Co-trimoxazole)

462. A patient has been prescribed oral drug to treat diarrhea. In accordance with the WHO and Pharm

- a. 10 bacteria and no mold fungi
- b. 1000 bacteria and 200 mold fungi
- c. No bacteria and no mold fungi
- d. 100 bacteria and 10 mold fungi

**e. 1000 bacteria and 100 mold fungi**

463. A patient has been prescribed oral drug to treat diarrhea. In accordance with the WHO and Pharm

- a. 1000 bacteria and 200 mold fungi
- b. 100 bacteria and 10 mold fungi
- c. 10 bacteria and no mold fungi
- d. No bacteria and no mold fungi

**e. 1000 bacteria and 100 mold fungi**

464. A patient has been prescribed oral drug to treat diarrhea. In accordance with the WHO and Pharm

- a. No bacteria and no mold fungi
- b. 1000 bacteria and 100 mold fungi**
- c. 1000 bacteria and 200 mold fungi
- d. 100 bacteria and 10 mold fungi
- e. 10 bacteria and no mold fungi

465. A patient has been provisionally diagnosed with diabetes mellitus. What erythrocyte protein nee

- a. Bence-Jones protein
- b. C-reactive protein
- c. gamma-globulin

**d. Glycated hemoglobin**

- e. alpha<sub>2</sub>-globulin

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- a. gamma-globulin

**b. Glycated hemoglobin**

- c. alpha<sub>2</sub>-globulin
- d. Bence-Jones protein
- e. C-reactive protein

468. A patient has been receiving Theophylline (inhibitor of cyclic adenosine monophosphate phosphod

- a. Estradiol
- b. Testosterone

c. Insulin

**d. Glucagon**

e. Aldosterone

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a. Insulin

**b. Glucagon**

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**d. Glucagon**

e. Estradiol

471. A patient has bradycardia, moderate hypotension, decreased basal metabolism, and edemas. What d

a. Adrenal hypofunction

**b. Hypothyroidism**

c. Hyperparathyroidism

d. Hyperthyroidism

e. Hypoparathyroidism

472. A patient has bradycardia, moderate hypotension, decreased basal metabolism, and edemas. What d

a. Hyperthyroidism

b. Hyperparathyroidism

c. Hypoparathyroidism

**d. Hypothyroidism**

e. Adrenal hypofunction

473. A patient has developed an allergic skin reaction in the form of urticaria after using an antib

**a. Loratadine**

b. Ranitidine

c. Tannin

d. Prednisolone

e. Raunatine (Rauwolfia alkaloids)

474. A patient has developed an allergic skin reaction in the form of urticaria after using an antib

a. Ranitidine

b. Tannin

c. Raunatine (Rauwolfia alkaloids)

d. Prednisolone

**e. Loratadine**

475. A patient has developed an allergic skin reaction in the form of urticaria after using an antib

a. Tannin

b. Prednisolone

c. Ranitidine

**d. Loratadine**

e. Raunatine (Rauwolfia alkaloids)

476. A patient has developed anemia against the background of nonspecific ulcerative colitis. In the

**a. Iron deficiency**

b. Sideroblastic

c. Hemolytic

d. Aplastic

e. B<sub>12</sub> and folate deficiency

477. A patient has developed anemia against the background of nonspecific ulcerative colitis. In the

a. B<sub>12</sub> and folate deficiency

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e. Iron deficiency

478. A patient has developed anemia against the background of nonspecific ulcerative colitis. In the

a. Sideroblastic

b. B<sub>12</sub> and folate deficiency

c. Iron deficiency

d. Aplastic

e. Hemolytic

479. A patient has developed anuria due to a severe blood loss (40% of blood volume). What is the le

a. Decreased hydrostatic pressure in the glomerular capillaries

b. Decreased pressure in the glomerular capsule

c. Increased pressure in the glomerular capsule

d. Decreased number of functional glomeruli

e. Increased oncotic blood pressure

480. A patient has developed anuria due to a severe blood loss (40% of blood volume). What is the le

a. Decreased pressure in the glomerular capsule

b. Increased pressure in the glomerular capsule

c. Decreased number of functional glomeruli

d. Decreased hydrostatic pressure in the glomerular capillaries

e. Increased oncotic blood pressure

481. A patient has developed anuria due to a severe blood loss (40% of blood volume). What is the le

a. Increased pressure in the glomerular capsule

b. Increased oncotic blood pressure

c. Decreased hydrostatic pressure in the glomerular capillaries

d. Decreased pressure in the glomerular capsule

e. Decreased number of functional glomeruli

482. A patient has developed anuria. Blood pressure is 50/20 mm Hg. What process of uropoiesis was d

a. Facultative reabsorption

b. Glomerular filtration

c. -

d. Tubular secretion

e. Obligate reabsorption

483. A patient has developed anuria. Blood pressure is 50/20 mm Hg. What process of uropoiesis was d

a. Facultative reabsorption

b. Obligate reabsorption

c. Glomerular filtration

d. Tubular secretion

e. -

484. A patient has developed anuria. Blood pressure is 50/20 mm Hg. What process of uropoiesis was d

a. Tubular secretion

b. Glomerular filtration

c. Facultative reabsorption

d. -

e. Obligate reabsorption

485. A patient has developed intestinal disbacteriosis after his long-term taking of antibiotics. Wh

a. Antifungal agents

b. Interferon

c. Cephalosporines

d. Eubiotics

e. Sulfanilamides

486. A patient has developed intestinal disbacteriosis after his long-term taking of antibiotics. Wh

a. Cephalosporines

b. Interferon

c. Sulfanilamides

d. Antifungal agents

e. Eubiotics

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a. Interferon

b. Eubiotics

c. Sulfanilamides

d. Antifungal agents

e. Cephalosporines

488. A patient has developed megaloblastic anemia on a background of alcoholic hepatocirrhosis. The

a. Biotin

b. Pantothenic acid

c. Folic acid

d. Lipoic acid

e. Thiamin

489. A patient has developed megaloblastic anemia on a background of alcoholic hepatocirrhosis. The

a. Lipoic acid

b. Thiamin

c. Pantothenic acid

d. Folic acid

e. Biotin

490. A patient has developed megaloblastic anemia on a background of alcoholic hepatocirrhosis. The

a. Thiamin

b. Lipoic acid

c. Pantothenic acid

d. Folic acid

e. Biotin

491. A patient has marked allergic symptoms: rashes on the body, facial edema, itching. This conditi

a. Cadaverine

b. Histamine

c. Indican

d. Putrescine

e. GABA

492. A patient has marked allergic symptoms: rashes on the body, facial edema, itching. This conditi

a. Cadaverine

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a. Indican

b. Putrescine

c. GABA

d. Histamine

e. Cadaverine

494. A patient has mucosal dryness and mesopic vision disorder. What vitamin deficiency causes these

a. A

b. C

c. E

d. P

e. D

495. A patient has mucosal dryness and mesopic vision disorder. What vitamin deficiency causes these

a. A

b. D

c. C

d. P

e. E

496. A patient has mucosal dryness and mesopic vision disorder. What vitamin deficiency causes these

- a. A
- b. E
- c. D
- d. C
- e. P

497. A patient has periodic urticaria that manifests as blisters that the patient develops on the sk

- a. IgE
- b. IgM
- c. IgD
- d. IgG
- e. IgA

498. A patient has periodic urticaria that manifests as blisters that the patient develops on the sk

- a. IgD
- b. IgG
- c. IgE
- d. IgA
- e. IgM

499. A patient has periodic urticaria that manifests as blisters that the patient develops on the sk

- a. IgG
- b. IgA
- c. IgE
- d. IgD
- e. IgM

500. A patient has pulmonary edema. What drug must be prescribed in this case to reduce the volume o

- a. Magnesium sulfate
- b. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)
- c. Nitroglycerin
- d. Furosemide
- e. Metoprolol

501. A patient has pulmonary edema. What drug must be prescribed in this case to reduce the volume o

- a. Nitroglycerin
- b. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)
- c. Furosemide
- d. Metoprolol
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- a. Nitroglycerin
- b. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)
- c. Magnesium sulfate
- d. Furosemide
- e. Metoprolol

503. A patient has thyrotoxicosis. What drug should be prescribed to this patient to suppress the sy

- a. L-thyroxine
- b. Thyroidin
- c. Parathyroidin
- d. Antistrumin (Potassium iodide)
- e. Mercazolil (Thiamazole)

504. A patient has thyrotoxicosis. What drug should be prescribed to this patient to suppress the sy

- a. Parathyroidin
- b. L-thyroxine
- c. Mercazolil (Thiamazole)
- d. Thyroidin
- e. Antistrumin (Potassium iodide)

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- a. Thyroidin
- b. Parathyroidin
- c. L-thyroxine

**d. Mercazolil (Thiamazole)**

- e. Antistrumin (Potassium iodide)

506. A patient has toxic pulmonary edema. What drug must be used for emergency aid in this case?

**a. Mannitol**

- b. Indapamide
- c. Spironolactone
- d. Diacarb (Acetazolamide)
- e. Hydrochlorothiazide

507. A patient has toxic pulmonary edema. What drug must be used for emergency aid in this case?

- a. Diacarb (Acetazolamide)

**b. Mannitol**

- c. Spironolactone
- d. Indapamide
- e. Hydrochlorothiazide

508. A patient has toxic pulmonary edema. What drug must be used for emergency aid in this case?

- a. Hydrochlorothiazide
- b. Indapamide
- c. Spironolactone

**d. Mannitol**

- e. Diacarb (Acetazolamide)

509. A patient in a state of psychosis was prescribed the following antipsychotic:

- a. Cyclodol (Trihexyphenidyl)

**b. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)**

- c. Phenobarbital
- d. Caffeine
- e. Diazepam

510. A patient in a state of psychosis was prescribed the following antipsychotic:

- a. Cyclodol (Trihexyphenidyl)
- b. Phenobarbital
- c. Caffeine
- d. Diazepam

**e. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)**

511. A patient in a state of psychosis was prescribed the following antipsychotic:

- a. Diazepam

**b. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)**

- c. Caffeine
- d. Cyclodol (Trihexyphenidyl)
- e. Phenobarbital

512. A patient in the state of ketoacidotic coma presents with loud rapid respiration: labored expir

- a. Biot's
- b. Gasping

**c. Kussmaul's**

- d. Cheyne-Stokes'
- e. Stenotic

513. A patient in the state of ketoacidotic coma presents with loud rapid respiration: labored expir

- a. Cheyne-Stokes'
- b. Gasping

**c. Kussmaul's**

- d. Stenotic
- e. Biot's

514. A patient in the state of ketoacidotic coma presents with loud rapid respiration: labored expir

- a. Stenotic



b. Biot's

c. Kussmaul's

d. Gasping

e. Cheyne-Stokes'

515. A patient is being consulted by the family doctor. He asks what role cholesterol plays in the b

a. Amino acid derivatives

b. Peptide hormones

c. Protein hormones

d. Steroid hormones

e. Eicosanoids

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b. Eicosanoids

c. Amino acid derivatives

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a. Protein hormones

b. Peptide hormones

c. Steroid hormones

d. Amino acid derivatives

e. Eicosanoids

518. A patient is diagnosed with acute pancreatitis. For diagnostic purpose it is necessary to measu

a. Aldolase

b. Creatine kinase

c. Amylase

d. LDH

e. Pepsin

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520. A patient is diagnosed with acute pancreatitis. For diagnostic purpose it is necessary to measu

a. Creatine kinase

b. Aldolase

c. Amylase

d. LDH

e. Pepsin

521. A patient is pale, has goose bumps and chills. What stage of fever is it characteristic of?

a. Continuous fever

b. Temperature decrease

c. Latent stage

d. Temperature increase

e. Compensation

522. A patient is pale, has goose bumps and chills. What stage of fever is it characteristic of?

a. Latent stage

b. Continuous fever

c. Temperature decrease

d. Temperature increase

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a. Temperature decrease

b. Compensation

c. Continuous fever

d. Temperature increase

e. Latent stage

524. A patient presents with inflammation of the nasal mucosa: redness, edema, profuse mucus discharge

a. Exudation

b. Alteration

c. Proliferation

d. Immunologic

e. Biochemical

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a. Exudation

b. Biochemical

c. Immunologic

d. Proliferation

e. Alteration

526. A patient presents with inflammation of the nasal mucosa: redness, edema, profuse mucus discharge

a. Proliferation

b. Immunologic

c. Biochemical

d. Exudation

e. Alteration

527. A patient presents with intestinal obstruction and a decrease in the bactericidal effect of gas

a. Indican

b. Glucose

c. Lactic acid

d. Creatine

e. Protein

528. A patient presents with intestinal obstruction and a decrease in the bactericidal effect of gas

a. Glucose

b. Indican

c. Creatine

d. Protein

e. Lactic acid

529. A patient presents with intestinal obstruction and a decrease in the bactericidal effect of gas

a. Glucose

b. Protein

c. Creatine

d. Lactic acid

e. Indican

530. A patient presents with persistent fever, with the difference between evening and morning temperature

a. Continuous

b. Hectic

c. Remittent

d. Recurrent

e. Intermittent

531. A patient presents with persistent fever, with the difference between evening and morning temperature

a. Intermittent

b. Continuous

c. Recurrent

d. Hectic

e. Remittent

532. A patient presents with persistent fever, with the difference between evening and morning temperature

a. Remittent

b. Recurrent

c. Continuous

- d. Hectic
- e. Intermittent

533. A patient presents with temperature  $38.5-39.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , nausea, vomiting, and stomachache. Poisoning

- a. Unithiol
- b. Validol (Menthyl isovalerate)
- c. Phenolphthalein
- d. Pentazocine
- e. Bromhexine

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- a. Phenolphthalein
- b. Validol (Menthyl isovalerate)

- c. Unithiol
- d. Bromhexine
- e. Pentazocine

536. A patient suffers from Down's disease that manifests as mental retardation, shortness of stature

- a. Chromosomal disorders
- b. Fetopathy
- c. Blastopathy
- d. Molecular genetic disease
- e. Gametopathy

537. A patient suffers from Down's disease that manifests as mental retardation, shortness of stature

- a. Chromosomal disorders
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- d. Gametopathy
- e. Blastopathy

538. A patient suffers from Down's disease that manifests as mental retardation, shortness of stature

- a. Gametopathy
- b. Molecular genetic disease
- c. Fetopathy
- d. Chromosomal disorders

e. Blastopathy

539. A patient suffers from block of cytochrome oxidase enzyme caused by cyanide poisoning. What type

- a. Tissue
- b. Circulatory
- c. Stagnant
- d. Respiratory
- e. Hemic

540. A patient suffers from block of cytochrome oxidase enzyme caused by cyanide poisoning. What type

- a. Tissue
- b. Respiratory
- c. Hemic
- d. Circulatory
- e. Stagnant

541. A patient suffers from block of cytochrome oxidase enzyme caused by cyanide poisoning. What type

- a. Hemic
- b. Stagnant
- c. Respiratory
- d. Circulatory

**e. Tissue**

542. A patient suffers from hyperchromic B<sub>12</sub>-deficiency anemia. What vitamin preparation should be

a. Retinol acetate

**b. Cyanocobalamin**

c. Vicasol (Menadione)

d. Thiamine chloride

e. Riboflavin

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b. Riboflavin

c. Thiamine chloride

d. Vicasol (Menadione)

**e. Cyanocobalamin**

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b. Thiamine chloride

c. Retinol acetate

**d. Cyanocobalamin**

e. Vicasol (Menadione)

545. A patient undergoes chemotherapy with 5-fluorouracil that is a competitive inhibitor of thymidi

**a. Thymidine monophosphate synthesis**

b. Purine nucleotides disintegration

c. Glucose synthesis

d. Adenosine triphosphate synthesis

e. Purine nucleotides salvage

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a. Glucose synthesis

b. Purine nucleotides salvage

c. Purine nucleotides disintegration

**d. Thymidine monophosphate synthesis**

e. Adenosine triphosphate synthesis

548. A patient was admitted to a hospital in a state of hypoglycemic coma. It occurs at the followin

**a. 2,5 mmol/l or less**

b. 3,3 mmol/l

c. 4,5 mmol/l

d. 5,5 mmol/l

e. 4,0 mmol/l

549. A patient was admitted to a hospital in a state of hypoglycemic coma. It occurs at the followin

a. 4,0 mmol/l

**b. 2,5 mmol/l or less**

c. 5,5 mmol/l

d. 4,5 mmol/l

e. 3,3 mmol/l

550. A patient was admitted to a hospital in a state of hypoglycemic coma. It occurs at the followin

a. 4,5 mmol/l

b. 3,3 mmol/l

c. 5,5 mmol/l

**d. 2,5 mmol/l or less**

e. 4,0 mmol/l

551. A patient was found to have a tumor of the pancreatic head, which is accompanied by the impaired

- a. Hemoglobin
- b. Urea

**c. Bilirubin**

- d. Adrenaline
- e. Insulin

552. A patient was found to have a tumor of the pancreatic head, which is accompanied by the impaired

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**c. Bilirubin**

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- e. Adrenaline

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- a. Urea
- b. Adrenaline
- c. Hemoglobin
- d. Insulin

**e. Bilirubin**

554. A patient was prescribed doxycycline hydrochloride for etiopathogenetic treatment of an infection

**a. Photosensitization**

- b. Peripheral edemas
- c. Arterial hypertension
- d. Uricosuria
- e. Hypercapnia

555. A patient was prescribed doxycycline hydrochloride for etiopathogenetic treatment of an infection

- a. Arterial hypertension
- b. Uricosuria
- c. Peripheral edemas

**d. Photosensitization**

- e. Hypercapnia

556. A patient was prescribed doxycycline hydrochloride for etiopathogenetic treatment of an infection

- a. Uricosuria

**b. Photosensitization**

- c. Hypercapnia
- d. Peripheral edemas
- e. Arterial hypertension

557. A patient was prescribed losartan for treatment of arterial hypertension. What mechanism of action

- a. Inhibition of angiotensin-converting enzyme

**b. Angiotensin-receptor blockade**

- c. Inhibition of phosphodiesterase
- d. Calcium channel blockade
- e. Activation of central alpha-adrenoceptors

558. A patient was prescribed losartan for treatment of arterial hypertension. What mechanism of action

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**b. Angiotensin-receptor blockade**

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- a. Inhibition of phosphodiesterase
- b. Inhibition of angiotensin-converting enzyme

**c. Angiotensin-receptor blockade**

- d. Calcium channel blockade
- e. Activation of central alpha-adrenoceptors

560. A patient was taken to a hospital with acute food poisoning caused by home-made canned mushroom

- a. Capnophiles
- b. Obligate aerobes

c. Obligate anaerobes

- d. Microaerophiles
- e. Facultative anaerobes

561. A patient was taken to a hospital with acute food poisoning caused by home-made canned mushroom

- a. Facultative anaerobes
- b. Microaerophiles

c. Obligate aerobes

d. Capnophiles

e. Obligate anaerobes

562. A patient was taken to a hospital with acute food poisoning caused by home-made canned mushroom

a. Obligate aerobes

b. Capnophiles

c. Obligate anaerobes

d. Microaerophiles

e. Facultative anaerobes

563. A patient was urgently brought to the infectious diseases hospital. The patient developed sever

a. Salmonellosis

b. Q fever

c. Botulism

d. Typhoid fever

e. Brucellosis

564. A patient was urgently brought to the infectious diseases hospital. The patient developed sever

a. Salmonellosis

b. Typhoid fever

c. Botulism

d. Q fever

e. Brucellosis

565. A patient was urgently brought to the infectious diseases hospital. The patient developed sever

a. Typhoid fever

b. Botulism

c. Salmonellosis

d. Q fever

e. Brucellosis

566. A patient who had been suffering from peptic ulcer disease of the stomach for a long time has c

a. Malignant gastric tumor

b. Ulcer penetration

c. Benign gastric tumor

d. Gastric polyposis

e. Hypertrophic gastritis

567. A patient who had been suffering from peptic ulcer disease of the stomach for a long time has c

a. Benign gastric tumor

b. Malignant gastric tumor

c. Hypertrophic gastritis

d. Gastric polyposis

e. Ulcer penetration

568. A patient who had been suffering from peptic ulcer disease of the stomach for a long time has c

a. Hypertrophic gastritis

b. Ulcer penetration

c. Benign gastric tumor

d. Gastric polyposis

e. Malignant gastric tumor

569. A patient who was receiving an indirect anticoagulant, warfarin, has taken acetylsalicylic acid

a. Hemorrhage

- b. Osteoporosis
- c. Neurotoxicity
- d. Dysbiosis
- e. Cardiotoxicity

570. A patient who was receiving an indirect anticoagulant, warfarin, has taken acetylsalicylic acid

- a. Cardiotoxicity
- b. Dysbiosis
- c. Hemorrhage

- d. Osteoporosis
- e. Neurotoxicity

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- a. Dysbiosis

b. Hemorrhage

- c. Osteoporosis
- d. Cardiotoxicity
- e. Neurotoxicity

572. A patient with a cranial trauma has regularly recurring epileptiform seizures. In this case, di

- a. Adrenaline

b. GABA

- c. Cadaverine
- d. Putrescine
- e. Indole

573. A patient with a cranial trauma has regularly recurring epileptiform seizures. In this case, di

- a. Indole

- b. Putrescine

c. GABA

- d. Cadaverine
- e. Adrenaline

574. A patient with a cranial trauma has regularly recurring epileptiform seizures. In this case, di

- a. Putrescine

b. GABA

- c. Adrenaline
- d. Indole
- e. Cadaverine

575. A patient with a diagnosis of drug poisoning has been admitted to a resuscitation department. T

- a. Diminished chest mobility

b. Inhibition of the respiratory center function

- c. Pulmonary dysfunction
- d. Impaired function of the neuromuscular system
- e. Impaired function of spinal cord motoneurons

576. A patient with a diagnosis of drug poisoning has been admitted to a resuscitation department. T

- a. Impaired function of spinal cord motoneurons

b. Inhibition of the respiratory center function

- c. Diminished chest mobility
- d. Pulmonary dysfunction
- e. Impaired function of the neuromuscular system

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- a. Pulmonary dysfunction
- b. Impaired function of the neuromuscular system
- c. Impaired function of spinal cord motoneurons
- d. Diminished chest mobility

e. Inhibition of the respiratory center function

578. A patient with a hypertensive crisis was administered magnesium sulfate, which resulted in a sh

- a. Potassium chloride

b. Calcium chloride

- c. Trilon B (EDTA disodium salt)
- d. Sodium sulfate
- e. Sodium bromide

579. A patient with a hypertensive crisis was administered magnesium sulfate, which resulted in a sh

- a. Potassium chloride
- b. Trilon B (EDTA disodium salt)
- c. Sodium sulfate
- d. Calcium chloride
- e. Sodium bromide

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- a. Sodium sulfate
- b. Sodium bromide
- c. Potassium chloride
- d. Calcium chloride
- e. Trilon B (EDTA disodium salt)

581. A patient with a joint disorder was prescribed an ointment that contains as its active substanc

- a. Glycogen
- b. Chondroitin sulfate
- c. Arabinose
- d. Starch
- e. Heparin

582. A patient with a joint disorder was prescribed an ointment that contains as its active substanc

- a. Glycogen
- b. Heparin
- c. Arabinose
- d. Chondroitin sulfate
- e. Starch

583. A patient with a joint disorder was prescribed an ointment that contains as its active substanc

- a. Heparin
- b. Glycogen
- c. Starch
- d. Arabinose
- e. Chondroitin sulfate

584. A patient with a malignant tumor suffers from significant weight loss and exhaustion, caused by

- a. Glucagon
- b. Insulin
- c. Cachexin
- d. Aldosterone
- e. Somatotropin

585. A patient with a malignant tumor suffers from significant weight loss and exhaustion, caused by

- a. Glucagon
- b. Somatotropin
- c. Insulin
- d. Aldosterone
- e. Cachexin

586. A patient with a malignant tumor suffers from significant weight loss and exhaustion, caused by

- a. Insulin
- b. Cachexin
- c. Glucagon
- d. Somatotropin
- e. Aldosterone

587. A patient with a small cut on the palm came to the dispensing chemist. What antiseptic would be

- a. Hydrogen peroxide
- b. Flemoxin (Amoxicillin)
- c. Lidocaine hydrochloride



- d. Ketoconazole
- e. Doxycycline hydrochloride

588. A patient with a small cut on the palm came to the dispensing chemist. What antiseptic would be

- a. Doxycycline hydrochloride
- b. Hydrogen peroxide**
- c. Flemoxin (Amoxicillin)
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- a. Ketoconazole
- b. Doxycycline hydrochloride
- c. Lidocaine hydrochloride
- d. Flemoxin (Amoxicillin)
- e. Hydrogen peroxide**

590. A patient with acute cardiac failure was prescribed an adrenoceptor agonist. Name this drug:

- a. Corglycon (Convallariae glycoside)
- b. Metoprolol
- c. Digoxin
- d. Dobutamine**
- e. Salbutamol

591. A patient with acute cardiac failure was prescribed an adrenoceptor agonist. Name this drug:

- a. Metoprolol
- b. Corglycon (Convallariae glycoside)
- c. Salbutamol
- d. Digoxin
- e. Dobutamine**

592. A patient with acute cardiac failure was prescribed an adrenoceptor agonist. Name this drug:

- a. Metoprolol
- b. Digoxin
- c. Corglycon (Convallariae glycoside)
- d. Salbutamol
- e. Dobutamine**

593. A patient with acute cardiac infarction was undergoing anticoagulant therapy with inhibitor of

- a. Chondroitin sulfate
- b. Heparin**
- c. Hyaluronic acid
- d. Tetracycline
- e. Histamine

594. A patient with acute cardiac infarction was undergoing anticoagulant therapy with inhibitor of

- a. Histamine
- b. Hyaluronic acid
- c. Tetracycline
- d. Heparin**
- e. Chondroitin sulfate

595. A patient with acute myocardial infarction received anticoagulation therapy. What compound will

- a. Chondroitin sulfate
- b. Keratan sulfate
- c. Heparin**
- d. Dermatan sulfate
- e. Hyaluronic acid

596. A patient with acute myocardial infarction received anticoagulation therapy. What compound will

- a. Dermatan sulfate
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- d. Chondroitin sulfate

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597. A patient with acute myocardial infarction received anticoagulation therapy. What compound will

a. Hyaluronic acid

b. Chondroitin sulfate

c. Heparin

d. Dermatan sulfate

e. Keratan sulfate

598. A patient with acute renal failure in the polyuria stage has azotemia that not only did not dec

a. Increased filtration

b. Decreased reabsorption

c. Increased secretion

d. Decreased filtration

e. Increased reabsorption

599. A patient with acute renal failure in the polyuria stage has azotemia that not only did not dec

a. Increased reabsorption

b. Increased secretion

c. Decreased reabsorption

d. Increased filtration

e. Decreased filtration

600. A patient with acute renal failure in the polyuria stage has azotemia that not only did not dec

a. Increased secretion

b. Increased filtration

c. Decreased reabsorption

d. Decreased filtration

e. Increased reabsorption

601. A patient with allergic dermatitis came to the hospital. What anti-inflammatory and anti-allerg

a. Ethamide

b. Insulin

c. Retabolil (Nandrolone)

d. Prednisolone

e. Oxytocin

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a. Retabolil (Nandrolone)

b. Ethamide

c. Prednisolone

d. Oxytocin

e. Insulin

604. A patient with arterial hypertension has been taking a beta-adrenergic blocker for a long time.

a. Bradycardia

b. Drug tolerance

c. Dysbiosis

d. Withdrawal syndrome

e. Bronchospasm

605. A patient with arterial hypertension has been taking a beta-adrenergic blocker for a long time.

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- a. Drug tolerance
- b. Bronchospasm
- c. Bradycardia
- d. Dysbiosis

**e. Withdrawal syndrome**

607. A patient with arthritis of the knee had been prescribed a certain drug for pain management. Wi

a. Fentanyl

**b. Diclofenac sodium**

- c. Diazepam
- d. Novocaine
- e. Phenobarbital

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- a. Phenobarbital
- b. Fentanyl
- c. Diazepam
- d. Novocaine

**e. Diclofenac sodium**

610. A patient with atherosclerosis was prescribed an antiatherosclerotic agent. Name this drug:

**a. Fenofibrate**

- b. Dexamethasone
- c. Piracetam
- d. Ascorbic acid
- e. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)

611. A patient with atherosclerosis was prescribed an antiatherosclerotic agent. Name this drug:

a. Dexamethasone

**b. Fenofibrate**

- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)
- e. Piracetam

612. A patient with atherosclerosis was prescribed an antiatherosclerotic agent. Name this drug:

- a. Piracetam
- b. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)
- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Dexamethasone

**e. Fenofibrate**

613. A patient with bronchial asthma and pulmonary emphysema presents with dyspnea, sensation of lac

**a. Respiratory**

- b. Circulatory
- c. Hemic
- d. Exogenic
- e. Tissue

614. A patient with bronchial asthma and pulmonary emphysema presents with dyspnea, sensation of lac

a. Circulatory

**b. Respiratory**

- c. Hemic
- d. Tissue
- e. Exogenic

615. A patient with bronchial asthma and pulmonary emphysema presents with dyspnea, sensation of lac

- a. Tissue
- b. Hemic

c. Respiratory

- d. Exogenic
- e. Circulatory

616. A patient with bronchial asthma had been prescribed salbutamol, which led to disappearance of b

a. beta\_2-adrenoreceptors

- b. beta\_1-adrenoreceptors
- c. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors
- d. Acetylcholine synthesis
- e. alpha\_1-adrenoreceptors

617. A patient with bronchial asthma had been prescribed salbutamol, which led to disappearance of b

a. alpha\_1-adrenoreceptors

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- a. beta\_1-adrenoreceptors
- b. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors
- c. Acetylcholine synthesis

d. beta\_2-adrenoreceptors

e. alpha\_1-adrenoreceptors

619. A patient with bronchial asthma was prescribed a drug to stop an attack of the disease. The dru

- a. Clophelin (Clonidine)
- b. Epinephrine hydrochloride
- c. Isadrine (Isoprenaline)
- d. Droperidol

e. Salbutamol

620. A patient with bronchial asthma was prescribed a drug to stop an attack of the disease. The dru

- a. Epinephrine hydrochloride
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c. Salbutamol

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- a. Isadrine (Isoprenaline)
- b. Droperidol

c. Salbutamol

- d. Clophelin (Clonidine)
- e. Epinephrine hydrochloride

622. A patient with bronchial asthma was prescribed a drug with the mechanism of action that is prim

a. Salbutamol

- b. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- c. Droperidol
- d. Clonidine
- e. Isadrine (Isoprenaline)

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a. Droperidol

- b. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- c. Clonidine
- d. Isadrine (Isoprenaline)

e. Salbutamol

625. A patient with bronchitis was taking doxycycline hydrochloride. What side effects can develop i

- a. Euphoria, tolerance
- b. Hypotension, vertigo

c. Diarrhea, hepatitis

- d. Withdrawal, dependence
- e. Hypertension, arrhythmia

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- a. Hypotension, vertigo
- b. Hypertension, arrhythmia

c. Diarrhea, hepatitis

- d. Withdrawal, dependence
- e. Euphoria, tolerance

628. A patient with chronic constipation has been prescribed bisacodyl. After 3 weeks of treatment,

a. Habituation

- b. Dysbacteriosis
- c. Sensibilization
- d. Cumulation
- e. Dependence

629. A patient with chronic constipation has been prescribed bisacodyl. After 3 weeks of treatment,

- a. Cumulation
- b. Dependence
- c. Sensibilization

d. Habituation

e. Dysbacteriosis

630. A patient with chronic constipation has been prescribed bisacodyl. After 3 weeks of treatment,

a. Sensibilization

b. Habituation

- c. Dysbacteriosis
- d. Dependence
- e. Cumulation

631. A patient with current coronary heart disease who has had two myocardial infarctions of left v

- a. Compensated
- b. Subcompensated

c. Left ventricular

- d. Combined
- e. Right ventricular

632. A patient with current coronary heart disease who has had two myocardial infarctions of left v

- a. Right ventricular
- b. Subcompensated

c. Left ventricular

- d. Compensated
- e. Combined

633. A patient with current coronary heart disease who has had two myocardial infarctions of left v

- a. Subcompensated
- b. Left ventricular

- c. Combined
- d. Compensated
- e. Right ventricular

634. A patient with diabetes mellitus presents with thirst, polyuria, and dry skin and mucosa. These

a. Adrenaline

b. Glucose

c. Cholesterol

d. Phenylalanine

e. Urates (uric acid salts)

635. A patient with diabetes mellitus presents with thirst, polyuria, and dry skin and mucosa. These

a. Phenylalanine

b. Cholesterol

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a. Urates (uric acid salts)

b. Cholesterol

c. Glucose

d. Adrenaline

e. Phenylalanine

637. A patient with epilepsy was prescribed sodium valproate. What is the mechanism of action of thi

a. Stimulation of alpha-adrenergic receptors

b. Increasing GABA levels in the brain

c. Stimulation of opioid receptors

d. Stimulation of beta-adrenergic receptors

e. Stimulation of butyrylcholinesterase activity

638. A patient with epilepsy was prescribed sodium valproate. What is the mechanism of action of thi

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a. Stimulation of butyrylcholinesterase activity

b. Stimulation of opioid receptors

c. Stimulation of alpha-adrenergic receptors

d. Stimulation of beta-adrenergic receptors

e. Increasing GABA levels in the brain

640. A patient with essential hypertension has been prescribed a drug with an antianginal, hypotensi

a. Metoprolol

b. Clonidine

c. Fenoterol

d. Epinephrine

e. Dopamine hydrochloride

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a. Epinephrine

b. Dopamine hydrochloride

c. Metoprolol

- d. Clonidine
- e. Fenoterol

643. A patient with essential hypertension has elevated plasma renin levels. What pharmacological gr

a. ACE inhibitors

- b. Diuretics
- c. Alpha-blockers
- d. Calcium ion antagonists
- e. Sympatholytics

644. A patient with essential hypertension has elevated plasma renin levels. What pharmacological gr

- a. Alpha-blockers
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- c. Sympatholytics
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- a. Diuretics
- b. Alpha-blockers
- c. Sympatholytics
- d. Calcium ion antagonists

e. ACE inhibitors

646. A patient with essential hypertension is prescribed captopril. What is the mechanism of action

- a. Angiotensin II receptor block
- b. Inhibition of angiotensin-converting enzyme activity

- c. Slow calcium channel block
- d. alpha-adrenoceptor block
- e. beta-adrenoceptor block

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e. Inhibition of angiotensin-converting enzyme activity

649. A patient with essential hypertension was prescribed a diuretic as a part of complex therapy. T

a. Hydrochlorothiazide

- b. Triamterene
- c. Amiloride
- d. Spironolactone
- e. Allopurinol

650. A patient with essential hypertension was prescribed a diuretic as a part of complex therapy. T

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- a. Allopurinol
- b. Triamterene
- c. Amiloride
- d. Hydrochlorothiazide

e. Spironolactone

652. A patient with food poisoning, accompanied by diarrhea and multiple episodes of vomiting, devel

a. Normocythemic hypovolemia

b. Polycythemic hypovolemia

c. Oligocythemic hypovolemia

d. Polycythemic hypervolemia

e. Oligocytemic hypervolemia

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a. Normocythemic hypovolemia

b. Oligocytemic hypervolemia

c. Polycythemic hypovolemia

d. Polycythemic hypervolemia

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654. A patient with food poisoning, accompanied by diarrhea and multiple episodes of vomiting, devel

a. Oligocythemic hypovolemia

b. Polycythemic hypervolemia

c. Oligocytemic hypervolemia

d. Normocythemic hypovolemia

e. Polycythemic hypovolemia

655. A patient with frequent recurrent chronic bronchitis is prescribed a sulfanilamide drug. This d

a. Citric acid

b. P-aminobenzoic acid

c. Formic acid

d. Lactic acid

e. Uric acid

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a. Lactic acid

b. Uric acid

c. Formic acid

d. P-aminobenzoic acid

e. Citric acid

658. A patient with gastric carcinoma has undergone several courses of radiation therapy. What syste

a. Respiratory

b. Blood

c. Urinary

d. Digestive

e. Nervous

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a. Urinary

b. Blood

c. Nervous

d. Digestive

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660. A patient with gastric carcinoma has undergone several courses of radiation therapy. What syste

a. Urinary

b. Blood

c. Nervous

d. Respiratory

e. Digestive



661. A patient with gingivitis was prescribed oral cavity irrigation with 0.02% potassium permangana

a. Oxidants

b. Nitrofurans

c. Dyes

d. Alcohols

e. Detergents

662. A patient with gingivitis was prescribed oral cavity irrigation with 0.02% potassium permangana

a. Nitrofurans

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a. Nitrofurans

b. Alcohols

c. Dyes

d. Oxidants

e. Detergents

664. A patient with gout was prescribed allopurinol - a competitive inhibitor of xanthine oxidase. X

a. Purine nucleotides

b. Higher fatty acids

c. Phospholipids

d. Glycoproteins

e. Heteropolysaccharides

665. A patient with gout was prescribed allopurinol - a competitive inhibitor of xanthine oxidase. X

a. Heteropolysaccharides

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a. Higher fatty acids

b. Glycoproteins

c. Heteropolysaccharides

d. Phospholipids

e. Purine nucleotides

667. A patient with heart failure has developed acute edematous syndrome. What drug should be prescr

a. Nitroglycerine

b. Furosemide

c. Nifedipine

d. Panangin (Potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)

e. Propranolol

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c. Furosemide

d. Panangin (Potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)

e. Nifedipine

670. A patient with high fever and pain in throat when swallowing is diagnosed with tonsillitis. Whi

- a. Increased ESR
- b. Fever

**c. Reddening**

- d. Leukocytosis
- e. Tachycardia

671. A patient with high fever and pain in throat when swallowing is diagnosed with tonsillitis. Which of the following is most likely to be present?

- a. Leukocytosis
- b. Increased ESR

**c. Reddening**

- d. Fever
- e. Tachycardia

672. A patient with high fever and pain in throat when swallowing is diagnosed with tonsillitis. Which of the following is most likely to be present?

- a. Tachycardia

**b. Reddening**

- c. Fever
- d. Leukocytosis
- e. Increased ESR

673. A patient with high risk of hemorrhages is recommended to take vicasol (menadione) by his physician. Which of the following is most likely to be present?

**a. Vitamin K**

- b. Vitamin B<sub>5</sub>
- c. Vitamin A
- d. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>
- e. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>

674. A patient with high risk of hemorrhages is recommended to take vicasol (menadione) by his physician. Which of the following is most likely to be present?

- a. Vitamin B<sub>5</sub>
- b. Vitamin A

**c. Vitamin K**

- d. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>
- e. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>

675. A patient with high risk of hemorrhages is recommended to take vicasol (menadione) by his physician. Which of the following is most likely to be present?

- a. Vitamin B<sub>5</sub>
- b. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>
- c. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>

**d. Vitamin K**

- e. Vitamin A

676. A patient with hyperproduction of thyroid hormones has been prescribed Mercazolilum. This drug is most likely to be present.

- a. Aromatase
- b. Reductase

**c. Iodide peroxidase**

- d. Aminotransferase
- e. Decarboxylase

677. A patient with hyperproduction of thyroid hormones has been prescribed Mercazolilum. This drug is most likely to be present.

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- a. Reductase
- b. Decarboxylase

**c. Iodide peroxidase**

- d. Aromatase
- e. Aminotransferase

679. A patient with hypertension has been prescribed a drug that blocks angiotensin receptors. Which of the following is most likely to be present?

- a. Captopril

- b. Apressin
- c. Nifedipine
- d. Prazosin

e. Losartan

680. A patient with hypertension has been prescribed a drug that blocks angiotensin receptors. Speci

- a. Prazosin
- b. Captopril
- c. Nifedipine

d. Losartan

e. Apressin

681. A patient with hypertension has been prescribed a drug that blocks angiotensin receptors. Speci

- a. Prazosin
- b. Nifedipine
- c. Apressin

d. Losartan

e. Captopril

682. A patient with mushroom poisoning has developed the following symptoms: yellow coloring of skin

a. Stercobilin

- b. Biliverdin
- c. Verdohemoglobin
- d. Conjugated bilirubin
- e. Unconjugated bilirubin

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a. Verdohemoglobin

b. Stercobilin

- c. Biliverdin
- d. Unconjugated bilirubin
- e. Conjugated bilirubin

685. A patient with myxedema was recommended substitution therapy. What hormones are used for this p

- a. Androgens
- b. Estrogens
- c. Mineralocorticoids

d. Thyroid hormones

e. Glucocorticoids

686. A patient with myxedema was recommended substitution therapy. What hormones are used for this p

- a. Androgens
- b. Glucocorticoids
- c. Mineralocorticoids
- d. Estrogens

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687. A patient with myxedema was recommended substitution therapy. What hormones are used for this p

- a. Mineralocorticoids
- b. Estrogens

c. Thyroid hormones

d. Glucocorticoids

e. Androgens

688. A patient with neuritis takes diazepam. To relieve joint pain, he was prescribed an analgesic i

- a. Summation
- b. Drug addiction

- c. Tolerance
- d. Material cumulation

**e. Potentiation**

689. A patient with neuritis takes diazepam. To relieve joint pain, he was prescribed an analgesic i

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- a. Tolerance
- b. Summation
- c. Material cumulation

**d. Potentiation**

- e. Drug addiction

691. A patient with neurosis suffers from fear and emotional tension. To relieve these symptoms a do

**a. Diazepam**

- b. Nootropil (Pyracetam)
- c. Sydnocarb (Mesocarb)
- d. Caffeine
- e. Lithium carbonate

692. A patient with neurosis suffers from fear and emotional tension. To relieve these symptoms a do

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**c. Diazepam**

- d. Nootropil (Pyracetam)
- e. Lithium carbonate

694. A patient with peptic ulcer disease of the duodenum was taking a histamine H<sub>2</sub> receptor blocker

**a. Famotidine**

- b. Omeprazole
- c. Allochol
- d. Mebeverine
- e. Pirenzepine

695. A patient with peptic ulcer disease of the duodenum was taking a histamine H<sub>2</sub> receptor blocker

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- a. Pirenzepine
- b. Mebeverine
- c. Allochol
- d. Omeprazole

**e. Famotidine**

697. A patient with peptic ulcer of duodenum was taking a histamine H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonist. What dr

- a. Gastrozepin (Pirenzepine)
- b. Almagel (algedrate + magnesium hydroxide)
- c. Famotidine

- d. Omeprazole
- e. Allochol

698. A patient with peptic ulcer of duodenum was taking a histamine H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonist. What dr

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e. Gastrozepin (Pirenzepine)

700. A patient with primary hypertension is prescribed captopril. What is this drug's mechanism of a

- a. Angiotensin II receptors block
- b. Block of slow calcium channels

**c. Inhibition of angiotensin converting enzyme activity**

d. beta-adrenergic block

e. alpha-adrenergic block

701. A patient with primary hypertension is prescribed captopril. What is this drug's mechanism of a

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d. beta-adrenergic block

**e. Inhibition of angiotensin converting enzyme activity**

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- a. beta-adrenergic block
- b. Block of slow calcium channels

c. Angiotensin II receptors block

d. alpha-adrenergic block

**e. Inhibition of angiotensin converting enzyme activity**

703. A patient with signs of cardiac glycosides intoxication was prescribed Unithiol. What is the me

**a. Reactivation of membrane K<sup>+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup> -adenosine triphosphatase**

b. Increased Na<sup>+</sup> content in the myocardium

c. Increased inflow of K<sup>+</sup> to cardiomyocytes

d. Binding of ionized Ca<sup>2+</sup>

e. Induction of cardiac glycoside metabolism

704. A patient with signs of cardiac glycosides intoxication was prescribed Unithiol. What is the me

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**e. Reactivation of membrane K<sup>+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup> -adenosine triphosphatase**

706. A patient with symptoms of cardiac glycosides intoxication is prescribed Unithiol (Dimercaprol)

a. Binding ionized Ca<sup>2+</sup>

b. Increase of Na<sup>+</sup> content in myocardium

c. Induction of cardiac glycosides metabolism

d. Increase of K<sup>+</sup> penetration of myocardiocytes

e. Reactivation of membrane  $K^{+}$ ,  $Na^{+}$ -adenosinetriphosphatase

707. A patient with symptoms of cardiac glycosides intoxication is prescribed Unithiol (Dimercaprol)

- a. Increase of  $K^{+}$  penetration of myocardiocytes
- b. Increase of  $Na^{+}$  content in myocardium
- c. Binding ionized  $Ca^{2+}$
- d. Induction of cardiac glycosides metabolism

e. Reactivation of membrane  $K^{+}$ ,  $Na^{+}$ -adenosinetriphosphatase

708. A patient with symptoms of cardiac glycosides intoxication is prescribed Unithiol (Dimercaprol)

- a. Induction of cardiac glycosides metabolism
- b. Binding ionized  $Ca^{2+}$

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- d. Increase of  $K^{+}$  penetration of myocardiocytes
- e. Increase of  $Na^{+}$  content in myocardium

709. A patient with tuberculosis developed impaired hearing after a long-term treatment with an anti

a. Ampicillin

b. Streptomycin

- c. Abaktal (Pefloxacin)
- d. Benzylpenicillin
- e. Ceftriaxone

710. A patient with tuberculosis developed impaired hearing after a long-term treatment with an anti

- a. Ampicillin
- b. Benzylpenicillin
- c. Ceftriaxone

d. Streptomycin

e. Abaktal (Pefloxacin)

711. A patient with tuberculosis developed impaired hearing after a long-term treatment with an anti

- a. Ceftriaxone
- b. Abaktal (Pefloxacin)

c. Streptomycin

- d. Benzylpenicillin
- e. Ampicillin

712. A patient with tuberculosis has been prescribed some anti-tuberculosis preparations. Which of t

a. Ftivazide

- b. Furacilinum
- c. Sulfadimezinum
- d. Phthylsulfathiazole
- e. Methisazonum

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- c. Methisazonum
- d. Furacilinum
- e. Phthylsulfathiazole

715. A patient with tuberculosis has developed impaired hearing after a long-term antibiotic treatme

a. Streptomycin

- b. Benzylpenicillin
- c. Ceftriaxone
- d. Pefloxacin
- e. Ampicillin

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717. A patient with tuberculosis has developed impaired hearing after a long-term antibiotic treatment.

a. Ampicillin

b. Pefloxacin

c. Benzylpenicillin

d. Ceftriaxone

e. Streptomycin

718. A patient with type II diabetes mellitus was prescribed a synthetic drug that is a sulfonylurea.

a. Furosemide

b. Prednisolone

c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

d. Insulin

e. Glibenclamide

719. A patient with type II diabetes mellitus was prescribed a synthetic drug that is a sulfonylurea.

a. Prednisolone

b. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

c. Insulin

d. Glibenclamide

e. Furosemide

720. A patient with type II diabetes mellitus was prescribed a synthetic drug that is a sulfonylurea.

a. Prednisolone

b. Insulin

c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

d. Furosemide

e. Glibenclamide

721. A patient, who lives in the area with specific geochemical conditions, was diagnosed with endemic goiter.

a. Cl

b. Na

c. I

d. F

e. Br

722. A patient, who lives in the area with specific geochemical conditions, was diagnosed with endemic goiter.

a. F

b. I

c. Cl

d. Br

e. Na

723. A patient, who lives in the area with specific geochemical conditions, was diagnosed with endemic goiter.

a. Na

b. Br

c. Cl

d. F

e. I

724. A patient, who was prescribed famotidine to treat peptic ulcer disease, came to the pharmacy. What type of drug is famotidine?

a. H<sub>2</sub>-histamine receptor blockade

b. Muscarinic receptor blockade

c. H<sub>1</sub>-histamine receptor blockade

d. Ganglionic receptor blockade

e. Inhibition of hydrogen potassium ATPase

725. A patient, who was prescribed famotidine to treat peptic ulcer disease, came to the pharmacy. What type of drug is famotidine?

- a. Inhibition of hydrogen potassium ATPase
- b. H1-histamine receptor blockade
- c. Muscarinic receptor blockade
- d. Ganglionic receptor blockade
- e. H2-histamine receptor blockade**

726. A patient, who was prescribed famotidine to treat peptic ulcer disease, came to the pharmacy. W

- a. Inhibition of hydrogen potassium ATPase
- b. Muscarinic receptor blockade
- c. H1-histamine receptor blockade
- d. Ganglionic receptor blockade
- e. H2-histamine receptor blockade**

727. A perennial herbaceous plant has the following characteristic features: calyx with an epicalyx,

- a. Althaea officinalis**
- b. Melissa officinalis
- c. Hyoscyamus niger
- d. Amygdalus communis
- e. Polygonum persicaria

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- b. Althaea officinalis**
- c. Melissa officinalis
- d. Amygdalus communis
- e. Hyoscyamus niger

730. A person diagnosed with ischemic heart disease presents with stable angina pectoris, atheroscle

- a. Fatty acid-albumin complexes
- b. Low density lipoproteins**
- c. High density lipoproteins
- d. Triglycerides
- e. Chylomicrons

731. A person diagnosed with ischemic heart disease presents with stable angina pectoris, atheroscle

- a. Fatty acid-albumin complexes
- b. Low density lipoproteins**
- c. Triglycerides
- d. Chylomicrons
- e. High density lipoproteins

732. A person diagnosed with ischemic heart disease presents with stable angina pectoris, atheroscle

- a. High density lipoproteins
- b. Fatty acid-albumin complexes
- c. Low density lipoproteins**
- d. Triglycerides
- e. Chylomicrons

733. A person has been stung by a bee. The stung area developed redness and edema. What is the main

- a. Decreased osmotic blood pressure
- b. Increased permeability of the capillaries**
- c. Increased hydrostatic blood pressure
- d. Disturbed lymphatic efflux
- e. Decreased oncotic blood pressure

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- b. Disturbed lymphatic efflux
- c. Increased hydrostatic blood pressure
- d. Decreased oncotic blood pressure

e. Increased permeability of the capillaries

735. A person has been stung by a bee. The stung area developed redness and edema. What is the main

- a. Increased hydrostatic blood pressure
- b. Disturbed lymphatic efflux
- c. Decreased oncotic blood pressure
- d. Decreased osmotic blood pressure

e. Increased permeability of the capillaries

736. A person has extremely pale skin, white hair, and blue semi-transparent irises that under bright

- a. Cholesterol
- b. Glucose

c. Melanin

- d. Serine
- e. Phenylalanine

737. A person has extremely pale skin, white hair, and blue semi-transparent irises that under bright

- a. Glucose
- b. Phenylalanine
- c. Serine

d. Melanin

- e. Cholesterol

738. A person has extremely pale skin, white hair, and blue semi-transparent irises that under bright

- a. Glucose
- b. Serine

c. Melanin

- d. Phenylalanine
- e. Cholesterol

739. A person suffers from a chronic inflammatory process. In the focus of the inflammation, a certain

- a. Cori cycle
- b. Ornithine cycle
- c. Uric acid synthesis

d. Pentose phosphate pathway

- e. Glycolysis

740. A person suffers from a chronic inflammatory process. In the focus of the inflammation, a certain

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- a. Ornithine cycle
- b. Glycolysis
- c. Cori cycle

d. Pentose phosphate pathway

- e. Uric acid synthesis

742. A person was hospitalized into the infectious department with the body temperature of  $39^{\circ}\text{C}$ , he

a. Borrelia

- b. Leptospira
- c. Treponema
- d. Clostridia
- e. Actinomycetes

743. A person was hospitalized into the infectious department with the body temperature of  $39^{\circ}\text{C}$ , he

- a. Actinomycetes
- b. Clostridia

c. Borrelia

d. Treponema

e. Leptospira

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a. Leptospira

b. Treponema

c. Borrelia

d. Clostridia

e. Actinomycetes

745. A person with a past history of acute myocardial infarction was recommended to take an antiaggr

a. Abciximab

b. Dipyridamole

c. Acetylsalicylic acid

d. Clopidogrel

e. Ticlopidine

746. A person with a past history of acute myocardial infarction was recommended to take an antiaggr

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a. Dipyridamole

b. Acetylsalicylic acid

c. Clopidogrel

d. Ticlopidine

e. Abciximab

748. A person with carbon monoxide poisoning (CO) presents with disturbed consciousness and high lev

a. Exogenic

b. Respiratory

c. Tissue

d. Circulatory

e. Hemic

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a. Respiratory

b. Tissue

c. Exogenic

d. Hemic

e. Circulatory

750. A person with carbon monoxide poisoning (CO) presents with disturbed consciousness and high lev

a. Tissue

b. Circulatory

c. Hemic

d. Respiratory

e. Exogenic

751. A person with essential hypertension was prescribed lisinopril. What is the typical side effect

a. Dry cough

b. Constipation

c. Increased appetite

d. Vomiting

e. Insomnia

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a. Constipation

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- e. Dry cough

754. A pharmaceutical factory has received a batch of a herbal raw material that, based on the exter

- a. Hemagglutination inhibition reaction
- b. Indirect hemagglutination reaction
- c. Hemagglutination reaction
- d. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

e. Molecular hybridization

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- c. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
- d. Indirect hemagglutination reaction
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- a. Indirect hemagglutination reaction
- b. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
- c. Hemagglutination reaction

d. Molecular hybridization

- e. Hemagglutination inhibition reaction

757. A pharmaceutical manufacture produces a drug, that is an animal antibiotic. Point out this drug

- a. Chloramphenicol
- b. Novobiocin
- c. Phaseolin
- d. Gramicidin

e. Lysozyme

758. A pharmaceutical manufacture produces a drug, that is an animal antibiotic. Point out this drug

- a. Novobiocin
- b. Chloramphenicol
- c. Gramicidin

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759. A pharmaceutical manufacture produces a drug, that is an animal antibiotic. Point out this drug

- a. Phaseolin
- b. Novobiocin
- c. Gramicidin

d. Lysozyme

- e. Chloramphenicol

760. A pharmacy has decided to use a biological method for quality control of instrument sterilizati

a. Bacillus subtilis

- b. Streptococcus pyogenes
- c. Borrelia recurrentis
- d. Salmonella typhi
- e. Yersinia pestis

761. A pharmacy has decided to use a biological method for quality control of instrument sterilizati

- a. Borrelia recurrentis
- b. Streptococcus pyogenes
- c. Salmonella typhi
- d. Bacillus subtilis

e. *Yersinia pestis*

762. A pharmacy has decided to use a biological method for quality control of instrument sterilization

a. *Streptococcus pyogenes*

b. *Bacillus subtilis*

c. *Salmonella typhi*

d. *Borrelia recurrentis*

e. *Yersinia pestis*

763. A pharmacy has received a batch of drugs for treatment of upper respiratory tract infection. Which

a. Rimantadine

b. Idoxuridine

c. Levamisole

d. Doxycycline

e. Methisazone

764. A pharmacy has received a batch of drugs for treatment of upper respiratory tract infection. Which

a. Doxycycline

b. Rimantadine

c. Methisazone

d. Levamisole

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765. A pharmacy has received a batch of drugs for treatment of upper respiratory tract infection. Which

a. Methisazone

b. Doxycycline

c. Idoxuridine

d. Levamisole

e. Rimantadine

766. A pharmacy needs to sterilize a liquid dosage form by means of a mechanical sterilization method

a. Autoclave

b. Pasteur oven

c. Steam sterilizer

d. Seitz filter

e. Koch apparatus

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c. Autoclave

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769. A pharmacy network is supplied with significant amount of sterile medical products (bandages, etc.)

a. Beta irradiation

b. Gamma irradiation

c. Ultraviolet irradiation

d. Infrared irradiation

e. Alpha irradiation

770. A pharmacy network is supplied with significant amount of sterile medical products (bandages, etc.)

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771. A pharmacy network is supplied with significant amount of sterile medical products (bandages, r

- a. Ultraviolet irradiation
- b. Gamma irradiation
- c. Alpha irradiation
- d. Infrared irradiation
- e. Beta irradiation

772. A pharmacy produces a batch of vials with physiological saline for injections. How should they

- a. In a steam-jacketed autoclave chamber
- b. Ultraviolet irradiation
- c. Under pressure in an autoclave
- d. In a dry heat sterilizer
- e. X-ray irradiation

773. A pharmacy produces a batch of vials with physiological saline for injections. How should they

- a. Ultraviolet irradiation
- b. In a dry heat sterilizer
- c. X-ray irradiation
- d. Under pressure in an autoclave
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- a. X-ray irradiation
- b. In a dry heat sterilizer
- c. Ultraviolet irradiation
- d. In a steam-jacketed autoclave chamber
- e. Under pressure in an autoclave

775. A pharmacy produces eye drops and dispenses them into sterile vials. What method should be used

- a. Dry heat box
- b. Boiling
- c. Autoclaving
- d. Disinfectant solutions
- e. Ultraviolet irradiation

776. A pharmacy produces eye drops and dispenses them into sterile vials. What method should be used

- a. Autoclaving
- b. Dry heat box
- c. Boiling
- d. Ultraviolet irradiation
- e. Disinfectant solutions

777. A pharmacy produces eye drops and dispenses them into sterile vials. What method should be used

- a. Disinfectant solutions
- b. Ultraviolet irradiation
- c. Autoclaving
- d. Boiling
- e. Dry heat box

778. A plant has floating leaves with thick leathery cuticle, stratified columnar parenchyma, and sp

- a. Heliophyte
- b. Xerophyte
- c. Hydrophyte
- d. Mesophyte
- e. Sciophyte

779. A plant has floating leaves with thick leathery cuticle, stratified columnar parenchyma, and sp

- a. Heliophyte
- b. Xerophyte
- c. Sciophyte
- d. Hydrophyte
- e. Mesophyte

780. A plant has floating leaves with thick leathery cuticle, stratified columnar parenchyma, and sp

- a. Mesophyte
- b. Xerophyte
- c. Sciophyte

**d. Hydrophyte**

- e. Heliophyte

781. A plant has laticifers with milky sap and single flowers with deciduous calyx lobes; the fruit

**a. Papaveraceae**

- b. Compositae
- c. Apiaceae
- d. Fabaceae
- e. Rosaceae

782. A plant has laticifers with milky sap and single flowers with deciduous calyx lobes; the fruit

a. Fabaceae

**b. Papaveraceae**

- c. Apiaceae
- d. Rosaceae
- e. Compositae

783. A plant has laticifers with milky sap and single flowers with deciduous calyx lobes; the fruit

a. Rosaceae

b. Fabaceae

**c. Papaveraceae**

- d. Apiaceae
- e. Compositae

784. A plant has roots with bacteriorhiza, complex leaves with stipules, flowers with a papilionaceo

a. Apiaceae

b. Solanaceae

c. Lamiaceae

**d. Fabaceae**

e. Asteraceae

785. A plant has roots with bacteriorhiza, complex leaves with stipules, flowers with a papilionaceo

a. Lamiaceae

b. Solanaceae

c. Apiaceae

**d. Fabaceae**

e. Asteraceae

786. A plant has roots with bacteriorhiza, complex leaves with stipules, flowers with a papilionaceo

a. Solanaceae

**b. Fabaceae**

- c. Apiaceae
- d. Lamiaceae
- e. Asteraceae

787. A poisonous weed of the Solanaceae family has branching downy stems. Its leaves are soft, dull,

**a. Hyoscyamus niger**

- b. Atropa belladonna
- c. Datura stramonium
- d. Datura innoxia
- e. Nicotiana tabacum

788. A poisonous weed of the Solanaceae family has branching downy stems. Its leaves are soft, dull,

**a. Hyoscyamus niger**

- b. Atropa belladonna
- c. Datura stramonium
- d. Nicotiana tabacum
- e. Datura innoxia

789. A poisonous weed of the Solanaceae family has branching downy stems. Its leaves are soft, dull,

**a. Atropa belladonna**

- b. *Datura innoxia*
- c. *Datura stramonium*
- d. *Nicotiana tabacum*

e. *Hyoscyamus niger*

790. A potassium chromate solution was added into the solution being analyzed, which resulted in the

a. Strontium cations

- b. Ammonium cations
- c. Magnesium cations
- d. Sodium cations
- e. Potassium cations

791. A potassium chromate solution was added into the solution being analyzed, which resulted in the

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- c. Potassium cations
- d. Sodium cations
- e. Magnesium cations

792. A potassium chromate solution was added into the solution being analyzed, which resulted in the

a. Sodium cations

b. Strontium cations

- c. Ammonium cations
- d. Potassium cations
- e. Magnesium cations

793. A pregnant woman develops leg edemas in the evening. In the morning, the edemas disappear. What

a. Increase of hydrostatic blood pressure

- b. Hyperglycemia
- c. Decrease of hydrostatic blood pressure
- d. Decrease of oncotic blood pressure
- e. Increase of oncotic blood pressure

794. A pregnant woman develops leg edemas in the evening. In the morning, the edemas disappear. What

a. Decrease of oncotic blood pressure

b. Increase of oncotic blood pressure

c. Increase of hydrostatic blood pressure

- d. Decrease of hydrostatic blood pressure
- e. Hyperglycemia

795. A pregnant woman develops leg edemas in the evening. In the morning, the edemas disappear. What

a. Hyperglycemia

b. Decrease of oncotic blood pressure

c. Increase of hydrostatic blood pressure

- d. Increase of oncotic blood pressure
- e. Decrease of hydrostatic blood pressure

796. A pregnant woman has received intravenously a uterotonic to stimulate uterine activity. This dr

a. Folliculin (Estrone)

b. Oxytocin

- c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
- d. Dinoprost
- e. Proserin

797. A pregnant woman has received intravenously a uterotonic to stimulate uterine activity. This dr

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b. Folliculin (Estrone)

c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

d. Dinoprost

e. Oxytocin

799. A pregnant woman suffers from pneumonia: the term of pregnancy is 20 weeks. What chemotherapeut

a. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

b. Sulfalene

c. Benzylpenicillin

d. Gentamicin

e. Ofloxacin

800. A pregnant woman suffers from pneumonia: the term of pregnancy is 20 weeks. What chemotherapeut

a. Ofloxacin

b. Gentamicin

c. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

d. Sulfalene

e. Benzylpenicillin

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a. Sulfalene

b. Ofloxacin

c. Gentamicin

d. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

e. Benzylpenicillin

802. A pregnant woman was administered fenoterol to reduce the uterine tone for the correction of he

a. Stimulation of beta\_2-adrenoceptors of the uterus

b. Direct antispasmodic effect

c. Blocking beta\_2-adrenoceptors of the uterus

d. Stimulation of alpha\_1-adrenoceptors of the uterus

e. Stimulation of beta\_2- and alpha\_1-adrenoceptors of the uterus

803. A pregnant woman was administered fenoterol to reduce the uterine tone for the correction of he

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b. Blocking beta\_2-adrenoceptors of the uterus

c. Stimulation of alpha\_1-adrenoceptors of the uterus

d. Stimulation of beta\_2- and alpha\_1-adrenoceptors of the uterus

e. Stimulation of beta\_2-adrenoceptors of the uterus

804. A pregnant woman was administered fenoterol to reduce the uterine tone for the correction of he

a. Stimulation of alpha\_1-adrenoceptors of the uterus

b. Stimulation of beta\_2- and alpha\_1-adrenoceptors of the uterus

c. Direct antispasmodic effect

d. Stimulation of beta\_2-adrenoceptors of the uterus

e. Blocking beta\_2-adrenoceptors of the uterus

805. A pure culture of movable vibrios was obtained from a patient diagnosed with cholera. What grou

a. Monotrichous

b. Amphitrichous

c. Lophotrichous

d. -

e. Peritrichous

806. A pure culture of movable vibrios was obtained from a patient diagnosed with cholera. What grou

a. -

b. Monotrichous

c. Amphitrichous

d. Lophotrichous

e. Peritrichous

807. A pure culture of movable vibrios was obtained from a patient diagnosed with cholera. What grou

a. Lophotrichous

b. Peritrichous

c. -



d. Amphitrichous

e. Monotrichous

808. A quantity of medicine expressed in units of mass (milligram, gram), volume, or bioactivity (un

a. Dosage form

b. Dose

c. Therapeutic index

d. Effectiveness

e. Speed of action

809. A quantity of medicine expressed in units of mass (milligram, gram), volume, or bioactivity (un

a. Dosage form

b. Effectiveness

c. Dose

d. Speed of action

e. Therapeutic index

810. A quantity of medicine expressed in units of mass (milligram, gram), volume, or bioactivity (un

a. Dosage form

b. Speed of action

c. Dose

d. Effectiveness

e. Therapeutic index

811. A ready-made drug was inoculated on Sabouraud's agar and incubated under 22°C for 5 days. This

a. Presence of E) coli

b. Number of mold and yeast fungi

c. Total number of bacteria

d. Presence of S. aureus

e. Presence of Salmonella

812. A ready-made drug was inoculated on Sabouraud's agar and incubated under 22°C for 5 days. This

a. Presence of E) coli

b. Presence of S. aureus

c. Total number of bacteria

d. Number of mold and yeast fungi

e. Presence of Salmonella

813. A ready-made drug was inoculated on Sabouraud's agar and incubated under 22°C for 5 days. This

a. Presence of S. aureus

b. Total number of bacteria

c. Presence of Salmonella

d. Presence of E) coli

e. Number of mold and yeast fungi

814. A sailor, who had been at sea for 10 months, developed bleeding gums and mobility and loss of h

a. Vitamin E

b. Folic acid

c. Vitamin C

d. Vitamin D

e. Nicotinic acid

815. A sailor, who had been at sea for 10 months, developed bleeding gums and mobility and loss of h

a. Vitamin E

b. Nicotinic acid

c. Folic acid

d. Vitamin D

e. Vitamin C

816. A sailor, who had been at sea for 10 months, developed bleeding gums and mobility and loss of h

a. Vitamin E

b. Vitamin D

c. Folic acid

d. Vitamin C

e. Nicotinic acid

817. A sample obtained from the wound of a patient with suspected gas anaerobic infection was inocul

a. To remove oxygen

b. To dissolve salts

c. To enrich the medium with carbon dioxide

d. To destroy microorganisms

e. To sterilize the medium

818. A sample obtained from the wound of a patient with suspected gas anaerobic infection was inocul

a. To dissolve salts

b. To enrich the medium with carbon dioxide

c. To sterilize the medium

d. To destroy microorganisms

e. To remove oxygen

819. A sample obtained from the wound of a patient with suspected gas anaerobic infection was inocul

a. To sterilize the medium

b. To enrich the medium with carbon dioxide

c. To dissolve salts

d. To remove oxygen

e. To destroy microorganisms

820. A skin area turned red after an exposure to high temperature. What local circulatory disorder c

a. Ischemia

b. Arterial hyperemia

c. Stasis

d. Venous hyperemia

e. Thrombosis

821. A skin area turned red after an exposure to high temperature. What local circulatory disorder c

a. Thrombosis

b. Arterial hyperemia

c. Ischemia

d. Stasis

e. Venous hyperemia

822. A skin area turned red after an exposure to high temperature. What local circulatory disorder c

a. Venous hyperemia

b. Ischemia

c. Arterial hyperemia

d. Stasis

e. Thrombosis

823. A solution being analyzed contains ammonium and sodium cations. What reagent can detect sodium

a. Potassium hydrotartrate

b. Potassium benzoate

c. Uranyl zinc acetate

d. Potassium oxalate

e. Potassium tetraiodomercurate(II)

824. A solution being analyzed contains ammonium and sodium cations. What reagent can detect sodium

a. Potassium oxalate

b. Uranyl zinc acetate

c. Potassium benzoate

d. Potassium hydrotartrate

e. Potassium tetraiodomercurate(II)

825. A solution being analyzed contains ammonium and sodium cations. What reagent can detect sodium

a. Potassium oxalate

b. Potassium benzoate

c. Potassium tetraiodomercurate(II)

d. Potassium hydrotartrate

e. Uranyl zinc acetate

826. A solution being analyzed contains calcium chloride and sodium bromide. What solution must be a

a. Ammonium oxalate

b. Barium chloride

c. Potassium iodide

d. Ammonium acetate

e. Sodium chloride

827. A solution being analyzed contains calcium chloride and sodium bromide. What solution must be a

a. Ammonium acetate

b. Sodium chloride

c. Potassium iodide

d. Barium chloride

e. Ammonium oxalate

828. A solution being analyzed contains calcium chloride and sodium bromide. What solution must be a

a. Barium chloride

b. Ammonium oxalate

c. Potassium iodide

d. Sodium chloride

e. Ammonium acetate

829. A solution containing calcium and magnesium cations is titrated with Trilon B solution. Complex

a. Formate buffer solution

b. Ammonium buffer solution

c. Acetate buffer solution

d. Acidic solution

e. Neutral medium

830. A solution containing calcium and magnesium cations is titrated with Trilon B solution. Complex

a. Formate buffer solution

b. Neutral medium

c. Acidic solution

d. Acetate buffer solution

e. Ammonium buffer solution

831. A solution containing calcium and magnesium cations is titrated with Trilon B solution. Complex

a. Neutral medium

b. Acetate buffer solution

c. Formate buffer solution

d. Acidic solution

e. Ammonium buffer solution

832. A solution contains anions of organic acids. When a solution of iron(III) chloride was added, a

a. Benzoate anions

b. Oxalate anions

c. Tetraborate anions

d. Carbonate anions

e. Formate anions

833. A solution contains anions of organic acids. When a solution of iron(III) chloride was added, a

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835. A solution contains iodide and chloride ions. Choose the reagent to detect iodide ions:

a. Chlorine water

b. Gypsum water

c. Hydrogen sulfide water

d. Limewater

e. Barium water

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c. Gypsum water

d. Hydrogen sulfide water

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838. A solution of an alkali was added into the analyte solution and the resulting solution was heated

a. Ammonium and calcium ions

b. Ammonium and mercury(I) ions

c. Ammonium and lead(II) ions

d. Ammonium and mercury(II) ions

e. Ammonium and stannum(II) ions

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e. Ammonium and calcium ions

841. A specialist of the analytical laboratory performs direct iodometric determination of ascorbic acid

a. Starch

b. Phenolphthalein

c. Methyl red

d. Methyl orange

e. Diphenylamine

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844. A specimen of Rosa majalis fruit was added to the morphological collection. This fruit consists of

a. Cynarrhodium

- b. Hesperidium
- c. Coenobium
- d. Cremocarp
- e. Pepo

845. A specimen of *Rosa majalis* fruit was added to the morphological collection. This fruit consists

- a. Pepo
- b. Cremocarp
- c. Cynarrhodium
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847. A standard alkali solution is used to determine substances of acidic nature. This method is called

- a. Alkalimetry
- b. Acidimetry
- c. Redoxymetry (Oxidimetry)
- d. Gravimetry
- e. Complexometry (Chelatometry)

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850. A starch molecule contains residues of a certain monosaccharide. Name this monosaccharide.

- a. D-fructose
- b. D-galactose
- c. D-mannose
- d. D-glucose
- e. D-ribose

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853. A sterile form of *Inonotus obliquus* xylotrophic fungus was sampled from the trunk of *Betula* pen

- a. Ergot
- b. Champignon

c. Fly agaric

d. Chaga mushroom

e. Tinder fungus

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856. A stool sample obtained from a patient with suspected shigellosis was inoculated on the Ploskir

a. Colorless

b. Yellow

c. Dark brown

d. Blue-violet

e. Red with a metallic sheen

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859. A structural analog of vitamin PP (nicotinic acid) is used as an antituberculous medicine. Name

a. Isoniazid

b. Streptocide

c. Aspirin

d. Riboflavin

e. Tetracycline

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862. A student was asked, what additional functions of the root are associated with the accumulation

a. Formation of storage roots and root tubers

b. Respiration

c. Primary synthesis of organic substances

- d. Maintaining the spatial position of a plant
- e. Symbiosis of the root and algae

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865. A tumor of the adenohypophysis disturbs the synthesis of tropic hormones and causes acromegaly.

a. Somatotropin

- b. Luteinizing
- c. Oxytocin
- d. Vasopressin
- e. Follicle-stimulating

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868. A unilocular, single-seeded fruit has a pericarp with an exocarp, a juicy mesocarp, and a ligni

- a. Leonurus quinquelobatus
- b. Quercus robur
- c. Coriandrum sativum
- d. Potentilla erecta

e. Armeniaca vulgaris

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871. A woman came to a pediatrician complaining of deteriorating condition of her child. The disorde

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- b. Proserin (Neostigmine)
- c. Cyanocobalamin
- d. Thiamine bromide

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874. A woman complains of elevated body temperature, weight loss, irritability, palpitations, and ex

a. Hyperaldosteronism

b. Hyperthyroidism

c. Hypothyroidism

d. Hypercorticism

e. Hypoaldosteronism

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877. A woman complains of itching lips; they are reddened and covered in scabs and scales after she

a. Delayed

b. Cytotoxic

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880. A woman has chronic heart failure with edema syndrome. Increased aldosterone levels were detected

a. Asparcam

b. Furosemide

c. Paracetamol

d. Spironolactone

e. Theophylline



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883. A woman is to be prescribed a narcotic analgesic for labor pain relief. What drug is indicated?

a. Promedol (Trimeperidine)

b. Fentanyl

c. Morphine

d. Codeine

e. Papaveretum (Omnopon)

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886. A woman presents with poor twilight vision and dry conjunctiva and cornea. What vitamin deficiency is indicated?

a. C

b. A

c. B<sub>12</sub>

d. B

e. D

887. A woman presents with poor twilight vision and dry conjunctiva and cornea. What vitamin deficiency is indicated?

a. D

b. A

c. B<sub>12</sub>

d. B

e. C

888. A woman suffering from neurosis has disturbed sleep. What drug is optimal for insomnia treatment?

a. Nitrazepam

b. Valerian tincture

c. Aethaminalum-natrium (Pentobarbital)

d. Bromisoval

e. Phenobarbital

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891. A woman underwent a gastroduodeno-scopy that revealed decreased functioning of the gastroesophagus

a. Heartburn

b. Problematic swallowing

c. Nausea

d. Diarrhea

e. Palpitations

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894. A woman underwent gastric resection and 5 years later was diagnosed with B<sub>12</sub>-deficiency anemia

a. Megalocytes

b. Annulocytes

c. Microcytes

d. Reticulocytes

e. Echinocytes

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897. A woman with candidomycosis was prescribed a drug that is used in cases of fungal pathology of

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b. Mebendazole

c. Amoxicillin

d. Bicillin-5

e. Chingamine (Chloroquine)

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900. A woman with chronic heart failure developed an edematous syndrome. Increased aldosterone level

- a. Metoprolol
- b. Ketamine

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- d. Proserine (Neostigmine)

- e. Aceclidine

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903. A woman with essential hypertension developed a dry hacking cough as a result of taking angiotensin

a. Angiotensin II receptor antagonists

- b. Diuretics

- c. Sympatholytics

- d. Calcium channel blockers

- e. Beta-blockers

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- b. St. aureus

- c. Cl. trachomatis

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909. A woman with trichomoniasis was prescribed a drug that is an imidazole derivative. Name this dr

**a. Metronidazole**

- b. Iodinol
- c. Miramistin
- d. Resorcin
- e. Ampicillin

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912. A woman with type 1 diabetes mellitus developed hyperglycemic coma. Examination revealed metabo

**a. Ketone bodies**

b. Indirect bilirubin

c. Ammonium ions

d. Residual nitrogen

e. Bile acids

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915. A woman, who during the 5th-10th weeks of her pregnancy had been taking sodium valproate for tr

**a. Teratogenic**

b. Mutagenic

c. Sensitizing

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918. ACE inhibitors cannot be used simultaneously with a certain group of diuretics. Name this group

a. Potassium-sparing diuretics

b. Thiazide diuretics

c. Osmotic diuretics

d. Loop diuretics

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921. According to Hueckel's rule an organic compound will have aromatic properties if:

a. Its molecular structure contains a planar cycle with a closed conjugated system that contains  $(4n+2)$

b. Its molecules are composed exclusively of carbon and hydrogen atoms that form a linear carbon chain

c. There are condensed nuclei in the molecule

d. There is only one substituent in the molecule

e. There is a cyclohexane ring in the molecule

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924. According to the Bancroft's rule, the dispersion medium of an emulsion will be the liquid, with

a. Chemically interacts

b. Has affinity

c. Forms a precipitate

d. Forms an insoluble compound

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927. According to the Rayleigh equation, the intensity of scattered light is inversely proportional

a. Incident light

b. Incident light (fifth power)

c. Incident light (fourth power)

d. Incident light (third power)

e. Incident light (second power)

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a. Incident light (fifth power)

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d. Incident light (second power)

e. Incident light (third power)

929. According to the Rayleigh equation, the intensity of scattered light is inversely proportional

a. Incident light (second power)

b. Incident light (fifth power)

c. Incident light (fourth power)

d. Incident light (third power)

e. Incident light

930. According to the Smoluchowski coagulation theory, the process of coagulation can be described w

a. The fraction order

b. The second order

c. The first order

d. The zero order

e. The third order

931. According to the Smoluchowski coagulation theory, the process of coagulation can be described w

a. The third order

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c. The zero order

d. The second order

e. The first order

932. According to the Smoluchowski coagulation theory, the process of coagulation can be described w

a. The zero order

b. The third order

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d. The first order

e. The second order

933. According to the Smoluchowski theory of rapid coagulation, the coagulation process can be descr

a. Second-order equation

b. Fractional-order equation

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936. Acetylsalicylic acid is used in treatment of rheumatism. What biochemical links are affected by

- a. Inhibits glycolysis
- b. Stimulates prostaglandines synthesis
- c. Stimulates cholesterol synthesis
- d. Inhibits prostaglandines synthesis**

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939. Adrenaline is used to prolong the action of novocaine (procaine) during infiltration anesthesia

- a. Functional suppression of nerve endings and conductors
- b. Potentiation of novocaine (procaine) action at the level of central nervous system
- c. Vasoconstriction**

d. Vasodilation

e. Inhibition of tissue esterases

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942. Aerosols are one of the dosage forms. Name the phenomenon when aerosol particles move in the di

- a. Electrophoresis
- b. Peptization
- c. Photophoresis
- d. Sedimentation
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945. After a casual sexual contact, a 30-year-old man visited a hospital complaining of a painless u

a. Treponema

b. Chlamydia

c. Ureaplasma

d. Neisseria

e. Mycoplasma

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948. After a stress, a woman has problems sleeping. What medicine is preferable for the treatment of

a. Barbital

b. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

c. Phenobarbital

d. Nitrazepam

e. Chloral hydrate

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d. Nitrazepam

e. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

951. After a stroke the patient should be prescribed a drug that would increase energy transfer in t

a. Piracetam

b. Phenobarbital

c. Ketorolac

d. Doxylamine

e. Phenazepam

952. After a stroke the patient should be prescribed a drug that would increase energy transfer in t

a. Doxylamine

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953. After a stroke the patient should be prescribed a drug that would increase energy transfer in t

a. Ketorolac

b. Phenobarbital

c. Piracetam

d. Phenazepam

e. Doxylamine

954. After a subtotal gastric resection, the patient developed B<sub>12</sub>-deficiency anemia. What cells in

a. Megaloblasts



- b. Erythroblasts
- c. Microcytes
- d. Anulocytes
- e. Normoblasts

955. After a subtotal gastric resection, the patient developed B<sub>12</sub>-deficiency anemia. What cells in

- a. Normoblasts
- b. Erythroblasts
- c. Megaloblasts

- d. Microcytes
- e. Anulocytes

956. After a subtotal gastric resection, the patient developed B<sub>12</sub>-deficiency anemia. What cells in

- a. Normoblasts
- b. Erythroblasts
- c. Microcytes
- d. Anulocytes

e. Megaloblasts

957. After a traffic accident the driver presents with increased blood glucose. What mechanism leads

- a. Sympathoadrenal system activation
- b. Decreased tone of parasympathetic nervous system
- c. Decreased production of insulin
- d. Increased production of somatotrophic hormone
- e. Decreased production of glucagon

958. After a traffic accident the driver presents with increased blood glucose. What mechanism leads

- a. Increased production of somatotrophic hormone
- b. Decreased production of glucagon
- c. Decreased production of insulin
- d. Decreased tone of parasympathetic nervous system

e. Sympathoadrenal system activation

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- a. Increased production of somatotrophic hormone
- b. Decreased production of insulin
- c. Decreased tone of parasympathetic nervous system
- d. Decreased production of glucagon

e. Sympathoadrenal system activation

960. After accidentally eating inedible mushrooms, a woman presents with disturbed consciousness, an

- a. Acute diffuse glomerulonephritis
- b. Acute renal failure

- c. Urolithiasis
- d. Acute pyelonephritis
- e. Chronic renal failure

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- b. Acute renal failure

- c. Urolithiasis
- d. Acute pyelonephritis
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- a. Chronic renal failure
- b. Urolithiasis
- c. Acute diffuse glomerulonephritis

d. Acute renal failure

- e. Acute pyelonephritis

963. After acute nitrite poisoning, the patient was diagnosed with acquired toxic hemolytic anemia.

- a. Annulocytes (Codocytes)
- b. Schistocytes

c. Reticulocytes

d. Microcytes

e. Drepanocytes

964. After acute nitrite poisoning, the patient was diagnosed with acquired toxic hemolytic anemia.

a. Microcytes

b. Reticulocytes

c. Drepanocytes

d. Schistocytes

e. Annulocytes (Codocytes)

965. After acute nitrite poisoning, the patient was diagnosed with acquired toxic hemolytic anemia.

a. Microcytes

b. Annulocytes (Codocytes)

c. Reticulocytes

d. Schistocytes

e. Drepanocytes

966. After administration of a drug, the patient presents with itching, skin rash, difficulty breath

a. Delayed hypersensitivity reaction

b. Arthus reaction

c. Stimulatory hypersensitivity reaction

d. Anaphylactic reaction

e. Cytolysis

967. After administration of a drug, the patient presents with itching, skin rash, difficulty breath

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968. After administration of a drug, the patient presents with itching, skin rash, difficulty breath

a. Stimulatory hypersensitivity reaction

b. Delayed hypersensitivity reaction

c. Arthus reaction

d. Anaphylactic reaction

e. Cytolysis

969. After an 8-year-old boy had eaten some strawberries he developed red itching spots on his skin,

a. Cathepsin

b. Tissue hyaluronidase

c. Histamine

d. Complement component C3a

e. Prostaglandin E2

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a. Tissue hyaluronidase

b. Prostaglandin E2

c. Complement component C3a

d. Cathepsin

e. Histamine

972. After an acute myocardial infarction, the doctor recommended the patient to take acetylsalicyli

a. Analgesic

b. Spasmolytic

c. Anti-inflammatory

d. Antiplatelet

e. Antipyretic

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974. After an acute myocardial infarction, the doctor recommended the patient to take acetylsalicyli

a. Spasmolytic

b. Analgesic

c. Antipyretic

d. Antiplatelet

e. Anti-inflammatory

975. After eating early vegetables that had high nitrite levels, a child developed hemic hypoxia. It

a. Methemoglobin

b. Carboxyhemoglobin

c. Oxyhemoglobin

d. Carbhemo

e. Deoxyhemoglobin

976. After eating early vegetables that had high nitrite levels, a child developed hemic hypoxia. It

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c. Carboxyhemoglobin

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a. Carboxyhemoglobin

b. Oxyhemoglobin

c. Deoxyhemoglobin

d. Methemoglobin

e. Carbhemo

978. After examination the patient was diagnosed with tick-borne encephalitis. What route of transmi

a. Vector-borne transmission

b. Vertical transmission

c. Fecal-oral transmission

d. Airborne droplet transmission

e. Parenteral transmission

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a. Airborne droplet transmission

b. Vertical transmission

c. Parenteral transmission

d. Fecal-oral transmission

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981. After examination, the patient was diagnosed with alkaptonuria. What enzyme is deficient in thi

a. Homogentisic acid oxidase

b. Monoamine oxidase

c. Tyrosinase

d. Phenylalanine hydroxylase

e. Thyroxine hydroxylase

982. After examination, the patient was diagnosed with alkaptonuria. What enzyme is deficient in thi

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b. Thyroxine hydroxylase

c. Phenylalanine hydroxylase

d. Homogentisic acid oxidase

e. Monoamine oxidase

984. After ischemic stroke the patient was prescribed a drug to improve his intellectual functioning

a. Piracetam

b. Diphenin (Phenytoin)

c. -

d. Tabex (Cytisine)

e. Metoclopramide

985. After ischemic stroke the patient was prescribed a drug to improve his intellectual functioning

a. Tabex (Cytisine)

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c. Diphenin (Phenytoin)

d. Metoclopramide

e. Piracetam

986. After ischemic stroke the patient was prescribed a drug to improve his intellectual functioning

a. Tabex (Cytisine)

b. Metoclopramide

c. Diphenin (Phenytoin)

d. Piracetam

e. -

987. After obtaining an antitoxic serum, its activity must be determined. For this purpose, one need

a. Complement fixation

b. Hemadsorption

c. Hemagglutination

d. Precipitation

e. Flocculation

988. After obtaining an antitoxic serum, its activity must be determined. For this purpose, one need

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a. Precipitation

b. Hemagglutination

c. Hemadsorption

d. Flocculation

e. Complement fixation

990. After parenteral administration of iron preparations, the patient presents with pain behind the

a. Cyanocobalamin

b. Ascorbic acid

c. Deferoxamine

d. Vitamin A

e. Folic acid

991. After parenteral administration of iron preparations, the patient presents with pain behind the

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Cyanocobalamin
- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Deferoxamine
- e. Folic acid

992. After severe emotional strain a 53-year-old man suddenly developed acute pain in the heart area

- a. Angina pectoris
- b. Somatoform autonomic dysfunction
- c. Myocardial infarction
- d. Stroke
- e. Pulmonary embolism

993. After severe emotional strain a 53-year-old man suddenly developed acute pain in the heart area

- a. Pulmonary embolism
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- a. Stroke
- b. Angina pectoris
- c. Somatoform autonomic dysfunction
- d. Pulmonary embolism
- e. Myocardial infarction

995. After the pus sample taken from the urethra had been inoculated on ascitic agar, it resulted in

- a. Gonococcus
- b. Streptococcus
- c. Pneumococcus
- d. Meningococcus
- e. Micrococcus

996. After the pus sample taken from the urethra had been inoculated on ascitic agar, it resulted in

- a. Meningococcus
- b. Streptococcus
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- a. Pneumococcus
- b. Micrococcus
- c. Gonococcus
- d. Streptococcus
- e. Meningococcus

998. After the total resection of the stomach, the patient developed severe B<sub>12</sub>-deficiency anemia w

- a. Megalocytes
- b. Normocytes
- c. Microcytes
- d. Ovalocytes
- e. Annulocytes (codocytes)

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- a. Annulocytes (codocytes)
- b. Ovalocytes
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1000. After the total resection of the stomach, the patient developed severe B<sub>12</sub>-deficiency anemia

- a. Microcytes
- b. Annulocytes (codocytes)
- c. Ovalocytes
- d. Normocytes
- e. Megalocytes**

1001. Against the background of cardiac glycoside treatment, a person developed an arrhythmia. The d

- a. Asparcam**
- b. Novocainamide
- c. Metoprolol
- d. Verapamil
- e. Amiodarone

1002. Against the background of cardiac glycoside treatment, a person developed an arrhythmia. The d

- a. Metoprolol
- b. Asparcam**
- c. Novocainamide
- d. Verapamil
- e. Amiodarone

1003. Against the background of cardiac glycoside treatment, a person developed an arrhythmia. The d

- a. Metoprolol
- b. Amiodarone
- c. Asparcam**
- d. Novocainamide
- e. Verapamil

1004. Against the background of treatment with antihypertensive drugs, a woman developed a dry cough

- a. Calcium channel blockers
- b. Diuretics
- c. Ganglioblockers
- d. alpha-blockers
- e. ACE inhibitors**

1005. Against the background of treatment with antihypertensive drugs, a woman developed a dry cough

- a. Calcium channel blockers
- b. Ganglioblockers
- c. ACE inhibitors**
- d. alpha-blockers
- e. Diuretics

1006. Against the background of treatment with antihypertensive drugs, a woman developed a dry cough

- a. Diuretics
- b. alpha-blockers
- c. Ganglioblockers
- d. ACE inhibitors**
- e. Calcium channel blockers

1007. Aggression enzymes are characteristic of pathogenic microorganisms. Select one such aggression

- a. Lecithinase**
- b. Lyase
- c. Lactamase
- d. Transferase
- e. Catalase

1008. Aggression enzymes are characteristic of pathogenic microorganisms. Select one such aggression

- a. Lyase
- b. Transferase
- c. Lactamase
- d. Catalase
- e. Lecithinase**

1009. Aggression enzymes are characteristic of pathogenic microorganisms. Select one such aggression

- a. Transferase**

b. Lyase

c. Lecithinase

d. Catalase

e. Lactamase

1010. Air contamination with pathological microorganisms can be determined by the presence of indica

a. Micrococci

b. Hemolytic streptococci

c. Mold fungi

d. Sarcinae

e. Yeast fungi

1011. Air contamination with pathological microorganisms can be determined by the presence of indica

a. Micrococci

b. Mold fungi

c. Sarcinae

d. Hemolytic streptococci

e. Yeast fungi

1012. Air contamination with pathological microorganisms can be determined by the presence of indica

a. Mold fungi

b. Sarcinae

c. Micrococci

d. Yeast fungi

e. Hemolytic streptococci

1013. Albinism can be characterized by disturbed metabolism of a certain amino acid. Name this amino

a. Phenylalanine

b. Methionine

c. Tryptophan

d. Glutamine

e. Histidine

1014. Albinism can be characterized by disturbed metabolism of a certain amino acid. Name this amino

a. Methionine

b. Glutamine

c. Tryptophan

d. Phenylalanine

e. Histidine

1015. Albinism can be characterized by disturbed metabolism of a certain amino acid. Name this amino

a. Tryptophan

b. Phenylalanine

c. Histidine

d. Methionine

e. Glutamine

1016. Aldehyde dehydrogenase inhibitors are widely used in the treatment of alcohol dependence. What

a. Acetaldehyde

b. Methanol

c. Cholesterol

d. Glucose

e. Fructose

1017. Aldehyde dehydrogenase inhibitors are widely used in the treatment of alcohol dependence. What

a. Cholesterol

b. Fructose

c. Glucose

d. Methanol

e. Acetaldehyde

1018. Aldehyde dehydrogenase inhibitors are widely used in the treatment of alcohol dependence. What

a. Cholesterol

b. Methanol

c. Acetaldehyde

d. Glucose

e. Fructose

1019. Alimentary hyperglycemia is observed after eating carbohydrate-rich foods. What hepatocyte enz

a. Glucose-6-phosphatase

b. Aldolase

c. Glucokinase

d. Isocitrate dehydrogenase

e. Phosphorylase

1020. Alimentary hyperglycemia is observed after eating carbohydrate-rich foods. What hepatocyte enz

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b. Isocitrate dehydrogenase

c. Phosphorylase

d. Aldolase

e. Glucokinase

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a. Isocitrate dehydrogenase

b. Aldolase

c. Glucokinase

d. Phosphorylase

e. Glucose-6-phosphatase

1022. Alkaline hydrolysis of esters (complex ethers) is called:

a. Condensation

b. Rearrangement

c. Etherification

d. Oxidation

e. Saponification

1023. Alkaline hydrolysis of esters (complex ethers) is called:

a. Oxidation

b. Saponification

c. Rearrangement

d. Condensation

e. Etherification

1024. Alkaline hydrolysis of esters (complex ethers) is called:

a. Rearrangement

b. Etherification

c. Condensation

d. Saponification

e. Oxidation

1025. Alkaptonuria is caused by a hereditary disorder of the metabolism of a certain amino acid. Nam

a. Arginine

b. Tyrosine

c. Tryptophan

d. Alanine

e. Phenol

1026. Alkaptonuria is caused by a hereditary disorder of the metabolism of a certain amino acid. Nam

a. Tryptophan

b. Alanine

c. Tyrosine

d. Phenol

e. Arginine

1027. Alkaptonuria is caused by a hereditary disorder of the metabolism of a certain amino acid. Nam

a. Tryptophan

b. Alanine

c. Arginine



d. Phenol

e. Tyrosine

1028. Alkaptonuria is characterized by excessive urinary excretion of homogentisic acid. Development

a. Tyrosine

b. Alanine

c. Tryptophan

d. Asparagine

e. Methionine

1029. Alkaptonuria is characterized by excessive urinary excretion of homogentisic acid. Development

a. Alanine

b. Methionine

c. Tryptophan

d. Asparagine

e. Tyrosine

1030. Alkaptonuria is characterized by excessive urinary excretion of homogentisic acid. Development

a. Tryptophan

b. Alanine

c. Asparagine

d. Tyrosine

e. Methionine

1031. All strong electrolytes cause sol coagulation, if added to a sol in a sufficient amount. The c

a. Identical to the charge of the colloidal particle

b. Identical to potential-determining ions

c. Identical to the charge of the nucleus

d. Opposite to the counterions of the adsorption layer

e. Opposite to the charge of the colloidal particle

1032. All strong electrolytes cause sol coagulation, if added to a sol in a sufficient amount. The c

a. Identical to the charge of the nucleus

b. Opposite to the counterions of the adsorption layer

c. Opposite to the charge of the colloidal particle

d. Identical to the charge of the colloidal particle

e. Identical to potential-determining ions

1033. All strong electrolytes cause sol coagulation, if added to a sol in a sufficient amount. The c

a. Opposite to the counterions of the adsorption layer

b. Identical to the charge of the colloidal particle

c. Identical to potential-determining ions

d. Identical to the charge of the nucleus

e. Opposite to the charge of the colloidal particle

1034. Allopurinol is used to reduce the formation of uric acid in the treatment of gout. What enzyme

a. Arginase

b. Xanthine oxidase

c. Lactate dehydrogenase

d. Catalase

e. Amylase

1035. Allopurinol is used to reduce the formation of uric acid in the treatment of gout. What enzyme

a. Lactate dehydrogenase

b. Xanthine oxidase

c. Arginase

d. Catalase

e. Amylase

1036. Allopurinol is used to reduce the formation of uric acid in the treatment of gout. What enzyme

a. Lactate dehydrogenase

b. Catalase

c. Xanthine oxidase

d. Amylase

e. Arginase

1037. Allopurinol is used to treat gout. What is the mechanism of action of this drug?

a. Competitive inhibitor of xanthine oxidase

b. Xanthine oxidase activator

c. Xanthine oxidase coenzyme

d. Activator of purine nucleotide catabolism

e. Inhibitor of purine nucleotide synthesis

1038. Allopurinol is used to treat gout. What is the mechanism of action of this drug?

a. Inhibitor of purine nucleotide synthesis

b. Xanthine oxidase coenzyme

c. Competitive inhibitor of xanthine oxidase

d. Activator of purine nucleotide catabolism

e. Xanthine oxidase activator

1039. Allopurinol is used to treat gout. What is the mechanism of action of this drug?

a. Xanthine oxidase activator

b. Xanthine oxidase coenzyme

c. Inhibitor of purine nucleotide synthesis

d. Competitive inhibitor of xanthine oxidase

e. Activator of purine nucleotide catabolism

1040. Althaea officinalis root assumes a marked blue hue on section when processed with methylene bl

a. Mucus

b. Glycogen

c. Lipids

d. Inulin

e. Starch

1041. Althaea officinalis root assumes a marked blue hue on section when processed with methylene bl

a. Mucus

b. Glycogen

c. Lipids

d. Starch

e. Inulin

1042. Althaea officinalis root assumes a marked blue hue on section when processed with methylene bl

a. Lipids

b. Mucus

c. Inulin

d. Glycogen

e. Starch

1043. Amino acids and their derivatives function as neurotransmitters in brain neurons. What neurotr

a. Dopamine

b. Methionine

c. Glycine

d. Leucine

e. Taurine

1044. Amino acids and their derivatives function as neurotransmitters in brain neurons. What neurotr

a. Leucine

b. Glycine

c. Methionine

d. Dopamine

e. Taurine

1045. Amino acids and their derivatives function as neurotransmitters in brain neurons. What neurotr

a. Leucine

b. Methionine

c. Dopamine

d. Taurine

e. Glycine

1046. Amino acids can participate in a large number of metabolic processes. What amino acid function

- a. Isoleucine
- b. Leucine
- c. Valine
- d. Methionine**
- e. Tryptophan

1047. Amino acids can participate in a large number of metabolic processes. What amino acid function

- a. Leucine
- b. Isoleucine
- c. Tryptophan
- d. Valine
- e. Methionine**

1048. Amino acids can participate in a large number of metabolic processes. What amino acid function

- a. Valine
- b. Leucine
- c. Isoleucine
- d. Methionine**
- e. Tryptophan

1049. Amino acids take part in methylation reactions during the synthesis of a number of bioactive s

- a. Alanine
- b. Methionine**
- c. Valine
- d. Phenylalanine
- e. Threonine

1050. Amino acids take part in methylation reactions during the synthesis of a number of bioactive s

- a. Threonine
- b. Methionine**
- c. Phenylalanine
- d. Valine
- e. Alanine

1051. Amino acids take part in methylation reactions during the synthesis of a number of bioactive s

- a. Valine
- b. Alanine
- c. Methionine**
- d. Phenylalanine
- e. Threonine

1052. Ammonia is a highly toxic substance, especially for the nervous system. This toxic product bin

- a. Citrate
- b. Alpha-ketoglutarate**
- c. Malate
- d. Fumarate
- e. Succinate

1053. Ammonia is a highly toxic substance, especially for the nervous system. This toxic product bin

- a. Citrate
- b. Fumarate
- c. Succinate
- d. Alpha-ketoglutarate**
- e. Malate

1054. Ammonia is a highly toxic substance, especially for the nervous system. This toxic product bin

- a. Succinate
- b. Alpha-ketoglutarate**
- c. Malate
- d. Fumarate
- e. Citrate

1055. Ammonia is a toxic substance that is especially dangerous for the brain. In the human body, th

- a. Cori cycle
- b. Linen cycle
- c. Shemin-Rittenberg cycle

d. Krebs ornithine cycle

- e. Citric acid cycle

1056. Ammonia is a toxic substance that is especially dangerous for the brain. In the human body, th

- a. Shemin-Rittenberg cycle
- b. Citric acid cycle
- c. Cori cycle

d. Krebs ornithine cycle

- e. Linen cycle

1057. Ammonia is a toxic substance that is especially dangerous for the brain. In the human body, th

- a. Shemin-Rittenberg cycle
- b. Cori cycle

c. Krebs ornithine cycle

- d. Citric acid cycle
- e. Linen cycle

1058. Ammonium ions ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ ) must be removed from a mixture during the detection of sodium ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) an

a. They interfere with the determination of potassium and sodium ions

- b. The solution pH becomes  $<7$ , because of hydrolysis of these ions
- c. The solution pH becomes  $>7$ , because of hydrolysis of these ions
- d. Compounds with  $\text{K}^+$  and  $\text{Na}^+$  ions form supersaturated solutions
- e. Ammonium salts decompose at high temperatures

1059. Ammonium ions ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ ) must be removed from a mixture during the detection of sodium ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) an

- a. Ammonium salts decompose at high temperatures
- b. Compounds with  $\text{K}^+$  and  $\text{Na}^+$  ions form supersaturated solutions

c. They interfere with the determination of potassium and sodium ions

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- e. The solution pH becomes  $>7$ , because of hydrolysis of these ions

1060. Ammonium ions ( $\text{NH}_4^+$ ) must be removed from a mixture during the detection of sodium ( $\text{Na}^+$ ) an

- a. Compounds with  $\text{K}^+$  and  $\text{Na}^+$  ions form supersaturated solutions
- b. Ammonium salts decompose at high temperatures

c. They interfere with the determination of potassium and sodium ions

- d. The solution pH becomes  $>7$ , because of hydrolysis of these ions
- e. The solution pH becomes  $<7$ , because of hydrolysis of these ions

1061. Ammonium iron(III) sulfate can be used as an indicator in:

- a. Acidimetry
- b. Alkalimetry
- c. Complexometric titration
- d. Argentometry, Volhard method
- e. Argentometry, Mohr method

1062. Ammonium iron(III) sulfate can be used as an indicator in:

- a. Acidimetry
- b. Complexometric titration
- c. Alkalimetry
- d. Argentometry, Volhard method
- e. Argentometry, Mohr method

1063. Ammonium iron(III) sulfate can be used as an indicator in:

- a. Complexometric titration
- b. Acidimetry
- c. Alkalimetry
- d. Argentometry, Volhard method
- e. Argentometry, Mohr method

1064. Ammonium thiocyanate solution was added into the solution being studied. The resulting solutio

a. Iron(III)

- b. Mercury(I)
- c. Mercury(II)
- d. Silver
- e. Lead(II)

1065. Ammonium thiocyanate solution was added into the solution being studied. The resulting solution

- a. Mercury(II)
- b. Mercury(I)
- c. Lead(II)
- d. Silver

e. Iron(III)

1066. Ammonium thiocyanate solution was added into the solution being studied. The resulting solution

- a. Silver
- b. Lead(II)

c. Iron(III)

d. Mercury(II)

e. Mercury(I)

1067. Among NSAIDs, the least damaging effect on the gastrointestinal mucosa is characteristic of:

a. Celecoxib

b. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)

c. Acetylsalicylic acid

d. Diclofenac

e. Naproxen

1068. Among NSAIDs, the least damaging effect on the gastrointestinal mucosa is characteristic of:

a. Acetylsalicylic acid

b. Diclofenac

c. Naproxen

d. Celecoxib

e. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)

1069. Among NSAIDs, the least damaging effect on the gastrointestinal mucosa is characteristic of:

a. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)

b. Naproxen

c. Diclofenac

d. Acetylsalicylic acid

e. Celecoxib

1070. Among dosage forms there are numerous disperse systems. Select a free disperse system from the

a. Emulsion

b. Diaphragm

c. Gel

d. Jelly

e. Membrane

1071. Among dosage forms there are numerous disperse systems. Select a free disperse system from the

a. Gel

b. Membrane

c. Jelly

d. Emulsion

e. Diaphragm

1072. Among dosage forms there are numerous disperse systems. Select a free disperse system from the

a. Jelly

b. Emulsion

c. Gel

d. Membrane

e. Diaphragm

1073. Amperometric titration is used in analysis of some pharmaceutical preparations. The amperometric

a. Ion exchange between the analyte solution and cationite

b. Measuring the potential difference of the electrodes during the titration process

c. Ion exchange between the anionite and analyte solution

d. Determining the equivalence point by a sharp change in the diffusion current during the titration

e. Measuring the cell voltage during the titration

1074. Amperometric titration is used in analysis of some pharmaceutical preparations. The amperometric titration involves

a. Measuring the cell voltage during the titration

b. Measuring the potential difference of the electrodes during the titration process

c. Ion exchange between the anionite and analyte solution

d. Ion exchange between the analyte solution and cationite

e. Determining the equivalence point by a sharp change in the diffusion current during the titration

1075. Amperometric titration is used in analysis of some pharmaceutical preparations. The amperometric titration involves

a. Measuring the potential difference of the electrodes during the titration process

b. Ion exchange between the analyte solution and cationite

c. Determining the equivalence point by a sharp change in the diffusion current during the titration

d. Measuring the cell voltage during the titration

e. Ion exchange between the anionite and analyte solution

1076. An HIV-infected patient presents with suppression of the immune system activity. What cells are primarily affected?

a. Helper T cells

b. Suppressor T cells

c. Killer T cells

d. Macrophages

e. B lymphocytes

1077. An HIV-infected patient presents with suppression of the immune system activity. What cells are primarily affected?

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e. Helper T cells

1079. An analytical chemist conducts a systematic analysis of a mixture of anions. What reagents are used for the detection of  $\text{Cl}^-$ ?

a. KI in the presence of chloroform

b. HCl in the presence of amyl alcohol

c.  $\text{Na}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$

d.  $\text{AgNO}_3$  in the presence of  $\text{HNO}_3$

e.  $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

1080. An analytical chemist conducts a systematic analysis of a mixture of anions. What reagents are used for the detection of  $\text{Cl}^-$ ?

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b. KI in the presence of chloroform

c. HCl in the presence of amyl alcohol

d.  $\text{AgNO}_3$  in the presence of  $\text{HNO}_3$

e.  $\text{Ba}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

1082. An analytical chemist conducts qualitative analysis of IV group cations. What reagent can be used for the detection of  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$ ?

a. Alizarin

b. Murexide

c. Diphenylamine

d. Thiourea

**e. Dithizone**

1083. An analytical chemist conducts qualitative analysis of IV group cations. What reagent can be u

a. Diphenylamine

b. Murexide

**c. Dithizone**

d. Thiourea

e. Alizarin

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1085. An anxiolytic agent, a benzodiazepine derivative, was prescribed to a patient with a neurosis

a. Atropine sulphate

b. Nandrolone

c. Piroxicam

d. Trihexyphenidyl

**e. Diazepam**

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e. Trihexyphenidyl

1088. An athlete is recommended to take carnitine to improve his achievements. What process does car

**a. Fatty acids transport**

b. Vitamin K transport

c. Glucose transport

d. Amino acids transport

e. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub> transport

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e. Amino acids transport

1090. An autoimmune disorder of islet beta-cells was detected in a 14-year-old girl with hyperglycem

a. Diabetes insipidus

b. -

**c. Type 1 diabetes mellitus**

d. Gestational diabetes

e. Type 2 diabetes mellitus

1091. An autoimmune disorder of islet beta-cells was detected in a 14-year-old girl with hyperglycem

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a. Type 2 diabetes mellitus

b. Gestational diabetes

c. Type 1 diabetes mellitus

d. Diabetes insipidus

e. -

1093. An elderly patient has developed postoperative intestinal atony. What anticholinesterase drug

a. Proserin

b. Atropine sulfate

c. Dithylinum (Suxamethonium chloride)

d. Metoprolol

e. Pilocarpine hydrochloride

1094. An elderly patient has developed postoperative intestinal atony. What anticholinesterase drug

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d. Proserin

e. Dithylinum (Suxamethonium chloride)

1096. An elderly patient suffers from constipation caused by colon hypotonia. What drug should be prescribed

a. Bisacodyl

b. Castor oil

c. Novocainamide (Procainamide)

d. Atropine sulfate

e. Sodium sulfate

1097. An elderly patient suffers from constipation caused by colon hypotonia. What drug should be prescribed

a. Novocainamide (Procainamide)

b. Bisacodyl

c. Atropine sulfate

d. Castor oil

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b. Atropine sulfate

c. Sodium sulfate

d. Bisacodyl

e. Castor oil

1099. An engine driver complains of his seasonal allergy symptoms. What non-sedating drug should be prescribed

a. Analgin (Metamizole)

b. Novocaine

c. Loratadine

d. Atenolol

e. Fenofibrate

1100. An engine driver complains of his seasonal allergy symptoms. What non-sedating drug should be prescribed

a. Atenolol

b. Analgin (Metamizole)

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1101. An engine driver complains of his seasonal allergy symptoms. What non-sedating drug should be

- a. Fenofibrate
- b. Analgine (Metamizole)
- c. Loratadine
- d. Atenolol
- e. Novocaine

1102. An enzyme transports structure fragments from one substrate into another. Name this class of e

- a. Transferases
- b. Oxidoreductases
- c. Isomerases
- d. Hydrolases
- e. Ligases

1103. An enzyme transports structure fragments from one substrate into another. Name this class of e

- a. Hydrolases
- b. Ligases
- c. Isomerases
- d. Oxidoreductases

e. Transferases

1104. An enzyme transports structure fragments from one substrate into another. Name this class of e

- a. Oxidoreductases
- b. Hydrolases
- c. Isomerases
- d. Ligases

e. Transferases

1105. An injured person exhibits the following signs at the site of trauma: skin redness, throbbing

- a. Arterial hyperemia
- b. Ischemia
- c. Venous hyperemia
- d. Embolism
- e. Thrombosis

1106. An injured person exhibits the following signs at the site of trauma: skin redness, throbbing

- a. Ischemia
- b. Embolism
- c. Thrombosis

d. Arterial hyperemia

e. Venous hyperemia

1107. An injured person exhibits the following signs at the site of trauma: skin redness, throbbing

- a. Venous hyperemia
- b. Arterial hyperemia
- c. Ischemia
- d. Thrombosis
- e. Embolism

1108. An iodine solution was prepared using the method of established titer. What primary standards

- a. Ammonium oxalate and oxalic acid
- b. Potassium dichromate and potassium bromate
- c. Metallic iron and iron(II) sulfate
- d. Sodium tetraborate and sodium carbonate

e. Hydrazine sulfate and arsenic(III) oxide

1109. An iodine solution was prepared using the method of established titer. What primary standards

- a. Metallic iron and iron(II) sulfate
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- c. Ammonium oxalate and oxalic acid
- d. Potassium dichromate and potassium bromate
- e. Hydrazine sulfate and arsenic(III) oxide

1111. An older patient exhibits low levels of red blood cells and hemoglobin in blood, but the color

- a. Acquired hemolytic
- b. Iron-deficiency

c. B<sub>12</sub>-folic acid deficiency

- d. Hereditary hemolytic
- e. Chronic posthemorrhagic

1112. An older patient exhibits low levels of red blood cells and hemoglobin in blood, but the color

- a. Chronic posthemorrhagic
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1113. An older patient exhibits low levels of red blood cells and hemoglobin in blood, but the color

- a. Iron-deficiency
- b. Acquired hemolytic
- c. Chronic posthemorrhagic
- d. Hereditary hemolytic

e. B<sub>12</sub>-folic acid deficiency

1114. An oncological patient was prescribed fluorouracil that is a competitive inhibitor of thymidin

a. Pyrimidine nucleotides synthesis

- b. Purine nucleotides synthesis
- c. Carbohydrate disintegration
- d. Lipids synthesis
- e. Purine nucleotides disintegration

1115. An oncological patient was prescribed fluorouracil that is a competitive inhibitor of thymidin

- a. Carbohydrate disintegration
- b. Purine nucleotides synthesis
- c. Purine nucleotides disintegration

d. Pyrimidine nucleotides synthesis

e. Lipids synthesis

1116. An oncological patient was prescribed fluorouracil that is a competitive inhibitor of thymidin

- a. Purine nucleotides disintegration
- b. Lipids synthesis
- c. Purine nucleotides synthesis
- d. Carbohydrate disintegration

e. Pyrimidine nucleotides synthesis

1117. An outbreak of acute intestinal infection occurred in a kindergarten. An epidemiological labor

- a. Actinomycetes
- b. S. aureus

c. E. coli

- d. Streptomycetes
- e. C. albicans

1118. An outbreak of acute intestinal infection occurred in a kindergarten. An epidemiological labor

a. C. albicans

b. E. coli

- c. Actinomycetes
- d. S. aureus
- e. Streptomycetes

1119. An outbreak of acute intestinal infection occurred in a kindergarten. An epidemiological labor

a. C. albicans

b. *E. coli*

c. Actinomycetes

d. Streptomycetes

e. *S. aureus*

1120. Analysis of a sedative herbal tea detects yellow-green infructescences (microstrobiles) formed

a. *Humulus lupulus*

b. *Juniperus communis*

c. *Ephedra distachya*

d. *Alnus glutinosa*

e. *Schizandra chinensis*

1121. Analysis of a sedative herbal tea detects yellow-green infructescences (microstrobiles) formed

a. *Alnus glutinosa*

b. *Humulus lupulus*

c. *Ephedra distachya*

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1122. Analysis of a sedative herbal tea detects yellow-green infructescences (microstrobiles) formed

a. *Ephedra distachya*

b. *Juniperus communis*

c. *Schizandra chinensis*

d. *Humulus lupulus*

e. *Alnus glutinosa*

1123. Androecium of *Brassica oleracea* flower has six stamens, with four stamens of inner circle long

a. Tetradynamous

b. Polydelphous

c. Didynamous

d. Diadelphous

e. Monadelphous

1124. Androecium of *Brassica oleracea* flower has six stamens, with four stamens of inner circle long

a. Didynamous

b. Diadelphous

c. Polydelphous

d. Monadelphous

e. Tetradynamous

1125. Androecium of *Brassica oleracea* flower has six stamens, with four stamens of inner circle long

a. Didynamous

b. Monadelphous

c. Diadelphous

d. Tetradynamous

e. Polydelphous

1126. Anionites are the adsorbents that can:

a. Adsorb ions from the medium

b. Replace their own anions with anions of the medium

c. Replace their own ions with molecules of the medium

d. Replace their own cations with cations of the medium

e. Adsorb molecules from the medium

1127. Anionites are the adsorbents that can:

a. Replace their own ions with molecules of the medium

b. Replace their own anions with anions of the medium

c. Replace their own cations with cations of the medium

d. Adsorb ions from the medium

e. Adsorb molecules from the medium

1128. Anionites are the adsorbents that can:

a. Replace their own ions with molecules of the medium

b. Adsorb ions from the medium

c. Replace their own anions with anions of the medium

d. Adsorb molecules from the medium

e. Replace their own cations with cations of the medium

1129. Anticholinesterase agents have an effect on neuromuscular transmission and on the tone and mot

a. Dipyroxime (Trimedoxime bromide)

b. Physostigmine salicylate

c. Isonitrozone

d. Prozerin (Neostigmine)

e. Galantamine hydrobromide

1130. Anticholinesterase agents have an effect on neuromuscular transmission and on the tone and mot

a. Galantamine hydrobromide

b. Physostigmine salicylate

c. Prozerin (Neostigmine)

d. Dipyroxime (Trimedoxime bromide)

e. Isonitrozone

1131. Anticholinesterase agents have an effect on neuromuscular transmission and on the tone and mot

a. Isonitrozone

b. Dipyroxime (Trimedoxime bromide)

c. Prozerin (Neostigmine)

d. Physostigmine salicylate

e. Galantamine hydrobromide

1132. Antidepressants can increase the content of catecholamines in the synaptic cleft. What is the

a. Activate decarboxylase

b. Inhibit aminotransferase

c. Activate aminotransferase

d. Inhibit monoamine oxidase

e. Inhibit xanthine oxidase

1133. Antidepressants can increase the content of catecholamines in the synaptic cleft. What is the

a. Activate decarboxylase

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1134. Antidepressants can increase the content of catecholamines in the synaptic cleft. What is the

a. Inhibit xanthine oxidase

b. Activate aminotransferase

c. Activate decarboxylase

d. Inhibit monoamine oxidase

e. Inhibit aminotransferase

1135. Antiparkinsonian drugs are classified based on the mechanism of their action in the body. What

a. Bromocriptine

b. Midantan (Amantadine)

c. Selegiline

d. Cyclodol (Trihexyphenidyl)

e. Levodopa

1136. Antiparkinsonian drugs are classified based on the mechanism of their action in the body. What

a. Cyclodol (Trihexyphenidyl)

b. Midantan (Amantadine)

c. Levodopa

d. Selegiline

e. Bromocriptine

1137. Antiparkinsonian drugs are classified based on the mechanism of their action in the body. What

a. Cyclodol (Trihexyphenidyl)

b. Selegiline

c. Bromocriptine

d. Levodopa

e. Midantan (Amantadine)

1138. Any damage to the patient's vessels results in persistent hemorrhage. Blood clotting factor VI

a. Hemophilia

b. Acute vascular purpura

c. Thrombocytopenic purpura

d. Anemia

e. Radiation sickness

1139. Any damage to the patient's vessels results in persistent hemorrhage. Blood clotting factor VI

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1140. Any damage to the patient's vessels results in persistent hemorrhage. Blood clotting factor VI

a. Anemia

b. Thrombocytopenic purpura

c. Acute vascular purpura

d. Hemophilia

e. Radiation sickness

1141. As a result of a car accident, a man (driver) has suffered an extensive blood loss. He present

a. Hypovolemia

b. Erythrocyte hypochromia

c. Erythrocyte hyperchromia

d. Dyslipidemia

e. Hyperglycemia

1142. As a result of a car accident, a man (driver) has suffered an extensive blood loss. He present

a. Dyslipidemia

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c. Erythrocyte hypochromia

d. Hypovolemia

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1143. As a result of a car accident, a man (driver) has suffered an extensive blood loss. He present

a. Erythrocyte hyperchromia

b. Hypovolemia

c. Dyslipidemia

d. Hyperglycemia

e. Erythrocyte hypochromia

1144. As a result of an accident (snakebite) a male patient has the following blood values: Hb- 80 g

a. Hemolytic

b. Folic acid-deficiency

c. Iron-deficiency

d. Posthemorrhagic

e. Aplastic

1145. As a result of an accident (snakebite) a male patient has the following blood values: Hb- 80 g

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1146. As a result of an accident (snakebite) a male patient has the following blood values: Hb- 80 g

a. Posthemorrhagic

b. Hemolytic

c. Aplastic

d. Iron-deficiency

e. Folic acid-deficiency

1147. As a result of prolonged starvation, intracellular lipolysis activates in the tissues. What ho

- a. Cholecalciferol
- b. Calcitonin
- c. Glucagon
- d. Oxytocin
- e. Insulin

1148. As a result of prolonged starvation, intracellular lipolysis activates in the tissues. What ho

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- b. Cholecalciferol
- c. Calcitonin
- d. Insulin
- e. Glucagon

1150. Asepsis, antiseptics, disinfection, and sterilization are widely used in pharmaceutical practi

- a. Preventing microbes from contaminating any object
- b. Destruction of pathogenic microbes in the environment
- c. The use of substances that kill microorganisms on the skin and mucosa
- d. The use of substances that kill pathogenic microbes in the internal environment of the body
- e. Complete destruction of all forms of microbes in an object

1151. Asepsis, antiseptics, disinfection, and sterilization are widely used in pharmaceutical practi

- a. Complete destruction of all forms of microbes in an object
- b. The use of substances that kill microorganisms on the skin and mucosa
- c. The use of substances that kill pathogenic microbes in the internal environment of the body
- d. Destruction of pathogenic microbes in the environment
- e. Preventing microbes from contaminating any object

1152. Asepsis, antiseptics, disinfection, and sterilization are widely used in pharmaceutical practi

- a. Destruction of pathogenic microbes in the environment
- b. Preventing microbes from contaminating any object
- c. The use of substances that kill microorganisms on the skin and mucosa
- d. The use of substances that kill pathogenic microbes in the internal environment of the body
- e. Complete destruction of all forms of microbes in an object

1153. At an altitude of 20000 meters, a depressurization of a cargo plane occurred, followed by its

- a. Air embolism
- b. Thromboembolism
- c. Gas embolism
- d. Foreign body embolism
- e. Fat embolism

1154. At an altitude of 20000 meters, a depressurization of a cargo plane occurred, followed by its

- a. Foreign body embolism
- b. Gas embolism
- c. Fat embolism
- d. Air embolism
- e. Thromboembolism

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- a. Foreign body embolism
- b. Fat embolism
- c. Thromboembolism
- d. Gas embolism
- e. Air embolism

1156. At the beginning of the bacteriological study, microscopy of the studied material was carried

- a. To obtain the pure culture
- b. To study the biochemical properties
- c. To study the cultural properties
- d. To study the antigenic properties
- e. To obtain isolated colonies**

1157. At the beginning of the bacteriological study, microscopy of the studied material was carried

- a. To study the antigenic properties
- b. To obtain the pure culture
- c. To study the biochemical properties
- d. To obtain isolated colonies**
- e. To study the cultural properties

1158. At the beginning of the bacteriological study, microscopy of the studied material was carried

- a. To study the biochemical properties
- b. To obtain isolated colonies**
- c. To study the antigenic properties
- d. To study the cultural properties
- e. To obtain the pure culture

1159. At what temperature should the determination be carried out in refractometric method of analysis

- a. 18°C
- b. 28°C
- c. 23°C
- d. 20°C**
- e. 25°C

1160. At what temperature should the determination be carried out in refractometric method of analysis

- a. 25°C
- b. 28°C
- c. 23°C
- d. 18°C
- e. 20°C**

1161. At what temperature should the determination be carried out in refractometric method of analysis

- a. 28°C
- b. 25°C
- c. 23°C
- d. 20°C**
- e. 18°C

1162. Atropine sulfate belongs to the following group of drugs:

- a. Nicotinic antagonists
- b. Tranquilizers
- c. Muscarinic antagonists**
- d. alpha-adrenergic agonists
- e. beta-adrenergic agonists

1163. Atropine sulfate belongs to the following group of drugs:

- a. Nicotinic antagonists
- b. beta-adrenergic agonists
- c. Tranquilizers
- d. Muscarinic antagonists**
- e. alpha-adrenergic agonists

1164. Atropine sulfate belongs to the following group of drugs:

- a. beta-adrenergic agonists
- b. Nicotinic antagonists
- c. alpha-adrenergic agonists
- d. Tranquilizers
- e. Muscarinic antagonists**

1165. Autopsy of a lab rat that for the period of 24 hours remained in an immobilization chamber rev

- a. Estrogens
- b. Glucagon

c. Glucocorticoids

- d. Mineralocorticoids
- e. Insulin

1166. Autopsy of a lab rat that for the period of 24 hours remained in an immobilization chamber rev

- a. Mineralocorticoids
- b. Estrogens
- c. Insulin
- d. Glucagon

e. Glucocorticoids

1167. Autopsy of a lab rat that for the period of 24 hours remained in an immobilization chamber rev

- a. Mineralocorticoids
- b. Glucagon
- c. Insulin
- d. Estrogens

e. Glucocorticoids

1168. Azo dyes are produced as the result of:

- a. Amination
- b. Nitration
- c. Nitrosation

d. Azo coupling

e. Diazotization

1169. Azo dyes are produced as the result of:

- a. Diazotization
- b. Amination

c. Azo coupling

- d. Nitrosation
- e. Nitration

1170. Azo dyes are produced as the result of:

- a. Nitration
- b. Amination

c. Azo coupling

- d. Nitrosation
- e. Diazotization

1171. Bacteria eventually become resistant to antibacterial agents. What enables gram-positive bacte

a. Beta-lactamases production

- b. Cell wall permeability
- c. Protein synthesis
- d. Active transport of antibiotics
- e. Active synthesis of peptidoglycane

1172. Bacteria eventually become resistant to antibacterial agents. What enables gram-positive bacte

- a. Active synthesis of peptidoglycane
- b. Active transport of antibiotics
- c. Cell wall permeability
- d. Protein synthesis

e. Beta-lactamases production

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- a. Active transport of antibiotics
- b. Cell wall permeability
- c. Active synthesis of peptidoglycane

d. Beta-lactamases production

e. Protein synthesis

1174. Bacterial enzymes typically exhibit a high specificity of their action. In practice, this feat

a. Bacteria identification



- b. Bacteria phage typing
- c. Bacteria serotyping
- d. Immunoglobulin production
- e. Bacteria cultivation

1175. Bacterial enzymes typically exhibit a high specificity of their action. In practice, this feat

- a. Bacteria cultivation
- b. Bacteria serotyping
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- a. Bacteria phage typing

b. Bacteria identification

- c. Immunoglobulin production

d. Bacteria cultivation

- e. Bacteria serotyping

1177. Bactericidal drug rivanol contains the following heterocyclic structure:

a. Acridine

- b. Anthracene

c. Quinoline

d. Isoquinoline

- e. Phenanthrene

1178. Bactericidal drug rivanol contains the following heterocyclic structure:

- a. Isoquinoline

b. Anthracene

c. Quinoline

d. Acridine

- e. Phenanthrene

1179. Bactericidal drug rivanol contains the following heterocyclic structure:

- a. Quinoline

b. Anthracene

c. Phenanthrene

d. Isoquinoline

e. Acridine

1180. Bacteriological analysis was conducted to assess the quality of the water used for pharmaceuti

a. Coli index

- b. Perfringens titer

c. Coliphage titer

d. Microbial number

- e. Enterococcus titer

1181. Bacteriological analysis was conducted to assess the quality of the water used for pharmaceuti

- a. Coliphage titer

b. Coli index

c. Microbial number

d. Perfringens titer

- e. Enterococcus titer

1182. Bacteriological analysis was conducted to assess the quality of the water used for pharmaceuti

- a. Enterococcus titer

b. Perfringens titer

c. Coliphage titer

d. Coli index

- e. Microbial number

1183. Bacteriology of the feces of a patient with an acute intestinal infection allowed isolating a

a. Agglutination

- b. Bacteriolysis

- c. Neutralization
- d. Precipitation
- e. Complement binding

1184. Bacteriology of the feces of a patient with an acute intestinal infection allowed isolating a

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1185. Bacteriology of the feces of a patient with an acute intestinal infection allowed isolating a

a. Complement binding

b. Bacteriolysis

c. Agglutination

- d. Neutralization
- e. Precipitation

1186. Bacterioscopic examination of chancre material revealed some mobile, long, convoluted microorg

a. Borrellia

b. Campylobacter

c. Vibrios

d. Leptospira

e. Treponema

1187. Bacterioscopic examination of chancre material revealed some mobile, long, convoluted microorg

a. Campylobacter

b. Borrellia

c. Vibrios

d. Leptospira

e. Treponema

1188. Bacterioscopic examination of chancre material revealed some mobile, long, convoluted microorg

a. Leptospira

b. Borrellia

c. Treponema

d. Campylobacter

e. Vibrios

1189. Bacterioscopy of smears stained according to the Romanowsky-Giemsa technique revealed violet c

a. Salmonella

b. Staphylococci

c. Streptococci

d. Shigella

e. Chlamydia

1190. Bacterioscopy of smears stained according to the Romanowsky-Giemsa technique revealed violet c

a. Shigella

b. Staphylococci

c. Chlamydia

d. Salmonella

e. Streptococci

1191. Bacterioscopy of smears stained according to the Romanowsky-Giemsa technique revealed violet c

a. Staphylococci

b. Shigella

c. Salmonella

d. Chlamydia

e. Streptococci

1192. Bacterioscopy of the smears prepared from urethral discharge detects there gram-positive intra

a. Gonococci

b. Staphylococci

c. Meningococci

- d. Peptostreptococci
- e. Streptococci

1193. Bacterioscopy of the smears prepared from urethral discharge detects there gram-positive intra

a. Gonococci

- b. Streptococci
- c. Peptostreptococci
- d. Meningococci
- e. Staphylococci

1194. Bacterioscopy of the smears prepared from urethral discharge detects there gram-positive intra

- a. Staphylococci
- b. Meningococci
- c. Streptococci
- d. Peptostreptococci

e. Gonococci

1195. Because of its antiplatelet effect, acetylsalicylic acid is used in the treatment of diseases

- a. Inhibition of COX-2 enzyme activity
- b. Inhibition of COX-1 enzyme activity
- c. Stimulation of synthesis of E1 prostaglandins

d. Inhibition of thromboxane A2 biosynthesis

e. Reduction of synthesis of E2 prostaglandins

1196. Because of its antiplatelet effect, acetylsalicylic acid is used in the treatment of diseases

- a. Inhibition of COX-2 enzyme activity
- b. Stimulation of synthesis of E1 prostaglandins
- c. Reduction of synthesis of E2 prostaglandins

d. Inhibition of thromboxane A2 biosynthesis

e. Inhibition of COX-1 enzyme activity

1197. Because of its antiplatelet effect, acetylsalicylic acid is used in the treatment of diseases

- a. Stimulation of synthesis of E1 prostaglandins
- b. Inhibition of COX-2 enzyme activity
- c. Inhibition of COX-1 enzyme activity
- d. Reduction of synthesis of E2 prostaglandins

e. Inhibition of thromboxane A2 biosynthesis

1198. Because of suberization, the cell membranes do not become moistened with water, are impermeabl

a. Periderm

- b. Cambium
- c. Epidermis
- d. Phloem
- e. Phelloderm

1199. Because of suberization, the cell membranes do not become moistened with water, are impermeabl

a. Periderm

- b. Cambium
- c. Phelloderm
- d. Epidermis
- e. Phloem

1200. Because of suberization, the cell membranes do not become moistened with water, are impermeabl

- a. Epidermis
- b. Phloem

c. Periderm

- d. Cambium
- e. Phelloderm

1201. Bioavailability of a powder depends on the degree of comminution of the substance. The followi

a. Concentration

b. Dispersion

- c. Particle mass
- d. Particle volume

e. Solution density

1202. Bioavailability of a powder depends on the degree of comminution of the substance. The following

a. Particle volume

b. Solution density

c. Particle mass

d. Concentration

e. Dispersion

1203. Bioavailability of a powder depends on the degree of comminution of the substance. The following

a. Solution density

b. Particle mass

c. Dispersion

d. Particle volume

e. Concentration

1204. Biological fluids (sera, enzyme and vitamin solutions, etc.) are vulnerable to high temperatures

a. Tyndallization

b. Autoclaving

c. Flaming

d. Pasteurization

e. Moist heat sterilization

1205. Biological fluids (sera, enzyme and vitamin solutions, etc.) are vulnerable to high temperatures

a. Flaming

b. Pasteurization

c. Moist heat sterilization

d. Tyndallization

e. Autoclaving

1206. Biological fluids (sera, enzyme and vitamin solutions, etc.) are vulnerable to high temperatures

a. Pasteurization

b. Tyndallization

c. Moist heat sterilization

d. Flaming

e. Autoclaving

1207. Biopotentials caused by various physiological processes are the result of the following form

a. Electrical double layer

b. Adhesive layer

c. Diffuse layer

d. -

e. Absorption layer

1208. Biopotentials caused by various physiological processes are the result of the following form

a. Absorption layer

b. -

c. Diffuse layer

d. Electrical double layer

e. Adhesive layer

1209. Biopotentials caused by various physiological processes are the result of the following form

a. Diffuse layer

b. Absorption layer

c. -

d. Electrical double layer

e. Adhesive layer

1210. Blood contains erythrocytes with sizes of  $10^{-6}$  m degree as its constituent parts. What type of

a. Heterogeneous

b. Microheterogeneous

c. Colloidal dispersion

d. Homogeneous

e. Coarse dispersion

1211. Blood contains erythrocytes with sizes of  $10^{-6}$  m degree as its constituent parts. What type o

- a. Heterogeneous
- b. Colloidal dispersion
- c. Coarse dispersion
- d. Homogeneous

e. Microheterogeneous

1212. Blood contains erythrocytes with sizes of  $10^{-6}$  m degree as its constituent parts. What type o

- a. Homogeneous
- b. Colloidal dispersion
- c. Coarse dispersion
- d. Heterogeneous

e. Microheterogeneous

1213. Blood test is as follows: erythrocytes -  $1,5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ ; hemoglobin - 60 g/l; blood color ind

a. B<sub>12</sub> and folic acid deficiency anemia

- b. Iron deficiency anemia
- c. Iron refractory anemia
- d. Hemolytic anemia
- e. Hypoplastic anemia

1214. Blood test is as follows: erythrocytes -  $1,5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ ; hemoglobin - 60 g/l; blood color ind

a. Iron deficiency anemia

b. B<sub>12</sub> and folic acid deficiency anemia

- c. Hemolytic anemia
- d. Hypoplastic anemia
- e. Iron refractory anemia

1215. Blood test is as follows: erythrocytes -  $1,5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ ; hemoglobin - 60 g/l; blood color ind

- a. Iron deficiency anemia
- b. Hypoplastic anemia
- c. Iron refractory anemia
- d. Hemolytic anemia

e. B<sub>12</sub> and folic acid deficiency anemia

1216. Blood test of a patient, who had been taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for a long

a. Agranulocytosis

- b. Leukocytosis
- c. Aleukia
- d. Leukemia
- e. Anemia

1217. Blood test of a patient, who had been taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for a long

- a. Anemia
- b. Leukemia
- c. Leukocytosis

d. Agranulocytosis

e. Aleukia

1218. Blood test of a patient, who had been taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs for a long

- a. Anemia
- b. Leukocytosis

c. Agranulocytosis

d. Aleukia

e. Leukemia

1219. Both scientific and folk medicine uses medicinal plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L. What part of the

- a. Grass
- b. Leaves
- c. Inflorescence

d. Roots and rhizomes

e. Seeds

1220. Both scientific and folk medicine uses medicinal plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L. What part of the

- a. Inflorescence
- b. Roots and rhizomes**
- c. Seeds
- d. Grass
- e. Leaves

1221. Both scientific and folk medicine uses medicinal plant *Glycyrrhiza glabra* L. What part of the

- a. Leaves
- b. Grass
- c. Roots and rhizomes**
- d. Seeds
- e. Inflorescence

1222. Bromatometric determination of streptocide (Sulfanilamide) is performed by means of direct tit

- a. Methyl orange**
- b. Eriochrome black T
- c. Iron(III) thiocyanate
- d. Phenolphthalein
- e. Murexide

1223. Bromatometric determination of streptocide (Sulfanilamide) is performed by means of direct tit

- a. Murexide
- b. Methyl orange**
- c. Eriochrome black T
- d. Iron(III) thiocyanate
- e. Phenolphthalein

1224. Bromatometric determination of streptocide (Sulfanilamide) is performed by means of direct tit

- a. Phenolphthalein
- b. Eriochrome black T
- c. Methyl orange**
- d. Murexide
- e. Iron(III) thiocyanate

1225. By means of photoelectrocolorimetric analysis the concentration of the following can be determ

- a. Any type of solution
- b. Turbid solution
- c. Optically active substance
- d. Colored solution**
- e. Colorless solution

1226. By means of photoelectrocolorimetric analysis the concentration of the following can be determ

- a. Turbid solution
- b. Colorless solution
- c. Optically active substance
- d. Any type of solution
- e. Colored solution**

1227. C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O compound is an aromatic carbohydrate derivative and does not color with FeCl<sub>3</sub>. Upon o

- a. m-Cresol
- b. p-Cresol
- c. o-Cresol
- d. Methylphenyl ether
- e. Benzyl alcohol**

1228. C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O compound is an aromatic carbohydrate derivative and does not color with FeCl<sub>3</sub>. Upon o

- a. o-Cresol
- b. p-Cresol
- c. Benzyl alcohol**
- d. Methylphenyl ether
- e. m-Cresol

1229. C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O compound is an aromatic carbohydrate derivative and does not color with FeCl<sub>3</sub>. Upon o

- a. p-Cresol

- b. Methylphenyl ether
- c. m-Cresol

d. Benzyl alcohol

- e. o-Cresol

1230. Calcium carbonate crystals are deposited as clusters on the inner protrusions of a cell wall.

- a. Druses
- b. Druses attached to cell membrane
- c. Raphides
- d. Styloids

e. Cystoliths

1231. Calcium carbonate crystals are deposited as clusters on the inner protrusions of a cell wall.

- a. Raphides
- b. Druses attached to cell membrane
- c. Druses
- d. Styloids

e. Cystoliths

1232. Calcium carbonate crystals are deposited as clusters on the inner protrusions of a cell wall.

- a. Raphides
- b. Styloids
- c. Druses
- d. Druses attached to cell membrane

e. Cystoliths

1233. Calcium cations can be used as components of pharmaceuticals. Pharmacopoeial reaction for the

- a. Ammonium hydroxide
- b. Hydrochloric acid

c. Ammonium oxalate

- d. Sodium hydroxide
- e. Potassium iodide

1234. Calcium cations can be used as components of pharmaceuticals. Pharmacopoeial reaction for the

- a. Hydrochloric acid
- b. Sodium hydroxide
- c. Ammonium hydroxide

d. Ammonium oxalate

- e. Potassium iodide

1235. Calcium cations can be used as components of pharmaceuticals. Pharmacopoeial reaction for the

- a. Potassium iodide
- b. Ammonium hydroxide

c. Ammonium oxalate

- d. Hydrochloric acid
- e. Sodium hydroxide

1236. Calculation of thermal effects of chemical reactions at a pharmaceutical factory is based on t

- a. Mechanism by which the chemical change occurs
- b. Route by which the chemical change occurs
- c. Process duration
- d. Number of intermediate stages

e. Initial and final state of system

1237. Calculation of thermal effects of chemical reactions at a pharmaceutical factory is based on t

- a. Number of intermediate stages
- b. Route by which the chemical change occurs

c. Initial and final state of system

- d. Process duration
- e. Mechanism by which the chemical change occurs

1238. Calculation of thermal effects of chemical reactions at a pharmaceutical factory is based on t

- a. Route by which the chemical change occurs
- b. Process duration

- c. Number of intermediate stages
- d. Mechanism by which the chemical change occurs

e. Initial and final state of system

1239. *Calendula officinalis* as a representative of Asteraceae family can be characterized by the fol

a. Capitulum

b. Anthodium

c. Corymb

d. Umbel

e. Catkin

1240. *Calendula officinalis* as a representative of Asteraceae family can be characterized by the fol

a. Catkin

b. Anthodium

c. Capitulum

d. Corymb

e. Umbel

1241. *Calendula officinalis* as a representative of Asteraceae family can be characterized by the fol

a. Corymb

b. Umbel

c. Anthodium

d. Capitulum

e. Catkin

1242. Cases of tonsillitis periodically occur in the children that attend a kindergarten. During pre

a. Diphtheria

b. Infectious mononucleosis

c. Tuberculosis

d. Scarlet fever

e. Pneumonia

1243. Cases of tonsillitis periodically occur in the children that attend a kindergarten. During pre

a. Scarlet fever

b. Diphtheria

c. Pneumonia

d. Infectious mononucleosis

e. Tuberculosis

1244. Cases of tonsillitis periodically occur in the children that attend a kindergarten. During pre

a. Tuberculosis

b. Scarlet fever

c. Infectious mononucleosis

d. Diphtheria

e. Pneumonia

1245. Catabolism of body's own tissue proteins is intensified during such diseases as thyrotoxicosis

a. Acetone bodies

b. Urea

c. Nucleotides

d. Fatty acids

e. Glucose

1246. Catabolism of body's own tissue proteins is intensified during such diseases as thyrotoxicosis

a. Acetone bodies

b. Nucleotides

c. Fatty acids

d. Glucose

e. Urea

1247. Catabolism of body's own tissue proteins is intensified during such diseases as thyrotoxicosis

a. Glucose

b. Nucleotides

c. Fatty acids



d. Acetone bodies

e. Urea

1248. Catalysts are widely used in production of drugs. How can reaction acceleration in the presenc

a. Activation energy increases

b. Collision frequency decreases

c. Total collision frequency increases

d. Activation energy decreases

e. Molecule speed increases

1249. Catalysts are widely used in production of drugs. How can reaction acceleration in the presenc

a. Collision frequency decreases

b. Activation energy increases

c. Molecule speed increases

d. Total collision frequency increases

e. Activation energy decreases

1250. Catalysts are widely used in production of drugs. How can reaction acceleration in the presenc

a. Total collision frequency increases

b. Collision frequency decreases

c. Activation energy decreases

d. Activation energy increases

e. Molecule speed increases

1251. Causative agents of infectious diseases can be carried both by humans and animals. Name the gr

a. Mixed

b. Anthroponoses

c. Sapronoses

d. Zoonoses

e. Zooanthroponoses

1252. Causative agents of infectious diseases can be carried both by humans and animals. Name the gr

a. Zoonoses

b. Zooanthroponoses

c. Mixed

d. Sapronoses

e. Anthroponoses

1253. Causative agents of infectious diseases can be carried both by humans and animals. Name the gr

a. Zoonoses

b. Mixed

c. Anthroponoses

d. Sapronoses

e. Zooanthroponoses

1254. Cellulose hydrolysis produces the following disaccharide:

a. Cellobiose

b. Glucose

c. Sucrose

d. Lactose

e. Maltose

1255. Cellulose hydrolysis produces the following disaccharide:

a. Cellobiose

b. Maltose

c. Glucose

d. Sucrose

e. Lactose

1256. Cellulose hydrolysis produces the following disaccharide:

a. Maltose

b. Sucrose

c. Cellobiose

d. Lactose

e. Glucose

1257. Cerebrospinal fluid of a patient diagnosed with meningitis was taken for analysis. To detect t

a. Mycobacteria

b. Viruses

c. Rickettsia

d. Staphylococcus

e. Meningococcus

1258. Cerebrospinal fluid of a patient diagnosed with meningitis was taken for analysis. To detect t

a. Rickettsia

b. Staphylococcus

c. Viruses

d. Mycobacteria

e. Meningococcus

1259. Cerebrospinal fluid of a patient diagnosed with meningitis was taken for analysis. To detect t

a. Staphylococcus

b. Rickettsia

c. Viruses

d. Meningococcus

e. Mycobacteria

1260. Certain amino acids decarboxylate in large intestine producing toxic substances. What compound

a. Putrescine

b. Phenol

c. Arginine

d. Lysine

e. Indole

1261. Certain amino acids decarboxylate in large intestine producing toxic substances. What compound

a. Putrescine

b. Phenol

c. Indole

d. Lysine

e. Arginine

1262. Certain amino acids decarboxylate in large intestine producing toxic substances. What compound

a. Lysine

b. Arginine

c. Phenol

d. Putrescine

e. Indole

1263. Chemical equilibrium theory allows predicting the approaches that result in the maximum yield

a. Addition of a catalyst

b. Temperature change

c. A change in the concentration of the initial substances

d. Pressure change

e. A change in the concentration of products

1264. Chemical equilibrium theory allows predicting the approaches that result in the maximum yield

a. A change in the concentration of the initial substances

b. A change in the concentration of products

c. Pressure change

d. Addition of a catalyst

e. Temperature change

1265. Chloromethane is used in medicine as a local anesthetic. In the manufacturing of certain medic

a. Methanol

b. Ethane

c. Sodium formate

d. Methane

e. Methanal

1266. Chloromethane is used in medicine as a local anesthetic. In the manufacturing of certain medic

a. Methanal

**b. Methanol**

c. Sodium formate

d. Ethane

e. Methane

1267. Chloromethane is used in medicine as a local anesthetic. In the manufacturing of certain medic

a. Methane

b. Sodium formate

c. Methanal

**d. Methanol**

e. Ethane

1268. Chlorophyta division representatives have chromatophores of various shapes in their cells. Wha

**a. Spirogyra**

b. Spirulina

c. Chlamidomonas

d. Volvox

e. Chlorella

1269. Chlorophyta division representatives have chromatophores of various shapes in their cells. Wha

**a. Spirogyra**

b. Volvox

c. Chlamidomonas

d. Spirulina

e. Chlorella

1270. Chlorophyta division representatives have chromatophores of various shapes in their cells. Wha

a. Chlorella

b. Chlamidomonas

c. Spirulina

**d. Spirogyra**

e. Volvox

1271. Cholesterol synthesis inhibitors are used as antiatherosclerotic drugs. Select one such drug f

**a. Lovastatin**

b. Sulfanilamide

c. Chloramphenicol

d. Benzylpenicillin

e. Pancreatin

1272. Cholesterol synthesis inhibitors are used as antiatherosclerotic drugs. Select one such drug f

a. Benzylpenicillin

b. Pancreatin

c. Chloramphenicol

d. Sulfanilamide

**e. Lovastatin**

1273. Cholesterol synthesis inhibitors are used as antiatherosclerotic drugs. Select one such drug f

a. Sulfanilamide

b. Chloramphenicol

c. Pancreatin

d. Benzylpenicillin

**e. Lovastatin**

1274. Choose the colloid surfactant out of the substances listed below:

**a. Potassium oleate**

b. Iodine

c. Gelatin

d. Sodium chloride

e. Polyethylene

1275. Choose the colloid surfactant out of the substances listed below:

a. Potassium oleate

b. Polyethylene

c. Sodium chloride

d. Gelatin

e. Iodine

1276. Choose the colloid surfactant out of the substances listed below:

a. Iodine

b. Polyethylene

c. Gelatin

d. Sodium chloride

e. Potassium oleate

1277. Choose the indicator and titration method to determine hydrogen carbonate ions in a drug:

a. Methyl-orange, alkalimetry

b. Methyl-orange, acidimetry

c. Phenolphthalein, alkalimetry

d. Phenolphthalein, acidimetry

e. Murexide, acidimetry

1278. Choose the indicator and titration method to determine hydrogen carbonate ions in a drug:

a. Methyl-orange, alkalimetry

b. Murexide, acidimetry

c. Phenolphthalein, acidimetry

d. Phenolphthalein, alkalimetry

e. Methyl-orange, acidimetry

1279. Choose the indicator and titration method to determine hydrogen carbonate ions in a drug:

a. Phenolphthalein, alkalimetry

b. Methyl-orange, alkalimetry

c. Phenolphthalein, acidimetry

d. Methyl-orange, acidimetry

e. Murexide, acidimetry

1280. Choose the most efficient way of convallariae glycoside administration for acute cardiac failure

a. Intravenous

b. Subcutaneous

c. Intramuscular

d. Inhalational

e. Oral

1281. Choose the most efficient way of convallariae glycoside administration for acute cardiac failure

a. Intramuscular

b. Inhalational

c. Intravenous

d. Oral

e. Subcutaneous

1282. Choose the most efficient way of convallariae glycoside administration for acute cardiac failure

a. Oral

b. Intravenous

c. Intramuscular

d. Inhalational

e. Subcutaneous

1283. Choose the potent fast-acting diuretic to induce forced diuresis:

a. Hydrochlorothiazide

b. Acetazolamide

c. Triamterene

d. Spironolactone

e. Furosemide

1284. Choose the potent fast-acting diuretic to induce forced diuresis:

a. Spironolactone

b. Furosemide

c. Triamterene

d. Hydrochlorothiazide

e. Acetazolamide

1285. Choose the potent fast-acting diuretic to induce forced diuresis:

a. Spironolactone

b. Triamterene

c. Acetazolamide

d. Furosemide

e. Hydrochlorothiazide

1286. Choose the weakest carboxylic acid basing on its pKa value:

a. Propionic acid (pKa = 4.9)

b. Butyric acid (pKa = 4.82)

c. Formic acid (pKa = 3.7)

d. Acetic acid (pKa = 4.7)

e. Lactic acid (pKa = 3.9)

1287. Choose the weakest carboxylic acid basing on its pKa value:

a. Propionic acid (pKa = 4.9)

b. Formic acid (pKa = 3.7)

c. Butyric acid (pKa = 4.82)

d. Lactic acid (pKa = 3.9)

e. Acetic acid (pKa = 4.7)

1288. Choose the weakest carboxylic acid basing on its pKa value:

a. Butyric acid (pKa = 4.82)

b. Lactic acid (pKa = 3.9)

c. Formic acid (pKa = 3.7)

d. Propionic acid (pKa = 4.9)

e. Acetic acid (pKa = 4.7)

1289. Chromatographic analysis methods differ in their mechanism of sorbent-sorbate interaction. What is the correct answer?

a. Different ion-exchange capacity of the substances

b. Different solubility of the solutes in the stationary phase

c. Production of coordination compounds of different stability in the phase or on the sorbent surface

d. Different adsorption capacity of the solid sorbent towards different substances

e. Solute and sorbent producing precipitates of different solubility

1290. Chromatographic analysis methods differ in their mechanism of sorbent-sorbate interaction. What is the correct answer?

a. Different adsorption capacity of the solid sorbent towards different substances

b. Solute and sorbent producing precipitates of different solubility

c. Different ion-exchange capacity of the substances

d. Different solubility of the solutes in the stationary phase

e. Production of coordination compounds of different stability in the phase or on the sorbent surface

1291. Chromatographic analysis methods differ in their mechanism of sorbent-sorbate interaction. What is the correct answer?

a. Solute and sorbent producing precipitates of different solubility

b. Different ion-exchange capacity of the substances

c. Different solubility of the solutes in the stationary phase

d. Production of coordination compounds of different stability in the phase or on the sorbent surface

e. Different adsorption capacity of the solid sorbent towards different substances

1292. Chromatographic methods can be classified by the mechanism of the separation process. What type is correct?

a. Distribution chromatography

b. Ion exchange chromatography

c. Gel chromatography

d. Affinity chromatography

e. Adsorption chromatography

1293. Chromatographic methods can be classified by the mechanism of the separation process. What type is correct?

a. Affinity chromatography

b. Adsorption chromatography

- c. Ion exchange chromatography
- d. Gel chromatography

**e. Distribution chromatography**

1294. Chromatographic methods can be classified by the mechanism of the separation process. What type

- a. Ion exchange chromatography
- b. Adsorption chromatography
- c. Affinity chromatography
- d. Gel chromatography

**e. Distribution chromatography**

1295. Chromatographic methods can be classified by the mechanism of the separation process. What type

- a. Affinity chromatography
- b. Gel-filtration chromatography
- c. Adsorption chromatography

**d. Distribution chromatography**

- e. Ion-exchange chromatography

1296. Chromatographic methods can be classified by the mechanism of the separation process. What type

- a. Affinity chromatography
- b. Gel-filtration chromatography
- c. Adsorption chromatography
- d. Ion-exchange chromatography

**e. Distribution chromatography**

1297. Chromatographic methods can be classified by the mechanism of the separation process. What type

- a. Ion-exchange chromatography
- b. Adsorption chromatography
- c. Gel-filtration chromatography
- d. Affinity chromatography

**e. Distribution chromatography**

1298. Classification of anions is based on different solubility of their salts with  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ag}^+$  in

- a.  $\text{Ag}^+$  (acid medium)
- b.  $\text{Ag}^+$  (alkaline medium)
- c.  $\text{Ag}^+$  (neutral medium)
- d.  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  (alkaline or neutral medium)

- e.  $\text{Ag}^+$  (ammonia buffer medium)

1299. Classification of anions is based on different solubility of their salts with  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ag}^+$  in

- a.  $\text{Ag}^+$  (acid medium)
- b.  $\text{Ag}^+$  (ammonia buffer medium)
- c.  $\text{Ag}^+$  (alkaline medium)
- d.  $\text{Ag}^+$  (neutral medium)

**e.  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  (alkaline or neutral medium)**

1300. Classification of anions is based on different solubility of their salts with  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Ag}^+$  in

- a.  $\text{Ag}^+$  (neutral medium)
- b.  $\text{Ag}^+$  (alkaline medium)

**c.  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$  (alkaline or neutral medium)**

- d.  $\text{Ag}^+$  (acid medium)
- e.  $\text{Ag}^+$  (ammonia buffer medium)

1301. Coagulation of hydrophobic sols occurs after a certain amount of electrolyte is added. How does

**a. Coagulation threshold**

- b. Concentration
- c. Condensation
- d. Coagulation ability
- e. Neutralization

1302. Coagulation of hydrophobic sols occurs after a certain amount of electrolyte is added. How does

- a. Concentration
- b. Condensation
- c. Neutralization

d. Coagulation threshold

e. Coagulation ability

1303. Coagulation of hydrophobic sols occurs after a certain amount of electrolyte is added. How do

a. Condensation

b. Coagulation threshold

c. Neutralization

d. Concentration

e. Coagulation ability

1304. Coagulation of sols under the effect of electrolytes can be determined by a general rule. Name

a. Schulze-Hardy rule

b. Gibbs rule

c. Duclos-Traube rule

d. Arrhenius law

e. Van't Hoff rule

1305. Coagulation of sols under the effect of electrolytes can be determined by a general rule. Name

a. Arrhenius law

b. Schulze-Hardy rule

c. Duclos-Traube rule

d. Van't Hoff rule

e. Gibbs rule

1306. Coagulation of sols under the effect of electrolytes can be determined by a general rule. Name

a. Arrhenius law

b. Gibbs rule

c. Duclos-Traube rule

d. Van't Hoff rule

e. Schulze-Hardy rule

1307. Collagen, gelatin, keratin, and myosin are the proteins that are formed with peptide bonds and

a. Chain proteins

b. Fibrillar proteins

c. -

d. Structured proteins

e. Globular proteins

1308. Collagen, gelatin, keratin, and myosin are the proteins that are formed with peptide bonds and

a. Chain proteins

b. -

c. Fibrillar proteins

d. Structured proteins

e. Globular proteins

1309. Collagen, gelatin, keratin, and myosin are the proteins that are formed with peptide bonds and

a. Chain proteins

b. -

c. Globular proteins

d. Fibrillar proteins

e. Structured proteins

1310. Colloidal systems are widely used in medicine. In emulsions:

a. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - liquid

b. Dispersed medium - gas, continuous medium - liquid

c. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - gas

d. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - solid

e. Dispersed medium - gas, continuous medium - solid

1311. Colloidal systems are widely used in medicine. In emulsions:

a. Dispersed medium - gas, continuous medium - solid

b. Dispersed medium - gas, continuous medium - liquid

c. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - gas

d. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - liquid

e. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - solid

1312. Colloidal systems are widely used in medicine. In emulsions:

a. Dispersed medium - gas, continuous medium - solid

b. Dispersed medium - gas, continuous medium - liquid

c. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - solid

d. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - liquid

e. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - gas

1313. Colloidal systems are widely used in medicine. In pastes:

a. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - gas

b. Dispersed medium - solid, continuous medium - gas

c. Dispersed medium - solid, continuous medium - solid

d. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - liquid

e. Dispersed medium - solid, continuous medium - liquid

1314. Colloidal systems are widely used in medicine. In pastes:

a. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - liquid

b. Dispersed medium - solid, continuous medium - liquid

c. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - gas

d. Dispersed medium - solid, continuous medium - solid

e. Dispersed medium - solid, continuous medium - gas

1315. Colloidal systems are widely used in medicine. In pastes:

a. Dispersed medium - solid, continuous medium - gas

b. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - liquid

c. Dispersed medium - solid, continuous medium - liquid

d. Dispersed medium - liquid, continuous medium - gas

e. Dispersed medium - solid, continuous medium - solid

1316. Common nettle, hop, black elderberry relate to the plants that require soils rich in nitrogen

a. Nitrophytes

b. Calciphiles

c. Calciphobes

d. Nitrophobes

e. Halophytes

1317. Common nettle, hop, black elderberry relate to the plants that require soils rich in nitrogen

a. Nitrophytes

b. Calciphobes

c. Halophytes

d. Nitrophobes

e. Calciphiles

1318. Common nettle, hop, black elderberry relate to the plants that require soils rich in nitrogen

a. Calciphiles

b. Calciphobes

c. Halophytes

d. Nitrophobes

e. Nitrophytes

1319. Complex biological systems contain components such as electrolytes, non-electrolytes, and prot

a. Cellular pressure

b. -

c. Oncotic pressure

d. Internal pressure

e. Biological pressure

1320. Complex biological systems contain components such as electrolytes, non-electrolytes, and prot

a. Cellular pressure

b. -

c. Biological pressure

d. Internal pressure

e. Oncotic pressure



1321. Complex biological systems contain components such as electrolytes, non-electrolytes, and prot

- a. Cellular pressure
- b. -
- c. Internal pressure
- d. Oncotic pressure
- e. Biological pressure

1322. Complexonometry is a titrimetric method of analysis based on the interaction of polydentate li

- a. Silver(I) nitrate
- b. Trilon B (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt)
- c. Potassium dichromate
- d. Sodium thiosulfate
- e. Sulfuric acid

1323. Complexonometry is a titrimetric method of analysis based on the interaction of polydentate li

- a. Sodium thiosulfate
- b. Trilon B (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt)
- c. Potassium dichromate
- d. Sulfuric acid
- e. Silver(I) nitrate

1324. Complexonometry is a titrimetric method of analysis based on the interaction of polydentate li

- a. Sodium thiosulfate
- b. Sulfuric acid
- c. Trilon B (ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid tetrasodium salt)
- d. Silver(I) nitrate
- e. Potassium dichromate

1325. Conducting tissue cells are live and connected to the sieve tube elements. It is characteristi

- a. Collenchyma
- b. Tracheids
- c. Companion cells
- d. Vessels
- e. Sclerenchyma

1326. Conducting tissue cells are live and connected to the sieve tube elements. It is characteristi

- a. Tracheids
- b. Collenchyma
- c. Vessels
- d. Companion cells
- e. Sclerenchyma

1327. Conducting tissue cells are live and connected to the sieve tube elements. It is characteristi

- a. Vessels
- b. Collenchyma
- c. Companion cells
- d. Sclerenchyma
- e. Tracheids

1328. Corn stalks typically have adventitious roots in their lower parts. These roots combine the fu

- a. Nutrition and support
- b. Respiration and assimilation
- c. Assimilation and absorption
- d. Nutrition and respiration
- e. Retraction or contraction

1329. Corn stalks typically have adventitious roots in their lower parts. These roots combine the fu

- a. Nutrition and respiration
- b. Nutrition and support
- c. Respiration and assimilation
- d. Retraction or contraction
- e. Assimilation and absorption

1330. Corn stalks typically have adventitious roots in their lower parts. These roots combine the fu

- a. Retraction or contraction
- b. Respiration and assimilation

**c. Nutrition and support**

- d. Assimilation and absorption
- e. Nutrition and respiration

1331. Corolla of a zygomorphic bisexual flower consists of 5 petals: the largest one is called a banner

**a. Papilionaceous**

- b. Funnelform
- c. Lingulate
- d. Rotate
- e. Tubular

1332. Corolla of a zygomorphic bisexual flower consists of 5 petals: the largest one is called a banner

- a. Funnelform
- b. Lingulate

**c. Papilionaceous**

- d. Rotate
- e. Tubular

1333. Corolla of a zygomorphic bisexual flower consists of 5 petals: the largest one is called a banner

- a. Lingulate
- b. Rotate

**c. Papilionaceous**

- d. Funnelform
- e. Tubular

1334. Corolla of a zygomorphic monoecious flower consists of 5 petals, the biggest is "banner", two

**a. Papilionaceous**

- b. Tubular
- c. Ligulate
- d. Saucer-shaped
- e. Funnelform

1335. Corolla of a zygomorphic monoecious flower consists of 5 petals, the biggest is "banner", two

- a. Funnelform
- b. Tubular

**c. Papilionaceous**

- d. Ligulate
- e. Saucer-shaped

1336. Corolla of a zygomorphic monoecious flower consists of 5 petals, the biggest is "banner", two

- a. Ligulate
- b. Funnelform

**c. Papilionaceous**

- d. Tubular
- e. Saucer-shaped

1337. Coulometry is based on measuring the amount of electricity needed for an electrode reaction. W

- a. Beer-Bouguer-Lambert law
- b. Newton law

**c. Faraday law**

- d. Stokes law
- e. Coulomb law

1338. Coulometry is based on measuring the amount of electricity needed for an electrode reaction. W

- a. Coulomb law
- b. Beer-Bouguer-Lambert law

**c. Faraday law**

- d. Newton law
- e. Stokes law

1339. Coulometry is based on measuring the amount of electricity needed for an electrode reaction. W

- a. Stokes law

**b. Faraday law**

- c. Beer-Bouguer-Lambert law
- d. Newton law
- e. Coulomb law

1340. Coumarins, vitamin K antagonists, suppress the processes of blood coagulation. What protein sy

**a. Prothrombin**

- b. Ceruloplasmin
- c. Gamma globulin
- d. Albumin
- e. Transferrin

1341. Coumarins, vitamin K antagonists, suppress the processes of blood coagulation. What protein sy

- a. Albumin
- b. Transferrin

**c. Prothrombin**

- d. Ceruloplasmin
- e. Gamma globulin

1342. Coumarins, vitamin K antagonists, suppress the processes of blood coagulation. What protein sy

- a. Ceruloplasmin
- b. Albumin
- c. Transferrin

**d. Prothrombin**

- e. Gamma globulin

1343. Cryoscopic constants of water, benzene, chloroform, acetic acid and camphor equal to 1,86; 5,1

- a. Benzene
- b. Acetic acid

**c. Camphor**

- d. Chloroform
- e. Water

1344. Cryoscopic constants of water, benzene, chloroform, acetic acid and camphor equal to 1,86; 5,1

- a. Benzene
- b. Water
- c. Acetic acid

**d. Camphor**

- e. Chloroform

1345. Cryoscopic constants of water, benzene, chloroform, acetic acid and camphor equal to 1,86; 5,1

- a. Chloroform

**b. Camphor**

- c. Benzene
- d. Acetic acid
- e. Water

1346. Crystalline lead(IV) dioxide in the presence of concentrated nitric acid is used to detect the

- a. A blue precipitate is formed
- b. The solution colors green
- c. The solution colors yellow

**d. The solution colors pink**

- e. A white precipitate is formed

1347. Crystalline lead(IV) dioxide in the presence of concentrated nitric acid is used to detect the

- a. A white precipitate is formed

**b. The solution colors pink**

- c. The solution colors green
- d. The solution colors yellow
- e. A blue precipitate is formed

1348. Crystalline lead(IV) dioxide in the presence of concentrated nitric acid is used to detect the

- a. The solution colors green
- b. A white precipitate is formed

c. A blue precipitate is formed

d. The solution colors pink

e. The solution colors yellow

1349. Cytology has detected sex chromatin (Barr bodies) in interphase cell nuclei of a 23-year-old m

a. Cri-du-chat syndrome

b. Trisomy X

c. Turner syndrome

d. Down syndrome

e. Klinefelter syndrome

1350. Cytology has detected sex chromatin (Barr bodies) in interphase cell nuclei of a 23-year-old m

a. Down syndrome

b. Trisomy X

c. Turner syndrome

d. Cri-du-chat syndrome

e. Klinefelter syndrome

1351. Cytology has detected sex chromatin (Barr bodies) in interphase cell nuclei of a 23-year-old m

a. Down syndrome

b. Turner syndrome

c. Trisomy X

d. Klinefelter syndrome

e. Cri-du-chat syndrome

1352. Datura stramonium fruit is a:

a. Legume with two seeds

b. Spiny capsule

c. Pseudomonocarpous drupe

d. Trihedral nutlet

e. Silicular capsule

1353. Datura stramonium fruit is a:

a. Pseudomonocarpous drupe

b. Silicular capsule

c. Spiny capsule

d. Legume with two seeds

e. Trihedral nutlet

1354. Datura stramonium fruit is a:

a. Silicular capsule

b. Pseudomonocarpous drupe

c. Spiny capsule

d. Trihedral nutlet

e. Legume with two seeds

1355. Decarboxylation of histidine amino acid leads to formation of histamine in the cells. What enz

a. Diamine oxidase (DAO)

b. Catalase

c. Monoamine oxidase (MAO)

d. Aminotransferase

e. Aminopeptidase

1356. Decarboxylation of histidine amino acid leads to formation of histamine in the cells. What enz

a. Aminotransferase

b. Aminopeptidase

c. Diamine oxidase (DAO)

d. Monoamine oxidase (MAO)

e. Catalase

1357. Decarboxylation of histidine amino acid leads to formation of histamine in the cells. What enz

a. Catalase

b. Aminopeptidase

c. Monoamine oxidase (MAO)

d. Aminotransferase

e. Diamine oxidase (DAO)

1358. Dietary fiber is a component of plant foods that plays an important role in prevention of gast

a. Chitin

b. Glycogen

c. Chondroitin sulfate

d. Cellulose

e. Starch

1359. Dietary fiber is a component of plant foods that plays an important role in prevention of gast

a. Chitin

b. Starch

c. Glycogen

d. Chondroitin sulfate

e. Cellulose

1360. Dietary fiber is a component of plant foods that plays an important role in prevention of gast

a. Chondroitin sulfate

b. Starch

c. Chitin

d. Glycogen

e. Cellulose

1361. Digestive enzymes produced in pancreas are inactive. What enzyme in intestines starts the tran

a. Chymotrypsin

b. Aminopeptidase

c. Amylase

d. Enterokinase

e. Lactase

1362. Digestive enzymes produced in pancreas are inactive. What enzyme in intestines starts the tran

a. Chymotrypsin

b. Lactase

c. Amylase

d. Aminopeptidase

e. Enterokinase

1363. Digestive enzymes produced in pancreas are inactive. What enzyme in intestines starts the tran

a. Lactase

b. Amylase

c. Aminopeptidase

d. Enterokinase

e. Chymotrypsin

1364. Dimethylethylamine belongs to:

a. Tertiary amines

b. Secondary amines

c. -

d. Primary amines

e. Quaternary ammonium salts

1365. Dimethylethylamine belongs to:

a. Tertiary amines

b. Secondary amines

c. Primary amines

d. -

e. Quaternary ammonium salts

1366. Dimethylethylamine belongs to:

a. Quaternary ammonium salts

b. -

c. Primary amines

d. Secondary amines

**e. Tertiary amines**

1367. Direct complexometric titration is used to determine the concentration of:

- a. Hydroxide ions
- b. Hydrogen ions
- c. Strong acid anions
- d. Weak acid anions

**e. Metal cations**

1368. Direct complexometric titration is used to determine the concentration of:

- a. Strong acid anions
- b. Hydrogen ions

**c. Metal cations**

- d. Hydroxide ions
- e. Weak acid anions

1369. Direct complexometric titration is used to determine the concentration of:

- a. Weak acid anions

**b. Metal cations**

- c. Hydrogen ions
- d. Hydroxide ions
- e. Strong acid anions

1370. Disintegration of adenosine nucleotides results in release of ammonia. What enzyme plays the k

- a. Amylase

**b. Adenosine deaminase**

- c. Alanine transaminase
- d. Alcohol dehydrogenase
- e. Lactate dehydrogenase

1371. Disintegration of adenosine nucleotides results in release of ammonia. What enzyme plays the k

- a. Amylase
- b. Lactate dehydrogenase
- c. Alanine transaminase
- d. Alcohol dehydrogenase

**e. Adenosine deaminase**

1372. Disperse systems compose a large part of all dosage forms. Point out the bound disperse system

- a. Aerosol
- b. Lyosol
- c. Emulsion
- d. Suspension

**e. Gel**

1373. Disperse systems compose a large part of all dosage forms. Point out the bound disperse system

- a. Aerosol
- b. Suspension

**c. Gel**

- d. Emulsion
- e. Lyosol

1374. Disperse systems compose a large part of all dosage forms. Point out the bound disperse system

- a. Lyosol
- b. Emulsion
- c. Suspension

**d. Gel**

- e. Aerosol

1375. Dissociation degree in 0.01 M water solution is the same for all the strong electrolytes listed

**a.  $Al_2(SO_4)_3$**

- b.  $Na_3PO_4$
- c.  $Cu(NO_3)_2$
- d. KCl
- e.  $K_3PO_4$

1376. Dissociation degree in 0.01 M water solution is the same for all the strong electrolytes listed

- a. KCl
- b.  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
- c.  $\text{K}_3\text{PO}_4$
- d.  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$
- e.  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4$

1377. Dissociation degree in 0.01 M water solution is the same for all the strong electrolytes listed

- a.  $\text{K}_3\text{PO}_4$
- b.  $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
- c.  $\text{Na}_3\text{PO}_4$
- d. KCl

e.  $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$

1378. Dopplerography detected bilateral stenosis of renal arteries in a patient with the blood pressure

a. Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system

- b. Central nervous system
- c. Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis
- d. Kinin-kallikrein system
- e. Sympathoadrenal system

1379. Dopplerography detected bilateral stenosis of renal arteries in a patient with the blood pressure

a. Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system

- b. Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis
- c. Kinin-kallikrein system
- d. Central nervous system
- e. Sympathoadrenal system

1380. Dopplerography detected bilateral stenosis of renal arteries in a patient with the blood pressure

- a. Hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis
- b. Central nervous system
- c. Sympathoadrenal system
- d. Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system

e. Kinin-kallikrein system

1381. Drafting of analytical normative documents requires skills in macro- and microscopical analysis

a. Leaves

- b. Fern rhizomes
- c. Stems of dicotyledons
- d. Adventitious roots
- e. Roots

1382. Drafting of analytical normative documents requires skills in macro- and microscopical analysis

- a. Adventitious roots
- b. Fern rhizomes
- c. Roots

d. Leaves

e. Stems of dicotyledons

1383. Drafting of analytical normative documents requires skills in macro- and microscopical analysis

- a. Adventitious roots
- b. Fern rhizomes
- c. Stems of dicotyledons
- d. Roots

e. Leaves

1384. Due to a case of diphtheria in the kindergarten, all the children and personnel undergo examination

a. Pharyngeal and nasal swabs

- b. Pharyngeal swab
- c. Blood
- d. Wound material
- e. Nasal swab

1385. Due to a case of diphtheria in the kindergarten, all the children and personnel undergo examination

**a. Pharyngeal and nasal swabs**

- b. Wound material
- c. Blood
- d. Pharyngeal swab
- e. Nasal swab

1386. Due to a case of diphtheria in the kindergarten, all the children and personnel undergo examin

- a. Blood

**b. Pharyngeal and nasal swabs**

- c. Wound material
- d. Pharyngeal swab
- e. Nasal swab

1387. Due to spleen rupture a woman has developed internal hemorrhage with signs of severe hypoxia.

- a. Kidneys

**b. Cerebral cortex**

- c. Lungs
- d. Muscles
- e. Stomach

1388. Due to spleen rupture a woman has developed internal hemorrhage with signs of severe hypoxia.

- a. Kidneys
- b. Muscles

**c. Cerebral cortex**

- d. Lungs
- e. Stomach

1389. Due to spleen rupture a woman has developed internal hemorrhage with signs of severe hypoxia.

- a. Muscles
- b. Kidneys
- c. Lungs
- d. Stomach

**e. Cerebral cortex**

1390. During a hypertensive crisis, magnesium sulfate was administered to the patient, resulting in

- a. Potassium chloride

**b. Calcium chloride**

- c. Sodium bromide
- d. Trilon B (disodium EDTA)
- e. Sodium sulfate

1391. During a hypertensive crisis, magnesium sulfate was administered to the patient, resulting in

- a. Trilon B (disodium EDTA)
- b. Potassium chloride
- c. Sodium bromide

**d. Calcium chloride**

- e. Sodium sulfate

1392. During a hypertensive crisis, magnesium sulfate was administered to the patient, resulting in

- a. Trilon B (disodium EDTA)
- b. Potassium chloride
- c. Sodium sulfate
- d. Sodium bromide

**e. Calcium chloride**

1393. During a morphological description of *Salvia sclarea*, students noticed its bright bracts. They

- a. Leaf

- b. Pedicel
- c. Androecium
- d. Receptacle
- e. Shoot

1394. During a morphological description of *Salvia sclarea*, students noticed its bright bracts. They

- a. Shoot



**b. Leaf**

- c. Receptacle
- d. Androecium
- e. Pedicel

1395. During a morphological description of *Salvia sclarea*, students noticed its bright bracts. They

- a. Shoot
- b. Receptacle
- c. Androecium

**d. Leaf**

- e. Pedicel

1396. During a practical session in pharmaceutical botany, the students were studying herbarium spec

**a. *Taraxacum officinalis***

- b. *Centaurea cyanus*
- c. *Achillea millefolium*
- d. *Echinacea purpurea*
- e. *Bidens tripartita*

1397. During a practical session in pharmaceutical botany, the students were studying herbarium spec

- a. *Achillea millefolium*
- b. *Echinacea purpurea*
- c. *Centaurea cyanus*
- d. *Bidens tripartita*

**e. *Taraxacum officinalis***

1398. During a practical session in pharmaceutical botany, the students were studying herbarium spec

- a. *Centaurea cyanus*
- b. *Echinacea purpurea*
- c. *Bidens tripartita*

**d. *Taraxacum officinalis***

- e. *Achillea millefolium*

1399. During a practical skill-building session, in the Konheim experiment, a student observes the d

- a. Arterial hyperemia, venous hyperemia, prestasis, stasis, spasm of arterioles
- b. Venous hyperemia, arterial hyperemia, prestasis, stasis, spasm of arterioles
- c. Prestasis, stasis, spasm of arterioles, arterial hyperemia, venous hyperemia

**d. Spasm of arterioles, arterial hyperemia, venous hyperemia, prestasis, stasis**

- e. Venous hyperemia, stasis, spasm of arterioles, arterial hyperemia, prestasis

1400. During a practical skill-building session, in the Konheim experiment, a student observes the d

- a. Arterial hyperemia, venous hyperemia, prestasis, stasis, spasm of arterioles
- b. Venous hyperemia, arterial hyperemia, prestasis, stasis, spasm of arterioles
- c. Venous hyperemia, stasis, spasm of arterioles, arterial hyperemia, prestasis
- d. Prestasis, stasis, spasm of arterioles, arterial hyperemia, venous hyperemia

**e. Spasm of arterioles, arterial hyperemia, venous hyperemia, prestasis, stasis**

1401. During a practical skill-building session, in the Konheim experiment, a student observes the d

- a. Venous hyperemia, arterial hyperemia, prestasis, stasis, spasm of arterioles
- b. Venous hyperemia, stasis, spasm of arterioles, arterial hyperemia, prestasis

**c. Spasm of arterioles, arterial hyperemia, venous hyperemia, prestasis, stasis**

- d. Prestasis, stasis, spasm of arterioles, arterial hyperemia, venous hyperemia
- e. Arterial hyperemia, venous hyperemia, prestasis, stasis, spasm of arterioles

1402. During a preoperative examination, prothrombin deficiency was detected in the patient's blood.

**a. Vicasol (Menadione)**

- b. Contrykal (Aprotinin)
- c. Aminocaproic acid
- d. Phenylin (Phenindione)
- e. Thrombin

1403. During a preoperative examination, prothrombin deficiency was detected in the patient's blood.

- a. Thrombin
- b. Aminocaproic acid

c. Contrykal (Aprotinin)

d. Vicasol (Menadione)

e. Phenilin (Phenindione)

1404. During a preoperative examination, prothrombin deficiency was detected in the patient's blood.

a. Thrombin

b. Contrykal (Aprotinin)

c. Aminocaproic acid

d. Phenilin (Phenindione)

e. Vicasol (Menadione)

1405. During a surgery, narcosis overdose caused signs of acute hypoxia, indicated by increased hear

a. Circulatory

b. Hypoxic

c. Respiratory

d. Tissue

e. Mixed

1406. During a surgery, narcosis overdose caused signs of acute hypoxia, indicated by increased hear

a. Mixed

b. Tissue

c. Respiratory

d. Circulatory

e. Hypoxic

1407. During a surgery, narcosis overdose caused signs of acute hypoxia, indicated by increased hear

a. Tissue

b. Mixed

c. Circulatory

d. Respiratory

e. Hypoxic

1408. During a surgery, tubocurarin chloride was used as a muscle relaxant. What antagonist should t

a. Proserin (Neostigmine)

b. Cytitone (Cytisine)

c. Benzohexonium (Hexamethonium)

d. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)

e. Aethimizole (Methylamide)

1409. During a surgery, tubocurarin chloride was used as a muscle relaxant. What antagonist should t

a. Aethimizole (Methylamide)

b. Proserin (Neostigmine)

c. Cytitone (Cytisine)

d. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)

e. Benzohexonium (Hexamethonium)

1410. During a surgery, tubocurarin chloride was used as a muscle relaxant. What antagonist should t

a. Benzohexonium (Hexamethonium)

b. Proserin (Neostigmine)

c. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)

d. Aethimizole (Methylamide)

e. Cytitone (Cytisine)

1411. During absolute starvation, the body uses endogenous water. What substance is the source of en

a. Fats

b. Cellulose

c. Glycogen

d. Proteoglycans

e. Proteins

1412. During absolute starvation, the body uses endogenous water. What substance is the source of en

a. Fats

b. Glycogen

c. Proteoglycans

- d. Cellulose
- e. Proteins

1413. During absolute starvation, the body uses endogenous water. What substance is the source of energy?

- a. Glycogen
- b. Cellulose

c. Fats

- d. Proteins
- e. Proteoglycans

1414. During active muscle work, anaerobic glycolysis is the main source of energy, causing the accumulation of lactic acid.

a. Cori cycle

- b. Urea cycle
- c. Knoop-Lynen cycle
- d. Pentose phosphate cycle
- e. Krebs cycle

1415. During active muscle work, anaerobic glycolysis is the main source of energy, causing the accumulation of lactic acid.

a. Pentose phosphate cycle

b. Cori cycle

- c. Urea cycle
- d. Knoop-Lynen cycle
- e. Krebs cycle

1416. During active muscle work, anaerobic glycolysis is the main source of energy, causing the accumulation of lactic acid.

- a. Pentose phosphate cycle
- b. Knoop-Lynen cycle
- c. Urea cycle
- d. Krebs cycle

e. Cori cycle

1417. During anaerobic glycolysis, ATP synthesis occurs by means of substrate phosphorylation that utilizes phosphoenolpyruvate.

a. Phosphoenolpyruvate

- b. Glucose
- c. Glucose-6-phosphate
- d. Lactate
- e. Pyruvate

1418. During anaerobic glycolysis, ATP synthesis occurs by means of substrate phosphorylation that utilizes phosphoenolpyruvate.

a. Phosphoenolpyruvate

- b. Lactate
- c. Pyruvate
- d. Glucose-6-phosphate
- e. Glucose

1419. During anaerobic glycolysis, ATP synthesis occurs by means of substrate phosphorylation that utilizes phosphoenolpyruvate.

a. Lactate

b. Phosphoenolpyruvate

- c. Glucose-6-phosphate
- d. Pyruvate
- e. Glucose

1420. During analysis of a herbal raw material, a culture was grown on a nutrient medium. The culture showed typical characteristics of a mold.

- a. Actinomyces
- b. Candida
- c. Penicillium

d. Mucor

e. Aspergillus

1421. During analysis of a herbal raw material, a culture was grown on a nutrient medium. The culture showed typical characteristics of a mold.

- a. Aspergillus
- b. Penicillium
- c. Candida
- d. Mucor

e. Actinomyces

1422. During examination a woman presents with enlarged thyroid gland, exophthalmos, increased basal

a. Addison's disease

b. Thyrotoxicosis

c. Hypothyroidism

d. Diabetes mellitus

e. Cushing's disease

1423. During examination a woman presents with enlarged thyroid gland, exophthalmos, increased basal

a. Diabetes mellitus

b. Addison's disease

c. Cushing's disease

d. Hypothyroidism

e. Thyrotoxicosis

1424. During examination a woman presents with enlarged thyroid gland, exophthalmos, increased basal

a. Diabetes mellitus

b. Cushing's disease

c. Hypothyroidism

d. Thyrotoxicosis

e. Addison's disease

1425. During examination of a patient the otolaryngologist noted that the patient's tonsils are extr

a. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis

b. Diphtheria

c. Mumps

d. Scarlet fever

e. Tonsillitis

1426. During examination of a patient the otolaryngologist noted that the patient's tonsils are extr

a. Tonsillitis

b. Mumps

c. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis

d. Diphtheria

e. Scarlet fever

1427. During examination of a patient the otolaryngologist noted that the patient's tonsils are extr

a. Tonsillitis

b. Scarlet fever

c. Diphtheria

d. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis

e. Mumps

1428. During feces analysis of a 3-month-old child with signs of enteric infection, numerous dark-re

a. Gonococci

b. Salmonellae

c. Escherichia

d. Shigella

e. Streptococci

1429. During feces analysis of a 3-month-old child with signs of enteric infection, numerous dark-re

a. Salmonellae

b. Gonococci

c. Streptococci

d. Escherichia

e. Shigella

1430. During feces analysis of a 3-month-old child with signs of enteric infection, numerous dark-re

a. Streptococci

b. Gonococci

c. Salmonellae

d. Escherichia

e. Shigella

1431. During furosemide therapy of a patient with chronic edematous syndrome, his plasma-cation conc

a. Potassium chloride

b. Thiamine bromide

c. Ascorutin (Ascorbic acid + Rutoside)

d. Aspirin

e. Magne B\_6

1432. During furosemide therapy of a patient with chronic edematous syndrome, his plasma-cation conc

a. Ascorutin (Ascorbic acid + Rutoside)

b. Thiamine bromide

c. Aspirin

d. Magne B\_6

e. Potassium chloride

1433. During furosemide therapy of a patient with chronic edematous syndrome, his plasma-cation conc

a. Magne B\_6

b. Potassium chloride

c. Thiamine bromide

d. Ascorutin (Ascorbic acid + Rutoside)

e. Aspirin

1434. During harvesting herbal raw materials, a marked mosaicism was noticed on the leaves of medici

a. Bacteria

b. Protozoa

c. Viruses

d. Microscopic fungi

e. Viroids

1435. During harvesting herbal raw materials, a marked mosaicism was noticed on the leaves of medici

a. Protozoa

b. Microscopic fungi

c. Bacteria

d. Viruses

e. Viroids

1436. During harvesting herbal raw materials, a marked mosaicism was noticed on the leaves of medici

a. Viroids

b. Bacteria

c. Viruses

d. Microscopic fungi

e. Protozoa

1437. During invasive surgery with muscle relaxant applied a patient developed breathing disruption

a. Cumulation

b. Tachyphylaxis

c. Synergism

d. Incompatibility

e. Antagonism

1438. During invasive surgery with muscle relaxant applied a patient developed breathing disruption

a. Incompatibility

b. Antagonism

c. Tachyphylaxis

d. Synergism

e. Cumulation

1439. During invasive surgery with muscle relaxant applied a patient developed breathing disruption

a. Synergism

b. Tachyphylaxis

c. Cumulation

d. Incompatibility

e. Antagonism

1440. During long-term carbon tetrachloride poisoning of animals significant activity drop of aminoa

a. Protein biosynthesis

b. RNA transcription

c. DNA replication

d. Post-transcriptional modification of RNA

e. Post-translational modification of peptides

1441. During long-term carbon tetrachloride poisoning of animals significant activity drop of amino acids

a. DNA replication

b. Post-transcriptional modification of RNA

c. Protein biosynthesis

d. Post-translational modification of peptides

e. RNA transcription

1442. During long-term carbon tetrachloride poisoning of animals significant activity drop of amino acids

a. Post-transcriptional modification of RNA

b. Post-translational modification of peptides

c. Protein biosynthesis

d. DNA replication

e. RNA transcription

1443. During morphological description of common periwinkle it was defined that it has shoot that tr

a. Creeping

b. Tenent

c. Scandent

d. Recumbent

e. Twining

1444. During morphological description of common periwinkle it was defined that it has shoot that tr

a. Tenent

b. Creeping

c. Recumbent

d. Scandent

e. Twining

1445. During morphological description of common periwinkle it was defined that it has shoot that tr

a. Twining

b. Creeping

c. Scandent

d. Recumbent

e. Tenent

1446. During practical field session students have detected plant with diversity of leaves that diff

a. Heterophylly

b. Leaf mosaic

c. Venation

d. Phyllotaxy

e. Metamorphosis

1447. During practical field session students have detected plant with diversity of leaves that diff

a. Leaf mosaic

b. Heterophylly

c. Phyllotaxy

d. Metamorphosis

e. Venation

1448. During practical field session students have detected plant with diversity of leaves that diff

a. Phyllotaxy

b. Venation

c. Leaf mosaic

d. Metamorphosis

e. Heterophylly

1449. During skill building session in the field of microbiology, a student performed inoculation of

a. Heating in the burner flame

- b. Soaking in 1% chloramine-B solution
- c. Formaldehyde vapor sterilization
- d. Dry heat sterilization under 160°C for 120-150 minutes
- e. Boiling under 60°C five times

1450. During skill building session in the field of microbiology, a student performed inoculation of

- a. Formaldehyde vapor sterilization
- b. Dry heat sterilization under 160°C for 120-150 minutes

c. Heating in the burner flame

- d. Boiling under 60°C five times
- e. Soaking in 1% chloramine-B solution

1451. During skill building session in the field of microbiology, a student performed inoculation of

- a. Formaldehyde vapor sterilization
- b. Dry heat sterilization under 160°C for 120-150 minutes
- c. Soaking in 1% chloramine-B solution

d. Heating in the burner flame

- e. Boiling under 60°C five times

1452. During the microbiological diagnostics of syphilis, it became necessary to study the nature an

- a. Electron microscopy
- b. Fluorescent microscopy

c. Dark-field microscopy

- d. Light-field microscopy
- e. X-ray microscopy

1453. During the microbiological diagnostics of syphilis, it became necessary to study the nature an

- a. Light-field microscopy
- b. Electron microscopy
- c. X-ray microscopy
- d. Fluorescent microscopy

e. Dark-field microscopy

1454. During the microbiological diagnostics of syphilis, it became necessary to study the nature an

- a. Light-field microscopy
- b. Fluorescent microscopy

c. Dark-field microscopy

- d. X-ray microscopy
- e. Electron microscopy

1455. During the morphological analysis of a flower, the presence of a reduced perianth in the form

- a. Alliaceae
- b. Pinaceae
- c. Convallariaceae

d. Poaceae

- e. Lamiaceae

1456. During the morphological analysis of a flower, the presence of a reduced perianth in the form

- a. Convallariaceae
- b. Alliaceae
- c. Lamiaceae
- d. Pinaceae

e. Poaceae

1457. During the morphological analysis of a flower, the presence of a reduced perianth in the form

- a. Convallariaceae
- b. Alliaceae
- c. Pinaceae

d. Poaceae

- e. Lamiaceae

1458. During the study of home-made canned vegetables, microorganisms that resemble a tennis racket

a. Botulism

- b. Escherichiosis

- c. Shigellosis
- d. Cholera
- e. Salmonellosis

1459. During the study of home-made canned vegetables, microorganisms that resemble a tennis racket

a. Shigellosis

**b. Botulism**

- c. Cholera
- d. Salmonellosis
- e. Escherichiosis

1460. During the study of home-made canned vegetables, microorganisms that resemble a tennis racket

a. Shigellosis

**b. Botulism**

- c. Escherichiosis
- d. Salmonellosis
- e. Cholera

1461. During ultrasound investigation a patient was diagnosed with bilateral renal artery stenosis o

a. Noradrenaline

b. Cortisol

c. Thyroxin

**d. Renin**

e. Vasopressin

1462. During ultrasound investigation a patient was diagnosed with bilateral renal artery stenosis o

a. Noradrenaline

b. Thyroxin

c. Cortisol

d. Vasopressin

**e. Renin**

1463. During ultrasound investigation a patient was diagnosed with bilateral renal artery stenosis o

a. Vasopressin

b. Thyroxin

c. Cortisol

d. Noradrenaline

**e. Renin**

1464. During what process does the entropy of a system decrease?

**a. Polymerization**

b. Sublimation

c. Evaporation

d. Dissolution

e. Dissociation

1465. During what process does the entropy of a system decrease?

a. Evaporation

b. Sublimation

c. Dissolution

d. Dissociation

**e. Polymerization**

1466. During what process does the entropy of a system decrease?

a. Sublimation

b. Evaporation

**c. Polymerization**

d. Dissolution

e. Dissociation

1467. Dysbiosis can be treated with drugs that contain living representatives of normal microflora a

**a. Bifidus bacteria**

b. Yersinia

c. Staphylococcus aureus



- d. Proteus
- e. Providencia

1468. Dysbiosis can be treated with drugs that contain living representatives of normal microflora a

- a. Providencia
- b. Staphylococcus aureus
- c. Yersinia

**d. Bifidus bacteria**

- e. Proteus

1469. Dysbiosis can be treated with drugs that contain living representatives of normal microflora a

- a. Providencia
- b. Yersinia

**c. Bifidus bacteria**

- d. Staphylococcus aureus
- e. Proteus

1470. Each stem node of white deadnettle (Lamium album) has two leaves that grow perpendicularly to

- a. Spiral
- b. Verticillate

**c. Cross-opposite**

- d. Leaf mosaic
- e. Rosette

1471. Each stem node of white deadnettle (Lamium album) has two leaves that grow perpendicularly to

- a. Spiral
- b. Verticillate
- c. Rosette

**d. Cross-opposite**

- e. Leaf mosaic

1472. Each stem node of white deadnettle (Lamium album) has two leaves that grow perpendicularly to

- a. Verticillate
- b. Cross-opposite**

c. Spiral

d. Rosette

e. Leaf mosaic

1473. Electrokinetic potential is a parameter that measures the charge of proteins, leukocytes, and

a. Core-adsorption layer

**b. Granule-diffuse layer**

c. Core-diffuse layer

d. Micelle-dispersion medium

e. Aggregate-potential-determining ions

1474. Electrokinetic potential is a parameter that measures the charge of proteins, leukocytes, and

a. Core-adsorption layer

b. Core-diffuse layer

c. Micelle-dispersion medium

**d. Granule-diffuse layer**

e. Aggregate-potential-determining ions

1475. Electrokinetic potential is a parameter that measures the charge of proteins, leukocytes, and

a. Micelle-dispersion medium

**b. Granule-diffuse layer**

c. Core-adsorption layer

d. Aggregate-potential-determining ions

e. Core-diffuse layer

1476. Electrolytic dissociation is one of the quantitative characteristics of electrolytes. What is

**a. The ratio of the number of dissociated molecules to the total number of solute molecules**

b. The product of the number of dissociated and non-dissociated solute molecules

c. The ratio of the solution concentration to the total number of dissociated solute molecules

d. The ratio of the number of non-dissociated solute molecules to the total number of ions

e. The ratio of the number of non-dissociated molecules to the number of dissociated solute molecule

1477. Electrolytic dissociation is one of the quantitative characteristics of electrolytes. What is

a. The ratio of the number of dissociated molecules to the total number of solute molecules

b. The ratio of the number of non-dissociated solute molecules to the total number of ions

c. The ratio of the number of non-dissociated molecules to the number of dissociated solute molecule

d. The ratio of the solution concentration to the total number of dissociated solute molecules

e. The product of the number of dissociated and non-dissociated solute molecules

1478. Electrolytic dissociation is one of the quantitative characteristics of electrolytes. What is

a. The ratio of the solution concentration to the total number of dissociated solute molecules

b. The ratio of the number of non-dissociated molecules to the number of dissociated solute molecule

c. The ratio of the number of dissociated molecules to the total number of solute molecules

d. The ratio of the number of non-dissociated solute molecules to the total number of ions

e. The product of the number of dissociated and non-dissociated solute molecules

1479. Emulsions are classified according to the volume concentration of dispersed phase. An emulsion

a. Direct

b. Diluted

c. Highly concentrated

d. Reversible

e. Concentrated

1480. Emulsions are classified according to the volume concentration of dispersed phase. An emulsion

a. Reversible

b. Diluted

c. Concentrated

d. Highly concentrated

e. Direct

1481. Emulsions are classified according to the volume concentration of dispersed phase. An emulsion

a. Reversible

b. Diluted

c. Highly concentrated

d. Concentrated

e. Direct

1482. Emulsions are thermodynamically unstable. In them, the droplets of dispersed phase merge toget

a. Contraction

b. Deformation

c. Solubilization

d. Wetting

e. Coalescence

1483. Emulsions are thermodynamically unstable. In them, the droplets of dispersed phase merge toget

a. Solubilization

b. Deformation

c. Coalescence

d. Contraction

e. Wetting

1484. Emulsions are thermodynamically unstable. In them, the droplets of dispersed phase merge toget

a. Solubilization

b. Wetting

c. Contraction

d. Deformation

e. Coalescence

1485. Emulsions containing less than 0,1% of dispersed phase (in volume) are classified as:

a. Concentrated

b. Water-in-oil type

c. Oil-in-water type

d. Diluted

e. High-concentration

1486. Emulsions containing less than 0,1% of dispersed phase (in volume) are classified as:

- a. High-concentration
- b. Diluted**
- c. Water-in-oil type
- d. Oil-in-water type
- e. Concentrated

1487. Emulsions containing less than 0,1% of dispersed phase (in volume) are classified as:

- a. High-concentration
- b. Oil-in-water type
- c. Concentrated
- d. Water-in-oil type

**e. Diluted**

1488. Emulsions, ointments, pastes, etc., can be made by comminuting solids and liquids in a suitable

**a. Dispersion**

- b. Condensation
- c. Adhesion
- d. Coagulation
- e. Sedimentation

1489. Emulsions, ointments, pastes, etc., can be made by comminuting solids and liquids in a suitable

- a. Adhesion
- b. Sedimentation
- c. Coagulation

**d. Dispersion**

e. Condensation

1490. Emulsions, ointments, pastes, etc., can be made by comminuting solids and liquids in a suitable

- a. Condensation
- b. Adhesion

**c. Dispersion**

- d. Sedimentation
- e. Coagulation

1491. Endocrinological analysis detects growth hormone deficiency in a schoolboy. What pathology can

a. Acromegaly

**b. Pituitary nanism**

- c. Pituitary cachexia
- d. Pituitary gigantism
- e. Adiposogenital dystrophy

1492. Endocrinological analysis detects growth hormone deficiency in a schoolboy. What pathology can

a. Adiposogenital dystrophy

**b. Pituitary nanism**

- c. Pituitary gigantism
- d. Acromegaly
- e. Pituitary cachexia

1493. Endocrinological analysis detects growth hormone deficiency in a schoolboy. What pathology can

- a. Pituitary gigantism
- b. Acromegaly

**c. Pituitary nanism**

- d. Pituitary cachexia
- e. Adiposogenital dystrophy

1494. Enteral lipid metabolism is possible only under a certain set of conditions. What substance of

a. Amino acids

**b. Bile acid**

- c. Hydrochloric acid
- d. Cholesterol
- e. Glucose

1495. Enteral lipid metabolism is possible only under a certain set of conditions. What substance of

- a. Amino acids
- b. Glucose
- c. Bile acid
- d. Hydrochloric acid
- e. Cholesterol

1496. Enteral lipid metabolism is possible only under a certain set of conditions. What substance of

- a. Hydrochloric acid
- b. Glucose
- c. Cholesterol

d. Bile acid

- e. Amino acids

1497. Entropy, as one of the main thermodynamic functions, is a measure of:

- a. Enthalpy
- b. Energy that can be used to perform work
- c. Total energy of a system
- d. Internal energy of a system

e. Dissipated energy

1498. Entropy, as one of the main thermodynamic functions, is a measure of:

- a. Internal energy of a system

b. Dissipated energy

- c. Energy that can be used to perform work
- d. Total energy of a system
- e. Enthalpy

1499. Entropy, as one of the main thermodynamic functions, is a measure of:

- a. Internal energy of a system
- b. Enthalpy
- c. Energy that can be used to perform work
- d. Total energy of a system

e. Dissipated energy

1500. Enzyme activity is measured to diagnose diseases of the pancreas. What enzyme must be used in

- a. Aldolase
- b. Deoxyribonuclease
- c. Ribonuclease
- d. Alanine aminotransferase

e. Amylase

1501. Enzyme activity is measured to diagnose diseases of the pancreas. What enzyme must be used in

- a. Deoxyribonuclease
- b. Alanine aminotransferase
- c. Aldolase
- d. Ribonuclease

e. Amylase

1502. Enzyme activity is measured to diagnose diseases of the pancreas. What enzyme must be used in

- a. Ribonuclease
- b. Aldolase
- c. Alanine aminotransferase

d. Amylase

- e. Deoxyribonuclease

1503. Enzymes accelerate biochemical reactions by over  $10^8$  times. What equation describes the rate

a. Michaelis-Menten equation

- b. Law of mass action
- c. Arrhenius equation
- d. Van't Hoff equation
- e. Van't Hoff isotherm equation

1504. Enzymes accelerate biochemical reactions by over  $10^8$  times. What equation describes the rate

a. Arrhenius equation

- b. Van't Hoff isotherm equation
- c. Law of mass action
- d. Van't Hoff equation

e. Michaelis-Menten equation

1505. Enzymes accelerate biochemical reactions by over  $10^8$  times. What equation describes the rate

- a. Law of mass action
- b. Arrhenius equation
- c. Van't Hoff equation
- d. Van't Hoff isotherm equation

e. Michaelis-Menten equation

1506. Enzymes accelerate biochemical reactions, making them occur more than  $10^8$  times faster. What

- a. Arrhenius equation
- b. Van't Hoff equation

c. Michaelis-Menten equation

- d. Law of mass action
- e. Van't Hoff reaction isotherm

1507. Enzymes accelerate biochemical reactions, making them occur more than  $10^8$  times faster. What

- a. Arrhenius equation
- b. Van't Hoff reaction isotherm
- c. Van't Hoff equation

d. Michaelis-Menten equation

e. Law of mass action

1508. Enzymes accelerate biochemical reactions, making them occur more than  $10^8$  times faster. What

- a. Van't Hoff equation
- b. Law of mass action
- c. Van't Hoff reaction isotherm

d. Michaelis-Menten equation

e. Arrhenius equation

1509. Enzymes are widely used as drugs in pharmacy. What is the main feature that separates enzymes

a. High specificity and selectivity

- b. Low universality
- c. High dispersion
- d. High homogeneity
- e. High universality

1510. Enzymes are widely used as drugs in pharmacy. What is the main feature that separates enzymes

- a. High universality
- b. Low universality
- c. High dispersion
- d. High homogeneity

e. High specificity and selectivity

1511. Enzymes are widely used as drugs in pharmacy. What is the main feature that separates enzymes

- a. Low universality
- b. High universality
- c. High dispersion
- d. High homogeneity

e. High specificity and selectivity

1512. Essential oils are used both in pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry. To extract essential oil

a. Steam distillation

- b. Calorimetry
- c. Conductometry
- d. Potentiometry
- e. Colorimetry

1513. Essential oils are used both in pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry. To extract essential oil

- a. Calorimetry
- b. Conductometry

c. Steam distillation

d. Colorimetry

e. Potentiometry

1514. Essential oils are used both in pharmaceutical and cosmetic industry. To extract essential oil

a. Potentiometry

b. Colorimetry

c. Calorimetry

d. Conductometry

e. Steam distillation

1515. Etiological factors of infectious diseases can be infectious agents with diverse ultrastructur

a. Viruses

b. Rickettsia

c. Protozoa

d. Fungi

e. Bacteria

1516. Etiological factors of infectious diseases can be infectious agents with diverse ultrastructur

a. Bacteria

b. Viruses

c. Rickettsia

d. Fungi

e. Protozoa

1517. Etiological factors of infectious diseases can be infectious agents with diverse ultrastructur

a. Fungi

b. Rickettsia

c. Protozoa

d. Viruses

e. Bacteria

1518. Every year in autumn a coniferous tree from the Gymnospermae subdivision undergoes defoliation

a. Larix

b. Picea

c. Pinus

d. Abies

e. Cedrus

1519. Every year in autumn a coniferous tree from the Gymnospermae subdivision undergoes defoliation

a. Abies

b. Picea

c. Cedrus

d. Larix

e. Pinus

1520. Every year in autumn a coniferous tree from the Gymnospermae subdivision undergoes defoliation

a. Picea

b. Abies

c. Cedrus

d. Larix

e. Pinus

1521. Examination of a 45-year-old man, who for a long time kept to a vegetarian plant-based diet, r

a. Excessive carbohydrate content

b. Insufficient fat content

c. Insufficient protein content

d. Excessive water content

e. Insufficient vitamin content

1522. Examination of a 45-year-old man, who for a long time kept to a vegetarian plant-based diet, r

a. Insufficient fat content

b. Insufficient protein content

c. Excessive water content

- d. Insufficient vitamin content
- e. Excessive carbohydrate content

1523. Examination of a 45-year-old man, who for a long time kept to a vegetarian plant-based diet, r

- a. Insufficient vitamin content
- b. Excessive carbohydrate content

c. Insufficient protein content

- d. Excessive water content
- e. Insufficient fat content

1524. Examination of a child revealed enlarged abdomen, curved legs, increased excitability of the n

a. Vitamin D

- b. Vitamin K
- c. Vitamin A
- d. Vitamin F
- e. Vitamin C

1525. Examination of a child revealed enlarged abdomen, curved legs, increased excitability of the n

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin C

c. Vitamin D

- d. Vitamin F
- e. Vitamin K

1526. Examination of a child revealed enlarged abdomen, curved legs, increased excitability of the n

- a. Vitamin K
- b. Vitamin C
- c. Vitamin F
- d. Vitamin A

e. Vitamin D

1527. Examination of a patient by a neurologist has detected the presence of ataxia in the patient.

- a. Impaired initiation and planning of movements
- b. Impaired temporal and spatial movement orientation

- c. No movements in one half of the torso
- d. Excessive movements
- e. No movements in the upper limbs

1528. Examination of a patient by a neurologist has detected the presence of ataxia in the patient.

- a. Impaired initiation and planning of movements
- b. No movements in the upper limbs
- c. No movements in one half of the torso
- d. Excessive movements

e. Impaired temporal and spatial movement orientation

1529. Examination of a patient by a neurologist has detected the presence of ataxia in the patient.

- a. No movements in one half of the torso
- b. No movements in the upper limbs
- c. Excessive movements

d. Impaired temporal and spatial movement orientation

e. Impaired initiation and planning of movements

1530. Examination of a patient detects excessive growth of bones and soft tissues of the face, enlarg

- a. Adrenaline
- b. Vasopressin
- c. Thyroxine

d. Somatotropin

e. Prolactin

1531. Examination of a patient detects excessive growth of bones and soft tissues of the face, enlarg

- a. Thyroxine
- b. Adrenaline

c. Somatotropin

d. Vasopressin

e. Prolactin

1532. Examination of a patient detects excessive growth of bones and soft tissues of the face, enlargement of the hands and feet, and enlargement of the heart.

a. Vasopressin

b. Somatotropin

c. Thyroxine

d. Prolactin

e. Adrenaline

1533. Examination of a sputum sample obtained from a patient provisionally diagnosed with tuberculosis.

a. Gram

b. Ozheshko

c. Ziehl-Neelsen

d. Romanowsky-Giemsa

e. Loeffler

1534. Examination of a sputum sample obtained from a patient provisionally diagnosed with tuberculosis.

a. Romanowsky-Giemsa

b. Ziehl-Neelsen

c. Loeffler

d. Gram

e. Ozheshko

1535. Examination of a sputum sample obtained from a patient provisionally diagnosed with tuberculosis.

a. Romanowsky-Giemsa

b. Gram

c. Loeffler

d. Ziehl-Neelsen

e. Ozheshko

1536. Examination of an underground organ of *Poligonatum odoratum* shows that it is horizontally oriented.

a. Main root

b. Rhizome

c. Root crop

d. Underground stolon

e. Root tuber

1537. Examination of an underground organ of *Poligonatum odoratum* shows that it is horizontally oriented.

a. Root crop

b. Rhizome

c. Underground stolon

d. Root tuber

e. Main root

1538. Examination of an underground organ of *Poligonatum odoratum* shows that it is horizontally oriented.

a. Underground stolon

b. Rhizome

c. Root tuber

d. Main root

e. Root crop

1539. Examination of children with kwashiorkor revealed facial edema, ascites, weight loss, and stunted growth.

a. Carbohydrate deficiency

b. Excess protein in the diet

c. Alimentary protein deficiency

d. Excess fats and carbohydrates

e. Deficiency of unsaturated fatty acids

1540. Examination of children with kwashiorkor revealed facial edema, ascites, weight loss, and stunted growth.

a. Carbohydrate deficiency

b. Excess protein in the diet

c. Excess fats and carbohydrates

d. Alimentary protein deficiency

e. Deficiency of unsaturated fatty acids



1541. Examination of children with kwashiorkor revealed facial edema, ascites, weight loss, and stunted growth.

- a. Deficiency of unsaturated fatty acids
- b. Carbohydrate deficiency
- c. Excess fats and carbohydrates
- d. Alimentary protein deficiency
- e. Excess protein in the diet

1542. Examination of the lower limbs of a 40-year-old patient with coronary artery disease and vascular disease reveals the following findings:

- a. Obstruction ischemia
- b. Angiospastic ischemia
- c. Arterial hyperaemia
- d. Venous hyperaemia
- e. Compression ischemia

1543. Examination of the lower limbs of a 40-year-old patient with coronary artery disease and vascular disease reveals the following findings:

- a. Compression ischemia
- b. Arterial hyperaemia
- c. Angiospastic ischemia
- d. Obstruction ischemia
- e. Venous hyperaemia

1544. Examination of the lower limbs of a 40-year-old patient with coronary artery disease and vascular disease reveals the following findings:

- a. Venous hyperaemia
- b. Angiospastic ischemia
- c. Arterial hyperaemia
- d. Compression ischemia
- e. Obstruction ischemia

1545. Examination of the patient's oral cavity detects roseola rash, pustules, and papules on the mucosa.

a. *Treponema pallidum*

- b. Staphylococci
- c. Candida fungi
- d. Streptococci
- e. Meningococci

1546. Examination of the patient's oral cavity detects roseola rash, pustules, and papules on the mucosa.

a. Candida fungi

b. *Treponema pallidum*

- c. Meningococci
- d. Staphylococci
- e. Streptococci

1547. Examination of the patient's oral cavity detects roseola rash, pustules, and papules on the mucosa.

- a. Staphylococci
- b. Streptococci
- c. *Treponema pallidum*
- d. Meningococci
- e. Candida fungi

1548. Examination of the patient's oral cavity detects the signs of aphthous stomatitis. Microscopy reveals the following findings:

- a. Staphylococci
- b. Meningococci
- c. Pneumococci
- d. Streptococci
- e. Candida fungi

1549. Examination of the patient's oral cavity detects the signs of aphthous stomatitis. Microscopy reveals the following findings:

- a. Staphylococci
- b. Streptococci
- c. Pneumococci
- d. Meningococci
- e. Candida fungi

1550. Examination of the patient's oral cavity detects the signs of aphthous stomatitis. Microscopy reveals the following findings:

- a. Streptococci
- b. Pneumococci
- c. Candida fungi
- d. Staphylococci
- e. Meningococci

1551. Examination of the sputum of a patient with suspected pneumonia detects blue-violet lanceolate

- a. Gram stain
- b. Neisser stain
- c. Ziehl-Neelsen stain

d. Burri-Gins stain

- e. Ozheshko stain

1552. Examination of the sputum of a patient with suspected pneumonia detects blue-violet lanceolate

- a. Neisser stain
- b. Gram stain

c. Burri-Gins stain

- d. Ziehl-Neelsen stain
- e. Ozheshko stain

1553. Examination of the sputum of a patient with suspected pneumonia detects blue-violet lanceolate

- a. Ozheshko stain
- b. Gram stain

c. Burri-Gins stain

- d. Ziehl-Neelsen stain
- e. Neisser stain

1554. Explain to a doctor, what drug has the effect, closest to acetylcysteine, and can be used as i

a. Ambroxol

- b. Libexin (Prenoxdiazine)
- c. Codeine phosphate
- d. Sodium chloride
- e. Sodium bicarbonate

1555. Explain to a doctor, what drug has the effect, closest to acetylcysteine, and can be used as i

a. Ambroxol

- b. Sodium bicarbonate
- c. Sodium chloride
- d. Codeine phosphate
- e. Libexin (Prenoxdiazine)

1556. Explain to a doctor, what drug has the effect, closest to acetylcysteine, and can be used as i

a. Ambroxol

- b. Sodium chloride
- c. Sodium bicarbonate
- d. Libexin (Prenoxdiazine)
- e. Codeine phosphate

1557. Explain to a pharmacy student, why group III anions have no group reagent:

- a. They belong to toxic elements
- b. They have large ionic radii
- c. They have close ionic radii
- d. They form water-soluble salts with most cations
- e. They can form soluble acids

1558. Explain to a pharmacy student, why group III anions have no group reagent:

- a. They have large ionic radii
- b. They form water-soluble salts with most cations
- c. They have close ionic radii
- d. They can form soluble acids
- e. They belong to toxic elements

1559. Explain to a pharmacy student, why group III anions have no group reagent:

- a. They have large ionic radii

- b. They have close ionic radii
- c. They belong to toxic elements
- d. They can form soluble acids

e. They form water-soluble salts with most cations

1560. Explain to a young physician, how to prevent withdrawal syndrome in a patient after completion

a. Immunostimulating therapy

b. Gradual decrease of the dose

c. CNS stimulants

d. Vitamin preparations

e. Antidotal therapy

1561. Explain to a young physician, how to prevent withdrawal syndrome in a patient after completion

a. Immunostimulating therapy

b. Vitamin preparations

c. Antidotal therapy

d. CNS stimulants

e. Gradual decrease of the dose

1562. Explain to a young physician, how to prevent withdrawal syndrome in a patient after completion

a. Vitamin preparations

b. Immunostimulating therapy

c. Antidotal therapy

d. Gradual decrease of the dose

e. CNS stimulants

1563. Extraction is often used in analysis of medicinal substances. In this method, the degree of ex

a. Distribution coefficient

b. The mass of the substance being extracted

c. pH of the solution

d. The amount of the substance being extracted

e. Temperature

1564. Extraction is often used in analysis of medicinal substances. In this method, the degree of ex

a. Temperature

b. The amount of the substance being extracted

c. The mass of the substance being extracted

d. Distribution coefficient

e. pH of the solution

1565. Extraction is often used in analysis of medicinal substances. In this method, the degree of ex

a. pH of the solution

b. Distribution coefficient

c. The mass of the substance being extracted

d. The amount of the substance being extracted

e. Temperature

1566. Extreme therapeutic effect of activated carbon is due to its high specific surface area. Name

a. Adsorption

b. Adhesion

c. Cohesion

d. Recuperation

e. Desorption

1567. Extreme therapeutic effect of activated carbon is due to its high specific surface area. Name

a. Adhesion

b. Desorption

c. Adsorption

d. Recuperation

e. Cohesion

1568. Extreme therapeutic effect of activated carbon is due to its high specific surface area. Name

a. Recuperation

b. Desorption

c. Adsorption

d. Cohesion

e. Adhesion

1569. Exudation is an effect of inflammation-caused disruption of blood circulation. In the course o

a. Prestasis

b. Arterial hyperemia

c. Stasis

d. Arterioles spasm

e. Venous hyperemia

1570. Exudation is an effect of inflammation-caused disruption of blood circulation. In the course o

a. Prestasis

b. Venous hyperemia

c. Arterial hyperemia

d. Stasis

e. Arterioles spasm

1571. Exudation is an effect of inflammation-caused disruption of blood circulation. In the course o

a. Venous hyperemia

b. Prestasis

c. Arterial hyperemia

d. Arterioles spasm

e. Stasis

1572. Fatty acids are being synthesized in human body. What compound is initial in this synthesis pro

a. Cholesterol

b. Acetyl-CoA

c. Succinate

d. Glycine

e. Vitamin C

1573. Fatty acids are being synthesized in human body. What compound is initial in this synthesis pro

a. Succinate

b. Vitamin C

c. Cholesterol

d. Glycine

e. Acetyl-CoA

1574. Fatty acids are being synthesized in human body. What compound is initial in this synthesis pro

a. Vitamin C

b. Acetyl-CoA

c. Glycine

d. Succinate

e. Cholesterol

1575. Fatty degeneration of liver is prevented by lipotropic substances. Which of the following subs

a. Bilirubin

b. Cholesterol

c. Glucose

d. Glycine

e. Methionine

1576. Fatty degeneration of liver is prevented by lipotropic substances. Which of the following subs

a. Cholesterol

b. Glucose

c. Bilirubin

d. Methionine

e. Glycine

1577. Fatty degeneration of liver is prevented by lipotropic substances. Which of the following subs

a. Glucose

b. Bilirubin

c. Cholesterol

d. Methionine

e. Glycine

1578. Fenofibrate belongs to the following pharmacological group:

a. Hypnotics

b. Indirect-acting anticoagulants

c. Antihypertensive drugs

d. Hypolipidemic drugs

e. Fibrinolysis inhibitors

1579. Fenofibrate belongs to the following pharmacological group:

a. Indirect-acting anticoagulants

b. Antihypertensive drugs

c. Hypolipidemic drugs

d. Fibrinolysis inhibitors

e. Hypnotics

1580. Fenofibrate belongs to the following pharmacological group:

a. Indirect-acting anticoagulants

b. Antihypertensive drugs

c. Hypolipidemic drugs

d. Hypnotics

e. Fibrinolysis inhibitors

1581. Fibrillar proteins can be characterized by the presence of several parallel polypeptide chains

a. Keratin

b. Globulin

c. Prothrombin

d. Albumin

e. Histone

1582. Fibrillar proteins can be characterized by the presence of several parallel polypeptide chains

a. Albumin

b. Globulin

c. Prothrombin

d. Keratin

e. Histone

1583. Fibrillar proteins can be characterized by the presence of several parallel polypeptide chains

a. Prothrombin

b. Albumin

c. Histone

d. Globulin

e. Keratin

1584. Flowers with cruciform (cross-shaped) flower-cup and corolla, tetradynamous androecium, pod an

a. Papaveraceae

b. Ranunculaceae

c. Rosaceae

d. Brassicaceae

e. Asteraceae

1585. Flowers with cruciform (cross-shaped) flower-cup and corolla, tetradynamous androecium, pod an

a. Papaveraceae

b. Rosaceae

c. Ranunculaceae

d. Asteraceae

e. Brassicaceae

1586. Flowers with cruciform (cross-shaped) flower-cup and corolla, tetradynamous androecium, pod an

a. Ranunculaceae

b. Asteraceae

c. Rosaceae

d. Papaveraceae

**e. Brassicaceae**

1587. Foam aerosols are used for burn treatment. What type of dispersed systems are foams?

**a. Gas-liquid**

- b. Liquid-solid
- c. Liquid-liquid
- d. Solid-solid
- e. Solid-liquid

1588. Foam aerosols are used for burn treatment. What type of dispersed systems are foams?

- a. Liquid-solid
- b. Solid-liquid

**c. Gas-liquid**

- d. Solid-solid
- e. Liquid-liquid

1589. Foam aerosols are used for burn treatment. What type of dispersed systems are foams?

- a. Solid-liquid
- b. Liquid-liquid

**c. Gas-liquid**

- d. Solid-solid
- e. Liquid-solid

1590. For a humoral immune response to form, a number of cells of the immune system must interact with

**a. Macrophages**

- b. NK cells
- c. B lymphocytes
- d. Suppressor T cells
- e. Helper T cells

1591. For a humoral immune response to form, a number of cells of the immune system must interact with

- a. B lymphocytes
- b. Helper T cells

**c. Macrophages**

- d. Suppressor T cells
- e. NK cells

1592. For a humoral immune response to form, a number of cells of the immune system must interact with

**a. NK cells**

**b. Macrophages**

- c. Helper T cells
- d. B lymphocytes
- e. Suppressor T cells

1593. For diagnostics of meningitis, smears of the cerebrospinal fluid sediment, stained using the Gram stain, show

- a. Diplococci surrounded by a capsule
- b. Lancet-shaped Gram-positive diplococci
- c. Gram-negative cocci bacteria located within leukocytes
- d. Gram-positive diplococci located within leukocytes

**e. Gram-negative diplococci located within leukocytes and outside of them**

1594. For diagnostics of meningitis, smears of the cerebrospinal fluid sediment, stained using the Gram stain, show

**a. Gram-positive diplococci located within leukocytes**

**b. Gram-negative diplococci located within leukocytes and outside of them**

- c. Lancet-shaped Gram-positive diplococci
- d. Gram-negative cocci bacteria located within leukocytes
- e. Diplococci surrounded by a capsule

1595. For diagnostics of meningitis, smears of the cerebrospinal fluid sediment, stained using the Gram stain, show

- a. Lancet-shaped Gram-positive diplococci
- b. Gram-negative cocci bacteria located within leukocytes
- c. Gram-positive diplococci located within leukocytes

**d. Gram-negative diplococci located within leukocytes and outside of them**

- e. Diplococci surrounded by a capsule

1596. For eczema treatment, a doctor has prescribed the patient a medicine that must be applied tran

- a. A total of 500 bacteria and fungi
- b. 100 bacteria and 50 fungi
- c. A total of 1000 bacteria and fungi
- d. 100 bacteria and 100 fungi

e. A total of 100 bacteria and fungi

1597. For eczema treatment, a doctor has prescribed the patient a medicine that must be applied tran

- a. A total of 500 bacteria and fungi
- b. A total of 1000 bacteria and fungi
- c. 100 bacteria and 50 fungi
- d. 100 bacteria and 100 fungi

e. A total of 100 bacteria and fungi

1598. For eczema treatment, a doctor has prescribed the patient a medicine that must be applied tran

- a. A total of 1000 bacteria and fungi
- b. 100 bacteria and 100 fungi
- c. 100 bacteria and 50 fungi

d. A total of 100 bacteria and fungi

e. A total of 500 bacteria and fungi

1599. For the specific prevention of influenza, the employees of an enterprise were vaccinated with

- a. Innate congenital
- b. Artificial passive
- c. Natural active
- d. Natural passive

e. Artificial active

1600. For the specific prevention of influenza, the employees of an enterprise were vaccinated with

- a. Natural active
- b. Natural passive
- c. Artificial passive

d. Artificial active

e. Innate congenital

1601. For the specific prevention of influenza, the employees of an enterprise were vaccinated with

- a. Natural passive
- b. Artificial active
- c. Natural active
- d. Innate congenital
- e. Artificial passive

1602. For two weeks, a man has been taking tetracycline without a doctor's prescription for treatmen

a. Hepatic

- b. Subhepatic
- c. Hereditary
- d. Cholestatic
- e. Hemolytic

1603. For two weeks, a man has been taking tetracycline without a doctor's prescription for treatmen

- a. Cholestatic
- b. Hemolytic
- c. Hereditary
- d. Subhepatic

e. Hepatic

1604. For two weeks, a man has been taking tetracycline without a doctor's prescription for treatmen

- a. Subhepatic
- b. Hemolytic
- c. Cholestatic

d. Hepatic

e. Hereditary

1605. Formation enthalpy equals zero for the following substance:

a. O<sub>2</sub>

b. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

c. CaCO<sub>3</sub>

d. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

e. CO<sub>2</sub>

1606. Formation enthalpy equals zero for the following substance:

a. O<sub>2</sub>

b. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

c. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

d. CaCO<sub>3</sub>

e. CO<sub>2</sub>

1607. Formation enthalpy equals zero for the following substance:

a. O<sub>2</sub>

b. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

c. CO<sub>2</sub>

d. H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

e. CaCO<sub>3</sub>

1608. Friedel-Crafts alkylation takes place in the presence of catalysts - Lewis acids. What compo

a. H<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

b. KOH, CaO

c. AlCl<sub>3</sub>, FeBr<sub>3</sub>

d. KMnO<sub>4</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

e. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub>

1609. Friedel-Crafts alkylation takes place in the presence of catalysts - Lewis acids. What compo

a. KMnO<sub>4</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

b. AlCl<sub>3</sub>, FeBr<sub>3</sub>

c. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub>

d. KOH, CaO

e. H<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

1610. Friedel-Crafts alkylation takes place in the presence of catalysts - Lewis acids. What compo

a. KOH, CaO

b. AlCl<sub>3</sub>, FeBr<sub>3</sub>

c. KMnO<sub>4</sub>, Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

d. H<sub>2</sub>O, H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

e. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, HNO<sub>3</sub>

1611. From the patient's pleural cavity, an exudate sample was obtained. This sample has the followi

a. Purulent

b. Fibrinous

c. Serous

d. Hemorrhagic

e. Mixed

1612. From the patient's pleural cavity, an exudate sample was obtained. This sample has the followi

a. Fibrinous

b. Serous

c. Mixed

d. Purulent

e. Hemorrhagic

1613. From the patient's pleural cavity, an exudate sample was obtained. This sample has the followi

a. Serous

b. Hemorrhagic

c. Purulent

d. Mixed

e. Fibrinous

1614. Gelatin expands the most in the following solvent:

a. Diethyl ether



- b. Acetic acid solution
- c. Ethanol
- d. Benzene

e. Water

1615. Gelatin expands the most in the following solvent:

- a. Diethyl ether
- b. Ethanol
- c. Acetic acid solution
- d. Benzene

e. Water

1616. Gout develops when purine nucleotide metabolism is disturbed. The doctor prescribed the patient

a. Alcohol dehydrogenase

b. Xanthine oxidase

c. Lactate dehydrogenase

d. Hexokinase

e. Succinate dehydrogenase

1617. Gout develops when purine nucleotide metabolism is disturbed. The doctor prescribed the patient

a. Hexokinase

b. Succinate dehydrogenase

c. Lactate dehydrogenase

d. Xanthine oxidase

e. Alcohol dehydrogenase

1618. Gout develops when purine nucleotide metabolism is disturbed. The doctor prescribed the patient

a. Succinate dehydrogenase

b. Alcohol dehydrogenase

c. Xanthine oxidase

d. Lactate dehydrogenase

e. Hexokinase

1619. Gravimetric titration was used to determine aluminium mass fraction in a medicinal preparation

a. Aluminium oxide

b. Aluminium hydroxide

c. Aluminium carbonate

d. Ammonium chloride

e. Ammonium nitrate

1620. Gravimetric titration was used to determine aluminium mass fraction in a medicinal preparation

a. Aluminium hydroxide

b. Ammonium chloride

c. Aluminium carbonate

d. Ammonium nitrate

e. Aluminium oxide

1621. Gravimetric titration was used to determine aluminium mass fraction in a medicinal preparation

a. Ammonium nitrate

b. Aluminium hydroxide

c. Aluminium oxide

d. Aluminium carbonate

e. Ammonium chloride

1622. Gravimetry was used to analyze sodium sulfate crystalline hydrate by precipitating sulfate ion

a. Barium chloride solution

b. Ammonium sulfate solution

c. Distilled water

d. Sodium sulfate solution

e. Dilute solution of sulfuric acid

1623. Gravimetry was used to analyze sodium sulfate crystalline hydrate by precipitating sulfate ion

a. Distilled water

b. Ammonium sulfate solution

c. Sodium sulfate solution

d. Dilute solution of sulfuric acid

e. Barium chloride solution

1624. Gravimetry was used to analyze sodium sulfate crystalline hydrate by precipitating sulfate ion

a. Sodium sulfate solution

b. Distilled water

c. Barium chloride solution

d. Ammonium sulfate solution

e. Dilute solution of sulfuric acid

1625. Gypsum water is added to a test solution for analytical determination of barium ions. What vis

a. A characteristic odor appearing

b. Formation of a white precipitate

c. Production of a brown gas

d. Yellow coloring of the solution

e. Formation of a blue precipitate

1626. Gypsum water is added to a test solution for analytical determination of barium ions. What vis

a. A characteristic odor appearing

b. Yellow coloring of the solution

c. Formation of a white precipitate

d. Formation of a blue precipitate

e. Production of a brown gas

1627. Gypsum water is added to a test solution for analytical determination of barium ions. What vis

a. Yellow coloring of the solution

b. Production of a brown gas

c. A characteristic odor appearing

d. Formation of a blue precipitate

e. Formation of a white precipitate

1628. HIV-infection occupational risk groups include people of various professions, healthcare worke

a. Parenteral transmission

b. Droplet transmission

c. Vector-borne transmission

d. Transmission via airborne dust particles

e. Fecal-oral transmission

1629. HIV-infection occupational risk groups include people of various professions, healthcare worke

a. Fecal-oral transmission

b. Vector-borne transmission

c. Droplet transmission

d. Parenteral transmission

e. Transmission via airborne dust particles

1630. HIV-infection occupational risk groups include people of various professions, healthcare worke

a. Vector-borne transmission

b. Parenteral transmission

c. Transmission via airborne dust particles

d. Fecal-oral transmission

e. Droplet transmission

1631. Halogen atoms can be detected in an organic compound, if the following test is performed:

a. Beilstein's test

b. Lucas' test

c. Molisch's test

d. Baeyer's test

e. Iodoform test

1632. Halogen atoms can be detected in an organic compound, if the following test is performed:

a. Lucas' test

b. Beilstein's test

c. Iodoform test

- d. Molisch's test
- e. Baeyer's test

1633. Halogen atoms can be detected in an organic compound, if the following test is performed:

- a. Lucas' test
- b. Iodoform test
- c. Baeyer's test
- d. Molisch's test

**e. Beilstein's test**

1634. Having matured, pistillate catkins of *Betula pendula* fall apart freeing nutlet seeds with:

- a. Bristly hooks
- b. Villous coma
- c. One large wing petal
- d. Two air vesicles

**e. Two membranous wing petals**

1635. Having matured, pistillate catkins of *Betula pendula* fall apart freeing nutlet seeds with:

- a. One large wing petal

**b. Two membranous wing petals**

- c. Villous coma
- d. Bristly hooks
- e. Two air vesicles

1636. Having matured, pistillate catkins of *Betula pendula* fall apart freeing nutlet seeds with:

- a. Two air vesicles
- b. Bristly hooks
- c. Villous coma
- d. One large wing petal

**e. Two membranous wing petals**

1637. Having prepared a nutrient medium with carbohydrate solutions, the laboratory assistant steril

- a. Dry heat
- b. One-time boiling

**c. Fractional, using flowing steam**

- d. Steam under pressure
- e. Ultraviolet irradiation

1638. Having prepared a nutrient medium with carbohydrate solutions, the laboratory assistant steril

- a. Dry heat
- b. One-time boiling
- c. Ultraviolet irradiation

**d. Fractional, using flowing steam**

- e. Steam under pressure

1639. Having prepared a nutrient medium with carbohydrate solutions, the laboratory assistant steril

- a. One-time boiling
- b. Steam under pressure
- c. Dry heat

**d. Fractional, using flowing steam**

- e. Ultraviolet irradiation

1640. Heating of sodium phenolate in CO<sub>2</sub> stream results in production of a certain carboxylic acid.

**a. Salicylic acid**

- b. Ethyl salicylate
- c. Benzoic acid
- d. Aminophenol
- e. Phenyl salicylate

1641. Heating of sodium phenolate in CO<sub>2</sub> stream results in production of a certain carboxylic acid.

- a. Ethyl salicylate

**b. Salicylic acid**

- c. Aminophenol
- d. Phenyl salicylate

e. Benzoic acid

1642. Heating of sodium phenolate in CO<sub>2</sub> stream results in production of a certain carboxylic acid.

a. Ethyl salicylate

b. Phenyl salicylate

c. Benzoic acid

d. Salicylic acid

e. Aminophenol

1643. Hemoglobin breakdown begins in the cells of reticuloendothelial system. What enzyme catalyzes

a. Heme oxygenase

b. Xanthine oxidase

c. Hexokinase

d. beta-glucuronidase

e. Biliverdine reductase

1644. Hemoglobin breakdown begins in the cells of reticuloendothelial system. What enzyme catalyzes

a. Hexokinase

b. Heme oxygenase

c. Biliverdine reductase

d. Xanthine oxidase

e. beta-glucuronidase

1645. Hemoglobin breakdown begins in the cells of reticuloendothelial system. What enzyme catalyzes

a. Xanthine oxidase

b. beta-glucuronidase

c. Heme oxygenase

d. Biliverdine reductase

e. Hexokinase

1646. Hemoglobin catabolism results in release of iron that is transported to the bone marrow by a c

a. Transferrin (siderophilin)

b. Ceruloplasmin

c. Albumin

d. Haptoglobin

e. Transcobalamin

1647. Hemoglobin catabolism results in release of iron that is transported to the bone marrow by a c

a. Albumin

b. Ceruloplasmin

c. Haptoglobin

d. Transcobalamin

e. Transferrin (siderophilin)

1648. Hemoglobin catabolism results in release of iron that is transported to the bone marrow by a c

a. Haptoglobin

b. Ceruloplasmin

c. Albumin

d. Transferrin (siderophilin)

e. Transcobalamin

1649. Heparin is a direct-acting anticoagulant that decreases blood clotting and prevents formation

a. Micelle formation

b. Syneresis

c. Thixotropy

d. "Colloidal protection"

e. Dialysis

1650. Heparin is a direct-acting anticoagulant that decreases blood clotting and prevents formation

a. Micelle formation

b. Thixotropy

c. Syneresis

d. Dialysis

e. "Colloidal protection"

1651. Heparin is a direct-acting anticoagulant that decreases blood clotting and prevents formation

- a. Syneresis
- b. Thixotropy
- c. Dialysis
- d. "Colloidal protection"
- e. Micelle formation

1652. Heparin is a potent natural anticoagulant, synthesized in mast cells. What is the chemical nat

- a. Heteropolysaccharide
- b. Phospholipid
- c. Homopolysaccharide
- d. Simple protein
- e. Steroid

1653. Heparin is a potent natural anticoagulant, synthesized in mast cells. What is the chemical nat

- a. Homopolysaccharide
- b. Heteropolysaccharide
- c. Steroid
- d. Phospholipid
- e. Simple protein

1654. Heparin is a potent natural anticoagulant, synthesized in mast cells. What is the chemical nat

- a. Homopolysaccharide
- b. Steroid
- c. Phospholipid
- d. Heteropolysaccharide
- e. Simple protein

1655. Heparin was prescribed as a part of complex therapy for myocardial infarction. This drug belon

- a. Detoxifiers
- b. Direct anticoagulants
- c. Coagulants
- d. Vitamin preparations
- e. Hormonal preparations

1656. Heparin was prescribed as a part of complex therapy for myocardial infarction. This drug belon

- a. Hormonal preparations
- b. Direct anticoagulants
- c. Detoxifiers
- d. Coagulants
- e. Vitamin preparations

1657. Heparin was prescribed as a part of complex therapy for myocardial infarction. This drug belon

- a. Hormonal preparations
- b. Detoxifiers
- c. Vitamin preparations
- d. Direct anticoagulants
- e. Coagulants

1658. Herbarium specimens of medicinal plants are being studied. Which one of them belongs to Rosace

- a. *Conium maculatum*
- b. *Melilotus officinalis*
- c. *Crataegus sanguinea*
- d. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*
- e. *Polygonum persicaria*

1659. Herbarium specimens of medicinal plants are being studied. Which one of them belongs to Rosace

- a. *Melilotus officinalis*
- b. *Conium maculatum*
- c. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*
- d. *Polygonum persicaria*
- e. *Crataegus sanguinea*

1660. Herbarium specimens of medicinal plants are being studied. Which one of them belongs to Rosace

- a. *Polygonum persicaria*
- b. *Capsella bursa-pastoris*
- c. *Crataegus sanguinea*
- d. *Melilotus officinalis*
- e. *Conium maculatum*

1661. High-molecular substances can be isolated from the solution using electrolytes. Name this proc

- a. Salting out
- b. Swelling
- c. Coagulation
- d. Aggregation
- e. Sedimentation

1662. High-molecular substances can be isolated from the solution using electrolytes. Name this proc

- a. Salting out
- b. Swelling
- c. Sedimentation
- d. Coagulation
- e. Aggregation

1663. High-molecular substances can be isolated from the solution using electrolytes. Name this proc

- a. Coagulation
- b. Swelling
- c. Aggregation

d. Salting out

- e. Sedimentation

1664. Hormone-like substances from the group of eicosanoids can be used to stimulate labor activity

- a. Prostaglandins
- b. Endorphins
- c. Interleukins
- d. Enkephalins
- e. Angiotensins

1665. Hormone-like substances from the group of eicosanoids can be used to stimulate labor activity

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- a. Enkephalins
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- d. Endorphins
- e. Interleukins

1667. Hormones regulate numerous metabolic processes. What hormone activates glycogen synthesis?

a. Insulin

- b. Adrenaline
- c. Vasopressin
- d. Thyroxine
- e. Oxytocin

1668. Hormones regulate numerous metabolic processes. What hormone activates glycogen synthesis?

- a. Thyroxine
- b. Adrenaline
- c. Vasopressin
- d. Oxytocin

e. Insulin

1669. Hormones regulate numerous metabolic processes. What hormone activates glycogen synthesis?

- a. Vasopressin

- b. Oxytocin
- c. Thyroxine

d. Insulin

- e. Adrenaline

1670. How according to the Pharmacopoeia is pH determined?

a. Potentiometry

- b. Polarography
- c. Conductometry
- d. Spectrophotometry
- e. Indicator

1671. How according to the Pharmacopoeia is pH determined?

- a. Conductometry
- b. Indicator

c. Potentiometry

- d. Polarography
- e. Spectrophotometry

1672. How according to the Pharmacopoeia is pH determined?

- a. Indicator
- b. Polarography
- c. Spectrophotometry
- d. Conductometry

e. Potentiometry

1673. How does the value of the critical micelle concentration in homologous series change with an i

a. Decreases

- b. Sharply increases
- c. Remains unchanged
- d. Reaches its maximum and then decreases
- e. Increases

1674. How does the value of the critical micelle concentration in homologous series change with an i

- a. Sharply increases
- b. Increases
- c. Remains unchanged
- d. Reaches its maximum and then decreases

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1675. How does the value of the critical micelle concentration in homologous series change with an i

- a. Sharply increases
- b. Reaches its maximum and then decreases
- c. Remains unchanged
- d. Increases

e. Decreases

1676. How is the radial type of leaf blade different from the dorsiventral type?

- a. It has spongy parenchyma
- b. It has a vascular bundle
- c. It has stomata

d. It has hypodermis

- e. It has trichomes

1677. How is the radial type of leaf blade different from the dorsiventral type?

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1678. How is the radial type of leaf blade different from the dorsiventral type?

- a. It has stomata
- b. It has trichomes

c. It has hypodermis

d. It has spongy parenchyma

e. It has a vascular bundle

1679. How many atoms does a furanose cycle consist of?

a. 4

b. 7

c. 5

d. 3

e. 6

1680. How many atoms does a furanose cycle consist of?

a. 6

b. 4

c. 7

d. 5

e. 3

1681. How many atoms does a furanose cycle consist of?

a. 7

b. 5

c. 3

d. 6

e. 4

1682. How will the rate of the chemical reaction  $2\text{NO}(\text{gas}) + \text{O}_2(\text{gas}) = 2\text{NO}_2(\text{gas})$  change if the pres

a. The rate will increase by 27 times

b. The rate will increase by three times

c. The rate will remain unchanged

d. The rate will decrease by 27 times

e. The rate will decrease by three times

1683. How will the rate of the chemical reaction  $2\text{NO}(\text{gas}) + \text{O}_2(\text{gas}) = 2\text{NO}_2(\text{gas})$  change if the pres

a. The rate will increase by three times

b. The rate will decrease by three times

c. The rate will remain unchanged

d. The rate will increase by 27 times

e. The rate will decrease by 27 times

1684. How will the rate of the chemical reaction  $2\text{NO}(\text{gas}) + \text{O}_2(\text{gas}) = 2\text{NO}_2(\text{gas})$  change if the pres

a. The rate will remain unchanged

b. The rate will increase by 27 times

c. The rate will increase by three times

d. The rate will decrease by 27 times

e. The rate will decrease by three times

1685. Human body assimilates fats only as emulsions. Vegetable oils and animal fats contained in foo

a. First increases, than decreases

b. Increases

c. Decreases

d. Remains unchanged

e. First decreases, than increases

1686. Human body assimilates fats only as emulsions. Vegetable oils and animal fats contained in foo

a. Remains unchanged

b. First decreases, than increases

c. Increases

d. First increases, than decreases

e. Decreases

1687. Human body assimilates fats only as emulsions. Vegetable oils and animal fats contained in foo

a. Remains unchanged

b. First increases, than decreases

c. Increases



d. First decreases, then increases

**e. Decreases**

1688. Hydrochloric acid was added into the solution under investigation. The resulting precipitate was

**a.  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$**

b.  $\text{Ag}^{+}$

c.  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$

d.  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$

e.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$

1689. Hydrochloric acid was added into the solution under investigation. The resulting precipitate was

a.  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$

**b.  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$**

c.  $\text{Ag}^{+}$

d.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$

e.  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$

1690. Hydrochloric acid was added into the solution under investigation. The resulting precipitate was

a.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$

b.  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$

**c.  $\text{Pb}^{2+}$**

d.  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$

e.  $\text{Ag}^{+}$

1691. Hydrolysis reaction will NOT occur with:

a. Cellulose

**b. Glycerol**

c. Fat

d. Starch

e. Protein

1692. Hydrolysis reaction will NOT occur with:

a. Fat

**b. Glycerol**

c. Cellulose

d. Protein

e. Starch

1693. Hydrolysis reaction will NOT occur with:

a. Fat

**b. Glycerol**

c. Protein

d. Cellulose

e. Starch

1694. Hydrolytic destruction of compounds is carried out by a certain class of enzymes - hydrolases.

a. Glucose

b. Higher fatty acids

**c. Proteins**

d. Carbon dioxide

e. Pyruvic acid

1695. Hydrolytic destruction of compounds is carried out by a certain class of enzymes - hydrolases.

a. Higher fatty acids

b. Carbon dioxide

c. Pyruvic acid

d. Glucose

**e. Proteins**

1696. Hydrolytic destruction of compounds is carried out by a certain class of enzymes - hydrolases.

a. Higher fatty acids

b. Glucose

c. Pyruvic acid

**d. Proteins**

e. Carbon dioxide

1697. Hyperlipemia is observed in a patient 2-3 hours after eating greasy food. 9 hours later lipid

a. Hyperplastic obesity

b. Retention hyperlipemia

c. Transport hyperlipemia

d. Alimentary hyperlipemia

e. Hypertrophic obesity

1698. Hyperlipemia is observed in a patient 2-3 hours after eating greasy food. 9 hours later lipid

a. Hypertrophic obesity

b. Hyperplastic obesity

c. Retention hyperlipemia

d. Alimentary hyperlipemia

e. Transport hyperlipemia

1699. Hyperlipemia is observed in a patient 2-3 hours after eating greasy food. 9 hours later lipid

a. Retention hyperlipemia

b. Alimentary hyperlipemia

c. Hyperplastic obesity

d. Transport hyperlipemia

e. Hypertrophic obesity

1700. If addition of an alkali solution and heating provokes the release of ammonia in an analyzed s

a.  $\text{NH}_4^+$

b.  $\text{NO}_2^-$

c.  $\text{NO}_3^-$

d.  $\text{Na}^+$

e.  $\text{K}^+$

1701. If addition of an alkali solution and heating provokes the release of ammonia in an analyzed s

a.  $\text{K}^+$

b.  $\text{NO}_2^-$

c.  $\text{NH}_4^+$

d.  $\text{NO}_3^-$

e.  $\text{Na}^+$

1702. If addition of an alkali solution and heating provokes the release of ammonia in an analyzed s

a.  $\text{Na}^+$

b.  $\text{NO}_3^-$

c.  $\text{NH}_4^+$

d.  $\text{K}^+$

e.  $\text{NO}_2^-$

1703. If in the process of molecular adsorption the solute is being adsorbed more than the solvent,

a. Ion adsorption

b. No adsorption

c. Positive adsorption

d. Selective adsorption

e. Negative adsorption

1704. If in the process of molecular adsorption the solute is being adsorbed more than the solvent,

a. Negative adsorption

b. No adsorption

c. Positive adsorption

d. Ion adsorption

e. Selective adsorption

1705. If in the process of molecular adsorption the solute is being adsorbed more than the solvent,

a. Selective adsorption

b. No adsorption

c. Ion adsorption

d. Positive adsorption

e. Negative adsorption

1706. If the amount of a high molecular substance added into a sol is very small, then a decrease in

a. Sensitization

b. Sedimentation

c. Syneresis

d. Synergism

e. Solubilization

1707. If the amount of a high molecular substance added into a sol is very small, then a decrease in

a. Sensitization

b. Sedimentation

c. Synergism

d. Syneresis

e. Solubilization

1708. If the amount of a high molecular substance added into a sol is very small, then a decrease in

a. Sensitization

b. Solubilization

c. Sedimentation

d. Syneresis

e. Synergism

1709. If the amount of high-molecular substance added to the given sol is extremely small, it is pos

a. Sedimentation

b. Syneresis

c. Sensitization

d. Solubilization

e. Synergism

1710. If the amount of high-molecular substance added to the given sol is extremely small, it is pos

a. Sedimentation

b. Syneresis

c. Sensitization

d. Synergism

e. Solubilization

1711. If the amount of high-molecular substance added to the given sol is extremely small, it is pos

a. Syneresis

b. Synergism

c. Sedimentation

d. Sensitization

e. Solubilization

1712. If there is no strophanthin in the pharmacy stock, the following cardiac glycoside can be used

a. Corglycon (Convallatoxin)

b. Digitoxin

c. Izolanid (Lanatoside C)

d. -

e. Adonisid (Adonis vernalis glycosides)

1713. If there is no strophanthin in the pharmacy stock, the following cardiac glycoside can be used

a. -

b. Corglycon (Convallatoxin)

c. Izolanid (Lanatoside C)

d. Digitoxin

e. Adonisid (Adonis vernalis glycosides)

1714. If there is no strophanthin in the pharmacy stock, the following cardiac glycoside can be used

a. Digitoxin

b. -

c. Izolanid (Lanatoside C)

d. Adonisid (Adonis vernalis glycosides)

e. Corglycon (Convallatoxin)

1715. IgM to rubella virus were detected in the blood serum of a sick child. What stage of the disea

- a. Incubation
- b. Persistent
- c. Post-vaccination

**d. Acute**

- e. Chronic

1716. IgM to rubella virus were detected in the blood serum of a sick child. What stage of the disease

- a. Incubation
- b. Post-vaccination
- c. Chronic

- d. Persistent

**e. Acute**

1717. IgM to rubella virus were detected in the blood serum of a sick child. What stage of the disease

- a. Post-vaccination

**b. Acute**

- c. Persistent

- d. Chronic

- e. Incubation

1718. Illegal emigrants from Somalia were detained at the Ukrainian border. During medical examination

**a. Proteins**

- b. Lipids

- c. Energy

- d. Carbohydrates

- e. Vitamins

1719. Illegal emigrants from Somalia were detained at the Ukrainian border. During medical examination

- a. Energy

- b. Lipids

- c. Vitamins

- d. Carbohydrates

**e. Proteins**

1720. Illegal emigrants from Somalia were detained at the Ukrainian border. During medical examination

- a. Vitamins

- b. Lipids

**c. Proteins**

- d. Carbohydrates

- e. Energy

1721. In *Allium cepa*, the main axis ends in an inflorescence, in which peduncles of the same length

- a. Flat capitulum

**b. Umbel**

- c. Corymb

- d. Spike

- e. Raceme

1722. In *Allium cepa*, the main axis ends in an inflorescence, in which peduncles of the same length

- a. Flat capitulum

- b. Corymb

- c. Spike

- d. Raceme

**e. Umbel**

1723. In *Allium cepa*, the main axis ends in an inflorescence, in which peduncles of the same length

- a. Raceme

- b. Spike

- c. Flat capitulum

- d. Corymb

**e. Umbel**

1724. In March, the children in a kindergarten were given a salad made from fresh cabbage stored in

- a. Facultative

- b. Resident
- c. Mesophiles
- d. Psychrophiles**
- e. Thermophiles

1725. In March, the children in a kindergarten were given a salad made from fresh cabbage stored in

- a. Resident
- b. Facultative
- c. Mesophiles

- d. Psychrophiles**
- e. Thermophiles

1726. In March, the children in a kindergarten were given a salad made from fresh cabbage stored in

- a. Resident
- b. Mesophiles
- c. Thermophiles
- d. Facultative

- e. Psychrophiles**

1727. In Ukraine all vaccinations are conducted according to the Ministry of Health decree "On prev

- a. Botulism
- b. Rickettsiosis
- c. HIV infection

- d. Poliomyelitis**

- e. Influenza

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- b. Rickettsiosis
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- d. Influenza

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1729. In Ukraine all vaccinations are conducted according to the Ministry of Health decree "On prev

- a. Rickettsiosis
- b. HIV infection
- c. Influenza

- d. Poliomyelitis**

- e. Botulism

1730. In a maternity hospital infants are vaccinated against tuberculosis on the 5-7 day. What vacci

- a. BCG vaccine**

- b. STI vaccine
- c. TABTe vaccine
- d. DPT vaccine
- e. EV vaccine

1731. In a maternity hospital infants are vaccinated against tuberculosis on the 5-7 day. What vacci

- a. DPT vaccine

- b. BCG vaccine**

- c. EV vaccine
- d. STI vaccine
- e. TABTe vaccine

1732. In a maternity hospital infants are vaccinated against tuberculosis on the 5-7 day. What vacci

- a. EV vaccine
- b. STI vaccine

- c. BCG vaccine**

- d. TABTe vaccine
- e. DPT vaccine

1733. In a nursery-garden some medicinal plants developed signs of a disease: there are yellow spots

- a. Bacteria
- b. Fungi

c. Ray fungi

**d. Viruses**

e. Mycoplasma

1734. In a nursery-garden some medicinal plants developed signs of a disease: there are yellow spots

a. Bacteria

b. Mycoplasma

c. Fungi

**d. Viruses**

e. Ray fungi

1735. In a nursery-garden some medicinal plants developed signs of a disease: there are yellow spots

a. Ray fungi

b. Bacteria

c. Fungi

d. Mycoplasma

**e. Viruses**

1736. In a patient with jaundice, increased levels of direct bilirubin and cholemia were detected in

**a. Mechanical jaundice**

b. Crigler-Najjar syndrome

c. Parenchymal jaundice

d. Gilbert's syndrome

e. Hemolytic jaundice

1737. In a patient with jaundice, increased levels of direct bilirubin and cholemia were detected in

**a. Mechanical jaundice**

b. Parenchymal jaundice

c. Gilbert's syndrome

d. Crigler-Najjar syndrome

e. Hemolytic jaundice

1738. In a patient with jaundice, increased levels of direct bilirubin and cholemia were detected in

a. Hemolytic jaundice

b. Gilbert's syndrome

c. Parenchymal jaundice

d. Crigler-Najjar syndrome

**e. Mechanical jaundice**

1739. In a plant being studied, epidermis of some of the leaves has a thick cuticle and a layer of w

**a. Xerophytes**

b. Ephemerals

c. Hygrophytes

d. Mesophytes

e. Hydrophytes

1740. In a plant being studied, epidermis of some of the leaves has a thick cuticle and a layer of w

a. Hydrophytes

**b. Xerophytes**

c. Mesophytes

d. Ephemerals

e. Hygrophytes

1741. In a plant being studied, epidermis of some of the leaves has a thick cuticle and a layer of w

a. Hygrophytes

b. Hydrophytes

c. Ephemerals

d. Mesophytes

**e. Xerophytes**

1742. In acidimetry, titrants are prepared using the method of determined titer. What substance is u

**a. Sodium carbonate**

b. Metallic zinc

c. Metallic iron

- d. Sodium chloride
- e. Potassium chloride

1743. In acidimetry, titrants are prepared using the method of determined titer. What substance is u

- a. Metallic iron
- b. Metallic zinc
- c. Sodium chloride
- d. Potassium chloride
- e. Sodium carbonate

1744. In acidimetry, titrants are prepared using the method of determined titer. What substance is u

- a. Potassium chloride
- b. Sodium chloride
- c. Sodium carbonate
- d. Metallic zinc
- e. Metallic iron

1745. In case of excessive consumption of carbohydrates, insulin stimulates the transformation of ca

- a. Heme synthesis
- b. Gluconeogenesis
- c. Lipolysis
- d. Synthesis of higher fatty acids
- e. Uric acid synthesis

1746. In case of excessive consumption of carbohydrates, insulin stimulates the transformation of ca

- a. Heme synthesis
- b. Gluconeogenesis
- c. Uric acid synthesis
- d. Lipolysis
- e. Synthesis of higher fatty acids

1747. In case of excessive consumption of carbohydrates, insulin stimulates the transformation of ca

- a. Heme synthesis
- b. Uric acid synthesis
- c. Lipolysis
- d. Gluconeogenesis
- e. Synthesis of higher fatty acids

1748. In cases of long-term intoxication, a significant decrease in the activity of aminoacyl-tRNA s

- a. Biosynthesis of proteins
- b. DNA repair
- c. RNA processing
- d. Genetic recombination
- e. DNA replication

1749. In cases of long-term intoxication, a significant decrease in the activity of aminoacyl-tRNA s

- a. RNA processing
- b. DNA repair
- c. Genetic recombination
- d. DNA replication
- e. Biosynthesis of proteins

1750. In cases of long-term intoxication, a significant decrease in the activity of aminoacyl-tRNA s

- a. RNA processing
- b. DNA replication
- c. Biosynthesis of proteins
- d. DNA repair
- e. Genetic recombination

1751. In cases of systemic connective tissue diseases, protein and polysaccharide fragments of the c

- a. Collagen
- b. Keratin
- c. Albumin
- d. Actin

e. Myosin

1752. In cases of systemic connective tissue diseases, protein and polysaccharide fragments of the c

a. Actin

b. Keratin

c. Myosin

d. Collagen

e. Albumin

1753. In cases of systemic connective tissue diseases, protein and polysaccharide fragments of the c

a. Myosin

b. Collagen

c. Keratin

d. Actin

e. Albumin

1754. In course of long-term treatment of an infectious patient with penicillin, the pathogen transf

a. Absence of a cell wall

b. Absence of flagella

c. Absence of a capsule

d. Absence of a spore

e. Absence of inclusions

1755. In course of long-term treatment of an infectious patient with penicillin, the pathogen transf

a. Absence of a spore

b. Absence of flagella

c. Absence of a cell wall

d. Absence of a capsule

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1756. In course of long-term treatment of an infectious patient with penicillin, the pathogen transf

a. Absence of inclusions

b. Absence of a cell wall

c. Absence of a capsule

d. Absence of flagella

e. Absence of a spore

1757. In dental practice liquid dosage forms that contain camphor and chloralhydrate are used. What

a. Eutectic melt, camphor crystals, chloralhydrate crystals

b. Eutectic melt

c. Eutectic melt, chloralhydrate crystals

d. Eutectic melt, camphor crystals

e. Camphor crystals, chloralhydrate crystals

1758. In dental practice liquid dosage forms that contain camphor and chloralhydrate are used. What

a. Eutectic melt

b. Eutectic melt, chloralhydrate crystals

c. Eutectic melt, camphor crystals

d. Eutectic melt, camphor crystals, chloralhydrate crystals

e. Camphor crystals, chloralhydrate crystals

1759. In dental practice liquid dosage forms that contain camphor and chloralhydrate are used. What

a. Eutectic melt, camphor crystals

b. Eutectic melt, camphor crystals, chloralhydrate crystals

c. Eutectic melt

d. Camphor crystals, chloralhydrate crystals

e. Eutectic melt, chloralhydrate crystals

1760. In gas-liquid chromatography the substances being analyzed are entered into the stream of a ca

a. Affinity for the stationary phase

b. High molecular weight

c. High thermal conductivity

d. Inert to the stationary phase and the substances being analyzed

e. Rate of movement through the column



1761. In gas-liquid chromatography the substances being analyzed are entered into the stream of a carrier gas.

a. Rate of movement through the column

b. High thermal conductivity

c. Inert to the stationary phase and the substances being analyzed

d. High molecular weight

e. Affinity for the stationary phase

1762. In gas-liquid chromatography the substances being analyzed are entered into the stream of a carrier gas.

a. Rate of movement through the column

b. High thermal conductivity

c. Affinity for the stationary phase

d. High molecular weight

e. Inert to the stationary phase and the substances being analyzed

1763. In hot weather on the leaf tips of *Tilia cordata* and on the crenations along its leaf edges, droplets of water are secreted.

a. Hydathodes

b. Osmophores

c. Nectaries

d. Glandules

e. Hydropotes

1764. In hot weather on the leaf tips of *Tilia cordata* and on the crenations along its leaf edges, droplets of water are secreted.

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b. Nectaries

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d. Hydathodes

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a. Hydropotes

b. Osmophores

c. Glandules

d. Nectaries

e. Hydathodes

1766. In human body, thyroxine is an important thyroid hormone. What microelement is necessary to synthesize it?

a. Iodine

b. Potassium

c. Copper

d. Iron

e. Calcium

1767. In human body, thyroxine is an important thyroid hormone. What microelement is necessary to synthesize it?

a. Calcium

b. Iron

c. Potassium

d. Copper

e. Iodine

1768. In human body, thyroxine is an important thyroid hormone. What microelement is necessary to synthesize it?

a. Iron

b. Copper

c. Iodine

d. Potassium

e. Calcium

1769. In hypoxia, lactic acid accumulates in the blood. Name the end product of anaerobic glycolysis.

a. Malate

b. CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O

c. Lactate

d. Oxaloacetate

e. Alanine

1770. In hypoxia, lactic acid accumulates in the blood. Name the end product of anaerobic glycolysis.

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- b. CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O
- c. Alanine
- d. Oxaloacetate

**e. Lactate**

1771. In hypoxia, lactic acid accumulates in the blood. Name the end product of anaerobic glycolysis

- a. CO<sub>2</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>O

**b. Lactate**

- c. Malate
- d. Alanine
- e. Oxaloacetate

1772. In iodometry, titrimetric quantitative analysis is used to measure the amount of iodine utilized

**a. Potassium iodide**

- b. Lithium iodide
- c. Magnesium iodide
- d. Sodium iodide
- e. Calcium iodide

1773. In iodometry, titrimetric quantitative analysis is used to measure the amount of iodine utilized

- a. Calcium iodide
- b. Lithium iodide
- c. Sodium iodide

**d. Potassium iodide**

- e. Magnesium iodide

1774. In iodometry, titrimetric quantitative analysis is used to measure the amount of iodine utilized

- a. Magnesium iodide

**b. Potassium iodide**

- c. Sodium iodide
- d. Lithium iodide
- e. Calcium iodide

1775. In medical and pharmaceutical practice the phenomena of adsorption, wetting, and adhesion are

- a. Electrokinetic phenomena

**b. Surface phenomena**

- c. Optical phenomena
- d. Molecular-kinetic phenomena
- e. Physico-chemical phenomena

1776. In medical and pharmaceutical practice the phenomena of adsorption, wetting, and adhesion are

- a. Physico-chemical phenomena
- b. Molecular-kinetic phenomena
- c. Electrokinetic phenomena
- d. Optical phenomena

**e. Surface phenomena**

1777. In medical and pharmaceutical practice the phenomena of adsorption, wetting, and adhesion are

- a. Physico-chemical phenomena
- b. Optical phenomena
- c. Electrokinetic phenomena
- d. Molecular-kinetic phenomena

**e. Surface phenomena**

1778. In medicine, various dosage forms are used: emulsions, foams, powders, etc. that can be classified

**a. The degree of the dispersed material comminution**

- b. The volume of the continuous medium
- c. The mass of the comminuted substance
- d. The nature of the dispersed material
- e. The shape of the particles

1779. In medicine, various dosage forms are used: emulsions, foams, powders, etc. that can be classified

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b. The degree of the dispersed material comminution

c. The shape of the particles

d. The volume of the continuous medium

e. The mass of the comminuted substance

1780. In medicine, various dosage forms are used: emulsions, foams, powders, etc. that can be classi

a. The shape of the particles

b. The volume of the continuous medium

c. The nature of the dispersed material

d. The mass of the comminuted substance

e. The degree of the dispersed material comminution

1781. In microbiology class students have been growing pure bacterial culture. Bacterial inoculation

a. Cultural

b. Antigenic

c. Tinctorial

d. Biochemical

e. Morphologic

1782. In microbiology class students have been growing pure bacterial culture. Bacterial inoculation

a. Biochemical

b. Cultural

c. Tinctorial

d. Antigenic

e. Morphologic

1783. In microbiology class students have been growing pure bacterial culture. Bacterial inoculation

a. Morphologic

b. Antigenic

c. Tinctorial

d. Cultural

e. Biochemical

1784. In microbiology, the Gram method is the main method for bacteria differentiation by means of s

a. Cell size

b. Chemical composition of the capsule

c. Cell wall structure

d. Presence of ribosomes

e. Cytoplasmic membrane structure

1785. In microbiology, the Gram method is the main method for bacteria differentiation by means of s

a. Cytoplasmic membrane structure

b. Chemical composition of the capsule

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1786. In microbiology, the Gram method is the main method for bacteria differentiation by means of s

a. Presence of ribosomes

b. Cell size

c. Chemical composition of the capsule

d. Cell wall structure

e. Cytoplasmic membrane structure

1787. In nitritometry, titrant is a 0.1 M solution of sodium nitrite that is prepared as a secondary

a. Sulfanilic

b. Acetic

c. Sulfuric

d. Oxalic

e. Hydrochloric

1788. In nitritometry, titrant is a 0.1 M solution of sodium nitrite that is prepared as a secondary

a. Sulfanilic

b. Hydrochloric

- c. Acetic
- d. Sulfuric
- e. Oxalic

1789. In nitritometry, titrant is a 0.1 M solution of sodium nitrite that is prepared as a secondary

a. Sulfanilic

- b. Oxalic
- c. Hydrochloric
- d. Acetic
- e. Sulfuric

1790. In order to bind hydrogen ions with tartaric acid during identification of potassium ions the

a. Sodium acetate

- b. Hydrochloric acid
- c. Sodium hydroxide
- d. Sulfuric acid
- e. Ammonia

1791. In order to bind hydrogen ions with tartaric acid during identification of potassium ions the

- a. Hydrochloric acid
- b. Sodium hydroxide
- c. Sulfuric acid
- d. Ammonia

e. Sodium acetate

1792. In order to bind hydrogen ions with tartaric acid during identification of potassium ions the

- a. Sodium hydroxide
- b. Hydrochloric acid
- c. Sulfuric acid

d. Sodium acetate

e. Ammonia

1793. In order to identify the cations of zinc (II) an analytical chemist used the reagent solution

a. White

- b. Yellow
- c. Black
- d. Red
- e. Green

1794. In order to identify the cations of zinc (II) an analytical chemist used the reagent solution

- a. Green
- b. Red
- c. Yellow
- d. Black

e. White

1795. In order to identify the cations of zinc (II) an analytical chemist used the reagent solution

- a. Green
- b. Yellow
- c. Red

d. White

e. Black

1796. In permanganatometry,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  is used as a titrant. What is the equivalence factor of this comp

a.  $\frac{1}{5}$

- b.  $\frac{1}{4}$
- c.  $\frac{1}{3}$
- d.  $\frac{1}{2}$
- e. 1

1797. In permanganatometry,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  is used as a titrant. What is the equivalence factor of this comp

a.  $\frac{1}{4}$

b.  $\frac{1}{5}$

c.  $\frac{1}{3}$

- d. 1
- e. 1/2

1798. In permanganatometry,  $\text{KMnO}_4$  is used as a titrant. What is the equivalence factor of this comp

- a. 1/4
- b. 1/3
- c. 1

d. 1/5

e. 1/2

1799. In pharmaceutical production the oxyethylated derivatives of fatty acid esters (FAEs) are used

- a. Syneresis
- b. Colloid protection
- c. Synergism

d. Solubilization

e. Sensitization

1800. In pharmaceutical production the oxyethylated derivatives of fatty acid esters (FAEs) are used

- a. Syneresis
- b. Colloid protection
- c. Synergism
- d. Sensitization

e. Solubilization

1801. In pharmaceutical production the oxyethylated derivatives of fatty acid esters (FAEs) are used

- a. Syneresis
- b. Synergism
- c. Sensitization

d. Solubilization

e. Colloid protection

1802. In pharmaceutical technology, analysis of the phase diagram of systems is of practical importa

a. One-component, three-phase, non-variant

- b. One-component, two-phase, non-variant
- c. Two-component, one-phase, one-variant
- d. One-component, one-phase, non-variant
- e. Two-component, two-phase, one-variant

1803. In pharmaceutical technology, analysis of the phase diagram of systems is of practical importa

- a. One-component, one-phase, non-variant
- b. One-component, two-phase, non-variant
- c. Two-component, two-phase, one-variant

d. One-component, three-phase, non-variant

e. Two-component, one-phase, one-variant

1804. In pharmaceutical technology, analysis of the phase diagram of systems is of practical importa

- a. One-component, one-phase, non-variant
- b. Two-component, one-phase, one-variant
- c. One-component, two-phase, non-variant

d. One-component, three-phase, non-variant

e. Two-component, two-phase, one-variant

1805. In pharmacy, extraction is used to extract bioactive substances from herbal raw materials. Wha

a. Distribution law

- b. Law of mass action
- c. Konovalov's law
- d. Ostwald's law
- e. Poiseulle's law

1806. In pharmacy, extraction is used to extract bioactive substances from herbal raw materials. Wha

a. Law of mass action

b. Distribution law

- c. Poiseulle's law
- d. Konovalov's law

e. Ostwald's law

1807. In pharmacy, extraction is used to extract bioactive substances from herbal raw materials. What

a. Poiseuille's law

b. Distribution law

c. Ostwald's law

d. Konovalov's law

e. Law of mass action

1808. In pine wood, essential oils accumulate in the passages that inside are lined with a layer of

a. Schizogenous cavities

b. Non-articulated laticifers

c. Articulated laticifers

d. Glandules

e. Lysigenous cavities

1809. In pine wood, essential oils accumulate in the passages that inside are lined with a layer of

a. Glandules

b. Lysigenous cavities

c. Schizogenous cavities

d. Non-articulated laticifers

e. Articulated laticifers

1810. In pine wood, essential oils accumulate in the passages that inside are lined with a layer of

a. Non-articulated laticifers

b. Articulated laticifers

c. Schizogenous cavities

d. Glandules

e. Lysigenous cavities

1811. In potentiometric titration the following indicator electrode is used for chloride and borate

a. Calomel

b. Silver

c. Glass

d. Platinum

e. Silver-chlorine

1812. In potentiometric titration the following indicator electrode is used for chloride and borate

a. Platinum

b. Calomel

c. Silver

d. Glass

e. Silver-chlorine

1813. In potentiometric titration the following indicator electrode is used for chloride and borate

a. Silver-chlorine

b. Platinum

c. Calomel

d. Glass

e. Silver

1814. In practical classes the group of students have to explore the chemical structure of glucose m

a.  $\text{Cu(OH)}_2$

b.  $\text{Br}_2$

c.  $\text{AlCl}_3$

d.  $\text{FeCl}_3$

e.  $\text{KMnO}_4$

1815. In practical classes the group of students have to explore the chemical structure of glucose m

a.  $\text{FeCl}_3$

b.  $\text{Cu(OH)}_2$

c.  $\text{KMnO}_4$

d.  $\text{Br}_2$

e.  $\text{AlCl}_3$

1816. In practical classes the group of students have to explore the chemical structure of glucose m

a.  $\text{KMnO}_4$

b.  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$

c.  $\text{Br}_2$

d.  $\text{FeCl}_3$

e.  $\text{AlCl}_3$

1817. In qualitative analysis, a reaction with an iodine solution is used to detect arsenite ions. W

a. Acetic acid solution

b. Nitric acid solution

c. Saturated solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate

d. Sulfuric acid solution

e. Ammonia solution

1818. In qualitative analysis, a reaction with an iodine solution is used to detect arsenite ions. W

a. Ammonia solution

b. Saturated solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate

c. Acetic acid solution

d. Sulfuric acid solution

e. Nitric acid solution

1819. In qualitative analysis, a reaction with an iodine solution is used to detect arsenite ions. W

a. Nitric acid solution

b. Ammonia solution

c. Acetic acid solution

d. Saturated solution of sodium hydrogencarbonate

e. Sulfuric acid solution

1820. In recent decades, the etiological role of viruses in the occurrence of cervical cancer has be

a. Adenoviruses

b. Human papillomaviruses

c. Herpes simplex virus type 2

d. HTLV-1 and HTLV-2

e. Cytomegalovirus

1821. In recent decades, the etiological role of viruses in the occurrence of cervical cancer has be

a. Cytomegalovirus

b. Human papillomaviruses

c. HTLV-1 and HTLV-2

d. Herpes simplex virus type 2

e. Adenoviruses

1822. In recent decades, the etiological role of viruses in the occurrence of cervical cancer has be

a. HTLV-1 and HTLV-2

b. Adenoviruses

c. Cytomegalovirus

d. Human papillomaviruses

e. Herpes simplex virus type 2

1823. In spring a perennial plant of Asteraceae family produces floral shoots with gloden-yellow flo

a. *Datura stramonium*

b. *Potentilla erecta*

c. *Petroselinum crispum*

d. *Hipericum perforatum*

e. *Tussilago farfara*

1824. In spring a perennial plant of Asteraceae family produces floral shoots with gloden-yellow flo

a. *Petroselinum crispum*

b. *Tussilago farfara*

c. *Datura stramonium*

d. *Potentilla erecta*

e. *Hipericum perforatum*

1825. In spring a perennial plant of Asteraceae family produces floral shoots with gloden-yellow flo

- a. *Potentilla erecta*
- b. *Datura stramonium*

c. *Tussilago farfara*

- d. *Petroselinum crispum*
- e. *Hipericum perforatum*

1826. In the age of 5 months the child had measles antibodies in the blood. By the age of 1 year the

a. Acquired natural passive immunity

- b. Innate immunity
- c. Artificial immunity
- d. Acquired natural active immunity
- e. Non-specific resistance

1827. In the age of 5 months the child had measles antibodies in the blood. By the age of 1 year the

- a. Acquired natural active immunity
- b. Non-specific resistance
- c. Innate immunity
- d. Artificial immunity

e. Acquired natural passive immunity

1828. In the age of 5 months the child had measles antibodies in the blood. By the age of 1 year the

- a. Innate immunity
- b. Non-specific resistance
- c. Acquired natural active immunity
- d. Artificial immunity

e. Acquired natural passive immunity

1829. In the course of bronchitis pharmacotherapy a patient has developed dyspeptic disorders, photo

- a. Acetylcysteine
- b. Paracetamol

c. Doxycycline

- d. Codeine phosphate
- e. Ascorbic acid

1830. In the course of bronchitis pharmacotherapy a patient has developed dyspeptic disorders, photo

- a. Codeine phosphate
- b. Paracetamol
- c. Acetylcysteine

d. Doxycycline

- e. Ascorbic acid

1831. In the course of bronchitis pharmacotherapy a patient has developed dyspeptic disorders, photo

- a. Paracetamol
- b. Acetylcysteine
- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Codeine phosphate

e. Doxycycline

1832. In the dentist's office, a patient developed asphyxia caused by aspiration of a small instrume

a. Obstructive

- b. Dysregulatory
- c. Restrictive
- d. Diffusion
- e. Perfusion

1833. In the dentist's office, a patient developed asphyxia caused by aspiration of a small instrume

- a. Diffusion
- b. Dysregulatory
- c. Perfusion

d. Obstructive

- e. Restrictive

1834. In the dentist's office, a patient developed asphyxia caused by aspiration of a small instrume

- a. Diffusion



- b. Perfusion
- c. Dysregulatory
- d. Restrictive

e. Obstructive

1835. In the drug manufacture it is necessary to follow a complex of measures aimed at prevention of

a. Deratisation

b. Asepsis

- c. Antisepsis
- d. Disinfection
- e. Sterilization

1836. In the drug manufacture it is necessary to follow a complex of measures aimed at prevention of

a. Deratisation

b. Asepsis

- c. Sterilization
- d. Antisepsis
- e. Disinfection

1837. In the drug manufacture it is necessary to follow a complex of measures aimed at prevention of

a. Deratisation

b. Antisepsis

c. Sterilization

d. Asepsis

e. Disinfection

1838. In the epidemiology of certain diseases, a great attention must be paid to fleas as disease ca

a. Anthrax

b. Plague

- c. Typhus
- d. Relapsing fever
- e. Leptospirosis

1839. In the epidemiology of certain diseases, a great attention must be paid to fleas as disease ca

a. Anthrax

b. Typhus

c. Leptospirosis

d. Plague

e. Relapsing fever

1840. In the epidemiology of certain diseases, a great attention must be paid to fleas as disease ca

a. Relapsing fever

b. Plague

c. Leptospirosis

d. Anthrax

e. Typhus

1841. In the patient's blood plasma there are high levels of low-density and very low-density lipopr

a. Atherosclerosis

b. Jaundice

c. Leukaemia

d. Arthrosis

e. Gout

1842. In the patient's blood plasma there are high levels of low-density and very low-density lipopr

a. Gout

b. Atherosclerosis

c. Arthrosis

d. Jaundice

e. Leukaemia

1843. In the patient's blood plasma there are high levels of low-density and very low-density lipopr

a. Gout

b. Atherosclerosis

- c. Leukaemia
- d. Jaundice
- e. Arthrosis

1844. In the patient's blood, increased activity of AST, LDH1, LDH2, and CPK was detected. In what o

a. Heart muscle

- b. Skeletal muscles
- c. Kidneys
- d. Adrenal glands
- e. Liver

1845. In the patient's blood, increased activity of AST, LDH1, LDH2, and CPK was detected. In what o

a. Adrenal glands

- b. Kidneys
- c. Skeletal muscles
- d. Heart muscle
- e. Liver

1846. In the patient's blood, increased activity of AST, LDH1, LDH2, and CPK was detected. In what o

a. Skeletal muscles

- b. Adrenal glands
- c. Kidneys
- d. Heart muscle
- e. Liver

1847. In the postoperative period, the patient was receiving an antibiotic. Over time, the patient s

a. Aminoglycosides

- b. Tetracyclines
- c. Macrolides
- d. Penicillins
- e. Cephalosporins

1848. In the postoperative period, the patient was receiving an antibiotic. Over time, the patient s

a. Macrolides

- b. Tetracyclines
- c. Cephalosporins
- d. Aminoglycosides
- e. Penicillins

1849. In the postoperative period, the patient was receiving an antibiotic. Over time, the patient s

a. Penicillins

- b. Cephalosporins
- c. Tetracyclines
- d. Aminoglycosides
- e. Macrolides

1850. In the practice of harvesting herbal raw material of Asteraceae family the term "flowers" mean

a. *Centaurea cyanus*

- b. *Echinops ritro*
- c. *Gnaphalium uliginosum*
- d. *Arnica montana*
- e. *Bidens tripartita*

1851. In the practice of harvesting herbal raw material of Asteraceae family the term "flowers" mean

a. *Bidens tripartita*

- b. *Gnaphalium uliginosum*
- c. *Echinops ritro*
- d. *Centaurea cyanus*
- e. *Arnica montana*

1852. In the practice of harvesting herbal raw material of Asteraceae family the term "flowers" mean

a. *Echinops ritro*

- b. *Centaurea cyanus*
- c. *Bidens tripartita*

d. *Gnaphalium uliginosum*

e. *Arnica montana*

1853. In the process of breathing oxygen joins with hemoglobin in lungs and makes up oxyhemoglobin a

a. Carbonic anhydrase

b. Pyruvate kinase

c. Heme oxygenase (haem oxygenase)

d. Lipase

e. Catalase

1854. In the process of breathing oxygen joins with hemoglobin in lungs and makes up oxyhemoglobin a

a. Carbonic anhydrase

b. Pyruvate kinase

c. Lipase

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e. Catalase

1855. In the process of breathing oxygen joins with hemoglobin in lungs and makes up oxyhemoglobin a

a. Heme oxygenase (haem oxygenase)

b. Carbonic anhydrase

c. Pyruvate kinase

d. Catalase

e. Lipase

1856. In the process of coagulation by mixtures of different electrolytes, they seem to counteract e

a. Antagonism

b. Sedimentation

c. Synergism

d. Mutual coagulation

e. Additivity

1857. In the process of coagulation by mixtures of different electrolytes, they seem to counteract e

a. Mutual coagulation

b. Antagonism

c. Sedimentation

d. Synergism

e. Additivity

1858. In the process of coagulation by mixtures of different electrolytes, they seem to counteract e

a. Mutual coagulation

b. Sedimentation

c. Antagonism

d. Additivity

e. Synergism

1859. In the process of conductometric titration of HCl and CH<sub>3</sub>COOH acids mixture 0,1 M solution of

a. Electrical conduction in solution

b. pH of medium

c. Rotation angle of polarized light plane

d. Potential difference

e. Refractive index

1860. In the process of conductometric titration of HCl and CH<sub>3</sub>COOH acids mixture 0,1 M solution of

a. Electrical conduction in solution

b. pH of medium

c. Rotation angle of polarized light plane

d. Refractive index

e. Potential difference

1861. In the process of conductometric titration of HCl and CH<sub>3</sub>COOH acids mixture 0,1 M solution of

a. pH of medium

b. Electrical conduction in solution

c. Rotation angle of polarized light plane

d. Refractive index

e. Potential difference

1862. In the process of manufacturing live vaccines, the biofactories dry the bacteria and viruses i

- a. Photoreactivation
- b. Tyndalization
- c. Sublimation
- d. Sterilization

e. Lyophilization

1863. In the process of manufacturing live vaccines, the biofactories dry the bacteria and viruses i

- a. Sterilization
- b. Sublimation
- c. Tyndalization

d. Lyophilization

e. Photoreactivation

1864. In the process of manufacturing live vaccines, the biofactories dry the bacteria and viruses i

- a. Sublimation
- b. Photoreactivation
- c. Sterilization
- d. Tyndalization

e. Lyophilization

1865. In the process of silver cations identification reaction HCl and then ammonia solution have be

- a.  $[\text{Ag}_2(\text{NH}_3)_3]\text{Cl}$
- b.  $\text{AgCl}$
- c.  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_3]\text{Cl}$

d.  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$

e.  $\text{AgOH}$

1866. In the process of silver cations identification reaction HCl and then ammonia solution have be

- a.  $[\text{Ag}_2(\text{NH}_3)_3]\text{Cl}$
- b.  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_3]\text{Cl}$
- c.  $\text{AgCl}$
- d.  $\text{AgOH}$

e.  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$

1867. In the process of silver cations identification reaction HCl and then ammonia solution have be

- a.  $[\text{Ag}_2(\text{NH}_3)_3]\text{Cl}$
- b.  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_3]\text{Cl}$
- c.  $\text{AgOH}$
- d.  $\text{AgCl}$

e.  $[\text{Ag}(\text{NH}_3)_2]\text{Cl}$

1868. In the process of systematic analysis of a cation mixture, iron(III) cations can be determined

a. Potassium hexacyanoferrate(II)

- b. Sodium dihydrogen phosphate
- c. Potassium chloride
- d. Hydrochloric acid
- e. Nitric acid

1869. In the process of systematic analysis of a cation mixture, iron(III) cations can be determined

- a. Potassium chloride
- b. Hydrochloric acid
- c. Sodium dihydrogen phosphate

d. Potassium hexacyanoferrate(II)

e. Nitric acid

1870. In the process of systematic analysis of a cation mixture, iron(III) cations can be determined

- a. Sodium dihydrogen phosphate
- b. Potassium chloride
- c. Nitric acid

d. Potassium hexacyanoferrate(II)

e. Hydrochloric acid

1871. In the process of systematic analysis there is a need to separate PbSO<sub>4</sub> from mixture of the 3

- a. Processing precipitate with acetate acid solution
- b. Processing precipitate with 30% ammonium acetate solution
- c. Processing precipitate with ammonia solution
- d. Precipitate recrystallization
- e. Processing precipitate with concentrated sulfate acid

1872. In the process of systematic analysis there is a need to separate PbSO<sub>4</sub> from mixture of the 3

- a. Processing precipitate with acetate acid solution
- b. Precipitate recrystallization
- c. Processing precipitate with concentrated sulfate acid
- d. Processing precipitate with ammonia solution
- e. Processing precipitate with 30% ammonium acetate solution

1873. In the process of systematic analysis there is a need to separate PbSO<sub>4</sub> from mixture of the 3

- a. Processing precipitate with concentrated sulfate acid
- b. Precipitate recrystallization
- c. Processing precipitate with ammonia solution
- d. Processing precipitate with acetate acid solution
- e. Processing precipitate with 30% ammonium acetate solution

1874. In the qualitative analysis which involves precipitation of sulphates of the third analytical

- a. Ethyl alcohol
- b. Chloroform
- c. Amyl alcohol
- d. Benzene
- e. Distilled water

1875. In the qualitative analysis which involves precipitation of sulphates of the third analytical

- a. Benzene
- b. Distilled water
- c. Ethyl alcohol
- d. Chloroform
- e. Amyl alcohol

1876. In the qualitative analysis which involves precipitation of sulphates of the third analytical

- a. Chloroform
- b. Ethyl alcohol
- c. Distilled water
- d. Benzene
- e. Amyl alcohol

1877. In what taxonomic division is the gametophyte predominant over the sporophyte during the plant

- a. Lycopodiophyta
- b. Magnoliophyta
- c. Polypodiophyta
- d. Pynophyta
- e. Bryophyta

1878. In what taxonomic division is the gametophyte predominant over the sporophyte during the plant

- a. Magnoliophyta
- b. Pynophyta
- c. Bryophyta
- d. Lycopodiophyta
- e. Polypodiophyta

1879. In what taxonomic division is the gametophyte predominant over the sporophyte during the plant

- a. Magnoliophyta
- b. Pynophyta
- c. Bryophyta
- d. Polypodiophyta
- e. Lycopodiophyta

1880. Increased concentration of active oxygen forms is a mechanism of pathogenesis in a number of d

- a. Calciferol
- b. Cobalamine

c. alpha-tocopherol

- d. Glicerol
- e. Glucose

1881. Increased concentration of active oxygen forms is a mechanism of pathogenesis in a number of d

- a. Calciferol
- b. Glucose
- c. Glicerol

d. alpha-tocopherol

- e. Cobalamine

1882. Increased concentration of active oxygen forms is a mechanism of pathogenesis in a number of d

- a. Cobalamine
- b. Glicerol
- c. Calciferol
- d. Glucose

e. alpha-tocopherol

1883. Indicator microorganisms are being analyzed in the process of sanitary microbiological assessm

a. Microbial count

- b. Perfringens titer
- c. Coli index
- d. Perfringens index
- e. Coli titer

1884. Indicator microorganisms are being analyzed in the process of sanitary microbiological assessm

- a. Coli titer

b. Microbial count

- c. Perfringens index
- d. Perfringens titer
- e. Coli index

1885. Indicator microorganisms are being analyzed in the process of sanitary microbiological assessm

- a. Coli titer
- b. Coli index
- c. Perfringens index
- d. Perfringens titer

e. Microbial count

1886. Inheritable genetic disorders can result in disturbed enzyme synthesis in the human body. What

- a. Lipase
- b. Maltase

c. Lactase

- d. Peptidase
- e. Invertase

1887. Inheritable genetic disorders can result in disturbed enzyme synthesis in the human body. What

- a. Peptidase

b. Lactase

- c. Maltase
- d. Invertase
- e. Lipase

1888. Inheritable genetic disorders can result in disturbed enzyme synthesis in the human body. What

- a. Peptidase
- b. Lipase
- c. Maltase
- d. Invertase

e. Lactase

1889. Inhibitors of a certain enzyme from amines metabolism are used to treat depression. What enzym

- a. Formylkynureninase (Arylformamidase)

b. Acetylcholinesterase

c. Monoamine oxidase with flavine adenine dinucleotide

d. Kynurenine-3-hydroxylase

e. Lactate dehydrogenase

1890. Inhibitors of a certain enzyme from amines metabolism are used to treat depression. What enzyme

a. Kynurenine-3-hydroxylase

b. Monoamine oxidase with flavine adenine dinucleotide

c. Formylkynureninase (Arylformamidase)

d. Acetylcholinesterase

e. Lactate dehydrogenase

1891. Inhibitors of a certain enzyme from amines metabolism are used to treat depression. What enzyme

a. Lactate dehydrogenase

b. Formylkynureninase (Arylformamidase)

c. Kynurenine-3-hydroxylase

d. Monoamine oxidase with flavine adenine dinucleotide

e. Acetylcholinesterase

1892. Insulin production in beta-cells involves many substances. What substance gives the main signal

a. Hemoglobin

b. Urea

c. Heparin

d. Glucose

e. Carbon dioxide

1893. Insulin production in beta-cells involves many substances. What substance gives the main signal

a. Heparin

b. Hemoglobin

c. Urea

d. Glucose

e. Carbon dioxide

1894. Insulin production in beta-cells involves many substances. What substance gives the main signal

a. Urea

b. Glucose

c. Heparin

d. Carbon dioxide

e. Hemoglobin

1895. Integumentary tissue of roots consists of cells with thin cellulose membranes and protuberances

a. Periderm

b. Phelloderm

c. Plerome

d. Epiblema

e. Periblem

1896. Integumentary tissue of roots consists of cells with thin cellulose membranes and protuberances

a. Periderm

b. Plerome

c. Periblem

d. Phelloderm

e. Epiblema

1897. Integumentary tissue of roots consists of cells with thin cellulose membranes and protuberances

a. Plerome

b. Epiblema

c. Periderm

d. Phelloderm

e. Periblem

1898. Interaction between dispersed phase and dispersion medium is different for different systems.

a. Bound disperse

b. Free disperse

c. Hydrophilic

**d. Lyophobic**

e. Lyophilic

1899. Interaction between dispersed phase and dispersion medium is different for different systems.

a. Hydrophilic

b. Bound disperse

**c. Lyophobic**

d. Lyophilic

e. Free disperse

1900. Interaction between dispersed phase and dispersion medium is different for different systems.

a. Hydrophilic

b. Free disperse

c. Bound disperse

**d. Lyophobic**

e. Lyophilic

1901. Interferons have the properties of antiviral antibiotics and natural antitumor factors, which

a. Transcription termination

b. Translation elongation

c. Transcription initiation

**d. Translation initiation**

e. Translation termination

1902. Interferons have the properties of antiviral antibiotics and natural antitumor factors, which

a. Translation elongation

b. Translation termination

c. Transcription termination

d. Transcription initiation

**e. Translation initiation**

1903. Interferons have the properties of antiviral antibiotics and natural antitumor factors, which

a. Translation termination

b. Translation elongation

c. Transcription termination

**d. Translation initiation**

e. Transcription initiation

1904. Interleukin-1 is one of the secondary pyrogens in a fever. What cells are the main producers of

**a. Macrophages**

b. Eosinophils

c. Lymphocytes

d. Tissue basophils

e. Platelets

1905. Interleukin-1 is one of the secondary pyrogens in a fever. What cells are the main producers of

**a. Macrophages**

b. Eosinophils

c. Platelets

d. Tissue basophils

e. Lymphocytes

1906. Interleukin-1 is one of the secondary pyrogens in a fever. What cells are the main producers of

a. Lymphocytes

**b. Macrophages**

c. Tissue basophils

d. Eosinophils

e. Platelets

1907. Introduction of immune preparation allows to form artificial acquired immunity. What preparations

a. BCG vaccine

b. Cholera toxin

c. DPT vaccine



d. Antitetanus serum

e. Brucellosis vaccine

1908. Introduction of immune preparation allows to form artificial acquired immunity. What preparati

a. Cholera-anatoxin

b. BCG vaccine

c. Brucellosis vaccine

d. DPT vaccine

e. Antitetanus serum

1909. Introduction of immune preparation allows to form artificial acquired immunity. What preparati

a. DPT vaccine

b. Cholera-anatoxin

c. Brucellosis vaccine

d. Antitetanus serum

e. BCG vaccine

1910. Investigation of bacterial contamination of indoor air in a pharmacy takes into account the to

a. Chromobacterium

b. Staphylococcus and streptococcus

c. Fungi and yeasts

d. Sarcina

e. Colibacillus

1911. Investigation of bacterial contamination of indoor air in a pharmacy takes into account the to

a. Chromobacterium

b. Sarcina

c. Fungi and yeasts

d. Staphylococcus and streptococcus

e. Colibacillus

1912. Investigation of bacterial contamination of indoor air in a pharmacy takes into account the to

a. Fungi and yeasts

b. Staphylococcus and streptococcus

c. Colibacillus

d. Chromobacterium

e. Sarcina

1913. Iodimetry involves use of standard solutions of iodine and Na<sub>2S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></sub>. What substance is used

a. K<sub>2CO<sub>3</sub></sub>

b. As<sub>2O<sub>3</sub></sub>

c. N<sub>2B<sub>4O<sub>7</sub></sub></sub>

d. K<sub>2Cr<sub>2O<sub>7</sub></sub></sub>

e. NaCl

1914. Iodimetry involves use of standard solutions of iodine and Na<sub>2S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></sub>. What substance is used

a. N<sub>2B<sub>4O<sub>7</sub></sub></sub>

b. K<sub>2CO<sub>3</sub></sub>

c. As<sub>2O<sub>3</sub></sub>

d. K<sub>2Cr<sub>2O<sub>7</sub></sub></sub>

e. NaCl

1915. Iodimetry involves use of standard solutions of iodine and Na<sub>2S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></sub>. What substance is used

a. N<sub>2B<sub>4O<sub>7</sub></sub></sub>

b. NaCl

c. K<sub>2Cr<sub>2O<sub>7</sub></sub></sub>

d. K<sub>2CO<sub>3</sub></sub>

e. As<sub>2O<sub>3</sub></sub>

1916. Ion-exchange adsorption is widely used for water softening and demineralization. Through what

a. Through the cationite in the RH-form, and then through the anionite in the ROH-form

b. Through the cationite in the RK-form, and then through the anionite in the ROH-form

c. Through the cationite in the RH-form, and then through the cationite in the RK-form

d. Through the anionite in the R<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-form, and then through the cationite in the ROH-form

- e. Through the anionite in the ROH-form, and then through the cationite in the R<sub>2</sub>Ca-form
1917. Ion-exchange adsorption is widely used for water softening and demineralization. Through what
- a. Through the anionite in the R<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-form, and then through the cationite in the ROH-form
- b. Through the cationite in the RH-form, and then through the cationite in the RK-form
- c. Through the cationite in the RK-form, and then through the anionite in the ROH-form
- d. Through the anionite in the ROH-form, and then through the cationite in the R<sub>2</sub>Ca-form
- e. Through the cationite in the RH-form, and then through the anionite in the ROH-form
1918. Ion-exchange adsorption is widely used for water softening and demineralization. Through what
- a. Through the anionite in the ROH-form, and then through the cationite in the R<sub>2</sub>Ca-form
- b. Through the cationite in the RK-form, and then through the anionite in the ROH-form
- c. Through the anionite in the R<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-form, and then through the cationite in the ROH-form
- d. Through the cationite in the RH-form, and then through the cationite in the RK-form
- e. Through the cationite in the RH-form, and then through the anionite in the ROH-form
1919. Isoelectric state of protein molecules depends on the:
- a. Mass of the solute
- b. pH of the medium
- c. Solution preparation technique
- d. Shape of the protein molecule
- e. Concentration of the solvent
1920. Isoelectric state of protein molecules depends on the:
- a. Solution preparation technique
- b. Shape of the protein molecule
- c. Concentration of the solvent
- d. pH of the medium
- e. Mass of the solute
1921. Isoelectric state of protein molecules depends on the:
- a. Concentration of the solvent
- b. Shape of the protein molecule
- c. Mass of the solute
- d. Solution preparation technique
- e. pH of the medium
1922. It can be safely assumed that the infants born from the mothers with the history of measles wi
- a. IgE
- b. IgA
- c. IgG
- d. IgM
- e. IgD
1923. It can be safely assumed that the infants born from the mothers with the history of measles wi
- a. IgE
- b. IgM
- c. IgD
- d. IgA
- e. IgG
1924. It can be safely assumed that the infants born from the mothers with the history of measles wi
- a. IgM
- b. IgD
- c. IgE
- d. IgG
- e. IgA
1925. It is a known fact, that human body in a day synthesizes approximately 80 g of glucose due to
- a. Heart
- b. Stomach
- c. Liver
- d. Brain
- e. Skeletal muscles

1926. It is a known fact, that human body in a day synthesizes approximately 80 g of glucose due to

- a. Stomach
- b. Brain
- c. Heart
- d. Skeletal muscles
- e. Liver**

1927. It is a known fact, that human body in a day synthesizes approximately 80 g of glucose due to

- a. Stomach
- b. Heart
- c. Liver**
- d. Skeletal muscles
- e. Brain

1928. It is determined that genetic basis of extrachromosomal stability is defined by the elements c

- a. Golgi apparatus
- b. Cytoplasm
- c. R-plasmids**
- d. Nucleoid
- e. Mitochondrion

1929. It is determined that genetic basis of extrachromosomal stability is defined by the elements c

- a. Golgi apparatus
- b. Cytoplasm
- c. Nucleoid
- d. R-plasmids**
- e. Mitochondrion

1930. It is determined that genetic basis of extrachromosomal stability is defined by the elements c

- a. Golgi apparatus
- b. Mitochondrion
- c. Nucleoid
- d. Cytoplasm
- e. R-plasmids**

1931. It is known that heterologous antisera are obtained by means of animal immunization. What comp

- a. Allergic response**
- b. Visual impairment
- c. Gastrointestinal disorders
- d. Sensitivity loss
- e. Water-electrolyte imbalance

1932. It is known that heterologous antisera are obtained by means of animal immunization. What comp

- a. Allergic response**
- b. Visual impairment
- c. Sensitivity loss
- d. Gastrointestinal disorders
- e. Water-electrolyte imbalance

1933. It is known that heterologous antisera are obtained by means of animal immunization. What comp

- a. Sensitivity loss
- b. Gastrointestinal disorders
- c. Water-electrolyte imbalance
- d. Allergic response**
- e. Visual impairment

1934. It is known, that HIV infection leads to severe immunologic disturbances in the body that resu

- a. Endotheliocytes
- b. Suppressor T cells
- c. Hepatocytes
- d. B lymphocytes
- e. T helper cells**

1935. It is known, that HIV infection leads to severe immunologic disturbances in the body that resu

- a. Hepatocytes
- b. T helper cells**
- c. Suppressor T cells
- d. B lymphocytes
- e. Endotheliocytes

1936. It is known, that HIV infection leads to severe immunologic disturbances in the body that resu

- a. Hepatocytes
- b. Suppressor T cells
- c. B lymphocytes
- d. Endotheliocytes
- e. T helper cells**

1937. Jellies and the process of jellification are of great importance in medicine and biology. Name

- a. Thixotropy**
- b. Coacervation
- c. Salting-out
- d. Coagulation
- e. Syneresis

1938. Jellies and the process of jellification are of great importance in medicine and biology. Name

- a. Coacervation
- b. Thixotropy**
- c. Salting-out
- d. Syneresis
- e. Coagulation

1939. Jellies and the process of jellification are of great importance in medicine and biology. Name

- a. Syneresis
- b. Coagulation
- c. Salting-out
- d. Thixotropy**
- e. Coacervation

1940. Jelly is one of the promising dosage forms. Name the process, when the initial structure of a

- a. Thixotropy**
- b. Diffusion
- c. Stratification
- d. Syneresis
- e. Gelation

1941. Jelly is one of the promising dosage forms. Name the process, when the initial structure of a

- a. Diffusion
- b. Syneresis
- c. Gelation
- d. Stratification
- e. Thixotropy**

1942. Jelly is one of the promising dosage forms. Name the process, when the initial structure of a

- a. Syneresis
- b. Diffusion
- c. Thixotropy**
- d. Gelation
- e. Stratification

1943. Koch's bacillus was detected in the sputum of the patient with pulmonary tuberculosis. In this

- a. Causative agent of the disease**
- b. Risk factor of the disease
- c. Condition hampering the disease development
- d. Disease development condition
- e. Condition conducive to the disease development

1944. Koch's bacillus was detected in the sputum of the patient with pulmonary tuberculosis. In this

- a. Condition hampering the disease development

b. Disease development condition

c. Causative agent of the disease

d. Condition conducive to the disease development

e. Risk factor of the disease

1945. Koch's bacillus was detected in the sputum of the patient with pulmonary tuberculosis. In this

a. Disease development condition

b. Condition conducive to the disease development

c. Risk factor of the disease

d. Causative agent of the disease

e. Condition hampering the disease development

1946. L-DOPA and its derivatives are used in treatment of Parkinson's disease. What aminoacid is thi

a. Tyrosine

b. Glutamate

c. Arginine

d. Asparagine

e. Tryptophan

1947. L-DOPA and its derivatives are used in treatment of Parkinson's disease. What aminoacid is thi

a. Tyrosine

b. Glutamate

c. Tryptophan

d. Arginine

e. Asparagine

1948. L-DOPA and its derivatives are used in treatment of Parkinson's disease. What aminoacid is thi

a. Tryptophan

b. Tyrosine

c. Glutamate

d. Asparagine

e. Arginine

1949. Laboratories of various specialization use the following method to determine general water har

a. Acidimetry

b. Complexometric titration

c. Oxidimetry

d. Alkalimetry

e. Precipitation

1950. Laboratories of various specialization use the following method to determine general water har

a. Oxidimetry

b. Acidimetry

c. Precipitation

d. Alkalimetry

e. Complexometric titration

1951. Laboratories of various specialization use the following method to determine general water har

a. Oxidimetry

b. Precipitation

c. Complexometric titration

d. Alkalimetry

e. Acidimetry

1952. Leaves damage by mosaic discoloration has been detected at medicinal plantations. What microor

a. Plant-pathogenic fungi

b. Plant-pathogenic viruses

c. Plant-pathogenic bacteria

d. Protozoa

e. Rickettsia

1953. Leaves damage by mosaic discoloration has been detected at medicinal plantations. What microor

a. Plant-pathogenic fungi

b. Plant-pathogenic viruses

- c. Plant-pathogenic bacteria
- d. Rickettsia
- e. Protozoa

1954. Leaves damage by mosaic discoloration has been detected at medicinal plantations. What microor

- a. Protozoa
- b. Rickettsia
- c. Plant-pathogenic bacteria
- d. Plant-pathogenic fungi

e. Plant-pathogenic viruses

1955. Leaves of a Lamiaceae family plant are ovate, with a crenate margin, darker on the top than on

a. *Melissa officinalis*

- b. *Mentha piperita*
- c. *Lamium album*
- d. *Leonurus cardiaca*
- e. *Salvia officinalis*

1956. Leaves of a Lamiaceae family plant are ovate, with a crenate margin, darker on the top than on

- a. *Leonurus cardiaca*
- b. *Salvia officinalis*
- c. *Lamium album*
- d. *Mentha piperita*

e. *Melissa officinalis*

1957. Leaves of a Lamiaceae family plant are ovate, with a crenate margin, darker on the top than on

- a. *Mentha piperita*
- b. *Leonurus cardiaca*
- c. *Lamium album*
- d. *Salvia officinalis*

e. *Melissa officinalis*

1958. Lecithin of various origins, being a surfactant compound, is used in food industry as emulsify

a. Phospholipids

- b. Glycolipids
- c. Sulfolipid
- d. Triacylglycerols (triglycerides)
- e. Sterol esters

1959. Lecithin of various origins, being a surfactant compound, is used in food industry as emulsify

a. Phospholipids

- b. Triacylglycerols (triglycerides)
- c. Glycolipids
- d. Sterol esters
- e. Sulfolipid

1960. Lecithin of various origins, being a surfactant compound, is used in food industry as emulsify

- a. Glycolipids
- b. Triacylglycerols (triglycerides)
- c. Sterol esters
- d. Sulfolipid

e. Phospholipids

1961. Lipid digestion requires lipases, emulsifiers, and a slightly alkaline pH. What segment of the

a. Duodenum

- b. Esophagus
- c. Stomach
- d. Oral cavity
- e. Large intestine

1962. Lipid digestion requires lipases, emulsifiers, and a slightly alkaline pH. What segment of the

a. Oral cavity

b. Duodenum

c. Large intestine

- d. Stomach
- e. Esophagus

1963. Lipid digestion requires lipases, emulsifiers, and a slightly alkaline pH. What segment of the

- a. Stomach
- b. Esophagus

c. Duodenum

- d. Large intestine
- e. Oral cavity

1964. Lipids are a group of water-insoluble substances of various structure that carry out a number

a. Waxes

- b. Cholesterol esters
- c. Triglycerides
- d. Glycolipids
- e. Phospholipids

1965. Lipids are a group of water-insoluble substances of various structure that carry out a number

a. Waxes

- b. Triglycerides
- c. Glycolipids
- d. Cholesterol esters
- e. Phospholipids

1966. Lipids are a group of water-insoluble substances of various structure that carry out a number

- a. Phospholipids
- b. Cholesterol esters
- c. Glycolipids
- d. Triglycerides

e. Waxes

1967. Liquid dosage forms that contain camphor and chloral hydrate are used in dental practice. What

a. Eutectic melt, camphor crystals, chloral hydrate crystals

- b. Eutectic melt, camphor crystals
- c. Eutectic melt, chloral hydrate crystals
- d. Camphor crystals, chloral hydrate crystals
- e. Eutectic melt

1968. Liquid dosage forms that contain camphor and chloral hydrate are used in dental practice. What

- a. Eutectic melt, camphor crystals
- b. Camphor crystals, chloral hydrate crystals
- c. Eutectic melt, chloral hydrate crystals

d. Eutectic melt, camphor crystals, chloral hydrate crystals

e. Eutectic melt

1969. Liquid dosage forms that contain camphor and chloral hydrate are used in dental practice. What

a. Eutectic melt, chloral hydrate crystals

b. Eutectic melt, camphor crystals, chloral hydrate crystals

- c. Camphor crystals, chloral hydrate crystals
- d. Eutectic melt, camphor crystals
- e. Eutectic melt

1970. Long-term taking of sulfonamides has resulted in the patient developing anemia, leukopenia, an

a. Bone marrow stimulation

b. Inhibition of hematopoiesis in the bone marrow

- c. Intensified use of blood elements
- d. Destruction of blood elements
- e. These disorders have not been caused by the medicines

1971. Long-term taking of sulfonamides has resulted in the patient developing anemia, leukopenia, an

a. Bone marrow stimulation

- b. These disorders have not been caused by the medicines
- c. Destruction of blood elements
- d. Inhibition of hematopoiesis in the bone marrow

e. Intensified use of blood elements

1972. Long-term taking of sulfonamides has resulted in the patient developing anemia, leukopenia, and

a. Destruction of blood elements

b. Inhibition of hematopoiesis in the bone marrow

c. Intensified use of blood elements

d. These disorders have not been caused by the medicines

e. Bone marrow stimulation

1973. Long-term use of antibiotics can result in development of dysbiosis. What method can detect in

a. Bacteriology

b. Patient interview

c. Allergy testing

d. Gnotobiotic experiments

e. Serology

1974. Long-term use of antibiotics can result in development of dysbiosis. What method can detect in

a. Allergy testing

b. Patient interview

c. Serology

d. Bacteriology

e. Gnotobiotic experiments

1975. Long-term use of antibiotics can result in development of dysbiosis. What method can detect in

a. Serology

b. Allergy testing

c. Patient interview

d. Bacteriology

e. Gnotobiotic experiments

1976. Main process of ammonia neutralization occurs in the liver. Arginine decomposition reaction th

a. Hydrolases

b. Synthetases

c. Transferases

d. Isomerases

e. Oxidoreductases

1977. Main process of ammonia neutralization occurs in the liver. Arginine decomposition reaction th

a. Hydrolases

b. Transferases

c. Oxidoreductases

d. Synthetases

e. Isomerases

1978. Main process of ammonia neutralization occurs in the liver. Arginine decomposition reaction th

a. Synthetases

b. Oxidoreductases

c. Transferases

d. Hydrolases

e. Isomerases

1979. Malignant tumors have a number of morphological and functional characteristics that differ the

a. No recurrences

b. Expansive growth

c. Only local influence

d. No metastases

e. Low degree of cell differentiation

1980. Malignant tumors have a number of morphological and functional characteristics that differ the

a. No recurrences

b. No metastases

c. Only local influence

d. Low degree of cell differentiation

e. Expansive growth



1981. Malignant tumors have a number of morphological and functional characteristics that differ the

- a. Only local influence
- b. Low degree of cell differentiation**
- c. No metastases
- d. Expansive growth
- e. No recurrences

1982. Mantoux skin test is used to screen school children for infection with Mycobacterium tuberculo

- a. BCG vaccine
- b. Anthraxinum
- c. Tuberculin**
- d. Brucellin
- e. Anti-anthrax vaccine (STI)

1983. Mantoux skin test is used to screen school children for infection with Mycobacterium tuberculo

- a. BCG vaccine
- b. Anti-anthrax vaccine (STI)
- c. Anthraxinum
- d. Brucellin
- e. Tuberculin**

1984. Mantoux skin test is used to screen school children for infection with Mycobacterium tuberculo

- a. Brucellin
- b. Anthraxinum
- c. BCG vaccine
- d. Tuberculin**
- e. Anti-anthrax vaccine (STI)

1985. Many drugs must be manufactured under strictly aseptic conditions. One such possible source of

- a. Dry heat**
- b. Ignition
- c. Pasteurization
- d. Boiling
- e. Tyndallization

1986. Many drugs must be manufactured under strictly aseptic conditions. One such possible source of

- a. Boiling
- b. Ignition
- c. Dry heat**
- d. Pasteurization
- e. Tyndallization

1987. Many drugs must be manufactured under strictly aseptic conditions. One such possible source of

- a. Boiling
- b. Tyndallization
- c. Pasteurization
- d. Ignition
- e. Dry heat**

1988. Many organic compounds break up in the cell into simple products. What compounds break up into

- a. Amino acids**
- b. Monosaccharides
- c. Monohydric alcohols
- d. Keto acids
- e. Fatty acids

1989. Many organic compounds break up in the cell into simple products. What compounds break up into

- b. Amino acids**
- c. Keto acids
- d. Monohydric alcohols
- e. Fatty acids

1990. Many organic compounds break up in the cell into simple products. What compounds break up into

- a. Monosaccharides
- b. Monohydric alcohols

**c. Amino acids**

- d. Fatty acids
- e. Keto acids

1991. Many species of wild rose are a source of vitamins, fatty oils, and herbal material. Specify t

- a. Aggregate-accessory fruits
- b. Coenobia
- c. Cenocarp stone-fruits
- d. Hesperides

**e. Rose hips**

1992. Many species of wild rose are a source of vitamins, fatty oils, and herbal material. Specify t

- a. Cenocarp stone-fruits

**b. Rose hips**

- c. Hesperides
- d. Aggregate-accessory fruits
- e. Coenobia

1993. Many species of wild rose are a source of vitamins, fatty oils, and herbal material. Specify t

- a. Coenobia

**b. Rose hips**

- c. Cenocarp stone-fruits
- d. Aggregate-accessory fruits
- e. Hesperides

1994. Mass fraction of pharmaceutical preparations that contain aromatic amino groups is defined thr

**a. Starch-iodide paper**

- b. Eosin
- c. Eriochrome Black T
- d. Methylene red
- e. Phenolphthalein

1995. Mass fraction of pharmaceutical preparations that contain aromatic amino groups is defined thr

- a. Eosin
- b. Phenolphthalein
- c. Methylene red

**d. Starch-iodide paper**

- e. Eriochrome Black T

1996. Mass fraction of pharmaceutical preparations that contain aromatic amino groups is defined thr

- a. Eriochrome Black T
- b. Phenolphthalein
- c. Methylene red
- d. Eosin

**e. Starch-iodide paper**

1997. Medical school graduates have received active immunization against hepatitis B, because doctor

- a. Airborne droplet transmission
- b. Contact transmission
- c. Waterborne transmission
- d. Alimentary transmission

**e. Parenteral transmission**

1998. Medical school graduates have received active immunization against hepatitis B, because doctor

- a. Alimentary transmission
- b. Contact transmission
- c. Waterborne transmission

**d. Parenteral transmission**

- e. Airborne droplet transmission

1999. Medical school graduates have received active immunization against hepatitis B, because doctor

- a. Waterborne transmission

- b. Airborne droplet transmission
- c. Alimentary transmission
- d. Contact transmission

**e. Parenteral transmission**

2000. Medicinal plants infected by microorganisms cannot be used in pharmaceutical industry. Invasiv

- a. Isomerase
- b. Lyase

**c. Hydrolytic**

- d. Oxidoreductase
- e. Transferase

2001. Medicinal plants infected by microorganisms cannot be used in pharmaceutical industry. Invasiv

- a. Oxidoreductase
- b. Isomerase
- c. Lyase

**d. Hydrolytic**

- e. Transferase

2002. Medicinal plants infected by microorganisms cannot be used in pharmaceutical industry. Invasiv

- a. Transferase
- b. Oxidoreductase

**c. Hydrolytic**

- d. Isomerase
- e. Lyase

2003. Megaloblasts and a high color index were detected in the child's blood. The child was diagnose

**a. Cyanocobalamin**

- b. Ascorbic acid
- c. Iron lactate
- d. Coamidum
- e. Nicotinic acid

2004. Megaloblasts and a high color index were detected in the child's blood. The child was diagnose

- a. Ascorbic acid
- b. Iron lactate
- c. Nicotinic acid
- d. Coamidum

**e. Cyanocobalamin**

2005. Megaloblasts and a high color index were detected in the child's blood. The child was diagnose

- a. Coamidum
- b. Nicotinic acid
- c. Iron lactate
- d. Ascorbic acid

**e. Cyanocobalamin**

2006. Megaloblasts and a high color index were detected in the patient's blood. The diagnosis of meg

- a. Rutin
- b. Ascorbic acid
- c. Tocopherol acetate
- d. Pyridoxine

**e. Cyanocobalamin**

2007. Megaloblasts and a high color index were detected in the patient's blood. The diagnosis of meg

- a. Tocopherol acetate
- b. Ascorbic acid

**c. Cyanocobalamin**

- d. Rutin
- e. Pyridoxine

2008. Megaloblasts and a high color index were detected in the patient's blood. The diagnosis of meg

- a. Tocopherol acetate
- b. Rutin

c. Pyridoxine

**d. Cyanocobalamin**

e. Ascorbic acid

2009. Mercurimetry is used for quantification of halide ions in their interaction with solutions of

a. Eosin

b. Methyl orange

c. Fluorescein

d. Potassium dichromate

**e. Diphenylcarbazone**

2010. Mercurimetry is used for quantification of halide ions in their interaction with solutions of

a. Methyl orange

b. Fluorescein

c. Eosin

**d. Diphenylcarbazone**

e. Potassium dichromate

2011. Mercurimetry is used for quantification of halide ions in their interaction with solutions of

a. Potassium dichromate

**b. Diphenylcarbazone**

c. Methyl orange

d. Eosin

e. Fluorescein

2012. Metal ions in the blood are transported in a complex with proteins. What blood protein contain

**a. Ceruloplasmin**

b. Fibrinolysin

c. Fibrinogen

d. Thrombin

e. Albumin

2013. Metal ions in the blood are transported in a complex with proteins. What blood protein contain

a. Thrombin

b. Fibrinolysin

c. Albumin

**d. Ceruloplasmin**

e. Fibrinogen

2014. Metal ions in the blood are transported in a complex with proteins. What blood protein contain

a. Thrombin

b. Fibrinolysin

c. Fibrinogen

**d. Ceruloplasmin**

e. Albumin

2015. Metallochromic indicators are used in complexometric titration, when determining total water h

a. Fluorescein

b. Potassium chromate

c. Phenolphthalein

d. Methyl red

**e. Eriochrome black T**

2016. Metallochromic indicators are used in complexometric titration, when determining total water h

a. Potassium chromate

**b. Eriochrome black T**

c. Methyl red

d. Fluorescein

e. Phenolphthalein

2017. Metallochromic indicators are used in complexometric titration, when determining total water h

a. Potassium chromate

b. Phenolphthalein

c. Methyl red

d. Eriochrome black T

e. Fluorescein

2018. Microbial survival within environment is facilitated by spore formation. What microorganisms o

a. Bacteroides

b. Peptococci

c. Staphylococci

d. Clostridia

e. Peptostreptococci

2019. Microbial survival within environment is facilitated by spore formation. What microorganisms o

a. Peptococci

b. Clostridia

c. Peptostreptococci

d. Staphylococci

e. Bacteroides

2020. Microbial survival within environment is facilitated by spore formation. What microorganisms o

a. Staphylococci

b. Bacteroides

c. Peptococci

d. Peptostreptococci

e. Clostridia

2021. Microbiological purity of tableted drugs had been tested at factory. Samples cultivation in ma

a. Enterobacteriaceae

b. Staphylococcus saprophyticus

c. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

d. Staphylococcus aureus

e. Staphylococcus epidermidis

2022. Microbiological purity of tableted drugs had been tested at factory. Samples cultivation in ma

a. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

b. Staphylococcus epidermidis

c. Staphylococcus aureus

d. Enterobacteriaceae

e. Staphylococcus saprophyticus

2023. Microbiological purity of tableted drugs had been tested at factory. Samples cultivation in ma

a. Staphylococcus saprophyticus

b. Enterobacteriaceae

c. Staphylococcus aureus

d. Staphylococcus epidermidis

e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

2024. Microbiological studies of air in the pharmacy room revealed the presence of pathogenic staphy

a. Bismuth sulfite agar

b. Meat-extract agar

c. Sugar agar

d. Blood agar

e. Yolk-salt agar

2025. Microbiological studies of air in the pharmacy room revealed the presence of pathogenic staphy

a. Meat-extract agar

b. Sugar agar

c. Bismuth sulfite agar

d. Blood agar

e. Yolk-salt agar

2026. Microbiological studies of air in the pharmacy room revealed the presence of pathogenic staphy

a. Sugar agar

b. Meat-extract agar

c. Blood agar

d. Bismuth sulfite agar

e. Yolk-salt agar

2027. Microcrystalloscopy reaction for detecting potassium ions is the following one:

a. With sodium lead (II) hexanitrocuprate

b. Flame colour test

c. With sodium hydrotartrate

d. With sodium hexanitrocobaltate

e. With sodium tetraphenylborate

2028. Microcrystalloscopy reaction for detecting potassium ions is the following one:

a. With sodium tetraphenylborate

b. With sodium lead (II) hexanitrocuprate

c. With sodium hydrotartrate

d. Flame colour test

e. With sodium hexanitrocobaltate

2029. Microcrystalloscopy reaction for detecting potassium ions is the following one:

a. With sodium tetraphenylborate

b. With sodium hexanitrocobaltate

c. With sodium lead (II) hexanitrocuprate

d. Flame colour test

e. With sodium hydrotartrate

2030. Microorganisms in the environment are being affected by various physical factors. What is the

a. Albuminolysis

b. Fats saponification

c. Transition into anabiosis state

d. Irreversible degradation of all cellular structures

e. Mutagenic effect

2031. Microorganisms in the environment are being affected by various physical factors. What is the

a. Fats saponification

b. Irreversible degradation of all cellular structures

c. Mutagenic effect

d. Albuminolysis

e. Transition into anabiosis state

2032. Microorganisms in the environment are being affected by various physical factors. What is the

a. Mutagenic effect

b. Irreversible degradation of all cellular structures

c. Transition into anabiosis state

d. Albuminolysis

e. Fats saponification

2033. Microscopy of a leaf of a heliophyte plant detects several dense layers of elongated chlorophy

a. Palisade parenchyma

b. Storage parenchyma

c. Folded parenchyma

d. Spongy parenchyma

e. Water-storage parenchyma

2034. Microscopy of a leaf of a heliophyte plant detects several dense layers of elongated chlorophy

a. Spongy parenchyma

b. Palisade parenchyma

c. Water-storage parenchyma

d. Folded parenchyma

e. Storage parenchyma

2035. Microscopy of a leaf of a heliophyte plant detects several dense layers of elongated chlorophy

a. Water-storage parenchyma

b. Folded parenchyma

c. Palisade parenchyma

d. Storage parenchyma

e. Spongy parenchyma

2036. Microscopy of a plant stem revealed a complex tissue, consisting of sieve-like tubes with sate

a. Periderm

**b. Phloem**

c. Rhytidoma

d. Epidermis

e. Xylem

2037. Microscopy of a plant stem revealed a complex tissue, consisting of sieve-like tubes with sate

a. Rhytidoma

b. Periderm

**c. Phloem**

d. Epidermis

e. Xylem

2038. Microscopy of a plant stem revealed a complex tissue, consisting of sieve-like tubes with sate

a. Xylem

b. Rhytidoma

**c. Phloem**

d. Epidermis

e. Periderm

2039. Microscopy of a rhizome revealed periphloematic vascular bundles. What plant does it belong to

a. Acorus calamus

b. Elymus repens

c. Potentilla erecta

**d. Dryopteris filix-mas**

e. Convallaria majalis

2040. Microscopy of a rhizome revealed periphloematic vascular bundles. What plant does it belong to

a. Elymus repens

**b. Dryopteris filix-mas**

c. Convallaria majalis

d. Acorus calamus

e. Potentilla erecta

2041. Microscopy of a rhizome revealed periphloematic vascular bundles. What plant does it belong to

a. Potentilla erecta

**b. Dryopteris filix-mas**

c. Elymus repens

d. Convallaria majalis

e. Acorus calamus

2042. Microscopy of a root detects root hairs, which are the cell growths of:

a. Endodermis

b. Epidermis

c. Exodermis

**d. Epiblem**

e. Mesoderm

2043. Microscopy of a root detects root hairs, which are the cell growths of:

a. Endodermis

b. Epidermis

c. Mesoderm

**d. Epiblem**

e. Exodermis

2044. Microscopy of a root detects root hairs, which are the cell growths of:

a. Epidermis

b. Exodermis

c. Mesoderm

**d. Epiblem**

e. Endodermis

2045. Microscopy of a smear obtained from the pharyngeal mucosa of a sick child with suspected dipt

a. Neisser stain

b. Aujeszky stain

c. Loeffler stain

d. Ziehl-Neelsen stain

e. Gram stain

2046. Microscopy of a smear obtained from the pharyngeal mucosa of a sick child with suspected dipht

a. Neisser stain

b. Ziehl-Neelsen stain

c. Aujeszky stain

d. Gram stain

e. Loeffler stain

2047. Microscopy of a smear obtained from the pharyngeal mucosa of a sick child with suspected dipht

a. Aujeszky stain

b. Loeffler stain

c. Gram stain

d. Ziehl-Neelsen stain

e. Neisser stain

2048. Microscopy of a vaginal discharge detects round and oval Gram-positive cells that gemmate and

a. Clotrimazole, nystatin

b. Tetracycline, oleandomycin

c. Penicillin, streptomycin

d. Sulgin (sulfaguanidine), phthalazol (phthalylsulfathiazole)

e. Erythromycin, monomycin

2049. Microscopy of a vaginal discharge detects round and oval Gram-positive cells that gemmate and

a. Erythromycin, monomycin

b. Tetracycline, oleandomycin

c. Sulgin (sulfaguanidine), phthalazol (phthalylsulfathiazole)

d. Clotrimazole, nystatin

e. Penicillin, streptomycin

2050. Microscopy of a vaginal discharge detects round and oval Gram-positive cells that gemmate and

a. Sulgin (sulfaguanidine), phthalazol (phthalylsulfathiazole)

b. Tetracycline, oleandomycin

c. Clotrimazole, nystatin

d. Erythromycin, monomycin

e. Penicillin, streptomycin

2051. Microscopy of an axial organ shows that between the secondary phloem and xylem there is a layer

a. Phellogen

b. Pericycle

c. Cambium

d. Procambium

e. Periderm

2052. Microscopy of an axial organ shows that between the secondary phloem and xylem there is a layer

a. Procambium

b. Cambium

c. Periderm

d. Phellogen

e. Pericycle

2053. Microscopy of an axial organ shows that between the secondary phloem and xylem there is a layer

a. Procambium

b. Phellogen

c. Cambium

d. Pericycle

e. Periderm

2054. Microscopy of plants detects parenchymal cells with thin membranes, a large nucleus, and a large

a. Parenchyma



**b. Meristematic tissue**

- c. Dermal tissue
- d. Secretory tissue
- e. Mechanical tissue

2055. Microscopy of plants detects parenchymal cells with thin membranes, a large nucleus, and a lar

**a. Parenchyma**

**b. Meristematic tissue**

- c. Mechanical tissue
- d. Dermal tissue
- e. Secretory tissue

2056. Microscopy of plants detects parenchymal cells with thin membranes, a large nucleus, and a lar

**a. Parenchyma**

**b. Meristematic tissue**

- c. Mechanical tissue
- d. Secretory tissue
- e. Dermal tissue

2057. Microscopy of subterranean organs of an Asteraceae family plant shows articulated laticifers w

- a. *Achillea millefolium*
- b. *Artemisia absinthium*

**c. *Taraxacum officinale***

- d. *Helianthus annuus*
- e. *Bidens tripartita*

2058. Microscopy of subterranean organs of an Asteraceae family plant shows articulated laticifers w

- a. *Bidens tripartita*
- b. *Helianthus annuus*

**c. *Taraxacum officinale***

- d. *Achillea millefolium*
- e. *Artemisia absinthium*

2059. Microscopy of subterranean organs of an Asteraceae family plant shows articulated laticifers w

- a. *Helianthus annuus*
- b. *Artemisia absinthium*
- c. *Bidens tripartita*
- d. *Achillea millefolium*

**e. *Taraxacum officinale***

2060. Microscopy of the patient's vaginal smear detected trichomonads. What antimicrobial drug must

- a. Clotrimazole
- b. Fluconazole
- c. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
- d. Ethambutol

**e. Metronidazole**

2061. Microscopy of the patient's vaginal smear detected trichomonads. What antimicrobial drug must

- a. Fluconazole
- b. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)

**c. Metronidazole**

- d. Clotrimazole
- e. Ethambutol

2062. Microscopy of the patient's vaginal smear detected trichomonads. What antimicrobial drug must

- a. Fluconazole
- b. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
- c. Clotrimazole
- d. Ethambutol

**e. Metronidazole**

2063. Moisture content of thermally unstable preparations can be determined by:

- a. Karl Fischer titration
- b. Iodometry

- c. Permanganatometry
- d. Nitritometry
- e. Bromatometry

2064. Moisture content of thermally unstable preparations can be determined by:

- a. Bromatometry
- b. Nitritometry
- c. Permanganatometry
- d. Iodometry

e. Karl Fischer titration

2065. Moisture content of thermally unstable preparations can be determined by:

- a. Nitritometry
- b. Karl Fischer titration
- c. Bromatometry
- d. Permanganatometry
- e. Iodometry

2066. Molar attenuation coefficient is the optical density of a solution with absorbent layer 1 cm t

a. 1 mol/L

- b. 1 g/mL
- c. 1%
- d. 0.1 mol/L
- e. 1 g/L

2067. Molar attenuation coefficient is the optical density of a solution with absorbent layer 1 cm t

- a. 1 g/mL
- b. 0.1 mol/L
- c. 1 g/L
- d. 1%

e. 1 mol/L

2068. Molar attenuation coefficient is the optical density of a solution with absorbent layer 1 cm t

- a. 1 g/mL
- b. 1 g/L
- c. 1%

d. 1 mol/L

e. 0.1 mol/L

2069. Molecular absorption analysis is based on the Beer-Lambert-Bouguer law. According to this law,

- a. Directly proportional to the layer thickness and concentration of the substance
- b. Directly proportional to the concentration and inversely proportional to the layer thickness
- c. Directly proportional to the layer thickness and monochromatic light absorption index
- d. Inversely proportional to the layer thickness and concentration of the substance
- e. Directly proportional to the concentration and inversely proportional to the monochromatic light

2070. Molecular absorption analysis is based on the Beer-Lambert-Bouguer law. According to this law,

- a. Directly proportional to the concentration and inversely proportional to the layer thickness
- b. Directly proportional to the concentration and inversely proportional to the monochromatic light
- c. Directly proportional to the layer thickness and concentration of the substance
- d. Directly proportional to the layer thickness and monochromatic light absorption index
- e. Inversely proportional to the layer thickness and concentration of the substance

2071. Molecular absorption analysis is based on the Beer-Lambert-Bouguer law. According to this law,

- a. Directly proportional to the layer thickness and monochromatic light absorption index
- b. Directly proportional to the concentration and inversely proportional to the layer thickness
- c. Directly proportional to the concentration and inversely proportional to the monochromatic light
- d. Inversely proportional to the layer thickness and concentration of the substance
- e. Directly proportional to the layer thickness and concentration of the substance

2072. Morphological analysis of poplar inflorescence showed that it is a simple monopodial infloresc

- a. Catkin
- b. Panicle
- c. Capitulum

- d. Head
- e. Cyme

2073. Morphological analysis of poplar inflorescence showed that it is a simple monopodial inflorescence

- a. Cyme
- b. Head
- c. Panicle

**d. Catkin**

- e. Capitulum

2074. Morphological analysis of poplar inflorescence showed that it is a simple monopodial inflorescence

- a. Head
- b. Cyme
- c. Capitulum
- d. Panicle

**e. Catkin**

2075. Morphologically the herbaceous plant being studied can be identified as *Convallaria majalis*. The

**a. Raphides**

- b. Crystal sand
- c. Druse crystals
- d. Single crystals
- e. Styloid crystals

2076. Morphologically the herbaceous plant being studied can be identified as *Convallaria majalis*. The

- a. Druse crystals

**b. Raphides**

- c. Single crystals
- d. Crystal sand
- e. Styloid crystals

2077. Morphologically the herbaceous plant being studied can be identified as *Convallaria majalis*. The

- a. Styloid crystals

**b. Raphides**

- c. Crystal sand
- d. Druse crystals
- e. Single crystals

2078. Most antidepressants are nonselective monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) --- they inhibit the

- a. Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide

**b. Flavin adenine dinucleotide**

- c. Pyridoxal phosphate
- d. Thiamine pyrophosphate
- e. Coenzyme A

2079. Most antidepressants are nonselective monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) --- they inhibit the

- a. Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide
- b. Coenzyme A
- c. Thiamine pyrophosphate

**d. Flavin adenine dinucleotide**

- e. Pyridoxal phosphate

2080. Most antidepressants are nonselective monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) --- they inhibit the

- a. Pyridoxal phosphate
- b. Coenzyme A
- c. Thiamine pyrophosphate
- d. Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide

**e. Flavin adenine dinucleotide**

2081. Most often, the quantitative content of primary and secondary aromatic amines in drugs is determined

- a. Cerimetry
- b. Titanometry
- c. Ascorbinometry
- d. Permanganatometry

**e. Nitritometry**

2082. Most often, the quantitative content of primary and secondary aromatic amines in drugs is determined by

a. Permanganatometry

**b. Nitritometry**

c. Titanometry

d. Cerimetry

e. Ascorbinometry

2083. Most often, the quantitative content of primary and secondary aromatic amines in drugs is determined by

a. Titanometry

b. Permanganatometry

c. Ascorbinometry

d. Cerimetry

**e. Nitritometry**

2084. Mother of a 10-year-old child came to the pharmacy to obtain a drug for prevention of upper respiratory tract infections.

a. Interferon

b. Benzoteph

c. Tetracycline

d. Doxorubicin

e. Carvedilol

2085. Mother of a 10-year-old child came to the pharmacy to obtain a drug for prevention of upper respiratory tract infections.

a. Benzoteph

**b. Interferon**

c. Doxorubicin

d. Carvedilol

e. Tetracycline

2086. Mother of a 10-year-old child came to the pharmacy to obtain a drug for prevention of upper respiratory tract infections.

a. Doxorubicin

**b. Interferon**

c. Carvedilol

d. Benzoteph

e. Tetracycline

2087. Mycorrhiza on the oak roots is a symbiosis of:

a. Bacterium and higher plant

**b. Fungus and higher plant**

c. Fungus and alga

d. Fungus and bacterium

e. Two different bacteria

2088. Mycorrhiza on the oak roots is a symbiosis of:

a. Bacterium and higher plant

**b. Fungus and higher plant**

c. Fungus and alga

d. Two different bacteria

e. Fungus and bacterium

2089. Mycorrhiza on the oak roots is a symbiosis of:

a. Two different bacteria

**b. Fungus and higher plant**

c. Fungus and bacterium

d. Bacterium and higher plant

e. Fungus and alga

2090. Name the ability of a drug to accumulate within the patient's body:

**a. Cumulation**

b. Allergy

c. Antagonism

d. Habituation

e. Synergism

2091. Name the ability of a drug to accumulate within the patient's body:

a. Cumulation

b. Antagonism

c. Synergism

d. Allergy

e. Habituation

2092. Name the ability of a drug to accumulate within the patient's body:

a. Antagonism

b. Synergism

c. Cumulation

d. Allergy

e. Habituation

2093. Name the difference in potentials that occurs due to uneven distribution of electrolytes between

a. Membrane potential

b. Contact biopotential

c. Surface biopotential

d. Chemical biopotential

e. Diffuse biopotential

2094. Name the difference in potentials that occurs due to uneven distribution of electrolytes between

a. Chemical biopotential

b. Membrane potential

c. Contact biopotential

d. Diffuse biopotential

e. Surface biopotential

2095. Name the difference in potentials that occurs due to uneven distribution of electrolytes between

a. Surface biopotential

b. Diffuse biopotential

c. Contact biopotential

d. Chemical biopotential

e. Membrane potential

2096. Name the initial compound for the synthesis of phthalic acid:

a. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene

b. o-Xylene

c. Salicylic acid

d. m-Xylene

e. 2-Chlorobenzoic acid

2097. Name the initial compound for the synthesis of phthalic acid:

a. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene

b. o-Xylene

c. m-Xylene

d. Salicylic acid

e. 2-Chlorobenzoic acid

2098. Name the initial compound for the synthesis of phthalic acid:

a. m-Xylene

b. o-Xylene

c. 2-Chlorobenzoic acid

d. Salicylic acid

e. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene

2099. Name the method of binding foreign ions in an analysis:

a. Analytical masking

b. Analytical separation

c. Analytical extraction

d. Analytical concentration

e. Analytical coprecipitation

2100. Name the method of binding foreign ions in an analysis:

- a. Analytical coprecipitation
- b. Analytical separation
- c. Analytical concentration
- d. Analytical extraction
- e. Analytical masking**

2101. Name the method of binding foreign ions in an analysis:

- a. Analytical separation
- b. Analytical concentration
- c. Analytical extraction
- d. Analytical coprecipitation
- e. Analytical masking**

2102. Name the method of sorption detoxification of the body, in which the adsorption of toxic subst

**a. Enterosorption**

- b. Liquorosorption
- c. Hemosorption
- d. Lymphosorption
- e. Contact therapy

2103. Name the method of sorption detoxification of the body, in which the adsorption of toxic subst

a. Liquorosorption

**b. Enterosorption**

- c. Hemosorption
- d. Lymphosorption
- e. Contact therapy

2104. Name the method of sorption detoxification of the body, in which the adsorption of toxic subst

- a. Lymphosorption
- b. Hemosorption
- c. Liquorosorption

**d. Enterosorption**

e. Contact therapy

2105. Name the pharmacopoeial method for determining the relative molecular mass of high-molecular c

- a. Calorimetry
- b. Cryoscopy
- c. Ebullioscopy

**d. Viscosimetry**

e. Osmometry

2106. Name the pharmacopoeial method for determining the relative molecular mass of high-molecular c

a. Cryoscopy

**b. Viscosimetry**

- c. Ebullioscopy
- d. Calorimetry
- e. Osmometry

2107. Name the pharmacopoeial method for determining the relative molecular mass of high-molecular c

- a. Osmometry
- b. Ebullioscopy
- c. Cryoscopy
- d. Calorimetry

**e. Viscosimetry**

2108. Name the phenomenon when one drug weakens the effect of another drug:

- a. Tachyphylaxis
- b. Sensitization

**c. Antagonism**

- d. Tolerance
- e. Potentiation

2109. Name the phenomenon when one drug weakens the effect of another drug:

- a. Tachyphylaxis

- b. Tolerance
- c. Potentiation

d. Antagonism

- e. Sensitization

2110. Name the phenomenon when one drug weakens the effect of another drug:

- a. Tolerance
- b. Sensitization

c. Antagonism

- d. Tachyphylaxis

- e. Potentiation

2111. Name the plants that have adapted to growing in an arid environment and developed a number of

- a. Hygrophytes
- b. Hydrophytes
- c. Mesophytes

d. Xerophytes

- e. Succulents

2112. Name the plants that have adapted to growing in an arid environment and developed a number of

- a. Mesophytes
- b. Hygrophytes
- c. Hydrophytes

d. Xerophytes

- e. Succulents

2113. Name the plants that have adapted to growing in an arid environment and developed a number of

- a. Succulents
- b. Hydrophytes

c. Xerophytes

- d. Hygrophytes

- e. Mesophytes

2114. Name the primary drug of choice for treatment of narcotic analgesics overdose.

a. Naloxone

- b. Caffeine and sodium benzoate
- c. Calcium chloride
- d. Unithiol (Dimercaprol)
- e. Diazepam

2115. Name the primary drug of choice for treatment of narcotic analgesics overdose.

- a. Calcium chloride
- b. Diazepam

c. Naloxone

- d. Unithiol (Dimercaprol)
- e. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

2116. Name the primary drug of choice for treatment of narcotic analgesics overdose.

- a. Diazepam
- b. Calcium chloride
- c. Unithiol (Dimercaprol)
- d. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

e. Naloxone

2117. Name the process of cell membrane saturation with a fat-like substance - suberin:

- a. Cutinization
- b. Lignification

c. Suberization

- d. Mucification
- e. Mineralization

2118. Name the process of cell membrane saturation with a fat-like substance - suberin:

- a. Lignification
- b. Suberization

- c. Cutinization
- d. Mineralization
- e. Mucification

2119. Name the process of cell membrane saturation with a fat-like substance - suberin:

- a. Lignification
- b. Suberization**

- c. Mucification
- d. Mineralization
- e. Cutinization

2120. Name the process of liquid droplets or gas (air) bubbles fusion that occurs when they collide

- a. Aggregation
- b. Sedimentation
- c. Electrophoresis
- d. Coalescence**

e. Coagulation

2121. Name the process of liquid droplets or gas (air) bubbles fusion that occurs when they collide

- a. Electrophoresis
- b. Coagulation
- c. Aggregation
- d. Sedimentation
- e. Coalescence**

2122. Name the process of liquid droplets or gas (air) bubbles fusion that occurs when they collide

- a. Sedimentation
- b. Electrophoresis
- c. Coalescence**

- d. Aggregation
- e. Coagulation

e. Coagulation

2123. Name the process of spontaneous adhesion of drops in an emulsion to each other:

- a. Coalescence**
- b. Flotation
- c. Coagulation
- d. Sedimentation
- e. Flocculation

2124. Name the process of spontaneous adhesion of drops in an emulsion to each other:

- a. Flocculation
- b. Sedimentation
- c. Coalescence**

- d. Coagulation
- e. Flotation

2125. Name the process of spontaneous adhesion of drops in an emulsion to each other:

- a. Flotation
- b. Sedimentation
- c. Flocculation
- d. Coalescence**

e. Coagulation

2126. Name the process when a dissolved macromolecular compound is sedimented by adding electrolytes

- a. Denaturation
- b. Salting out**
- c. Flocculation
- d. Coacervation
- e. Jelly formation

2127. Name the process when a dissolved macromolecular compound is sedimented by adding electrolytes

- a. Jelly formation
- b. Salting out**
- c. Denaturation



- d. Coacervation
- e. Flocculation

2128. Name the process when a dissolved macromolecular compound is sedimented by adding electrolytes

- a. Jelly formation
- b. Coacervation

c. Salting out

- d. Flocculation
- e. Denaturation

2129. Name the process, when the precipitate obtained as a result of coagulation transforms into a s

- a. Flocculation
- b. Colloidal protection
- c. Micelle formation

d. Peptization

- e. Heterocoagulation

2130. Name the process, when the precipitate obtained as a result of coagulation transforms into a s

- a. Heterocoagulation
- b. Flocculation
- c. Micelle formation
- d. Colloidal protection

e. Peptization

2131. Name the process, when the precipitate obtained as a result of coagulation transforms into a s

- a. Micelle formation
- b. Colloidal protection
- c. Flocculation
- d. Heterocoagulation

e. Peptization

2132. Name the psychostimulant with analeptical action, which is a purine derivative:

a. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

- b. Tramadol
- c. Sulpiride
- d. Medazepam
- e. Sodium bromide

2133. Name the psychostimulant with analeptical action, which is a purine derivative:

- a. Sodium bromide
- b. Medazepam
- c. Tramadol
- d. Sulpiride

e. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

2134. Name the psychostimulant with analeptical action, which is a purine derivative:

- a. Sulpiride
- b. Sodium bromide
- c. Medazepam
- d. Tramadol

e. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

2135. Name the reactions and reagents that under certain conditions allow determination of certain i

a. Specific

- b. Group
- c. Characteristic
- d. Selective
- e. General

2136. Name the reactions and reagents that under certain conditions allow determination of certain i

a. Group

b. Specific

- c. Selective
- d. General

e. Characteristic

2137. Name the reactions and reagents that under certain conditions allow determination of certain i

a. Selective

b. General

c. Specific

d. Group

e. Characteristic

2138. Name the serums made from blood donated by volunteers or reconvalescent donors:

a. Homologous

b. Corpuscular

c. Heterologous

d. Attenuated

e. Autoimmune

2139. Name the serums made from blood donated by volunteers or reconvalescent donors:

a. Corpuscular

b. Attenuated

c. Homologous

d. Heterologous

e. Autoimmune

2140. Name the serums made from blood donated by volunteers or reconvalescent donors:

a. Heterologous

b. Corpuscular

c. Autoimmune

d. Homologous

e. Attenuated

2141. Name the state of colloidal particles that has zero electrokinetic potential and can be charac

a. Compensated

b. Neutral

c. Neutralized

d. Electroneutral

e. Isoelectric

2142. Name the state of colloidal particles that has zero electrokinetic potential and can be charac

a. Neutralized

b. Electroneutral

c. Compensated

d. Neutral

e. Isoelectric

2143. Name the state of colloidal particles that has zero electrokinetic potential and can be charac

a. Neutralized

b. Neutral

c. Isoelectric

d. Compensated

e. Electroneutral

2144. Name the structural unit of a colloidal solution of a medicinal substance:

a. Molecule

b. Micelle

c. Ion

d. Zwitterion

e. Atom

2145. Name the structural unit of a colloidal solution of a medicinal substance:

a. Molecule

b. Micelle

c. Zwitterion

d. Atom

e. Ion

2146. Name the structural unit of a colloidal solution of a medicinal substance:

- a. Molecule
- b. Atom
- c. Micelle**
- d. Ion
- e. Zwitterion

2147. Name the substance that is the initial compound in the polymerization reaction:

- a. Monomer**
- b. Nucleophile
- c. Dimer
- d. Polymer
- e. Polypeptide

2148. Name the substance that is the initial compound in the polymerization reaction:

- a. Monomer**
- b. Polypeptide
- c. Dimer
- d. Polymer
- e. Nucleophile

2149. Name the substance that is the initial compound in the polymerization reaction:

- a. Nucleophile
- b. Monomer**
- c. Dimer
- d. Polymer
- e. Polypeptide

2150. Name the titrimetric method for quantitative determination of phenol and its derivatives:

- a. Bromatometry**
- b. Permanganatometry
- c. Cerimetry
- d. Ascorbinometry
- e. Nitritometry

2151. Name the titrimetric method for quantitative determination of phenol and its derivatives:

- a. Permanganatometry
- b. Bromatometry**
- c. Nitritometry
- d. Cerimetry
- e. Ascorbinometry

2152. Name the titrimetric method for quantitative determination of phenol and its derivatives:

- a. Permanganatometry
- b. Nitritometry
- c. Bromatometry**
- d. Cerimetry
- e. Ascorbinometry

2153. Name the type of an inflorescence that has an elongated and thickened main axis with sessile f

- a. Spadix**
- b. Spike
- c. Round capitulum
- d. Umbel
- e. Flat capitulum

2154. Name the type of an inflorescence that has an elongated and thickened main axis with sessile f

- a. Spadix**
- b. Spike
- c. Umbel
- d. Flat capitulum
- e. Round capitulum

2155. Name the type of an inflorescence that has an elongated and thickened main axis with sessile f

- a. Spike
- b. Flat capitulum
- c. Spadix
- d. Umbel
- e. Round capitulum

2156. Narcotic analgesics can induce constipations in a patient. What receptors are affected in such

- a. Opiate receptors
- b. Mechanoreceptors
- c. Dopamine receptors
- d. Glutamate receptors
- e. Chemoreceptors

2157. Narcotic analgesics can induce constipations in a patient. What receptors are affected in such

- a. Chemoreceptors
- b. Glutamate receptors
- c. Dopamine receptors
- d. Opiate receptors
- e. Mechanoreceptors

2158. Narcotic analgesics can induce constipations in a patient. What receptors are affected in such

- a. Glutamate receptors
- b. Dopamine receptors
- c. Chemoreceptors
- d. Opiate receptors
- e. Mechanoreceptors

2159. Natural peptides can carry out various functions. What bioactive peptide is a major antioxidant

- a. Glutathione
- b. Oxytocin
- c. Bradykinin
- d. Liberin
- e. Anserine

2160. Natural peptides can carry out various functions. What bioactive peptide is a major antioxidant

- a. Bradykinin
- b. Glutathione
- c. Anserine
- d. Liberin
- e. Oxytocin

2161. Natural peptides can carry out various functions. What bioactive peptide is a major antioxidant

- a. Bradykinin
- b. Glutathione
- c. Oxytocin
- d. Anserine
- e. Liberin

2162. Neutralization of drugs, particularly sulfonamides, in the liver occurs by means of acetylation

- a. Glycine
- b. Succinyl-CoA
- c. Glutathione
- d. Acetyl-CoA
- e. S-adenosylmethionine

2163. Neutralization of drugs, particularly sulfonamides, in the liver occurs by means of acetylation

- a. Succinyl-CoA
- b. Acetyl-CoA
- c. Glutathione
- d. S-adenosylmethionine
- e. Glycine

2164. Neutralization of drugs, particularly sulfonamides, in the liver occurs by means of acetylation

- a. Succinyl-CoA

- b. Glutathione
- c. Glycine

d. Acetyl-CoA

- e. S-adenosylmethionine

2165. Neutralization of xenobiotics and active endogenous metabolites often occurs via inclusion of

a. Hydroxylation

- b. Deaminization

- c. Phosphorilation

- d. Decarboxylation

- e. Transamination

2166. Neutralization of xenobiotics and active endogenous metabolites often occurs via inclusion of

- a. Deaminization

- b. Decarboxylation

- c. Transamination

d. Hydroxylation

- e. Phosphorilation

2167. Neutralization of xenobiotics and active endogenous metabolites often occurs via inclusion of

- a. Deaminization

- b. Transamination

c. Hydroxylation

- d. Phosphorilation

- e. Decarboxylation

2168. Nitrate anions, unlike nitrite anions, do not interact with:

- a. Antipyrine

- b. Sulfanilic acid

c. Potassium permanganate

- d. Diphenylamine

- e. Iron(II) sulfate and sulfuric acid

2169. Nitrate anions, unlike nitrite anions, do not interact with:

- a. Iron(II) sulfate and sulfuric acid

- b. Diphenylamine

c. Potassium permanganate

- d. Antipyrine

- e. Sulfanilic acid

2170. Nitrate anions, unlike nitrite anions, do not interact with:

- a. Sulfanilic acid

b. Potassium permanganate

- c. Antipyrine

- d. Diphenylamine

- e. Iron(II) sulfate and sulfuric acid

2171. Nitrite ions can be detected in the presence of nitrate ions using the following:

- a. Crystalline iron (III) sulfate

b. Crystalline antipyrine in the presence of diluted HCl

- c. Crystalline sodium thiosulfate

- d. Dimethylglyoxime

- e. Diphenylcarbazone

2172. Nitrite ions can be detected in the presence of nitrate ions using the following:

- a. Crystalline iron (III) sulfate

- b. Crystalline sodium thiosulfate

- c. Dimethylglyoxime

- d. Diphenylcarbazone

e. Crystalline antipyrine in the presence of diluted HCl

2173. Nitrite ions can be detected in the presence of nitrate ions using the following:

- a. Crystalline iron (III) sulfate

- b. Diphenylcarbazone

c. Dimethylglyoxime

d. Crystalline antipyrine in the presence of diluted HCl

e. Crystalline sodium thiosulfate

2174. Nitritometry is used to determine primary aromatic amines. What indicator is used in the process?

a. Eosin

b. Tropaeolin OO

c. Potassium chromate

d. Methyl orange

e. Phenolphthalein

2175. Nitritometry is used to determine primary aromatic amines. What indicator is used in the process?

a. Phenolphthalein

b. Tropaeolin OO

c. Methyl orange

d. Eosin

e. Potassium chromate

2176. Nitritometry is used to determine primary aromatic amines. What indicator is used in the process?

a. Phenolphthalein

b. Tropaeolin OO

c. Potassium chromate

d. Eosin

e. Methyl orange

2177. Non-aqueous acid-base titration is used for the substances that have low solubility in water. What is the best solvent?

a. HCl solution in anhydrous acetic acid

b. HClO solution in anhydrous acetic acid

c. HCl solution in dioxane

d. HClO<sub>4</sub> solution in anhydrous acetic acid

e. HCl solution in methanol

2178. Non-aqueous acid-base titration is used for the substances that have low solubility in water. What is the best solvent?

a. HCl solution in dioxane

b. HCl solution in methanol

c. HClO solution in anhydrous acetic acid

d. HClO<sub>4</sub> solution in anhydrous acetic acid

e. HCl solution in anhydrous acetic acid

2179. Non-aqueous acid-base titration is used for the substances that have low solubility in water. What is the best solvent?

a. HClO solution in anhydrous acetic acid

b. HCl solution in anhydrous acetic acid

c. HClO<sub>4</sub> solution in anhydrous acetic acid

d. HCl solution in dioxane

e. HCl solution in methanol

2180. Nuciform fruits include a certain type of one-seeded fruit that does not burst when ripe. Its name is

a. Acorn

b. Samara

c. Nut

d. Nutlet

e. Caryopsis

2181. Nuciform fruits include a certain type of one-seeded fruit that does not burst when ripe. Its name is

a. Nutlet

b. Samara

c. Acorn

d. Nut

e. Caryopsis

2182. Nuciform fruits include a certain type of one-seeded fruit that does not burst when ripe. Its name is

a. Nutlet

b. Samara

c. Caryopsis

d. Nut

e. Acorn

2183. Number of freedom degrees at the point of intersection of liquidus with Y-axis on the fusibili

a. 2

b. 1

c. 3

d. 4

e. 0

2184. Number of freedom degrees at the point of intersection of liquidus with Y-axis on the fusibili

a. 4

b. 2

c. 1

d. 0

e. 3

2185. Number of freedom degrees at the point of intersection of liquidus with Y-axis on the fusibili

a. 4

b. 3

c. 0

d. 2

e. 1

2186. On a fusibility curve of a two-component system with simple eutectic we can observe the followi

a. Both components are in liquid state

b. Both components are in gaseous state

c. Both components are in solid state

d. Each component is partially in different aggregate states

e. One component is liquid, another is solid

2187. On a fusibility curve of a two-component system with simple eutectic we can observe the followi

a. One component is liquid, another is solid

b. Each component is partially in different aggregate states

c. Both components are in gaseous state

d. Both components are in solid state

e. Both components are in liquid state

2188. On a fusibility curve of a two-component system with simple eutectic we can observe the followi

a. One component is liquid, another is solid

b. Each component is partially in different aggregate states

c. Both components are in solid state

d. Both components are in gaseous state

e. Both components are in liquid state

2189. On day 7 of dimedrol (diphenhydramine) treatment, the patient noted a decrease in the effectiv

a. Carcinogenicity

b. Embryotoxicity

c. Tolerance

d. Mutagenicity

e. Idiosyncrasy

2190. On day 7 of dimedrol (diphenhydramine) treatment, the patient noted a decrease in the effectiv

a. Embryotoxicity

b. Idiosyncrasy

c. Mutagenicity

d. Tolerance

e. Carcinogenicity

2191. On day 7 of dimedrol (diphenhydramine) treatment, the patient noted a decrease in the effectiv

a. Idiosyncrasy

b. Carcinogenicity

c. Mutagenicity

d. Embryotoxicity

e. Tolerance

2192. On examination the doctor suspects Cushing syndrome in the patient. This preliminary diagnosis

a. Cortisol

b. Cholesterol

c. Tocopherol

d. Retinol

e. Adrenaline

2193. On examination the doctor suspects Cushing syndrome in the patient. This preliminary diagnosis

a. Cortisol

b. Tocopherol

c. Cholesterol

d. Retinol

e. Adrenaline

2194. On examination the doctor suspects Cushing syndrome in the patient. This preliminary diagnosis

a. Cholesterol

b. Retinol

c. Cortisol

d. Tocopherol

e. Adrenaline

2195. On examination the patient's sclera and oral mucosa are icteric. What biochemical blood value

a. Albumin

b. Cholesterol

c. Glucose

d. Amylase

e. Bilirubin

2196. On examination the patient's sclera and oral mucosa are icteric. What biochemical blood value

a. Amylase

b. Albumin

c. Cholesterol

d. Glucose

e. Bilirubin

2197. On examination the patient's sclera and oral mucosa are icteric. What biochemical blood value

a. Glucose

b. Amylase

c. Bilirubin

d. Albumin

e. Cholesterol

2198. On the 2nd day after developing acute inflammation of the knee joint, the patient exhibits the

a. Alteration

b. Proliferation

c. Regeneration

d. Sclerosis

e. Exudation

2199. On the 2nd day after developing acute inflammation of the knee joint, the patient exhibits the

a. Alteration

b. Regeneration

c. Sclerosis

d. Exudation

e. Proliferation

2200. On the 2nd day after developing acute inflammation of the knee joint, the patient exhibits the

a. Proliferation

b. Alteration

c. Sclerosis

d. Regeneration

e. Exudation



2201. On the surface of a crystalline substance predominantly those ions are adsorbed that compose t

- a. Duclaux, Traube
- b. Van 't Hoff
- c. Paneth, Fajans
- d. Schulze, Hardy
- e. Reh binder

2202. On the surface of a crystalline substance predominantly those ions are adsorbed that compose t

- a. Schulze, Hardy
- b. Van 't Hoff
- c. Paneth, Fajans
- d. Reh binder
- e. Duclaux, Traube

2203. On the surface of a crystalline substance predominantly those ions are adsorbed that compose t

- a. Van 't Hoff
- b. Duclaux, Traube
- c. Paneth, Fajans
- d. Schulze, Hardy
- e. Reh binder

2204. On the teeth of a leaf blade, water droplets are excreted through a constantly open gap betwee

- a. Hydathode
- b. Glandular hair
- c. Osmophor
- d. Sticky hair
- e. Nectary

2205. On the teeth of a leaf blade, water droplets are excreted through a constantly open gap betwee

- a. Glandular hair
- b. Nectary
- c. Sticky hair
- d. Osmophor
- e. Hydathode

2206. On the teeth of a leaf blade, water droplets are excreted through a constantly open gap betwee

- a. Sticky hair
- b. Osmophor
- c. Glandular hair
- d. Nectary
- e. Hydathode

2207. One of the biological functions performed by glycoproteins in the body is a regulatory (hormon

- a. Thyrotropin
- b. Insulin
- c. Glucagon
- d. Cortisol
- e. Aldosterone

2208. One of the biological functions performed by glycoproteins in the body is a regulatory (hormon

- a. Glucagon
- b. Cortisol
- c. Insulin
- d. Aldosterone
- e. Thyrotropin

2209. One of the biological functions performed by glycoproteins in the body is a regulatory (hormon

- a. Insulin
- b. Aldosterone
- c. Glucagon
- d. Thyrotropin
- e. Cortisol

2210. One of the cations of the 1st group hinders detection of the others. Therefore, it should be d

- a.  $\text{Na}^+$
- b.  $\text{NH}_4^+$
- c.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$
- d.  $\text{Li}^+$
- e.  $\text{K}^+$

2211. One of the cations of the 1st group hinders detection of the others. Therefore, it should be d

- a.  $\text{Na}^+$
- b.  $\text{NH}_4^+$
- c.  $\text{Li}^+$
- d.  $\text{K}^+$
- e.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$

2212. One of the cations of the 1st group hinders detection of the others. Therefore, it should be d

- a.  $\text{Na}^+$
- b.  $\text{Li}^+$
- c.  $\text{K}^+$
- d.  $\text{NH}_4^+$
- e.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$

2213. One of the important diagnostic features of garden sage and motherwort is their shape of corol

- a. Bilabiate
- b. Pseudoligulate
- c. Ligulate
- d. Thimble-shaped
- e. Funnelform

2214. One of the important diagnostic features of garden sage and motherwort is their shape of corol

- a. Ligulate
- b. Pseudoligulate
- c. Thimble-shaped
- d. Bilabiate
- e. Funnelform

2215. One of the important diagnostic features of garden sage and motherwort is their shape of corol

- a. Pseudoligulate
- b. Thimble-shaped
- c. Funnelform
- d. Ligulate
- e. Bilabiate

2216. One week after an inpatient treatment with penicillin, a microorganism that was initially susc

- a. Mutational
- b. R-plasmid
- c. Natural selection
- d. Spontaneous
- e. Phenotypic

2217. One week after an inpatient treatment with penicillin, a microorganism that was initially susc

- a. Mutational
- b. Phenotypic
- c. Spontaneous
- d. Natural selection
- e. R-plasmid

2218. One week after an inpatient treatment with penicillin, a microorganism that was initially susc

- a. Phenotypic
- b. Natural selection
- c. Mutational
- d. Spontaneous
- e. R-plasmid

2219. Optical activity of monosaccharides can be explained by their:

- a. Asymmetric carbon atoms in a molecule

- b. Aldehyde or ketone group
- c. Complicated rotation around sigma-bond
- d. Asymmetric crystal
- e. Number of hydroxyl groups in a molecule

2220. Optical activity of monosaccharides can be explained by their:

- a. Aldehyde or ketone group
- b. Number of hydroxyl groups in a molecule
- c. Asymmetric carbon atoms in a molecule

- d. Asymmetric crystal
- e. Complicated rotation around sigma-bond

2221. Optical activity of monosaccharides can be explained by their:

- a. Number of hydroxyl groups in a molecule
- b. Complicated rotation around sigma-bond
- c. Asymmetric crystal
- d. Aldehyde or ketone group

e. Asymmetric carbon atoms in a molecule

2222. Osmotic pressure is an important characteristic of biological fluids. Semipermeable membranes

a. Glass

- b. Parchment
- c. Biological membrane
- d. Gelatine
- e. Collodion film

2223. Osmotic pressure is an important characteristic of biological fluids. Semipermeable membranes

- a. Collodion film
- b. Parchment
- c. Gelatine

d. Glass

- e. Biological membrane

2224. Osmotic pressure is an important characteristic of biological fluids. Semipermeable membranes

- a. Parchment
- b. Biological membrane
- c. Collodion film

d. Glass

- e. Gelatine

2225. Oxidation of carbohydrates, amino acids, and fatty acids generally occurs via tricarboxylic ac

a. Oxaloacetic

- b. Malic
- c. Fumaric
- d. Citric
- e. Isocitric

2226. Oxidation of carbohydrates, amino acids, and fatty acids generally occurs via tricarboxylic ac

- a. Citric
- b. Isocitric

c. Oxaloacetic

- d. Fumaric
- e. Malic

2227. Oxidation of carbohydrates, amino acids, and fatty acids generally occurs via tricarboxylic ac

- a. Citric
- b. Isocitric

c. Oxaloacetic

- d. Malic
- e. Fumaric

2228. Oxygen cocktails are used in treatment of upper air passages. What kind of colloid system is i

- a. Emulsion
- b. Aerosol

- c. Powder
- d. Paste
- e. Suspension

2229. Oxygen cocktails are used in treatment of upper air passages. What kind of colloid system is i

- a. Powder
- b. Suspension
- c. Emulsion
- d. Paste

e. Aerosol

2230. Oxygen cocktails are used in treatment of upper air passages. What kind of colloid system is i

- a. Suspension
- b. Paste
- c. Powder
- d. Emulsion

e. Aerosol

2231. Oxytocin was prescribed for a pregnant woman with weak labor activity, who was hospitalized in

a. Pituitary hormone preparations

- b. Glucocorticoids
- c. Mineralocorticoids
- d. Thyroid hormone preparations
- e. Anabolic steroids

2232. Oxytocin was prescribed for a pregnant woman with weak labor activity, who was hospitalized in

a. Pituitary hormone preparations

- b. Mineralocorticoids
- c. Glucocorticoids
- d. Anabolic steroids
- e. Thyroid hormone preparations

2233. Oxytocin was prescribed for a pregnant woman with weak labor activity, who was hospitalized in

- a. Anabolic steroids
- b. Glucocorticoids
- c. Thyroid hormone preparations

d. Pituitary hormone preparations

e. Mineralocorticoids

2234. Paracetamol has antipyretic and analgesic effect. In the human body it is neutralized in the f

a. Liver

- b. Intestine
- c. Lungs
- d. Spleen
- e. Heart

2235. Paracetamol has antipyretic and analgesic effect. In the human body it is neutralized in the f

- a. Intestine
- b. Heart
- c. Spleen
- d. Lungs

e. Liver

2236. Paracetamol has antipyretic and analgesic effect. In the human body it is neutralized in the f

- a. Spleen
- b. Lungs

c. Liver

- d. Heart
- e. Intestine

2237. Pastes are used in medicine to treat skin diseases. What type of disperse systems are they?

a. Suspensions

- b. Aerosols
- c. Foams

- d. Emulsions
- e. Powders

2238. Pastes are used in medicine to treat skin diseases. What type of disperse systems are they?

a. Suspensions

- b. Foams
- c. Aerosols
- d. Powders
- e. Emulsions

2239. Pastes are used in medicine to treat skin diseases. What type of disperse systems are they?

- a. Powders
- b. Foams
- c. Aerosols
- d. Emulsions

e. Suspensions

2240. Pathogenic microorganisms are characterized by presence of aggression enzymes that determine t

- a. Carbohydrase
- b. Lyase
- c. Transferase

d. Hyaluronidase

e. Oxidase

2241. Pathogenic microorganisms are characterized by presence of aggression enzymes that determine t

a. Oxidase

b. Hyaluronidase

- c. Carbohydrase
- d. Lyase
- e. Transferase

2242. Pathogenic microorganisms are characterized by presence of aggression enzymes that determine t

- a. Oxidase
- b. Lyase

c. Hyaluronidase

- d. Carbohydrase
- e. Transferase

2243. Pathogenic microorganisms produce various enzymes in order to penetrate body tissues and sprea

a. Lyase, ligase

b. Hyaluronidase, lecithinase

- c. Transferase, nuclease
- d. Esterase, protease
- e. Oxydase, catalase

2244. Pathogenic microorganisms produce various enzymes in order to penetrate body tissues and sprea

a. Lyase, ligase

b. Oxydase, catalase

c. Hyaluronidase, lecithinase

- d. Esterase, protease
- e. Transferase, nuclease

2245. Pathogenic microorganisms produce various enzymes in order to penetrate body tissues and sprea

a. Oxydase, catalase

b. Lyase, ligase

c. Hyaluronidase, lecithinase

- d. Esterase, protease
- e. Transferase, nuclease

2246. Permanganatometry is used in determination of many organic and inorganic compounds. What are t

- a. High selectivity and sensitivity when determining compounds
- b. Pure potassium permanganate is easily available and obtainable
- c. Various types of indicators can be used; in some cases catalysts are necessary to accelerate the
- d. Sufficiently high stability of potassium permanganate and its solutions

- e. Sufficiently high redox potential; it is possible to determine titration end-point without indicator
2247. Permanganatometry is used in determination of many organic and inorganic compounds. What are the advantages?
- Sufficiently high stability of potassium permanganate and its solutions
  - Sufficiently high redox potential; it is possible to determine titration end-point without indicator
  - Pure potassium permanganate is easily available and obtainable
  - Various types of indicators can be used; in some cases catalysts are necessary to accelerate the reaction
  - High selectivity and sensitivity when determining compounds
2248. Permanganatometry is used in determination of many organic and inorganic compounds. What are the disadvantages?
- Sufficiently high stability of potassium permanganate and its solutions
  - High selectivity and sensitivity when determining compounds
  - Sufficiently high redox potential; it is possible to determine titration end-point without indicator
  - Various types of indicators can be used; in some cases catalysts are necessary to accelerate the reaction
  - Pure potassium permanganate is easily available and obtainable
2249. Pharmacological action of enterosgel (methylsilicic acid hydrogel, polymethylsiloxane polyhydrosiloxane)
- Adhesion
  - Cohesion
  - Desorption
  - Wettability
  - Adsorption
2250. Pharmacological action of enterosgel (methylsilicic acid hydrogel, polymethylsiloxane polyhydrosiloxane)
- Cohesion
  - Adsorption
  - Desorption
  - Wettability
  - Adhesion
2251. Pharmacological action of enterosgel (methylsilicic acid hydrogel, polymethylsiloxane polyhydrosiloxane)
- Cohesion
  - Adhesion
  - Adsorption
  - Wettability
  - Desorption
2252. Pharmacopoeia reaction of potassium ferrocyanide with zinc cations produces:
- White precipitate
  - Black precipitate
  - Red precipitate
  - Yellow precipitate
  - Violet precipitate
2253. Pharmacopoeia reaction of potassium ferrocyanide with zinc cations produces:
- Red precipitate
  - White precipitate
  - Violet precipitate
  - Black precipitate
  - Yellow precipitate
2254. Pharmacopoeia reaction of potassium ferrocyanide with zinc cations produces:
- Violet precipitate
  - Yellow precipitate
  - Black precipitate
  - White precipitate
  - Red precipitate
2255. Pharmacy sells glaucine hydrochloride to a patient with chronic bronchitis. What common side effects does it have?
- Allergic skin rashes
  - Decrease of arterial pressure
  - Increase of intraocular pressure
  - Disruption of cardiac rate
  - Excitation of central nervous system

2256. Pharmacy sells glaucine hydrochloride to a patient with chronic bronchitis. What common side effect is associated with this drug?

- a. Disruption of cardiac rate
- b. Allergic skin rashes
- c. Excitation of central nervous system
- d. Increase of intraocular pressure
- e. Decrease of arterial pressure

2257. Pharmacy sells glaucine hydrochloride to a patient with chronic bronchitis. What common side effect is associated with this drug?

- a. Disruption of cardiac rate
- b. Increase of intraocular pressure
- c. Excitation of central nervous system
- d. Allergic skin rashes
- e. Decrease of arterial pressure

2258. Phenobarbital causes induction of smooth endoplasmic reticulum enzymes in the cells. As a result, which of the following processes is activated?

- a. Activation of microsomal oxidation
- b. Activation of lipid peroxidation
- c. Activation of uric acid synthesis
- d. Activation of glycolysis
- e. Activation of protein peroxidation

2259. Phenobarbital causes induction of smooth endoplasmic reticulum enzymes in the cells. As a result, which of the following processes is activated?

- a. Activation of lipid peroxidation
- b. Activation of glycolysis
- c. Activation of uric acid synthesis
- d. Activation of protein peroxidation
- e. Activation of microsomal oxidation

2260. Phenobarbital causes induction of smooth endoplasmic reticulum enzymes in the cells. As a result, which of the following processes is activated?

- a. Activation of protein peroxidation
- b. Activation of microsomal oxidation
- c. Activation of lipid peroxidation
- d. Activation of uric acid synthesis
- e. Activation of glycolysis

2261. Phosphate anions and arsenate anions form similar precipitates insoluble in an ammonia solution. Which of the following reagents is used to detect these anions?

- a. Magnesia mixture (a solution containing  $\text{MgCl}_2$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ )
- b. Cobalt sulfate solution
- c. Sodium hydroxide solution
- d. Nessler's reagent
- e. Lead acetate solution

2262. Phosphate anions and arsenate anions form similar precipitates insoluble in an ammonia solution. Which of the following reagents is used to detect these anions?

- a. Cobalt sulfate solution
- b. Magnesia mixture (a solution containing  $\text{MgCl}_2$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ )
- c. Lead acetate solution
- d. Nessler's reagent
- e. Sodium hydroxide solution

2263. Phosphate anions and arsenate anions form similar precipitates insoluble in an ammonia solution. Which of the following reagents is used to detect these anions?

- a. Cobalt sulfate solution
- b. Nessler's reagent
- c. Magnesia mixture (a solution containing  $\text{MgCl}_2$ ,  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$ ,  $\text{NH}_3$ )
- d. Sodium hydroxide solution
- e. Lead acetate solution

2264. Phosphorylation reactions in the cell are catalyzed by enzymes that have the trivial name of "

- a. Isomerases
- b. Oxidoreductases
- c. Ligases
- d. Lyases
- e. Transferases

2265. Phosphorylation reactions in the cell are catalyzed by enzymes that have the trivial name of "

a. Ligases

**b. Transferases**

c. Oxidoreductases

d. Isomerases

e. Lyases

2266. Phosphorylation reactions in the cell are catalyzed by enzymes that have the trivial name of "

a. Lyases

**b. Transferases**

c. Isomerases

d. Ligases

e. Oxidoreductases

2267. Photometry is one of the most common instrumental methods of analysis. It is based on the meas

a. Rotation angle

b. Fluorescence intensity

**c. Optical density**

d. Wavelength

e. Refractive index

2268. Photometry is one of the most common instrumental methods of analysis. It is based on the meas

a. Wavelength

**b. Optical density**

c. Fluorescence intensity

d. Rotation angle

e. Refractive index

2269. Photometry is one of the most common instrumental methods of analysis. It is based on the meas

a. Wavelength

b. Rotation angle

**c. Optical density**

d. Refractive index

e. Fluorescence intensity

2270. Phytopathogenic microorganisms can significantly affect the yield of medicinal plants by decre

a. Mycoplasma and rickettsia

b. Mycoplasma and viroids

c. Viruses and rickettsia

**d. Fungi and bacteria**

e. Viruses and bacteria

2271. Phytopathogenic microorganisms can significantly affect the yield of medicinal plants by decre

a. Viruses and bacteria

**b. Fungi and bacteria**

c. Viruses and rickettsia

d. Mycoplasma and viroids

e. Mycoplasma and rickettsia

2272. Phytopathogenic microorganisms can significantly affect the yield of medicinal plants by decre

a. Viruses and bacteria

b. Mycoplasma and viroids

c. Mycoplasma and rickettsia

d. Viruses and rickettsia

**e. Fungi and bacteria**

2273. Plant fatty acids have an odd number of carbon atoms. What product forms as a result of beta-o

a. Palmitoyl-CoA

**b. Propionyl-CoA**

c. Acetoacetyl-CoA

d. Stearoyl-CoA

e. Oxymethylglutaryl-CoA

2274. Plant fatty acids have an odd number of carbon atoms. What product forms as a result of beta-o

a. Palmitoyl-CoA



b. Oxymethylglutaryl-CoA

c. Propionyl-CoA

d. Stearoyl-CoA

e. Acetoacetyl-CoA

2275. Plant fatty acids have an odd number of carbon atoms. What product forms as a result of beta-o

a. Stearoyl-CoA

b. Palmitoyl-CoA

c. Propionyl-CoA

d. Acetoacetyl-CoA

e. Oxymethylglutaryl-CoA

2276. *Plantago major* inflorescence grows at the apex, its rachis is long, with sessile flowers. Name

a. Panicle

b. Capitulum

c. Spike

d. Thyse

e. Spadix

2277. *Plantago major* inflorescence grows at the apex, its rachis is long, with sessile flowers. Name

a. Spadix

b. Panicle

c. Spike

d. Capitulum

e. Thyse

2278. *Plantago major* inflorescence grows at the apex, its rachis is long, with sessile flowers. Name

a. Thyse

b. Capitulum

c. Spadix

d. Panicle

e. Spike

2279. Plants that grow in moderately humid conditions belong to the following ecological group:

a. Hydrophytes

b. Succulents

c. Mesophytes

d. Hygrophytes

e. Xerophytes

2280. Plants that grow in moderately humid conditions belong to the following ecological group:

a. Hygrophytes

b. Xerophytes

c. Succulents

d. Mesophytes

e. Hydrophytes

2281. Pleural tap performed by a doctor has yielded a significant amount of yellow exudate. Microscopically

a. Bloody

b. Fibrinous

c. Purulent

d. Hemorrhagic

e. Serous

2282. Pleural tap performed by a doctor has yielded a significant amount of yellow exudate. Microscopically

a. Bloody

b. Hemorrhagic

c. Purulent

d. Fibrinous

e. Serous

2283. Pleural tap performed by a doctor has yielded a significant amount of yellow exudate. Microscopically

a. Fibrinous

b. Purulent

- c. Hemorrhagic
- d. Serous
- e. Bloody

2284. Polarography is one of the electrochemical methods of analysis. What parameter is used in polarography?

- a. Height of a polarographic wave
- b. Position of a polarographic wave
- c. Magnitude of the electromotive force
- d. Width of a polarographic wave
- e. Half-wave potential

2285. Polarography is one of the electrochemical methods of analysis. What parameter is used in polarography?

- a. Position of a polarographic wave
- b. Width of a polarographic wave
- c. Height of a polarographic wave
- d. Magnitude of the electromotive force
- e. Half-wave potential

2286. Polarography is one of the electrochemical methods of analysis. What parameter is used in polarography?

- a. Width of a polarographic wave
- b. Height of a polarographic wave
- c. Half-wave potential

- d. Position of a polarographic wave
- e. Magnitude of the electromotive force

2287. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is widely used in modern laboratory diagnostics. What can be detected by PCR?

- a. Allergy to the pathogen
- b. Antigen of the microorganism
- c. Antibodies to the microorganism
- d. Nucleic acid of the microorganism

- e. Autoimmune disease

2288. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is widely used in modern laboratory diagnostics. What can be detected by PCR?

- a. Antigen of the microorganism
- b. Nucleic acid of the microorganism
- c. Antibodies to the microorganism
- d. Autoimmune disease
- e. Allergy to the pathogen

2289. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is widely used in modern laboratory diagnostics. What can be detected by PCR?

- a. Autoimmune disease
- b. Nucleic acid of the microorganism
- c. Allergy to the pathogen
- d. Antibodies to the microorganism
- e. Antigen of the microorganism

2290. Potassium dichromate solution is to be analyzed. What physicochemical method of analysis will be used?

- a. Spectrophotometry

- b. Coulometry
- c. Fluorimetry
- d. Conductometric titration
- e. Polarimetry

2291. Potassium dichromate solution is to be analyzed. What physicochemical method of analysis will be used?

- a. Spectrophotometry

- b. Coulometry
- c. Polarimetry
- d. Conductometric titration
- e. Fluorimetry

2292. Potassium dichromate solution is to be analyzed. What physicochemical method of analysis will be used?

- a. Conductometric titration
- b. Fluorimetry
- c. Coulometry

d. Polarimetry

e. Spectrophotometry

2293. Potassium iodide solution has been added to the solution containing cations of the sixth analyte

a. Cadmium

b. Mercury (II)

c. Bismuth

d. Nickel

e. Cobalt (II)

2294. Potassium iodide solution has been added to the solution containing cations of the sixth analyte

a. Cadmium

b. Mercury (II)

c. Cobalt (II)

d. Bismuth

e. Nickel

2295. Potassium iodide solution has been added to the solution containing cations of the sixth analyte

a. Cobalt (II)

b. Mercury (II)

c. Nickel

d. Cadmium

e. Bismuth

2296. Potentiometric methods of analysis are based on the use of:

a. Dependence of the electric current on the concentration of the analyte

b. Dependence of the mass of the precipitate on the concentration of the analyte

c. Dependence of the volume of the produced gas on the concentration of the analyte

d. Dependence of the volume of the titrant on the concentration of the analyte

e. Dependence of the electromotive force (EMF) of a galvanic cell on the concentration of the analyte

2297. Potentiometric methods of analysis are based on the use of:

a. Dependence of the electric current on the concentration of the analyte

b. Dependence of the volume of the titrant on the concentration of the analyte

c. Dependence of the mass of the precipitate on the concentration of the analyte

d. Dependence of the volume of the produced gas on the concentration of the analyte

e. Dependence of the electromotive force (EMF) of a galvanic cell on the concentration of the analyte

2298. Potentiometric methods of analysis are based on the use of:

a. Dependence of the mass of the precipitate on the concentration of the analyte

b. Dependence of the electric current on the concentration of the analyte

c. Dependence of the volume of the produced gas on the concentration of the analyte

d. Dependence of the electromotive force (EMF) of a galvanic cell on the concentration of the analyte

e. Dependence of the volume of the titrant on the concentration of the analyte

2299. Potentiometry is an analytical method widely used in pharmaceutical analysis. In what galvanic

a. Concentration galvanic cell

b. Galvanic cell with ionic transport

c. Reversible galvanic cell

d. Chemical galvanic cell

e. Galvanic cell without ionic transport

2300. Potentiometry is an analytical method widely used in pharmaceutical analysis. In what galvanic

a. Galvanic cell with ionic transport

b. Reversible galvanic cell

c. Concentration galvanic cell

d. Galvanic cell without ionic transport

e. Chemical galvanic cell

2301. Potentiometry is an analytical method widely used in pharmaceutical analysis. In what galvanic

a. Reversible galvanic cell

b. Galvanic cell with ionic transport

c. Concentration galvanic cell

d. Chemical galvanic cell

e. Galvanic cell without ionic transport

2302. Potentiometry is one of the electrochemical methods of analysis. This method is based on measu

a. Diffuse layer potential

b. Zeta-potential

c. Reference electrode potential

d. Indicator electrode potential

e. Systemic redox potential

2303. Potentiometry is one of the electrochemical methods of analysis. This method is based on measu

a. Reference electrode potential

b. Systemic redox potential

c. Indicator electrode potential

d. Zeta-potential

e. Diffuse layer potential

2304. Potentiometry is one of the electrochemical methods of analysis. This method is based on measu

a. Zeta-potential

b. Systemic redox potential

c. Reference electrode potential

d. Indicator electrode potential

e. Diffuse layer potential

2305. Potentiometry is widely used in the analysis of medicinal products. What type of galvanic cell

a. Chemical galvanic cell

b. Galvanic cell with ion transfer

c. Concentration galvanic cell

d. Reversible galvanic cell

e. Galvanic cell without ion transfer

2306. Potentiometry is widely used in the analysis of medicinal products. What type of galvanic cell

a. Galvanic cell without ion transfer

b. Galvanic cell with ion transfer

c. Chemical galvanic cell

d. Concentration galvanic cell

e. Reversible galvanic cell

2307. Potentiometry is widely used in the analysis of medicinal products. What type of galvanic cell

a. Reversible galvanic cell

b. Concentration galvanic cell

c. Galvanic cell without ion transfer

d. Galvanic cell with ion transfer

e. Chemical galvanic cell

2308. Preliminary disinfection of air and working surfaces of the equipment was conducted in the ope

a. Irradiation sterilization

b. Ultraviolet irradiation

c. Formaldehyde vapor

d. High-frequency current

e. Flowing steam

2309. Preliminary disinfection of air and working surfaces of the equipment was conducted in the ope

a. Irradiation sterilization

b. High-frequency current

c. Flowing steam

d. Formaldehyde vapor

e. Ultraviolet irradiation

2310. Preliminary disinfection of air and working surfaces of the equipment was conducted in the ope

a. Irradiation sterilization

b. High-frequency current

c. Formaldehyde vapor

d. Flowing steam

e. Ultraviolet irradiation

2311. Presence of the pathogenic microorganisms in the air can be prognosticated according to the co

a. Yeast fungi

b. Haemolytic streptococci

c. Sarcinae

d. Micrococci

e. Mold fungi

2312. Presence of the pathogenic microorganisms in the air can be prognosticated according to the co

a. Yeast fungi

b. Mold fungi

c. Sarcinae

d. Micrococci

e. Haemolytic streptococci

2313. Presence of the pathogenic microorganisms in the air can be prognosticated according to the co

a. Yeast fungi

b. Sarcinae

c. Micrococci

d. Mold fungi

e. Haemolytic streptococci

2314. Primary and secondary nitroalkanes are tautomeric compounds. What tautomerism is characteristi

a. Aci-nitro tautomerism

b. Keto-enol tautomerism

c. Tautomerism of azoles

d. Lactam-lactim tautomerism

e. Amino-imino tautomerism

2315. Primary and secondary nitroalkanes are tautomeric compounds. What tautomerism is characteristi

a. Amino-imino tautomerism

b. Aci-nitro tautomerism

c. Keto-enol tautomerism

d. Lactam-lactim tautomerism

e. Tautomerism of azoles

2316. Primary and secondary nitroalkanes are tautomeric compounds. What tautomerism is characteristi

a. Tautomerism of azoles

b. Aci-nitro tautomerism

c. Lactam-lactim tautomerism

d. Amino-imino tautomerism

e. Keto-enol tautomerism

2317. Primary protein structure is formed as the result of amino acid polymerization. What bonds bet

a. Hydrogen

b. Ion interaction

c. Peptide

d. Hydrophobic

e. Electrostatic

2318. Primary protein structure is formed as the result of amino acid polymerization. What bonds bet

a. Ion interaction

b. Electrostatic

c. Hydrogen

d. Hydrophobic

e. Peptide

2319. Primary protein structure is formed as the result of amino acid polymerization. What bonds bet

a. Ion interaction

b. Hydrogen

c. Peptide

d. Hydrophobic

e. Electrostatic

2320. Production of digestive juices by gastrointestinal tract mucosa is regulated by various factor

a. Gastrin

b. Angiotensin

c. Bradykinin

d. Calcitriol

e. Endorphin

2321. Production of digestive juices by gastrointestinal tract mucosa is regulated by various factor

a. Gastrin

b. Calcitriol

c. Bradykinin

d. Endorphin

e. Angiotensin

2322. Production of digestive juices by gastrointestinal tract mucosa is regulated by various factor

a. Bradykinin

b. Angiotensin

c. Endorphin

d. Gastrin

e. Calcitriol

2323. Production of injection solutions in pharmacies requires strict control of sterilization quality

a. Ampoule with fungi spores

b. Ampoule with microbe spores

c. Ampoule with viruses

d. Ampoule with staphylococcus culture

e. Ampoule with colibacillus culture

2324. Production of injection solutions in pharmacies requires strict control of sterilization quality

a. Ampoule with fungi spores

b. Ampoule with viruses

c. Ampoule with colibacillus culture

d. Ampoule with staphylococcus culture

e. Ampoule with microbe spores

2325. Production of injection solutions in pharmacies requires strict control of sterilization quality

a. Ampoule with staphylococcus culture

b. Ampoule with microbe spores

c. Ampoule with fungi spores

d. Ampoule with viruses

e. Ampoule with colibacillus culture

2326. Prosenchyma cells with framed pores in their membranes were detected during microscopy of raw

a. Integumentary tissue

b. Growth tissue

c. Strengthening tissue

d. Storage tissue

e. Conducting tissue

2327. Prosenchyma cells with framed pores in their membranes were detected during microscopy of raw

a. Storage tissue

b. Integumentary tissue

c. Strengthening tissue

d. Conducting tissue

e. Growth tissue

2328. Prosenchyma cells with framed pores in their membranes were detected during microscopy of raw

a. Strengthening tissue

b. Conducting tissue

c. Integumentary tissue

d. Storage tissue

e. Growth tissue

2329. Proserin is a reverse acetylcholinesterase inhibitor. What is the mechanism of inhibitory action

a. Covalent bond with enzyme substrate

b. Oxidation of iron ion in enzyme active center

c. Competition with acetylcholine for enzyme active center

d. Enzyme denaturation

e. Covalent bond outside of enzyme active center

2330. Proserin is a reverse acetylcholinesterase inhibitor. What is the mechanism of inhibitory acti

a. Oxidation of iron ion in enzyme active center

b. Competition with acetylcholine for enzyme active center

c. Covalent bond with enzyme substrate

d. Covalent bond outside of enzyme active center

e. Enzyme denaturation

2331. Proserin is a reverse acetylcholinesterase inhibitor. What is the mechanism of inhibitory acti

a. Oxidation of iron ion in enzyme active center

b. Covalent bond outside of enzyme active center

c. Enzyme denaturation

d. Competition with acetylcholine for enzyme active center

e. Covalent bond with enzyme substrate

2332. Proteins are of great importance for vital functions. What value of pH results in zero electro

a. 4.7

b. 7.0

c. 5.5

d. 14.0

e. 9.4

2333. Proteins are of great importance for vital functions. What value of pH results in zero electro

a. 14.0

b. 4.7

c. 9.4

d. 7.0

e. 5.5

2334. Proteins are of great importance for vital functions. What value of pH results in zero electro

a. 5.5

b. 7.0

c. 4.7

d. 9.4

e. 14.0

2335. Proteins carry out various extremely important functions in the human body. Actin and myosin p

a. Contractile (motor)

b. Regulatory

c. Transport

d. Cogenetic

e. Receptor

2336. Proteins carry out various extremely important functions in the human body. Actin and myosin p

a. Receptor

b. Cogenetic

c. Transport

d. Regulatory

e. Contractile (motor)

2337. Proteins carry out various extremely important functions in the human body. Actin and myosin p

a. Receptor

b. Transport

c. Contractile (motor)

d. Regulatory

e. Cogenetic

2338. Pterin derivatives are used as antitumor agents, because they are the equivalents of the coenz

a. Folic acid

b. Thiamine

- c. Riboflavin
- d. Lipoic acid
- e. Ascorbic acid

2339. Pterin derivatives are used as antitumor agents, because they are the equivalents of the coenz

- a. Lipoic acid
- b. Ascorbic acid
- c. Riboflavin
- d. Thiamine

e. Folic acid

2340. Pterin derivatives are used as antitumor agents, because they are the equivalents of the coenz

- a. Riboflavin
- b. Thiamine
- c. Lipoic acid
- d. Ascorbic acid

e. Folic acid

2341. Quantitative content of hydrogen peroxide can be determined by means of the following self-ind

a. Permanganatometry

- b. Nitritometry
- c. Iodometry
- d. Bromatometry
- e. Argentometry

2342. Quantitative content of hydrogen peroxide can be determined by means of the following self-ind

- a. Argentometry
- b. Nitritometry

c. Permanganatometry

- d. Bromatometry
- e. Iodometry

2343. Quantitative content of hydrogen peroxide can be determined by means of the following self-ind

a. Nitritometry

b. Permanganatometry

- c. Argentometry
- d. Bromatometry
- e. Iodometry

2344. Quantitative content of oxalic acid can be determined by means of permanganatometry. How to de

a. With adsorption indicator

b. When titrate changes its color after another drop of process solution is added

- c. With specific indicator
- d. With redox indicator diphenylamine
- e. With pH indicator

2345. Quantitative content of oxalic acid can be determined by means of permanganatometry. How to de

- a. With redox indicator diphenylamine
- b. With pH indicator
- c. With adsorption indicator
- d. With specific indicator

e. When titrate changes its color after another drop of process solution is added

2346. Quantitative content of oxalic acid can be determined by means of permanganatometry. How to de

- a. With redox indicator diphenylamine
- b. With specific indicator
- c. With adsorption indicator
- d. With pH indicator

e. When titrate changes its color after another drop of process solution is added

2347. Quantitative determination of iodides by Fajans method is performed with adsorption indicators

a. Eosin

- b. Diphenylamine
- c. Methyl orange



- d. Phenolphthalein
- e. Murexide

2348. Quantitative determination of iodides by Fajans method is performed with adsorption indicators

- a. Diphenylamine
- b. Eosin**

- c. Phenolphthalein
- d. Murexide
- e. Methyl orange

2349. Quantitative determination of iodides by Fajans method is performed with adsorption indicators

- a. Murexide
- b. Methyl orange**

**c. Eosin**

- d. Diphenylamine
- e. Phenolphthalein

2350. Quite often the soil may contain a number of pathogenic microorganisms. Causative agents of th

- a. Dysentery
- b. Viral hepatitis**

**c. Anthrax**

- d. Pertussis
- e. Diphtheria

2351. Quite often the soil may contain a number of pathogenic microorganisms. Causative agents of th

- a. Pertussis
- b. Diphtheria
- c. Dysentery**

**d. Anthrax**

- e. Viral hepatitis

2352. Quite often the soil may contain a number of pathogenic microorganisms. Causative agents of th

- a. Pertussis
- b. Viral hepatitis
- c. Dysentery
- d. Diphtheria**

**e. Anthrax**

2353. Racemose clusters of calcium carbonate crystals are detected among the waste products of a pro

- a. Crystal druses
- b. Isolated crystals
- c. Styloid crystals
- d. Raphides**

**e. Cystoliths**

2354. Racemose clusters of calcium carbonate crystals are detected among the waste products of a pro

- a. Isolated crystals
- b. Crystal druses
- c. Raphides

**d. Cystoliths**

- e. Styloid crystals

2355. Racemose clusters of calcium carbonate crystals are detected among the waste products of a pro

- a. Styloid crystals
- b. Crystal druses
- c. Raphides
- d. Isolated crystals**

**e. Cystoliths**

2356. Rapid analysis of benzoate ions by means of Pharmacopoeia reaction with iron(III) chloride pro

- a. Black precipitate
- b. Pink-yellow precipitate**
- c. Blue precipitate
- d. Green precipitate

e. Red precipitate

2357. Rapid analysis of benzoate ions by means of Pharmacopoeia reaction with iron(III) chloride pro

a. Black precipitate

b. Blue precipitate

c. Pink-yellow precipitate

d. Green precipitate

e. Red precipitate

2358. Rapid analysis of benzoate ions by means of Pharmacopoeia reaction with iron(III) chloride pro

a. Blue precipitate

b. Black precipitate

c. Green precipitate

d. Pink-yellow precipitate

e. Red precipitate

2359. Rapid growth of tumor node and its progressing malignant change (malignization) is observed in

a. Progression

b. Inactivation

c. Transformation

d. Exudation

e. Promotion

2360. Rapid growth of tumor node and its progressing malignant change (malignization) is observed in

a. Exudation

b. Inactivation

c. Transformation

d. Promotion

e. Progression

2361. Rapid growth of tumor node and its progressing malignant change (malignization) is observed in

a. Inactivation

b. Transformation

c. Progression

d. Promotion

e. Exudation

2362. Reaction of sodium ions with potassium hexahydroxoantimonate (V) in neutral medium produces pr

a. Green

b. Red

c. Yellow

d. Blue

e. White

2363. Reaction of sodium ions with potassium hexahydroxoantimonate (V) in neutral medium produces pr

a. Red

b. White

c. Yellow

d. Green

e. Blue

2364. Reaction of sodium ions with potassium hexahydroxoantimonate (V) in neutral medium produces pr

a. Yellow

b. Blue

c. Green

d. White

e. Red

2365. Recommend the patient with glaucoma an M-cholinomimetic agent:

a. Atropine sulfate

b. Pilocarpine hydrochloride

c. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

d. Ephedrine hydrochloride

e. Sulfacyl-sodium (Sulfacetamide)

2366. Recommend the patient with glaucoma an M-cholinomimetic agent:

- a. Ephedrine hydrochloride
- b. Atropine sulfate
- c. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)
- d. Pilocarpine hydrochloride
- e. Sulfacyl-sodium (Sulfacetamide)

2367. Recommend the patient with glaucoma an M-cholinomimetic agent:

- a. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)
- b. Ephedrine hydrochloride
- c. Atropine sulfate
- d. Sulfacyl-sodium (Sulfacetamide)
- e. Pilocarpine hydrochloride

2368. Research of reaction rate dependance from various factors allows to intensify technological pr

a. Solid substance dispersion degree

b. Reacting agents concentration

- c. Temperature
- d. Solvent nature
- e. Reagents nature

2369. Research of reaction rate dependance from various factors allows to intensify technological pr

a. Solid substance dispersion degree

b. Reagents nature

c. Reacting agents concentration

- d. Solvent nature
- e. Temperature

2370. Research of reaction rate dependance from various factors allows to intensify technological pr

a. Solvent nature

b. Solid substance dispersion degree

c. Reacting agents concentration

- d. Temperature
- e. Reagents nature

2371. Rhizome and roots of Inula helenium have cavities without clear inner margins that are filled

a. Non-articulated laticifers

b. Resin ducts

c. Lysigenous cavities

- d. Schizogenous cavities
- e. Articulated laticifers

2372. Rhizome and roots of Inula helenium have cavities without clear inner margins that are filled

a. Resin ducts

b. Schizogenous cavities

c. Lysigenous cavities

- d. Non-articulated laticifers
- e. Articulated laticifers

2373. Rhizome and roots of Inula helenium have cavities without clear inner margins that are filled

a. Schizogenous cavities

b. Articulated laticifers

c. Resin ducts

d. Lysigenous cavities

e. Non-articulated laticifers

2374. Sabin polyvalent oral vaccine is used for planned immunization of children against poliomyelit

a. Children with congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies

b. Adolescents

c. Children with recent medical history of infectious diseases

d. Preschoolers

e. Children vaccinated with Salk vaccine

2375. Sabin polyvalent oral vaccine is used for planned immunization of children against poliomyelit

- a. Adolescents
- b. Children vaccinated with Salk vaccine
- c. Preschoolers

d. Children with congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies

- e. Children with recent medical history of infectious diseases

2376. Sabin polyvalent oral vaccine is used for planned immunization of children against poliomyelitis

- a. Children vaccinated with Salk vaccine
- b. Children with recent medical history of infectious diseases

c. Children with congenital or acquired immunodeficiencies

- d. Adolescents
- e. Preschoolers

2377. Salicylic acid and its derivatives are widely used in medicine. This compound belongs to the following class

- a. Aldehydes
- b. Heterocyclic compounds
- c. Alcohols

d. Hydroxycarboxylic acids

- e. Alkanes

2378. Salicylic acid and its derivatives are widely used in medicine. This compound belongs to the following class

- a. Heterocyclic compounds
- b. Alcohols
- c. Alkanes
- d. Aldehydes

e. Hydroxycarboxylic acids

2379. Salicylic acid and its derivatives are widely used in medicine. This compound belongs to the following class

- a. Heterocyclic compounds
- b. Aldehydes
- c. Alcohols
- d. Alkanes

e. Hydroxycarboxylic acids

2380. Sanitary microbiological investigation of potable water has detected coliforms. What conclusion can be drawn?

a. Fecal contamination

- b. The water is safe to drink after boiling
- c. The water is safe to drink
- d. The water is for industrial use only
- e. Artesian water

2381. Sanitary microbiological investigation of potable water has detected coliforms. What conclusion can be drawn?

- a. Artesian water
- b. The water is safe to drink after boiling

c. Fecal contamination

- d. The water is safe to drink
- e. The water is for industrial use only

2382. Sanitary microbiological investigation of potable water has detected coliforms. What conclusion can be drawn?

- a. The water is safe to drink
- b. Artesian water
- c. The water is safe to drink after boiling

d. Fecal contamination

- e. The water is for industrial use only

2383. Select a Brassicaceae family plant that contains glycosides similar in action to those obtained from Erysimum canescens

a. Erysimum canescens

- b. Arctostaphylos uva-ursi
- c. Urtica dioica
- d. Primula officinalis
- e. Polygonum aviculare

2384. Select a Brassicaceae family plant that contains glycosides similar in action to those obtained from Erysimum canescens

- a. Primula officinalis

b. *Polygonum aviculare*

c. *Erysimum canescens*

d. *Urtica dioica*

e. *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*

2385. Select a Brassicaceae family plant that contains glycosides similar in action to those obtained

a. *Primula officinalis*

b. *Urtica dioica*

c. *Polygonum aviculare*

d. *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*

e. *Erysimum canescens*

2386. Select a metallochromic indicator from the list below.

a. Eosin

b. Murexide

c. Litmus

d. Starch

e. Methyl orange

2387. Select a metallochromic indicator from the list below.

a. Eosin

b. Litmus

c. Methyl orange

d. Murexide

e. Starch

2388. Select a metallochromic indicator from the list below.

a. Methyl orange

b. Eosin

c. Starch

d. Murexide

e. Litmus

2389. Select from the list a compound that is a pyridinecarboxylic acid:

a. Benzoic acid

b. Nicotinic acid

c. Barbituric acid

d. Malic acid

e. Uric acid

2390. Select from the list a compound that is a pyridinecarboxylic acid:

a. Benzoic acid

b. Uric acid

c. Barbituric acid

d. Malic acid

e. Nicotinic acid

2391. Select from the list a compound that is a pyridinecarboxylic acid:

a. Uric acid

b. Barbituric acid

c. Malic acid

d. Nicotinic acid

e. Benzoic acid

2392. Select from the list an adsorption indicator:

a. Eosin

b. Methyl-orange

c. Sulfosalicylic acid

d. Phenolphthalein

e. Eriochrome black T

2393. Select from the list an adsorption indicator:

a. Methyl-orange

b. Eriochrome black T

c. Sulfosalicylic acid

d. Eosin

e. Phenolphthalein

2394. Select from the list an adsorption indicator:

a. Phenolphthalein

b. Methyl-orange

c. Eriochrome black T

d. Sulfosalicylic acid

e. Eosin

2395. Select from the list an antiprotozoal drug with an anti-Helicobacter pylori effect.

a. Aciclovir

b. Isoniazid

c. Metronidazole

d. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt

e. Rifampicin

2396. Select from the list an antiprotozoal drug with an anti-Helicobacter pylori effect.

a. Isoniazid

b. Metronidazole

c. Aciclovir

d. Rifampicin

e. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt

2397. Select from the list an antiprotozoal drug with an anti-Helicobacter pylori effect.

a. Rifampicin

b. Isoniazid

c. Aciclovir

d. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt

e. Metronidazole

2398. Select ketose from the monosaccharides listed below:

a. Glucose

b. Mannose

c. Arabinose

d. Fructose

e. Ribose

2399. Select ketose from the monosaccharides listed below:

a. Mannose

b. Arabinose

c. Fructose

d. Glucose

e. Ribose

2400. Select ketose from the monosaccharides listed below:

a. Ribose

b. Mannose

c. Glucose

d. Arabinose

e. Fructose

2401. Select lyophilic systems among the dispersion systems listed below.

a. Surfactant solutions

b. Emulsions

c. Suspensions

d. Solid foams

e. Sols

2402. Select lyophilic systems among the dispersion systems listed below.

a. Surfactant solutions

b. Solid foams

c. Suspensions

- d. Emulsions
- e. Sols

2403. Select lyophilic systems among the dispersion systems listed below.

a. Surfactant solutions

- b. Sols
- c. Emulsions
- d. Solid foams
- e. Suspensions

2404. Select the hepatoprotective drugs from the list below:

a. Allochol, Cholenzym

b. Essentiale (Phospholipides), Thiotriasoline

- c. No-Spa (drotaverine), papaverine hydrochloride
- d. Oxaphenamide (Osalmid), Nicodin
- e. Festal, Panzinorm (Pancreatin)

2405. Select the hepatoprotective drugs from the list below:

a. Allochol, Cholenzym

b. Festal, Panzinorm (Pancreatin)

c. Essentiale (Phospholipides), Thiotriasoline

- d. No-Spa (drotaverine), papaverine hydrochloride
- e. Oxaphenamide (Osalmid), Nicodin

2406. Select the hepatoprotective drugs from the list below:

a. No-Spa (drotaverine), papaverine hydrochloride

b. Allochol, Cholenzym

c. Essentiale (Phospholipides), Thiotriasoline

- d. Festal, Panzinorm (Pancreatin)
- e. Oxaphenamide (Osalmid), Nicodin

2407. Selective solvents are used in laboratories and factories to isolate and refine essential oils

a. Extraction

- b. Coagulation
- c. Flocculation
- d. Flotation
- e. Sedimentation

2408. Selective solvents are used in laboratories and factories to isolate and refine essential oils

- a. Coagulation
- b. Flotation
- c. Sedimentation
- d. Flocculation

e. Extraction

2409. Selective solvents are used in laboratories and factories to isolate and refine essential oils

a. Flotation

b. Extraction

- c. Sedimentation
- d. Coagulation
- e. Flocculation

2410. Separation of substances in chromatography is based on the ability of solutes:

- a. To distribute between two mobile phases
- b. To distribute between two stationary phases
- c. To precipitate
- d. To dissolve

e. To distribute between the mobile and stationary phases

2411. Separation of substances in chromatography is based on the ability of solutes:

- a. To precipitate
- b. To dissolve
- c. To distribute between two stationary phases
- d. To distribute between the mobile and stationary phases

e. To distribute between two mobile phases

2412. Separation of substances in chromatography is based on the ability of solutes:

a. To precipitate

b. To distribute between two stationary phases

c. To distribute between the mobile and stationary phases

d. To dissolve

e. To distribute between two mobile phases

2413. Separation of substances in gas-liquid chromatography occurs due to the different speed of mov

a. Carrier gas

b. Water

c. Organic solvent

d. Liquid phases

e. Solid carrier

2414. Separation of substances in gas-liquid chromatography occurs due to the different speed of mov

a. Liquid phases

b. Organic solvent

c. Water

d. Solid carrier

e. Carrier gas

2415. Separation of substances in gas-liquid chromatography occurs due to the different speed of mov

a. Water

b. Liquid phases

c. Organic solvent

d. Carrier gas

e. Solid carrier

2416. Serology is the main method of congenital toxoplasmosis diagnostics. What reaction is used to

a. Agglutination

b. Precipitation

c. Complement fixation

d. Bacteriolysis

e. Neutralization

2417. Serology is the main method of congenital toxoplasmosis diagnostics. What reaction is used to

a. Neutralization

b. Bacteriolysis

c. Complement fixation

d. Agglutination

e. Precipitation

2418. Serology is the main method of congenital toxoplasmosis diagnostics. What reaction is used to

a. Precipitation

b. Complement fixation

c. Agglutination

d. Bacteriolysis

e. Neutralization

2419. Serum total protein is one of metabolic indicators. What reaction is usually used in clinical

a. Ninhydrin

b. Xanthoproteic

c. Fohl

d. Nitroprusside

e. Biuret

2420. Serum total protein is one of metabolic indicators. What reaction is usually used in clinical

a. Nitroprusside

b. Fohl

c. Xanthoproteic

d. Ninhydrin

e. Biuret



2421. Serum total protein is one of metabolic indicators. What reaction is usually used in clinical

- a. Xanthoproteic
- b. Ninhydrin
- c. Biuret**
- d. Nitroprusside
- e. Fohl

2422. Short lignified stem is characteristic of the *Allium cepa* genera. It is a part of modified spr

- a. Phylloclade
- b. Tuber
- c. Rhizome
- d. Bulb**
- e. Tendril

2423. Short lignified stem is characteristic of the *Allium cepa* genera. It is a part of modified spr

- a. Tendril
- b. Rhizome
- c. Tuber
- d. Bulb**
- e. Phylloclade

2424. Short lignified stem is characteristic of the *Allium cepa* genera. It is a part of modified spr

- a. Tuber
- b. Rhizome
- c. Phylloclade
- d. Tendril
- e. Bulb**

2425. Silver nitrate solution has been added to the solution containing anions of the first analytic

- a. Arsenate ions
- b. Sulphate ions
- c. Iodide ions
- d. Bromide ions
- e. Arsenite ions**

2426. Silver nitrate solution has been added to the solution containing anions of the first analytic

- a. Iodide ions
- b. Bromide ions
- c. Sulphate ions
- d. Arsenite ions**
- e. Arsenate ions

2427. Silver nitrate solution has been added to the solution containing anions of the first analytic

- a. Sulphate ions
- b. Arsenite ions**
- c. Bromide ions
- d. Iodide ions
- e. Arsenate ions

2428. Silver nitrate solution was added into a solution with anions of the first analytical group. A

- a. Bromide ions
- b. Iodide ions
- c. Sulfate ions
- d. Arsenite ions**
- e. Arsenate ions

2429. Silver nitrate solution was added into a solution with anions of the first analytical group. A

- a. Sulfate ions
- b. Arsenate ions
- c. Bromide ions
- d. Iodide ions
- e. Arsenite ions**

2430. Silver nitrate solution was added into a solution with anions of the first analytical group. A

- a. Sulfate ions
- b. Arsenate ions
- c. Iodide ions

d. Arsenite ions

- e. Bromide ions

2431. Single-use syringes produced at a medical equipment factory need to be sterilized. What steril

- a. Dry heat
- b. Tyndallization

c. Radiation sterilization (gamma-radiation)

- d. Autoclaving
- e. Pasteurization

2432. Single-use syringes produced at a medical equipment factory need to be sterilized. What steril

- a. Pasteurization
- b. Autoclaving

c. Radiation sterilization (gamma-radiation)

- d. Dry heat
- e. Tyndallization

2433. Single-use syringes produced at a medical equipment factory need to be sterilized. What steril

- a. Pasteurization
- b. Autoclaving
- c. Tyndallization

d. Radiation sterilization (gamma-radiation)

- e. Dry heat

2434. Smears prepared from the cerebrospinal fluid sediment and stained using the Gram technique are

- a. Diplococci enclosed within a capsule
- b. Gram-negative diplococci located inside leukocytes and outside of them

- c. Lancet-shaped Gram-positive diplococci
- d. Gram-positive diplococci located inside leukocytes
- e. Gram-negative coccobacteria located inside leukocytes

2435. Smears prepared from the cerebrospinal fluid sediment and stained using the Gram technique are

- a. Gram-positive diplococci located inside leukocytes
- b. Diplococci enclosed within a capsule
- c. Lancet-shaped Gram-positive diplococci
- d. Gram-negative coccobacteria located inside leukocytes

e. Gram-negative diplococci located inside leukocytes and outside of them

2436. Smears prepared from the cerebrospinal fluid sediment and stained using the Gram technique are

- a. Gram-positive diplococci located inside leukocytes
- b. Lancet-shaped Gram-positive diplococci
- c. Gram-negative coccobacteria located inside leukocytes
- d. Diplococci enclosed within a capsule

e. Gram-negative diplococci located inside leukocytes and outside of them

2437. Sodium hexanitrocobaltate(III) is used to determine the presence of potassium cations in a sol

a. Formation of a yellow precipitate

- b. Formation of a white precipitate
- c. Formation of a black precipitate
- d. Formation of a blue precipitate
- e. Formation of a violet precipitate

2438. Sodium hexanitrocobaltate(III) is used to determine the presence of potassium cations in a sol

- a. Formation of a violet precipitate
- b. Formation of a white precipitate

c. Formation of a yellow precipitate

- d. Formation of a black precipitate
- e. Formation of a blue precipitate

2439. Sodium hexanitrocobaltate(III) is used to determine the presence of potassium cations in a sol

- a. Formation of a white precipitate

- b. Formation of a blue precipitate
- c. Formation of a violet precipitate
- d. Formation of a black precipitate

e. Formation of a yellow precipitate

2440. Sol  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  was produced as a result of treatment of freshly prepared  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  precipitate with

- a. Chemical condensation
- b. Physical condensation
- c. Mechanical dispersion
- d. Washing with a solvent

e. Chemical peptization

2441. Sol  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  was produced as a result of treatment of freshly prepared  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  precipitate with

- a. Mechanical dispersion
- b. Physical condensation
- c. Washing with a solvent
- d. Chemical condensation

e. Chemical peptization

2442. Sol  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  was produced as a result of treatment of freshly prepared  $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$  precipitate with

- a. Physical condensation
- b. Mechanical dispersion
- c. Chemical condensation
- d. Washing with a solvent

e. Chemical peptization

2443. Solutions of colloidal surfactants are typical representatives of lyophilic dispersion systems

a. Amphiphilicity (Diphilicity)

- b. Polarity
- c. Ionogenicity
- d. Non-polarity
- e. Non-ionogenicity

2444. Solutions of colloidal surfactants are typical representatives of lyophilic dispersion systems

- a. Ionogenicity
- b. Non-polarity
- c. Polarity

d. Amphiphilicity (Diphilicity)

e. Non-ionogenicity

2445. Solutions of colloidal surfactants are typical representatives of lyophilic dispersion systems

- a. Non-ionogenicity
- b. Ionogenicity
- c. Polarity
- d. Non-polarity

e. Amphiphilicity (Diphilicity)

2446. Solutions of high-molecular compounds can be precipitated by concentrated electrolyte solution

a. Salting-out

- b. Syneresis
- c. Coacervation
- d. Coagulation
- e. Peptization

2447. Solutions of high-molecular compounds can be precipitated by concentrated electrolyte solution

a. Salting-out

- b. Syneresis
- c. Coagulation
- d. Peptization
- e. Coacervation

2448. Solutions of high-molecular compounds can be precipitated by concentrated electrolyte solution

- a. Coacervation
- b. Coagulation

c. Salting-out

d. Peptization

e. Syneresis

2449. Solutions of some electrolytes are used as medicines. What is the maximum value of the isotonicity index?

a. 2

b. 5

c. 7

d. 4

e. 3

2450. Solutions of some electrolytes are used as medicines. What is the maximum value of the isotonicity index?

a. 7

b. 2

c. 4

d. 5

e. 3

2451. Solutions of some electrolytes are used as medicines. What is the maximum value of the isotonicity index?

a. 7

b. 3

c. 4

d. 5

e. 2

2452. Some hormones are synthesized from amino acids in the body. What amino acid is the precursor of thyroxine?

a. Tyrosine

b. Glutamine

c. Arginine

d. Histidine

e. Cysteine

2453. Some hormones are synthesized from amino acids in the body. What amino acid is the precursor of thyroxine?

a. Glutamine

b. Histidine

c. Arginine

d. Tyrosine

e. Cysteine

2454. Some hormones are synthesized from amino acids in the body. What amino acid is the precursor of thyroxine?

a. Histidine

b. Glutamine

c. Tyrosine

d. Arginine

e. Cysteine

2455. Some leaf cells have lignified membranes. These cells are called:

a. Sclereids

b. Collenchyma

c. Trichomes

d. Sieve tubes

e. Companion cells

2456. Some leaf cells have lignified membranes. These cells are called:

a. Collenchyma

b. Trichomes

c. Companion cells

d. Sclereids

e. Sieve tubes

2457. Some leaf cells have lignified membranes. These cells are called:

a. Trichomes

b. Sieve tubes

c. Companion cells

d. Collenchyma

e. Sclereids

2458. Some medicinal plants are poisonous. Select a poisonous plant from the list below:

a. *Digitalis purpurea*

b. *Origaum vulgare*

c. *Thymus vulgaris*

d. *Salvia officinalis*

e. *Thymus serpyllum*

2459. Some medicinal plants are poisonous. Select a poisonous plant from the list below:

a. *Origaum vulgare*

b. *Thymus serpyllum*

c. *Thymus vulgaris*

d. *Digitalis purpurea*

e. *Salvia officinalis*

2460. Some medicinal plants are poisonous. Select a poisonous plant from the list below:

a. *Origaum vulgare*

b. *Thymus vulgaris*

c. *Salvia officinalis*

d. *Digitalis purpurea*

e. *Thymus serpyllum*

2461. Some medicines are colloidal solutions. Stabilizers are added to them to increase their aggregation

a. Substances that can increase the free energy of a system

b. Substances that have no effect on the interfacial tension

c. Substances that first increase the interfacial tension, and then reduce it over time

d. Substances that can be adsorbed and reduce the interfacial tension

e. Substances that can increase the interfacial tension

2462. Some medicines are colloidal solutions. Stabilizers are added to them to increase their aggregation

a. Substances that can increase the interfacial tension

b. Substances that can be adsorbed and reduce the interfacial tension

c. Substances that have no effect on the interfacial tension

d. Substances that can increase the free energy of a system

e. Substances that first increase the interfacial tension, and then reduce it over time

2463. Some medicines are colloidal solutions. Stabilizers are added to them to increase their aggregation

a. Substances that have no effect on the interfacial tension

b. Substances that can increase the interfacial tension

c. Substances that can be adsorbed and reduce the interfacial tension

d. Substances that can increase the free energy of a system

e. Substances that first increase the interfacial tension, and then reduce it over time

2464. Specific reactions used in qualitative analysis make it possible to:

a. Detect only anions

b. Detect an ion without previous separation of other ions

c. Detect an ion with previous separation

d. Detect only cations

e. Detect only a certain group of ions

2465. Specific reactions used in qualitative analysis make it possible to:

a. Detect only anions

b. Detect only cations

c. Detect an ion with previous separation

d. Detect only a certain group of ions

e. Detect an ion without previous separation of other ions

2466. Specific reactions used in qualitative analysis make it possible to:

a. Detect only cations

b. Detect only anions

c. Detect an ion with previous separation

d. Detect only a certain group of ions

e. Detect an ion without previous separation of other ions

2467. Specify the analgesic that affects opiate receptors and can cause development of tolerance and

a. Morphine

b. Medazepam

c. Haloperidol

d. Voltaren (Diclofenac sodium)

e. Phenobarbital

2468. Specify the analgesic that affects opiate receptors and can cause development of tolerance and

a. Haloperidol

b. Medazepam

c. Voltaren (Diclofenac sodium)

d. Phenobarbital

e. Morphine

2469. Specify the analgesic that affects opiate receptors and can cause development of tolerance and

a. Haloperidol

b. Phenobarbital

c. Morphine

d. Voltaren (Diclofenac sodium)

e. Medazepam

2470. Specify the standard solution (titrant) for the iodometric determination of oxidants:

a.  $\text{KBrO}_3$

b.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$

c.  $\text{KMnO}_4$

d.  $\text{I}_2$

e.  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$

2471. Specify the standard solution (titrant) for the iodometric determination of oxidants:

a.  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$

b.  $\text{I}_2$

c.  $\text{KMnO}_4$

d.  $\text{KBrO}_3$

e.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$

2472. Specify the standard solution (titrant) for the iodometric determination of oxidants:

a.  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$

b.  $\text{KBrO}_3$

c.  $\text{KMnO}_4$

d.  $\text{I}_2$

e.  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$

2473. Specify the standard solutions that are used in permanganatometry to quantify the oxidants by

a. Potassium permanganate, iron (II) sulfate

b. Potassium dichromate, sodium thiosulfate

c. Potassium bromate, sodium thiosulfate

d. Potassium iodate, sodium thiosulfate

e. Cerium (IV) sulfate, iron (II) sulfate

2474. Specify the standard solutions that are used in permanganatometry to quantify the oxidants by

a. Cerium (IV) sulfate, iron (II) sulfate

b. Potassium dichromate, sodium thiosulfate

c. Potassium iodate, sodium thiosulfate

d. Potassium permanganate, iron (II) sulfate

e. Potassium bromate, sodium thiosulfate

2475. Specify the standard solutions that are used in permanganatometry to quantify the oxidants by

a. Potassium iodate, sodium thiosulfate

b. Potassium permanganate, iron (II) sulfate

c. Potassium dichromate, sodium thiosulfate

d. Cerium (IV) sulfate, iron (II) sulfate

e. Potassium bromate, sodium thiosulfate

2476. Specify the substance that results from the following reaction:  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2} \text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ , me

- a. Ethanol
- b. Acetic acid
- c. Propanone
- d. Ethanal**
- e. Propanal

2477. Specify the substance that results from the following reaction:  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2} \text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ , me

- a. Ethanol
- b. Propanal
- c. Acetic acid
- d. Ethanal**
- e. Propanone

2478. Specify the substance that results from the following reaction:  $\text{CH}_3\text{COCH}_3 \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2} \text{HOCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$ , me

- a. Propanal
- b. Ethanol
- c. Propanone
- d. Ethanal**
- e. Acetic acid

2479. Specify what method of redox titration requires the use of specific indicator - starch - to fi

- a. Bromatometry
- b. Iodometry**
- c. Cerimetry
- d. Nitritometry
- e. Permanganatometry

2480. Specify what method of redox titration requires the use of specific indicator - starch - to fi

- a. Cerimetry
- b. Nitritometry
- c. Bromatometry
- d. Iodometry**
- e. Permanganatometry

2481. Specify what method of redox titration requires the use of specific indicator - starch - to fi

- a. Nitritometry
- b. Bromatometry
- c. Cerimetry
- d. Iodometry**
- e. Permanganatometry

2482. Sputum analysis by means of flotation and Ziehl-Neelsen staining technique revealed red long t

- a. Actinomycosis
- b. Tuberculosis**
- c. Tularemia
- d. Diphtheria
- e. Pertussis

2483. Sputum analysis by means of flotation and Ziehl-Neelsen staining technique revealed red long t

- a. Tularemia
- b. Actinomycosis
- c. Tuberculosis**
- d. Diphtheria
- e. Pertussis

2484. Sputum analysis by means of flotation and Ziehl-Neelsen staining technique revealed red long t

- a. Tularemia
- b. Diphtheria
- c. Actinomycosis
- d. Tuberculosis**
- e. Pertussis

2485. Staphylococci grow well on common nutrient media. However, when isolating pure cultures from p

- a. To determine the mobility of the bacteria
- b. To determine the tinctorial properties
- c. To determine the pathogenicity factors
- d. To study the antigenic properties
- e. To measure the sensitivity to antibiotics

2486. Staphylococci grow well on common nutrient media. However, when isolating pure cultures from p

- a. To determine the tinctorial properties
- b. To measure the sensitivity to antibiotics
- c. To study the antigenic properties
- d. To determine the mobility of the bacteria
- e. To determine the pathogenicity factors

2487. Staphylococci grow well on common nutrient media. However, when isolating pure cultures from p

- a. To measure the sensitivity to antibiotics
- b. To determine the mobility of the bacteria
- c. To study the antigenic properties
- d. To determine the tinctorial properties
- e. To determine the pathogenicity factors

2488. Stone cells shaped like dumbbells or tubular bones were detected in begonia leaves. What type

- a. Astrosclereids
- b. Trichosclereids
- c. Fibrosclereids
- d. Osteosclereids
- e. Macrosclereids

2489. Stone cells shaped like dumbbells or tubular bones were detected in begonia leaves. What type

- a. Trichosclereids
- b. Fibrosclereids
- c. Osteosclereids
- d. Macrosclereids
- e. Astrosclereids

2490. Stone cells shaped like dumbbells or tubular bones were detected in begonia leaves. What type

- a. Trichosclereids
- b. Macrosclereids
- c. Fibrosclereids
- d. Osteosclereids
- e. Astrosclereids

2491. Streptomycin like other aminoglycosides, by binding to the 30S subunit of ribosomes, prevents

- a. Transcription initiation
- b. Translation termination
- c. Replication initiation
- d. Transcription termination
- e. Translation initiation

2492. Streptomycin like other aminoglycosides, by binding to the 30S subunit of ribosomes, prevents

- a. Translation termination
- b. Replication initiation
- c. Translation initiation
- d. Transcription termination
- e. Transcription initiation

2493. Streptomycin like other aminoglycosides, by binding to the 30S subunit of ribosomes, prevents

- a. Translation termination
- b. Replication initiation
- c. Transcription termination
- d. Translation initiation
- e. Transcription initiation

2494. Sulfur sol was obtained by adding 5 mL of a solution of sulfur in alcohol into 20 mL of disti

- a. Chemical condensation



b. Reduction reaction

c. Solvent substitution

d. Hydrolysis reaction

e. Double exchange reaction

2495. Sulfur sol was obtained by adding 5 mL of a solution of sulfur in alcohol into 20 mL of disti

a. Double exchange reaction

b. Solvent substitution

c. Reduction reaction

d. Hydrolysis reaction

e. Chemical condensation

2496. Sulfur sol was obtained by adding 5 mL of a solution of sulfur in alcohol into 20 mL of disti

a. Hydrolysis reaction

b. Chemical condensation

c. Reduction reaction

d. Solvent substitution

e. Double exchange reaction

2497. Suppositories are widely used in medicine. What requirement should their aggregative stability

a. Must be non-volatile

b. Must be solid

c. Must not disintegrate

d. Melting point of  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$

e. Must not dissolve

2498. Suppositories are widely used in medicine. What requirement should their aggregative stability

a. Must be solid

b. Melting point of  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$

c. Must be non-volatile

d. Must not disintegrate

e. Must not dissolve

2499. Suppositories are widely used in medicine. What requirement should their aggregative stability

a. Must be solid

b. Must not disintegrate

c. Must not dissolve

d. Melting point of  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$

e. Must be non-volatile

2500. Surfactants and high-molecular compounds are added into concentrated emulsions to stabilize th

a. Emulsifiers

b. Activators

c. Absorbents

d. Catalysts

e. Solvents

2501. Surfactants and high-molecular compounds are added into concentrated emulsions to stabilize th

a. Activators

b. Catalysts

c. Emulsifiers

d. Absorbents

e. Solvents

2502. Surfactants and high-molecular compounds are added into concentrated emulsions to stabilize th

a. Catalysts

b. Emulsifiers

c. Absorbents

d. Solvents

e. Activators

2503. Symptoms of cardiac failure are detected during examination of a female patient. Specify the p

a. Coarctation of aorta

b. Mitral stenosis

- c. Primary hypertension
- d. Pulmonary emphysema

e. Infectious myocarditis

2504. Symptoms of cardiac failure are detected during examination of a female patient. Specify the p

- a. Mitral stenosis
- b. Pulmonary emphysema

c. Infectious myocarditis

- d. Primary hypertension
- e. Coarctation of aorta

2505. Symptoms of cardiac failure are detected during examination of a female patient. Specify the p

- a. Primary hypertension
- b. Pulmonary emphysema
- c. Coarctation of aorta

d. Infectious myocarditis

e. Mitral stenosis

2506. Synthesis of a medicinal substance occurs in an isolated system. What is a direction criterion

a. Entropy change

- b. Helmholtz energy
- c. Gibbs energy
- d. Intrinsic energy
- e. Enthalpy

2507. Synthesis of a medicinal substance occurs in an isolated system. What is a direction criterion

- a. Enthalpy
- b. Gibbs energy

c. Entropy change

- d. Intrinsic energy
- e. Helmholtz energy

2508. Synthesis of a medicinal substance occurs in an isolated system. What is a direction criterion

- a. Intrinsic energy
- b. Helmholtz energy
- c. Gibbs energy
- d. Enthalpy

e. Entropy change

2509. Tests for agglutination and lysis of the Leptospira bacteria are used in microbiological diagn

a. With dark field method

- b. Against dark background
- c. With unaided eye
- d. With agglutinoscope
- e. With microscope set at low magnification

2510. Tests for agglutination and lysis of the Leptospira bacteria are used in microbiological diagn

a. With dark field method

- b. With unaided eye
- c. With agglutinoscope
- d. Against dark background
- e. With microscope set at low magnification

2511. Tests for agglutination and lysis of the Leptospira bacteria are used in microbiological diagn

- a. With agglutinoscope
- b. Against dark background
- c. With unaided eye
- d. With microscope set at low magnification

e. With dark field method

2512. The 55-year-old patient has been diagnosed with angina pectoris. Calcium channel-blocking agen

a. Amlodipine

- b. Atenolol
- c. Reserpine

- d. Guanethidine
- e. Labetalol

2513. The 55-year-old patient has been diagnosed with angina pectoris. Calcium channel-blocking agent

a. Amlodipine

- b. Guanethidine
- c. Atenolol
- d. Reserpine
- e. Labetalol

2514. The 55-year-old patient has been diagnosed with angina pectoris. Calcium channel-blocking agent

- a. Guanethidine
- b. Reserpine
- c. Atenolol
- d. Labetalol
- e. Amlodipine

2515. The Embryophyta subkingdom (higher plants) includes mainly terrestrial organisms, represented

a. Pteridophyta

- b. Polypodiophyta
- c. Magnoliophyta
- d. Bryophyta
- e. Lycopodiophyta

2516. The Embryophyta subkingdom (higher plants) includes mainly terrestrial organisms, represented

- a. Magnoliophyta
- b. Bryophyta
- c. Polypodiophyta

d. Pteridophyta

e. Lycopodiophyta

2517. The Embryophyta subkingdom (higher plants) includes mainly terrestrial organisms, represented

- a. Polypodiophyta
- b. Magnoliophyta
- c. Lycopodiophyta
- d. Bryophyta

e. Pteridophyta

2518. The Fajans-Khodakov method is used to determine the mass fraction of sodium chloride (NaCl) in

a. Ammonium iron(III) sulfate

b. Fluorescein

- c. Potassium chromate
- d. Phenolphthalein
- e. Methyl red

2519. The Fajans-Khodakov method is used to determine the mass fraction of sodium chloride (NaCl) in

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b. Fluorescein

- c. Potassium chromate
- d. Ammonium iron(III) sulfate
- e. Phenolphthalein

2520. The Fajans-Khodakov method is used to determine the mass fraction of sodium chloride (NaCl) in

- a. Methyl red
- b. Potassium chromate

c. Fluorescein

- d. Ammonium iron(III) sulfate
- e. Phenolphthalein

2521. The State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine includes the method of determining molar mass of a polymer,

- a. Light scattering
- b. Saturated vapor pressure
- c. Freezing point
- d. Viscosity

e. Osmotic pressure

2522. The State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine includes the method of determining molar mass of a polymer,

a. Osmotic pressure

b. Saturated vapor pressure

c. Viscosity

d. Freezing point

e. Light scattering

2523. The State Pharmacopoeia of Ukraine includes the method of determining molar mass of a polymer,

a. Saturated vapor pressure

b. Freezing point

c. Osmotic pressure

d. Viscosity

e. Light scattering

2524. The Wasserman test was positive in a 25-year-old woman. What disease can be diagnosed using th

a. Syphilis

b. Diphtheria

c. Brucellosis

d. Tuberculosis

e. Leptospirosis

2525. The Wasserman test was positive in a 25-year-old woman. What disease can be diagnosed using th

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b. Syphilis

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d. Diphtheria

e. Leptospirosis

2526. The Wasserman test was positive in a 25-year-old woman. What disease can be diagnosed using th

a. Tuberculosis

b. Diphtheria

c. Leptospirosis

d. Brucellosis

e. Syphilis

2527. The absorption zone of the primary anatomical root cortex mainly consists of multi-layered, li

a. Mesodermis

b. Periderm

c. Ectodermis

d. Endodermis

e. Hypodermis

2528. The absorption zone of the primary anatomical root cortex mainly consists of multi-layered, li

a. Endodermis

b. Hypodermis

c. Ectodermis

d. Periderm

e. Mesodermis

2529. The absorption zone of the primary anatomical root cortex mainly consists of multi-layered, li

a. Periderm

b. Ectodermis

c. Mesodermis

d. Hypodermis

e. Endodermis

2530. The anti-tumor preparation Methotrexate is a structural analogue of folic acid. The mechanism

a. Hexokinase

b. Dihydrofolate reductase

c. Lactate dehydrogenase

d. Creatine kinase

e. Xanthine oxidase

2531. The anti-tumor preparation Methotrexate is a structural analogue of folic acid. The mechanism

- a. Hexokinase
- b. Creatine kinase
- c. Xanthine oxidase
- d. Lactate dehydrogenase
- e. Dihydrofolate reductase**

2532. The anti-tumor preparation Methotrexate is a structural analogue of folic acid. The mechanism

- a. Hexokinase
- b. Lactate dehydrogenase
- c. Dihydrofolate reductase**
- d. Xanthine oxidase
- e. Creatine kinase

2533. The antitumor agent 5-fluorouracil blocks the enzyme that attaches the methyl group to deoxyur

- a. Synthesis of thymidine monophosphate**
- b. Synthesis of glucose monophosphate
- c. Synthesis of glycerol monophosphate
- d. Synthesis of adenosine monophosphate
- e. Synthesis of guanosine monophosphate

2534. The antitumor agent 5-fluorouracil blocks the enzyme that attaches the methyl group to deoxyur

- a. Synthesis of thymidine monophosphate**
- b. Synthesis of glycerol monophosphate
- c. Synthesis of guanosine monophosphate
- d. Synthesis of glucose monophosphate
- e. Synthesis of adenosine monophosphate

2535. The antitumor agent 5-fluorouracil blocks the enzyme that attaches the methyl group to deoxyur

- a. Synthesis of glucose monophosphate
- b. Synthesis of thymidine monophosphate**
- c. Synthesis of adenosine monophosphate
- d. Synthesis of guanosine monophosphate
- e. Synthesis of glycerol monophosphate

2536. The brain is highly dependent on its supply with oxygen and energy substrates. Under physiologi

- a. Bilirubin
- b. Glucose**

- c. Amino acids
- d. Higher fatty acids
- e. Cholesterol

2537. The brain is highly dependent on its supply with oxygen and energy substrates. Under physiologi

- a. Bilirubin
- b. Cholesterol
- c. Glucose**

- d. Amino acids
- e. Higher fatty acids

2538. The brain is highly dependent on its supply with oxygen and energy substrates. Under physiologi

- a. Cholesterol
- b. Bilirubin
- c. Amino acids
- d. Higher fatty acids
- e. Glucose**

2539. The breakdown of hemoglobin is accompanied by the formation of bile pigments. What pigment for

- a. Biliverdin**
- b. Carotene
- c. Chlorophyll
- d. Stercobilinogen
- e. Urobilinogen

2540. The breakdown of hemoglobin is accompanied by the formation of bile pigments. What pigment for

- a. Chlorophyll
- b. Urobilinogen

c. Biliverdin

- d. Carotene
- e. Stercobilinogen

2541. The breakdown of hemoglobin is accompanied by the formation of bile pigments. What pigment for

- a. Urobilinogen
- b. Carotene
- c. Chlorophyll

d. Biliverdin

- e. Stercobilinogen

2542. The breakdown of starch in the body is a catalytic process that occurs with the help of amylas

a. Enzymatic catalysis

- b. Autocatalysis
- c. Redox catalysis
- d. Acid-base catalysis
- e. Heterogeneous catalysis

2543. The breakdown of starch in the body is a catalytic process that occurs with the help of amylas

a. Acid-base catalysis

b. Enzymatic catalysis

- c. Autocatalysis
- d. Heterogeneous catalysis
- e. Redox catalysis

2544. The breakdown of starch in the body is a catalytic process that occurs with the help of amylas

- a. Redox catalysis
- b. Heterogeneous catalysis

c. Enzymatic catalysis

- d. Acid-base catalysis
- e. Autocatalysis

2545. The cells of Brassica oleracea leaves contain a certain vitamin that facilitates healing of ga

a. A

b. U

- c. E
- d. C
- e. K

2546. The cells of Brassica oleracea leaves contain a certain vitamin that facilitates healing of ga

a. A

b. U

- c. K
- d. C
- e. E

2547. The cells of Brassica oleracea leaves contain a certain vitamin that facilitates healing of ga

a. E

b. U

- c. K
- d. A
- e. C

2548. The children attending a kindergarten were hospitalized with diagnosis of poliomyelitis. What

a. Fecal-oral transmission

- b. Direct contact transmission
- c. Alimentary transmission
- d. Vector-borne transmission
- e. Transmission via airborne dust particles

2549. The children attending a kindergarten were hospitalized with diagnosis of poliomyelitis. What

a. Direct contact transmission

- b. Alimentary transmission
- c. Vector-borne transmission
- d. Transmission via airborne dust particles

e. Fecal-oral transmission

2550. The children attending a kindergarten were hospitalized with diagnosis of poliomyelitis. What

- a. Transmission via airborne dust particles
- b. Vector-borne transmission

c. Fecal-oral transmission

d. Direct contact transmission

e. Alimentary transmission

2551. The defensive mechanisms against some infectious diseases can be greatly reinforced with inter

a. Viral

b. Helminthic

c. Fungal

d. Protozoal

e. Microbioses

2552. The defensive mechanisms against some infectious diseases can be greatly reinforced with inter

a. Viral

b. Protozoal

c. Microbioses

d. Fungal

e. Helminthic

2553. The defensive mechanisms against some infectious diseases can be greatly reinforced with inter

a. Microbioses

b. Fungal

c. Protozoal

d. Helminthic

e. Viral

2554. The end product of starch hydrolysis is:

a. D-glucose

b. Maltose

c. D-fructose

d. Saccharose

e. D-galactose

2555. The end product of starch hydrolysis is:

a. Maltose

b. D-fructose

c. D-galactose

d. Saccharose

e. D-glucose

2556. The end product of starch hydrolysis is:

a. Saccharose

b. D-galactose

c. D-fructose

d. D-glucose

e. Maltose

2557. The enzymes of medicinal substance metabolism that require monooxygenase reactions of biotrans

a. Cytosol

b. Lysosomes

c. Microsomes of the endoplasmic reticulum

d. Mitochondria

e. Nucleus

2558. The enzymes of medicinal substance metabolism that require monooxygenase reactions of biotrans

a. Cytosol

b. Nucleus

c. Mitochondria

**d. Microsomes of the endoplasmic reticulum**

e. Lysosomes

2559. The enzymes of medicinal substance metabolism that require monooxygenase reactions of biotrans

a. Mitochondria

**b. Microsomes of the endoplasmic reticulum**

c. Cytosol

d. Nucleus

e. Lysosomes

2560. The following belongs to high-concentration suspensions:

**a. Pastes**

b. Ointments

c. Powders

d. Foams

e. Creams

2561. The following belongs to high-concentration suspensions:

**a. Pastes**

b. Powders

c. Foams

d. Ointments

e. Creams

2562. The following belongs to high-concentration suspensions:

a. Foams

**b. Pastes**

c. Creams

d. Powders

e. Ointments

2563. The following have been detected in hand lavage of the kindergarten chef: colibacilli, ray fun

a. Mold fungi

b. Ray fungi

c. Bacilli

d. Staphylococci

**e. Colibacilli**

2564. The following have been detected in hand lavage of the kindergarten chef: colibacilli, ray fun

a. Ray fungi

b. Bacilli

**c. Colibacilli**

d. Mold fungi

e. Staphylococci

2565. The following have been detected in hand lavage of the kindergarten chef: colibacilli, ray fun

a. Ray fungi

b. Mold fungi

c. Staphylococci

d. Bacilli

**e. Colibacilli**

2566. The following ion has the highest coagulation ability for iron hydroxide sol with positively c

a. Calcium

b. Chloride

c. Sodium

**d. Sulfate**

e. Nitrate

2567. The following ion has the highest coagulation ability for iron hydroxide sol with positively c

a. Chloride

b. Calcium

c. Sodium



d. Nitrate

**e. Sulfate**

2568. The following ion has the highest coagulation ability for iron hydroxide sol with positively c

a. Nitrate

b. Calcium

c. Chloride

**d. Sulfate**

e. Sodium

2569. The following is used to determine the titrant volume in the process of titrimetric analysis:

**a. Burettes**

b. Measuring tubes

c. Measuring flasks

d. Cylinders

e. Measuring glasses

2570. The following is used to determine the titrant volume in the process of titrimetric analysis:

a. Measuring flasks

b. Cylinders

c. Measuring glasses

d. Measuring tubes

**e. Burettes**

2571. The following method can be used to quantitatively determine magnesium sulfate in the solution

a. Argentometry

**b. Complexometric titration**

c. Thiocyanate titration

d. Nitrite titration

e. Acidimetry

2572. The following method can be used to quantitatively determine magnesium sulfate in the solution

a. Nitrite titration

b. Argentometry

c. Thiocyanate titration

d. Acidimetry

**e. Complexometric titration**

2573. The following method can be used to quantitatively determine magnesium sulfate in the solution

a. Thiocyanate titration

b. Nitrite titration

c. Acidimetry

d. Argentometry

**e. Complexometric titration**

2574. The fruit is a spiky spherical green capsule. The capsule splits open into two valves and cont

a. Hipericum perforatum

b. Datura stramonium

**c. Aesculus hippocastanum**

d. Plantago major

e. Papaver somniferum

2575. The fruit is a spiky spherical green capsule. The capsule splits open into two valves and cont

a. Papaver somniferum

b. Datura stramonium

c. Hipericum perforatum

**d. Aesculus hippocastanum**

e. Plantago major

2576. The fruit is a spiky spherical green capsule. The capsule splits open into two valves and cont

a. Plantago major

b. Papaver somniferum

c. Hipericum perforatum

**d. Aesculus hippocastanum**

e. *Datura stramonium*

2577. The gradual aging of the body is accompanied by the slowing down of metabolic processes, the a

- a. Adhesion
- b. Moistening
- c. Wetting
- d. Cohesion

e. Swelling

2578. The gradual aging of the body is accompanied by the slowing down of metabolic processes, the a

- a. Adhesion
- b. Wetting

c. Swelling

- d. Cohesion
- e. Moistening

2579. The gradual aging of the body is accompanied by the slowing down of metabolic processes, the a

- a. Moistening
- b. Adhesion
- c. Cohesion

d. Swelling

e. Wetting

2580. The inflorescence of a plant has an elongated main axis and sessile flowers. What type of infl

- a. Corymb
- b. Round capitulum

c. Spike

- d. Umbel
- e. Flat capitulum

2581. The inflorescence of a plant has an elongated main axis and sessile flowers. What type of infl

- a. Flat capitulum
- b. Round capitulum
- c. Corymb
- d. Umbel

e. Spike

2582. The inflorescence of a plant has an elongated main axis and sessile flowers. What type of infl

- a. Umbel
- b. Flat capitulum

c. Spike

- d. Corymb
- e. Round capitulum

2583. The isoelectric point of a protein is 5.7. At what pH value does the protein macroion move to

- a. 4.0
- b. 4.7
- c. 5.7

d. 7.0

e. 5.0

2584. The isoelectric point of a protein is 5.7. At what pH value does the protein macroion move to

- a. 5.0
- b. 4.7
- c. 5.7
- d. 4.0

e. 7.0

2585. The isoelectric point of a protein is 5.7. At what pH value does the protein macroion move to

- a. 5.7
- b. 4.7
- c. 4.0

d. 7.0

e. 5.0

2586. The leaves of a Lamiaceae family plant are ovate, with a pointed tip, crenate leaf edge, and a

a. *Lamium album*

b. *Melissa officinalis*

c. *Leonurus cardiaca*

d. *Mentha piperita*

e. *Salvia officinalis*

2587. The leaves of a Lamiaceae family plant are ovate, with a pointed tip, crenate leaf edge, and a

a. *Mentha piperita*

b. *Melissa officinalis*

c. *Salvia officinalis*

d. *Leonurus cardiaca*

e. *Lamium album*

2588. The leaves of a Lamiaceae family plant are ovate, with a pointed tip, crenate leaf edge, and a

a. *Salvia officinalis*

b. *Mentha piperita*

c. *Lamium album*

d. *Leonurus cardiaca*

e. *Melissa officinalis*

2589. The material obtained from a patient with suspected acute Salmonella-induced gastroenteritis w

a. Agglutinating diagnostic serum for salmonellosis

b. Live pure culture of Salmonella

c. Salmonellosis diagnosticum

d. Erythrocytic salmonellosis diagnosticum

e. Patient's blood serum

2590. The material obtained from a patient with suspected acute Salmonella-induced gastroenteritis w

a. Agglutinating diagnostic serum for salmonellosis

b. Salmonellosis diagnosticum

c. Erythrocytic salmonellosis diagnosticum

d. Patient's blood serum

e. Live pure culture of Salmonella

2591. The material obtained from a patient with suspected acute Salmonella-induced gastroenteritis w

a. Live pure culture of Salmonella

b. Erythrocytic salmonellosis diagnosticum

c. Salmonellosis diagnosticum

d. Agglutinating diagnostic serum for salmonellosis

e. Patient's blood serum

2592. The method consisting of removal of low-molecular impurities from colloidal systems and high-m

a. Compensatory dialysis

b. Dialysis

c. Ultrafiltration

d. Decantation

e. Electrodialysis

2593. The method consisting of removal of low-molecular impurities from colloidal systems and high-m

a. Compensatory dialysis

b. Ultrafiltration

c. Electrodialysis

d. Decantation

e. Dialysis

2594. The method consisting of removal of low-molecular impurities from colloidal systems and high-m

a. Electrodialysis

b. Decantation

c. Dialysis

d. Ultrafiltration

e. Compensatory dialysis

2595. The mixture being studied contains  $Mg^{2+}$ ,  $Ni^{2+}$ ,  $Hg^{2+}$  cations. What reagent allows to detect

a. 1-Nitroso-2-naphthol

**b. Dimethylglyoxime**

c. Magneson I (Azo violet)

d. Ammonia solution

e. Alizarin

2596. The mixture being studied contains  $Mg^{2+}$ ,  $Ni^{2+}$ ,  $Hg^{2+}$  cations. What reagent allows to detect

a. 1-Nitroso-2-naphthol

b. Ammonia solution

c. Magneson I (Azo violet)

**d. Dimethylglyoxime**

e. Alizarin

2597. The mixture being studied contains  $Mg^{2+}$ ,  $Ni^{2+}$ ,  $Hg^{2+}$  cations. What reagent allows to detect

a. Alizarin

b. Magneson I (Azo violet)

**c. Dimethylglyoxime**

d. Ammonia solution

e. 1-Nitroso-2-naphthol

2598. The mother of a 3-year-old child was taking antibiotics during her pregnancy. The child present

a. Ciprofloxacin

b. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

**c. Doxycycline hydrochloride**

d. Co-amoxiclav

e. Azithromycin

2599. The mother of a 3-year-old child was taking antibiotics during her pregnancy. The child present

a. Co-amoxiclav

b. Azithromycin

c. Ciprofloxacin

**d. Doxycycline hydrochloride**

e. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

2600. The mother of a 3-year-old child was taking antibiotics during her pregnancy. The child present

a. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

b. Ciprofloxacin

c. Co-amoxiclav

d. Azithromycin

**e. Doxycycline hydrochloride**

2601. The ornithine cycle is the main way of ammonia neutralization in the human body. What substance

**a. Urea**

b. Arginine

c. Citrulline

d. Carbamoyl phosphate

e. Uric acid

2602. The ornithine cycle is the main way of ammonia neutralization in the human body. What substance

**a. Urea**

b. Carbamoyl phosphate

c. Citrulline

d. Arginine

e. Uric acid

2603. The ornithine cycle is the main way of ammonia neutralization in the human body. What substance

a. Carbamoyl phosphate

b. Citrulline

**c. Urea**

d. Arginine

e. Uric acid

2604. The patient has icteric skin; unconjugated bilirubin content in blood is high; conjugated bili

**a. Hemolytic jaundice**

- b. Hepatocellular jaundice
- c. Jaundice of the newborn
- d. Obstructive jaundice
- e. Atherosclerosis

2605. The patient has icteric skin; unconjugated bilirubin content in blood is high; conjugated bili

- a. Atherosclerosis
- b. Obstructive jaundice
- c. Hemolytic jaundice

- d. Hepatocellular jaundice
- e. Jaundice of the newborn

2606. The patient has icteric skin; unconjugated bilirubin content in blood is high; conjugated bili

- a. Obstructive jaundice
- b. Atherosclerosis
- c. Jaundice of the newborn
- d. Hepatocellular jaundice

e. Hemolytic jaundice

2607. The patient with alcoholic cirrhosis complains of general weakness and dyspnea. The following

- a. Portal hypertension
- b. Cardiac insufficiency
- c. Right ventricular failure
- d. Collapse
- e. Left ventricular failure

2608. The patient with alcoholic cirrhosis complains of general weakness and dyspnea. The following

- a. Cardiac insufficiency
- b. Collapse

c. Portal hypertension

- d. Right ventricular failure
- e. Left ventricular failure

2609. The patient with alcoholic cirrhosis complains of general weakness and dyspnea. The following

- a. Right ventricular failure
- b. Collapse

c. Portal hypertension

- d. Cardiac insufficiency
- e. Left ventricular failure

2610. The patient with parkinsonism has been prescribed a drug - dopamine precursor - to relieve mus

- a. Aminazine
- b. Scopolamine hydrobromide
- c. Atropine sulphate
- d. Paracetamol

e. Levodopa

2611. The patient with parkinsonism has been prescribed a drug - dopamine precursor - to relieve mus

- a. Atropine sulphate

b. Levodopa

- c. Paracetamol
- d. Aminazine
- e. Scopolamine hydrobromide

2612. The patient with parkinsonism has been prescribed a drug - dopamine precursor - to relieve mus

- a. Paracetamol
- b. Scopolamine hydrobromide
- c. Aminazine

d. Levodopa

- e. Atropine sulphate

2613. The patient's 24-hour urine output is 6 liters, its specific gravity varies from 1003 to 1008

a. Diabetes insipidus

- b. Acute renal failure

- c. Diabetes mellitus
- d. Chronic renal failure
- e. Hypothyroidism

2614. The patient's 24-hour urine output is 6 liters, its specific gravity varies from 1003 to 1008

a. Diabetes insipidus

- b. Acute renal failure
- c. Hypothyroidism
- d. Chronic renal failure
- e. Diabetes mellitus

2615. The patient's 24-hour urine output is 6 liters, its specific gravity varies from 1003 to 1008

a. Diabetes insipidus

- b. Hypothyroidism
- c. Acute renal failure
- d. Diabetes mellitus
- e. Chronic renal failure

2616. The patient's diuresis decreased to 800 mL per 24 hours. Such change in urine output is called

- a. Polyuria
- b. Anuria

c. Oliguria

- d. Proteinuria
- e. Leukocyturia

2617. The patient's diuresis decreased to 800 mL per 24 hours. Such change in urine output is called

- a. Polyuria
- b. Anuria
- c. Leukocyturia

d. Oliguria

- e. Proteinuria

2618. The patient's diuresis decreased to 800 mL per 24 hours. Such change in urine output is called

- a. Proteinuria
- b. Leukocyturia

c. Oliguria

- d. Polyuria
- e. Anuria

2619. The pharmacological effect of some antidepressants is associated with detoxification of biogen

a. Monoamine oxidase

- b. Deaminase
- c. Transaminase
- d. Decarboxylase
- e. Lactate dehydrogenase

2620. The pharmacological effect of some antidepressants is associated with detoxification of biogen

a. Monoamine oxidase

- b. Lactate dehydrogenase
- c. Deaminase
- d. Transaminase
- e. Decarboxylase

2621. The pharmacological effect of some antidepressants is associated with detoxification of biogen

- a. Transaminase
- b. Deaminase
- c. Lactate dehydrogenase
- d. Decarboxylase

e. Monoamine oxidase

2622. The pharmacopoeial method of determining the purity of antibiotics, vitamins, etc. requires st

- a. Electroosmosis
- b. Sedimentation potential
- c. Brownian motion

d. Streaming potential

e. Electrophoresis

2623. The pharmacopoeial method of determining the purity of antibiotics, vitamins, etc. requires st

a. Streaming potential

b. Brownian motion

c. Sedimentation potential

d. Electrophoresis

e. Electroosmosis

2624. The pharmacopoeial method of determining the purity of antibiotics, vitamins, etc. requires st

a. Streaming potential

b. Sedimentation potential

c. Electroosmosis

d. Electrophoresis

e. Brownian motion

2625. The pharmacy of a tuberculosis clinic has received tuberculin. What is the purpose of this sub

a. Phagotyping of mycobacteria

b. Specific prevention of tuberculosis

c. Allergic diagnostics of tuberculosis

d. Specific therapy of tuberculosis

e. Serological diagnostics of tuberculosis

2626. The pharmacy of a tuberculosis clinic has received tuberculin. What is the purpose of this sub

a. Specific prevention of tuberculosis

b. Phagotyping of mycobacteria

c. Specific therapy of tuberculosis

d. Serological diagnostics of tuberculosis

e. Allergic diagnostics of tuberculosis

2627. The pharmacy of a tuberculosis clinic has received tuberculin. What is the purpose of this sub

a. Specific therapy of tuberculosis

b. Specific prevention of tuberculosis

c. Phagotyping of mycobacteria

d. Allergic diagnostics of tuberculosis

e. Serological diagnostics of tuberculosis

2628. The population is being vaccinated for specific disease prevention. What type of immunity is d

a. Artificially acquired active

b. Naturally acquired active

c. -

d. Naturally acquired passive

e. Artificially acquired passive

2629. The population is being vaccinated for specific disease prevention. What type of immunity is d

a. -

b. Artificially acquired passive

c. Naturally acquired passive

d. Artificially acquired active

e. Naturally acquired active

2630. The population is being vaccinated for specific disease prevention. What type of immunity is d

a. Naturally acquired passive

b. Naturally acquired active

c. Artificially acquired passive

d. -

e. Artificially acquired active

2631. The presence of storage proteins in a microslide prepared from Phaseolus vulgaris endosperm ca

a. Inulin

b. Starch grains

c. Chlorophyll grains

d. Aleurone grains

e. Glycogen

2632. The presence of storage proteins in a microslide prepared from Phaseolus vulgaris endosperm ca

a. Inulin

b. Starch grains

c. Glycogen

d. Chlorophyll grains

e. Aleurone grains

2633. The presence of storage proteins in a microslide prepared from Phaseolus vulgaris endosperm ca

a. Starch grains

b. Glycogen

c. Aleurone grains

d. Chlorophyll grains

e. Inulin

2634. The process of glycolysis starts with irreversible reaction of glucose transforming into gluco

a. Aldolase

b. Creatine kinase

c. Hexokinase

d. Lipase

e. Catalase

2635. The process of glycolysis starts with irreversible reaction of glucose transforming into gluco

a. Catalase

b. Creatine kinase

c. Lipase

d. Hexokinase

e. Aldolase

2636. The process of glycolysis starts with irreversible reaction of glucose transforming into gluco

a. Creatine kinase

b. Lipase

c. Catalase

d. Aldolase

e. Hexokinase

2637. The process of putrefaction is a component of physicochemical changes that occur with food pro

a. Ammonia

b. Benzene

c. Indican

d. Bilirubin

e. Cholesterol

2638. The process of putrefaction is a component of physicochemical changes that occur with food pro

a. Ammonia

b. Benzene

c. Indican

d. Cholesterol

e. Bilirubin

2639. The process of putrefaction is a component of physicochemical changes that occur with food pro

a. Cholesterol

b. Ammonia

c. Benzene

d. Indican

e. Bilirubin

2640. The products of condensation of aldehydes with hydroxylamine belong to the following class:

a. Hemiacetals

b. Ketoximes

c. Hydrazones

d. Hydrazides

e. Aldoximes



2641. The products of condensation of aldehydes with hydroxylamine belong to the following class:

- a. Hydrazones
- b. Aldoximes**
- c. Ketoximes
- d. Hemiacetals
- e. Hydrazides

2642. The products of condensation of aldehydes with hydroxylamine belong to the following class:

- a. Hydrazones
- b. Hemiacetals
- c. Aldoximes**
- d. Ketoximes
- e. Hydrazides

2643. The process of one substance drawing the other in only with its surface is called:

- a. Adsorption**
- b. Chemisorption
- c. Coagulation
- d. Desorption
- e. Absorption

2644. The process of one substance drawing the other in only with its surface is called:

- a. Coagulation
- b. Desorption
- c. Absorption
- d. Chemisorption
- e. Adsorption**

2645. The process of one substance drawing the other in only with its surface is called:

- a. Coagulation
- b. Desorption
- c. Chemisorption
- d. Adsorption**
- e. Absorption

2646. The second stage of detoxification involves joining certain chemical compounds with functional

- a. Glucuronic acid**
- b. Glucose
- c. Higher fatty acids
- d. Cholesterol
- e. Pyruvate

2647. The second stage of detoxification involves joining certain chemical compounds with functional

- a. Cholesterol
- b. Glucuronic acid**
- c. Pyruvate
- d. Glucose
- e. Higher fatty acids

2648. The second stage of detoxification involves joining certain chemical compounds with functional

- a. Cholesterol
- b. Higher fatty acids
- c. Pyruvate
- d. Glucose
- e. Glucuronic acid**

2649. The secondary structure of eukaryotic DNA is a double helix. What bonds keep the strands of DN

- a. Hydrogen**
- b. Ester
- c. Disulfide
- d. Glycosidic
- e. Peptide

2650. The secondary structure of eukaryotic DNA is a double helix. What bonds keep the strands of DN

a. Hydrogen

b. Glycosidic

c. Peptide

d. Disulfide

e. Ester

2651. The secondary structure of eukaryotic DNA is a double helix. What bonds keep the strands of DN

a. Peptide

b. Disulfide

c. Hydrogen

d. Ester

e. Glycosidic

2652. The stem surface of a woody plant is being studied. It is noted that the cells are parenchymal

a. Cork

b. Phelloderm

c. Phellogen

d. Sclerenchyma fibers

e. Vessels

2653. The stem surface of a woody plant is being studied. It is noted that the cells are parenchymal

a. Sclerenchyma fibers

b. Cork

c. Phelloderm

d. Phellogen

e. Vessels

2654. The stem surface of a woody plant is being studied. It is noted that the cells are parenchymal

a. Vessels

b. Cork

c. Sclerenchyma fibers

d. Phelloderm

e. Phellogen

2655. The structure of the bacterial cell that provides microbes with increased resistance to the en

a. Spore

b. Flagella

c. Pilus

d. Plasmid

e. Capsule

2656. The structure of the bacterial cell that provides microbes with increased resistance to the en

a. Flagella

b. Plasmid

c. Pilus

d. Capsule

e. Spore

2657. The structure of the bacterial cell that provides microbes with increased resistance to the en

a. Pilus

b. Capsule

c. Spore

d. Flagella

e. Plasmid

2658. The study of home-made canned vegetables revealed growth of microorganisms with the shape that

a. Botulism

b. Cholera

c. Salmonellosis

d. Shigellosis

e. Escherichiosis

2659. The study of home-made canned vegetables revealed growth of microorganisms with the shape that

a. Cholera

b. Salmonellosis

**c. Botulism**

d. Shigellosis

e. Escherichiosis

2660. The study of home-made canned vegetables revealed growth of microorganisms with the shape that

a. Salmonellosis

b. Shigellosis

c. Cholera

d. Escherichiosis

**e. Botulism**

2661. The study of the main root ontogenesis shows that it has developed from:

a. Lateral meristem

**b. Radicle**

c. Intercalary meristem

d. Pericycle

e. Apical meristem

2662. The study of the main root ontogenesis shows that it has developed from:

a. Lateral meristem

b. Pericycle

c. Intercalary meristem

**d. Radicle**

e. Apical meristem

2663. The study of the main root ontogenesis shows that it has developed from:

a. Pericycle

b. Apical meristem

c. Intercalary meristem

d. Lateral meristem

**e. Radicle**

2664. The surface activity of diphilic molecules can be described using the Traube-Duclos rule. How

a. It will become 27 times lower

b. It will become 9 times higher

**c. It will become 27 times higher**

d. It will become 3 times lower

e. It will remain unchanged

2665. The surface activity of diphilic molecules can be described using the Traube-Duclos rule. How

a. It will become 9 times higher

b. It will become 3 times lower

**c. It will become 27 times higher**

d. It will become 27 times lower

e. It will remain unchanged

2666. The surface activity of diphilic molecules can be described using the Traube-Duclos rule. How

a. It will remain unchanged

b. It will become 3 times lower

**c. It will become 27 times higher**

d. It will become 9 times higher

e. It will become 27 times lower

2667. The synthesis of thyroid hormones is carried out from tyrosine within a special protein of the

a. Albumin

b. Histone

c. Immunoglobulin

**d. Thyroglobulin**

e. Interferon

2668. The synthesis of thyroid hormones is carried out from tyrosine within a special protein of the

a. Albumin

b. Interferon

c. Immunoglobulin

d. Thyroglobulin

e. Histone

2669. The synthesis of thyroid hormones is carried out from tyrosine within a special protein of the

a. Histone

b. Albumin

c. Thyroglobulin

d. Immunoglobulin

e. Interferon

2670. The technology of drug production widely uses the phenomena of absorption and ion exchange. Wh

a.  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$

b.  $\text{NO}_3^-$

c.  $\text{H}^+$

d.  $\text{OH}^-$

e.  $\text{Ag}^+$

2671. The technology of drug production widely uses the phenomena of absorption and ion exchange. Wh

a.  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$

b.  $\text{OH}^-$

c.  $\text{NO}_3^-$

d.  $\text{H}^+$

e.  $\text{Ag}^+$

2672. The technology of drug production widely uses the phenomena of absorption and ion exchange. Wh

a.  $\text{H}^+$

b.  $\text{NO}_3^-$

c.  $\text{Ag}^+$

d.  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$

e.  $\text{OH}^-$

2673. The third analytical group of cations (acid-base classification) includes  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$

a.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

b.  $\text{HClO}_4$

c.  $\text{HNO}_3$

d.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

e.  $\text{HCl}$

2674. The third analytical group of cations (acid-base classification) includes  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$

a.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

b.  $\text{HNO}_3$

c.  $\text{HCl}$

d.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

e.  $\text{HClO}_4$

2675. The third analytical group of cations (acid-base classification) includes  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$

a.  $\text{HClO}_4$

b.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

c.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

d.  $\text{HCl}$

e.  $\text{HNO}_3$

2676. The titrant of mercurimetry method is:

a. 0,1mol solution of  $\text{KSCN}$

b. 0,1mol solution of  $\text{NH}_4\text{SCN}$

c. 0,1mol solution of  $\text{AgNO}_3$

d. 0,1mol solution of  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$

e. 0,1mol solution of  $\text{NaNO}_2$

2677. The titrant of mercurimetry method is:

a. 0,1mol solution of  $\text{NaNO}_2$

b. 0,1mol solution of  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$

c. 0,1mol solution of  $\text{NH}_4\text{SCN}$

- d. 0,1mol solution of KSCN
- e. 0,1mol solution of AgNO<sub>3</sub>

2678. The titrant of mercurimetry method is:

- a. 0,1mol solution of NaNO<sub>2</sub>
- b. 0,1mol solution of AgNO<sub>3</sub>
- c. 0,1mol solution of Hg<sub>2</sub>(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>
- d. 0,1mol solution of KSCN
- e. 0,1mol solution of NH<sub>4</sub>SCN

2679. There are plants selected, that have tubular, ligulate, pseudoligulate and funnelform flowers,

- a. Solanaceae
- b. Valerianaceae
- c. Tiliaceae
- d. Asteraceae (Compositae)
- e. Ericaceae

2680. There are plants selected, that have tubular, ligulate, pseudoligulate and funnelform flowers,

- a. Tiliaceae
- b. Asteraceae (Compositae)
- c. Ericaceae
- d. Valerianaceae
- e. Solanaceae

2681. Thermolabile medicinal preparation for extemporal use was heated to 65°C thrice with interval

- a. Tyndallization
- b. Filtration
- c. Koch's steam sterilization
- d. Pasteurization
- e. Calcination

2682. Thermolabile medicinal preparation for extemporal use was heated to 65°C thrice with interval

- a. Tyndallization
- b. Koch's steam sterilization
- c. Pasteurization
- d. Filtration
- e. Calcination

2683. Thermolabile medicinal preparation for extemporal use was heated to 65°C thrice with interval

- a. Pasteurization
- b. Calcination
- c. Filtration
- d. Koch's steam sterilization
- e. Tyndallization

2684. Thiocyanatometric titration method requires secondary standard solution of potassium thiocyanate

- a. Copper(II) nitrate
- b. Sulfuric acid
- c. Hydrochloric acid
- d. Iron(II) sulfate
- e. Silver nitrate

2685. Thiocyanatometric titration method requires secondary standard solution of potassium thiocyanate

- a. Iron(II) sulfate
- b. Hydrochloric acid
- c. Copper(II) nitrate
- d. Silver nitrate
- e. Sulfuric acid

2686. Thiocyanatometric titration method requires secondary standard solution of potassium thiocyanate

- a. Sulfuric acid
- b. Hydrochloric acid
- c. Copper(II) nitrate
- d. Silver nitrate

e. Iron(II) sulfate

2687. Throughout the last year, a 2-year-old child had frequent infectious diseases of a bacterial g

a. Phagocytes

**b. B lymphocytes**

c. Macrophages

d. NK cells

e. Killer T cells

2688. Throughout the last year, a 2-year-old child had frequent infectious diseases of a bacterial g

a. Phagocytes

b. Macrophages

c. NK cells

**d. B lymphocytes**

e. Killer T cells

2689. Throughout the last year, a 2-year-old child had frequent infectious diseases of a bacterial g

a. Phagocytes

b. NK cells

**c. B lymphocytes**

d. Macrophages

e. Killer T cells

2690. Tissue respiration is accompanied by formation of carbon dioxide and water. What component of

a. ATP / ADP translocase

b. Acylcarnitine transferase

**c. Cytochrome oxidase**

d. Ubiquinone

e. Cytochrome C

2691. Tissue respiration is accompanied by formation of carbon dioxide and water. What component of

a. ATP / ADP translocase

b. Cytochrome C

c. Acylcarnitine transferase

**d. Cytochrome oxidase**

e. Ubiquinone

2692. Tissue respiration is accompanied by formation of carbon dioxide and water. What component of

a. Ubiquinone

b. Acylcarnitine transferase

**c. Cytochrome oxidase**

d. Cytochrome C

e. ATP / ADP translocase

2693. To accurately calculate the reaction velocity constant by the activation energy value, the ste

a. Concentration of the reactants

**b. Mutual orientation of the reacting molecules**

c. Chemical properties of the interacting compounds

d. Temperature of the reaction mixture

e. Structure of the molecules in the interacting compounds

2694. To accurately calculate the reaction velocity constant by the activation energy value, the ste

a. Structure of the molecules in the interacting compounds

b. Chemical properties of the interacting compounds

c. Temperature of the reaction mixture

**d. Mutual orientation of the reacting molecules**

e. Concentration of the reactants

2695. To accurately calculate the reaction velocity constant by the activation energy value, the ste

a. Temperature of the reaction mixture

**b. Mutual orientation of the reacting molecules**

c. Chemical properties of the interacting compounds

d. Concentration of the reactants

e. Structure of the molecules in the interacting compounds

2696. To choose an indicator for acid-base titration, a titration curve needs to be built. This curve

- a. Solution pH from the volume of the added titrant
- b. Solution pH from the temperature
- c. Concentration of the analyzed compound from solution pH
- d. Solution pH from the concentration of the added titrant solution
- e. Solution pH from the volume of the solution being analyzed

2697. To choose an indicator for acid-base titration, a titration curve needs to be built. This curve

- a. Solution pH from the concentration of the added titrant solution
- b. Concentration of the analyzed compound from solution pH
- c. Solution pH from the volume of the solution being analyzed
- d. Solution pH from the temperature
- e. Solution pH from the volume of the added titrant

2698. To choose an indicator for acid-base titration, a titration curve needs to be built. This curve

- a. Solution pH from the temperature
- b. Solution pH from the volume of the added titrant
- c. Concentration of the analyzed compound from solution pH
- d. Solution pH from the volume of the solution being analyzed
- e. Solution pH from the concentration of the added titrant solution

2699. To create a vaccine for hepatitis B prevention the gene responsible for HBsAg production was i

- a. Genetically engineered vaccine
- b. Inactivated
- c. Synthetic
- d. Anatoxin
- e. Chemical

2700. To create a vaccine for hepatitis B prevention the gene responsible for HBsAg production was i

- a. Inactivated
- b. Genetically engineered vaccine
- c. Chemical
- d. Synthetic
- e. Anatoxin

2701. To create a vaccine for hepatitis B prevention the gene responsible for HBsAg production was i

- a. Synthetic
- b. Chemical
- c. Inactivated
- d. Anatoxin
- e. Genetically engineered vaccine

2702. To determine a certain second group cation, the <<golden rain>> reaction is used with slow coo

- a.  $\text{PbI}_2$
- b.  $\text{PbCl}_2$
- c. AgI
- d.  $\text{Hg}_2\text{I}_2$
- e.  $\text{HgI}_2$

2703. To determine a certain second group cation, the <<golden rain>> reaction is used with slow coo

- a. AgI
- b.  $\text{PbI}_2$
- c.  $\text{Hg}_2\text{I}_2$
- d.  $\text{PbCl}_2$
- e.  $\text{HgI}_2$

2704. To determine a certain second group cation, the <<golden rain>> reaction is used with slow coo

- a.  $\text{PbCl}_2$
- b. AgI
- c.  $\text{HgI}_2$
- d.  $\text{PbI}_2$
- e.  $\text{Hg}_2\text{I}_2$

2705. To determine causative agent of the disease, a Gram-stained smear was prepared from the materi

- a. Gram-positive cocci in grape-like clusters
- b. Gram-positive cocci in short chains
- c. Gram-negative cocci in grape-like clusters
- d. Gram-negative cocci in short chains
- e. Gram-negative bacilli in short chains

2706. To determine causative agent of the disease, a Gram-stained smear was prepared from the materi

- a. Gram-negative bacilli in short chains
- b. Gram-negative cocci in grape-like clusters

- c. Gram-positive cocci in grape-like clusters
- d. Gram-negative cocci in short chains
- e. Gram-positive cocci in short chains

2707. To determine causative agent of the disease, a Gram-stained smear was prepared from the materi

- a. Gram-negative cocci in short chains
- b. Gram-negative bacilli in short chains

- c. Gram-positive cocci in grape-like clusters
- d. Gram-negative cocci in grape-like clusters
- e. Gram-positive cocci in short chains

2708. To determine qualitative content of a drug, the drug sample was processed with 2M solution of

- a. Lead(II)
- b. Mercury(II)

c. Silver(I)

- d. Tin(II)
- e. Mercury(I)

2709. To determine qualitative content of a drug, the drug sample was processed with 2M solution of

a. Tin(II)

b. Silver(I)

- c. Mercury(I)
- d. Mercury(II)
- e. Lead(II)

2710. To determine qualitative content of a drug, the drug sample was processed with 2M solution of

- a. Tin(II)
- b. Lead(II)
- c. Mercury(II)

d. Silver(I)

e. Mercury(I)

2711. To determine the end point of an acid-base titration the following indicators are used:

a. pH-indicators

- b. Redox indicators
- c. Metal indicators
- d. Adsorption indicators
- e. Luminescent indicators

2712. To determine the end point of an acid-base titration the following indicators are used:

a. Luminescent indicators

b. pH-indicators

- c. Metal indicators
- d. Redox indicators
- e. Adsorption indicators

2713. To determine the end point of an acid-base titration the following indicators are used:

- a. Metal indicators
- b. Luminescent indicators
- c. Adsorption indicators
- d. Redox indicators

e. pH-indicators

2714. To determine the mass-volume fraction of ammonia in the solution, neutralization back titratio

a. HCl, NaOH



- b.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{KOH}$
- c.  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$
- d.  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{AgNO}_3$
- e.  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$

2715. To determine the mass-volume fraction of ammonia in the solution, neutralization back titration

- a.  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{NaOH}$
- b.  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{AgNO}_3$
- c.  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
- d.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{KOH}$
- e.  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$

2716. To determine the mass-volume fraction of ammonia in the solution, neutralization back titration

- a.  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{Hg}(\text{NO}_3)_2$
- b.  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{AgNO}_3$
- c.  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{NaOH}$
- d.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$ ,  $\text{KOH}$
- e.  $\text{HCl}$ ,  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{NO}_3)_2$

2717. To determine the species of disease agent it is necessary to study its destructive enzymes. Which

- a. Hyaluronidase
- b. Peroxidase
- c. Catalase
- d. Hydrolase
- e. Isomerase

2718. To determine the species of disease agent it is necessary to study its destructive enzymes. Which

- a. Catalase
- b. Peroxidase
- c. Hydrolase
- d. Hyaluronidase
- e. Isomerase

2719. To disinfect a burn surface, an antiseptic was used. When interacting with tissues, this antiseptic

- a. Ethyl alcohol
- b. Iodine alcohol solution
- c. Brilliant green
- d. Potassium permanganate
- e. Hydrogen peroxide

2720. To disinfect a burn surface, an antiseptic was used. When interacting with tissues, this antiseptic

- a. Iodine alcohol solution
- b. Hydrogen peroxide
- c. Potassium permanganate
- d. Brilliant green
- e. Ethyl alcohol

2721. To disinfect a burn surface, an antiseptic was used. When interacting with tissues, this antiseptic

- a. Iodine alcohol solution
- b. Hydrogen peroxide
- c. Ethyl alcohol
- d. Brilliant green
- e. Potassium permanganate

2722. To enhance the solubility of the individual components of a number of liquid drug formulations

- a. Solubilization
- b. Diffusion
- c. Sedimentation
- d. Extraction
- e. Coagulation

2723. To enhance the solubility of the individual components of a number of liquid drug formulations

- a. Coagulation
- b. Solubilization

- c. Diffusion
- d. Extraction
- e. Sedimentation

7274. To enhance the solubility of the individual components of a number of liquid drug formulations

- a. Sedimentation
- b. Coagulation

c. Solubilization

- d. Extraction
- e. Diffusion

7275. To identify a drug by thin-layer chromatography the following parameter is used:

a.  $R_f$

- b. I, A
- c. E, mV
- d.  $K_p$
- e. n

7276. To identify a drug by thin-layer chromatography the following parameter is used:

- a. I, A
- b. E, mV

c.  $R_f$

- d.  $K_p$
- e. n

7277. To identify a drug by thin-layer chromatography the following parameter is used:

- a.  $K_p$
- b. E, mV
- c. I, A
- d. n

e.  $R_f$

7278. To identify iodide ions in a solution, a reaction with lead cations was conducted. The obtained

- a. Blue precipitate
- b. Brown precipitate

c. Golden scales

- d. White precipitate
- e. Gas bubbles

7279. To identify iodide ions in a solution, a reaction with lead cations was conducted. The obtained

- a. Gas bubbles

b. Golden scales

- c. Brown precipitate
- d. Blue precipitate
- e. White precipitate

7280. To identify iodide ions in a solution, a reaction with lead cations was conducted. The obtained

- a. White precipitate
- b. Brown precipitate
- c. Blue precipitate

d. Golden scales

- e. Gas bubbles

7281. To induce diabetes mellitus in a rabbit, beta-cells of pancreatic islets (islets of Langerhans)

a. Shutdown

- b. Irritation
- c. Stimulation
- d. Introduction of enzymes, hormones
- e. Isolated organs

7282. To induce diabetes mellitus in a rabbit, beta-cells of pancreatic islets (islets of Langerhans)

- a. Introduction of enzymes, hormones

b. Shutdown

- c. Irritation

d. Isolated organs

e. Stimulation

2733. To induce diabetes mellitus in a rabbit, beta-cells of pancreatic islets (islets of Langerhans)

a. Stimulation

**b. Shutdown**

c. Isolated organs

d. Irritation

e. Introduction of enzymes, hormones

2734. To introduce a medicine into the body through the airways, the following type of substance must

a. Foam

b. Emulsion

c. Suspension

d. Ointment

**e. Aerosol**

2735. To introduce a medicine into the body through the airways, the following type of substance must

a. Ointment

**b. Aerosol**

c. Foam

d. Emulsion

e. Suspension

2736. To introduce a medicine into the body through the airways, the following type of substance must

a. Ointment

b. Foam

c. Suspension

**d. Aerosol**

e. Emulsion

2737. To isolate a pure culture of the disease's pathogen, its specific biological properties were used

a. *Enterococcus faecalis*

b. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

c. *Staphylococcus aureus*

**d. *Proteus vulgaris***

e. *Yersinia pestis*

2738. To isolate a pure culture of the disease's pathogen, its specific biological properties were used

a. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

b. *Yersinia pestis*

c. *Enterococcus faecalis*

d. *Staphylococcus aureus*

**e. *Proteus vulgaris***

2739. To isolate a pure culture of the disease's pathogen, its specific biological properties were used

a. *Yersinia pestis*

**b. *Proteus vulgaris***

c. *Enterococcus faecalis*

d. *Staphylococcus aureus*

e. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

2740. To obtain water-soluble iodine preparations (iodoforms), iodine is dissolved in surfactants through

a. Adsorption

**b. Solubilization**

c. Neutralization

d. Sedimentation

e. Coagulation

2741. To obtain water-soluble iodine preparations (iodoforms), iodine is dissolved in surfactants through

a. Neutralization

b. Adsorption

**c. Solubilization**

d. Coagulation

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2742. To prevent the development of muscular dystrophy, a doctor prescribed potassium orotate to a p

a. Bile acids

b. Cholesterol

c. Pyrimidine nucleotides

d. Glucose

e. Ketone bodies

2743. To prevent the development of muscular dystrophy, a doctor prescribed potassium orotate to a p

a. Bile acids

b. Ketone bodies

c. Glucose

d. Pyrimidine nucleotides

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2744. To prevent the development of muscular dystrophy, a doctor prescribed potassium orotate to a p

a. Cholesterol

b. Bile acids

c. Pyrimidine nucleotides

d. Ketone bodies

e. Glucose

2745. To quantitatively determine  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions, a photometric reaction with sulfosalicylic acid was co

a. Refractive index

b. Optical density

c. Wavelength

d. Specific rotation

e. Half-wave potential

2746. To quantitatively determine  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions, a photometric reaction with sulfosalicylic acid was co

a. Refractive index

b. Specific rotation

c. Half-wave potential

d. Wavelength

e. Optical density

2747. To quantitatively determine  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  ions, a photometric reaction with sulfosalicylic acid was co

a. Wavelength

b. Optical density

c. Half-wave potential

d. Specific rotation

e. Refractive index

2748. To quickly relieve the state of acute psychosis, the patient was prescribed a rapid/short-acti

a. Amitriptyline

b. Piracetam

c. Valerian extract

d. Droperidol

e. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

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b. Droperidol

c. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

d. Amitriptyline

e. Piracetam

2751. To quickly stop an attack of angina pectoris, a 55-year-old patient was prescribed an organic

a. Nifedipine

b. Labetalol

c. Nitroglycerin

d. Octadine (Guanethidine)

e. Prazosin

2752. To quickly stop an attack of angina pectoris, a 55-year-old patient was prescribed an organic

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d. Octadine (Guanethidine)

e. Labetalol

2754. To relieve dry cough, a patient with bronchitis was prescribed a drug that is an alkaloid of y

a. Glaucine hydrochloride

b. Codeine phosphate

c. Oxeladin

d. Codterpin

e. Libexin (Prenoxdiazine)

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b. Glaucine hydrochloride

c. Codeine phosphate

d. Codterpin

e. Oxeladin

2757. To reproduce Ehrlich carcinoma in a rabbit, a certain amount of benzpyrene (a polycyclic aroma

a. Induction

b. Ionizing radiation

c. Hormone administration

d. Transplantation

e. Explantation

2758. To reproduce Ehrlich carcinoma in a rabbit, a certain amount of benzpyrene (a polycyclic aroma

a. Explantation

b. Induction

c. Transplantation

d. Hormone administration

e. Ionizing radiation

2759. To reproduce Ehrlich carcinoma in a rabbit, a certain amount of benzpyrene (a polycyclic aroma

a. Ionizing radiation

b. Transplantation

c. Explantation

d. Induction

e. Hormone administration

2760. To stimulate birth activity, a certain neurohypophyseal hormone is used. Name this hormone:

- a. Insulin
- b. Glucagon
- c. Oxytocin**

- d. Testosterone
- e. Thyroxine

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- a. Insulin
- b. Thyroxine
- c. Glucagon
- d. Testosterone
- e. Oxytocin**

2763. To study the sanitary and microbiological quality of water at a laboratory, the minimum volume

- a. 300**
- b. 200
- c. 100
- d. 400
- e. 500

2764. To study the sanitary and microbiological quality of water at a laboratory, the minimum volume

- a. 300**
- b. 400
- c. 100
- d. 500
- e. 200

2765. To study the sanitary and microbiological quality of water at a laboratory, the minimum volume

- a. 100
- b. 400
- c. 300**
- d. 500
- e. 200

2766. To treat atherosclerosis a patient has obtained hypolipidemic agent - Fenofibrate - from pharm

- a. Muscarinic cholinergic receptor antagonists
- b. Calcium channel blocking agents
- c. Nitrofuranes
- d. Fibrates**

- e. beta-adrenergic blocking agents

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- b. Fibrates**

- c. Muscarinic cholinergic receptor antagonists

- d. Calcium channel blocking agents

- e. beta-adrenergic blocking agents

2769. To treat glaucoma a doctor made a decision to prescribe a cholinomimetic agent of direct action

- a. Pilocarpine hydrochloride**

- b. Atropine sulfate
- c. Platyphylline hydrotartrate
- d. Zinc sulfate
- e. Sulfacyl-sodium (Sulfacetamide)

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- d. Platyphylline hydrotartrate
- e. Sulfacyl-sodium (Sulfacetamide)

2772. To treat peptic ulcer disease of the stomach, the patient was prescribed an H<sub>2</sub>-receptor antagonist

a. Famotidine

- b. De-Nol (Bismuth subnitrate)
- c. Omeprazole
- d. Pirenzepine
- e. Pantoprazole

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- b. Pirenzepine
- c. Omeprazole
- d. Pantoprazole

e. Famotidine

2775. Transformation C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (alkene) → C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (alkane) occurs during the following reaction

- a. Dehydration
- b. Dehydrogenation

c. Hydrogenation

- d. Dimerization
- e. Hydration

2776. Transformation C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub> (alkene) → C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub> (alkane) occurs during the following reaction

- a. Hydration
- b. Dimerization
- c. Dehydration
- d. Dehydrogenation

e. Hydrogenation

2777. Transverse section of an axial organ has revealed conductive bundle with phloem and xylem rays

a. Bundle is radial, organ is root of primary structure

- b. Bundle is amphivasal (leptocentric), organ is monocotyledon rhizome
- c. Bundle is amphicribal (hadrcentric), organ is fern rhizome
- d. Bundle is collateral open, organ is dicotyledon stem
- e. Bundle is collateral closed, organ is monocotyledon stem

2778. Transverse section of an axial organ has revealed conductive bundle with phloem and xylem rays

a. Bundle is radial, organ is root of primary structure

- b. Bundle is collateral closed, organ is monocotyledon stem

- c. Bundle is collateral open, organ is dicotyledon stem
- d. Bundle is amphicribal (hadro centric), organ is fern rhizome
- e. Bundle is amphivasal (lepto centric), organ is monocotyledon rhizome

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- a. Bundle is amphivasal (lepto centric), organ is monocotyledon rhizome
- b. Bundle is radial, organ is root of primary structure**

- c. Bundle is collateral open, organ is dicotyledon stem
- d. Bundle is amphicribal (hadro centric), organ is fern rhizome
- e. Bundle is collateral closed, organ is monocotyledon stem

2780. Treatment of withdrawal syndrome in cases of morphine discontinuation requires the use of a dr

- a. Codeine phosphate
- b. Naloxone hydrochloride**

- c. Omnopon
- d. Riboflavin
- e. Ketorolac

2781. Treatment of withdrawal syndrome in cases of morphine discontinuation requires the use of a dr

- a. Codeine phosphate
- b. Riboflavin
- c. Omnopon
- d. Ketorolac

**e. Naloxone hydrochloride**

2782. Treatment of withdrawal syndrome in cases of morphine discontinuation requires the use of a dr

- a. Omnopon
- b. Riboflavin
- c. Codeine phosphate

**d. Naloxone hydrochloride**

e. Ketorolac

2783. Trimerization of acetylene results in the following product:

**a. Benzene (benzol)**

- b. 2-Butyne
- c. Vinylacetylene
- d. Cyclooctatetraene
- e. Trimethylbenzene

2784. Trimerization of acetylene results in the following product:

- a. 2-Butyne
- b. Cyclooctatetraene

**c. Benzene (benzol)**

- d. Trimethylbenzene
- e. Vinylacetylene

2785. Trimerization of acetylene results in the following product:

a. Trimethylbenzene

**b. Benzene (benzol)**

- c. Cyclooctatetraene
- d. Vinylacetylene
- e. 2-Butyne

2786. Trypsin is a proteolytic enzyme used to clean purulent wounds. Combined with water, it causes

- a. Ligases
- b. Isomerases
- c. Transferases

**d. Hydrolases**

e. Oxidoreductases

2787. Trypsin is a proteolytic enzyme used to clean purulent wounds. Combined with water, it causes

a. Transferases

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- d. Oxidoreductases
- e. Isomerases

2788. Trypsin is a proteolytic enzyme used to clean purulent wounds. Combined with water, it causes

- a. Transferases
- b. Oxidoreductases
- c. Isomerases

**d. Hydrolases**

- e. Ligases

2789. Ultramicroscopy is used to determine the radius of dispersed phase particles. The following sh

**a. Number of particles in a definite volume**

- b. Time interval in which a tagged particle travels a certain distance
- c. Intensity of transmitted light
- d. Distance traveled by a tagged particle
- e. Intensity of scattered light

2790. Ultramicroscopy is used to determine the radius of dispersed phase particles. The following sh

- a. Intensity of transmitted light

**b. Number of particles in a definite volume**

- c. Distance traveled by a tagged particle
- d. Intensity of scattered light
- e. Time interval in which a tagged particle travels a certain distance

2791. Ultramicroscopy is used to determine the radius of dispersed phase particles. The following sh

- a. Intensity of transmitted light
- b. Intensity of scattered light
- c. Time interval in which a tagged particle travels a certain distance

**d. Number of particles in a definite volume**

- e. Distance traveled by a tagged particle

2792. Ultraviolet irradiation is used in medicine in various physiotherapeutic procedures. What mech

- a. Decrease of melanin synthesis in the skin
- b. Activation of vitamin D synthesis**
- c. Activation of lipid peroxidation
- d. Intensification of cell division
- e. Activation of drug action

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- a. Decrease of melanin synthesis in the skin
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- c. Activation of drug action

**d. Activation of vitamin D synthesis**

- e. Intensification of cell division

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- a. Decrease of melanin synthesis in the skin
- b. Intensification of cell division

**c. Activation of vitamin D synthesis**

- d. Activation of drug action
- e. Activation of lipid peroxidation

2795. Under certain conditions, solutions of high-molecular substances can lose their flowability, m

**a. Gel formation**

- b. Condensation
- c. Peptization
- d. Coagulation
- e. Coacervation

2796. Under certain conditions, solutions of high-molecular substances can lose their flowability, m

- a. Coacervation

**b. Gel formation**

- c. Peptization
- d. Condensation

e. Coagulation

2797. Under certain conditions, solutions of high-molecular substances can lose their flowability, m

a. Condensation

b. Coacervation

c. Coagulation

d. Gel formation

e. Peptization

2798. Under what condition is the solubilization process possible?

a. Surfactant concentration in the solution is arbitrary

b. Surfactant is in the form of micelles

c. Surfactant is in the form of molecules

d. Surfactant was comminuted before the dissolution

e. Solute has high solubility in a certain solvent

2799. Under what condition is the solubilization process possible?

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c. Surfactant is in the form of molecules

d. Solute has high solubility in a certain solvent

e. Surfactant is in the form of micelles

2800. Under what condition is the solubilization process possible?

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b. Surfactant is in the form of molecules

c. Surfactant concentration in the solution is arbitrary

d. Surfactant is in the form of micelles

e. Solute has high solubility in a certain solvent

2801. Upon examination of a flower it is determined to have one pistil made up of single free carpel

a. Monocarpous

b. Lysicarpous

c. Paracarpous

d. Syncarpous

e. Apocarpous

2802. Upon examination of a flower it is determined to have one pistil made up of single free carpel

a. Apocarpous

b. Paracarpous

c. Monocarpous

d. Syncarpous

e. Lysicarpous

2803. Upon examination of a flower it is determined to have one pistil made up of single free carpel

a. Lysicarpous

b. Syncarpous

c. Apocarpous

d. Paracarpous

e. Monocarpous

2804. Upon taking a herbal medicine, a 30-year-old patient has developed anaphylactic allergic react

a. Eosinophilia

b. Basophilia

c. Lymphocytosis

d. Heutrophilia

e. Monocytosis

2805. Upon taking a herbal medicine, a 30-year-old patient has developed anaphylactic allergic react

a. Lymphocytosis

b. Monocytosis

c. Basophilia

d. Heutrophilia

e. Eosinophilia

2806. Upon taking a herbal medicine, a 30-year-old patient has developed anaphylactic allergic react

- a. Monocytosis
- b. Basophilia
- c. Eosinophilia**
- d. Neutrophilia
- e. Lymphocytosis

2807. Uric acid is the end product of purine nucleotide breakdown. Elevated levels of uric acid in b

- a. Gout**
- b. Diabetes mellitus
- c. Glycogenosis
- d. Gastritis
- e. Hepatitis

2808. Uric acid is the end product of purine nucleotide breakdown. Elevated levels of uric acid in b

- a. Gastritis
- b. Diabetes mellitus
- c. Hepatitis
- d. Gout**
- e. Glycogenosis

2809. Uric acid is the end product of purine nucleotide breakdown. Elevated levels of uric acid in b

- a. Gastritis
- b. Hepatitis

**c. Gout**

- d. Glycogenosis
- e. Diabetes mellitus

2810. Velamen is a specific multilayer absorbent tissue that often is photosynthetic. It provides pr

- a. Hygrophytes
- b. Epiphytes**
- c. Mesophytes
- d. Xerophytes
- e. Hydrophytes

2811. Velamen is a specific multilayer absorbent tissue that often is photosynthetic. It provides pr

- a. Mesophytes
- b. Xerophytes
- c. Hydrophytes

**d. Epiphytes**

- e. Hygrophytes

2812. Velamen is a specific multilayer absorbent tissue that often is photosynthetic. It provides pr

- a. Xerophytes
- b. Mesophytes

**c. Epiphytes**

- d. Hygrophytes
- e. Hydrophytes

2813. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> is a part of the pyridoxal phosphate coenzyme (PLP). What reactions involve PLP?

**a. Decarboxylation and transamination of amino acids**

- b. Synthesis of bile acids and cholesterol
- c. Synthesis of steroid hormones and cholesterol
- d. Synthesis of ketone bodies and bile acids
- e. Synthesis of nucleic acids and phospholipids

2814. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> is a part of the pyridoxal phosphate coenzyme (PLP). What reactions involve PLP?

- a. Synthesis of steroid hormones and cholesterol
- b. Decarboxylation and transamination of amino acids**

- c. Synthesis of ketone bodies and bile acids
- d. Synthesis of nucleic acids and phospholipids
- e. Synthesis of bile acids and cholesterol

2815. Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> is a part of the pyridoxal phosphate coenzyme (PLP). What reactions involve PLP?

- a. Synthesis of steroid hormones and cholesterol
- b. Synthesis of ketone bodies and bile acids
- c. Synthesis of nucleic acids and phospholipids
- d. Synthesis of bile acids and cholesterol

**e. Decarboxylation and transamination of amino acids**

2816. Vitamins and vitamin-like compounds are required for activation of higher fatty acids and their

- a. Riboflavin
- b. Ubiquinone
- c. Thiamine
- d. Biotin

**e. Carnitine**

2817. Vitamins and vitamin-like compounds are required for activation of higher fatty acids and their

- a. Thiamine
- b. Biotin

**c. Carnitine**

- d. Ubiquinone
- e. Riboflavin

2818. Vitamins and vitamin-like compounds are required for activation of higher fatty acids and their

- a. Ubiquinone

**b. Carnitine**

- c. Riboflavin
- d. Biotin
- e. Thiamine

2819. What Brassicaceae family plant has a cardiotonic effect?

- a. Capsella bursa-pastoris
- b. Adonis vernalis
- c. Rheum tanguticum

**d. Erysimum diffusum**

- e. Leonurus cardiaca

2820. What Brassicaceae family plant has a cardiotonic effect?

- a. Capsella bursa-pastoris
- b. Rheum tanguticum
- c. Leonurus cardiaca

**d. Erysimum diffusum**

- e. Adonis vernalis

2821. What Brassicaceae family plant has a cardiotonic effect?

- a. Leonurus cardiaca
- b. Adonis vernalis

**c. Erysimum diffusum**

- d. Capsella bursa-pastoris
- e. Rheum tanguticum

2822. What analytical effect is observed during fixation of the end point in the Volhard titration?

- a. A red precipitate is produced

**b. The solution colors red**

- c. A yellow precipitate is produced
- d. The solution colors yellow
- e. A brown precipitate is produced

2823. What analytical effect is observed during fixation of the end point in the Volhard titration?

- a. A yellow precipitate is produced
- b. A red precipitate is produced
- c. A brown precipitate is produced

**d. The solution colors red**

- e. The solution colors yellow

2824. What analytical effect is observed during fixation of the end point in the Volhard titration?

- a. A yellow precipitate is produced

- b. The solution colors yellow
- c. A brown precipitate is produced

d. The solution colors red

- e. A red precipitate is produced

2825. What analytical effect is observed when a solution that contains acetate ions is heated with e

- a. Formation of a black precipitate

b. Release of a characteristic odor

- c. Formation of a blue precipitate
- d. Formation of a white precipitate
- e. Formation of a yellow precipitate

2826. What analytical effect is observed when a solution that contains acetate ions is heated with e

- a. Formation of a blue precipitate
- b. Formation of a black precipitate
- c. Formation of a white precipitate

d. Release of a characteristic odor

- e. Formation of a yellow precipitate

2827. What analytical effect is observed when a solution that contains acetate ions is heated with e

- a. Formation of a blue precipitate
- b. Formation of a yellow precipitate
- c. Formation of a black precipitate

d. Release of a characteristic odor

- e. Formation of a white precipitate

2828. What analytical method can be used to quantify hydrogen peroxide without any special indicator

- a. Argentometry
- b. Nitritometry

c. Permanganatometry

- d. Complexonometry
- e. Iodometry

2829. What analytical method can be used to quantify hydrogen peroxide without any special indicator

- a. Complexonometry
- b. Argentometry
- c. Nitritometry
- d. Iodometry

e. Permanganatometry

2830. What analytical method can be used to quantify hydrogen peroxide without any special indicator

- a. Iodometry
- b. Argentometry
- c. Nitritometry

d. Permanganatometry

- e. Complexonometry

2831. What anion of the 2nd analytic group produces black precipitate with group reagent  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ?

a.  $\text{S}^{2-}$

b.  $\text{I}^-$

c.  $\text{NCS}^-$

d.  $\text{Br}^-$

e.  $\text{Cl}^-$

2832. What anion of the 2nd analytic group produces black precipitate with group reagent  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ?

a.  $\text{I}^-$

b.  $\text{Cl}^-$

c.  $\text{S}^{2-}$

d.  $\text{NCS}^-$

e.  $\text{Br}^-$

2833. What anion of the 2nd analytic group produces black precipitate with group reagent  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ?

a.  $\text{I}^-$

b.  $\text{Cl}^-$

c.  $\text{NCS}^-$

d.  $\text{Br}^-$

e.  $\text{S}^{2-}$

2834. What anions form a precipitate soluble in 12% ammonium carbonate solution as a result of their

a. Chloride ions

b. Sulfide ions

c. Bromide ions

d. Thiocyanate ions

e. Iodide ions

2835. What anions form a precipitate soluble in 12% ammonium carbonate solution as a result of their

a. Chloride ions

b. Thiocyanate ions

c. Iodide ions

d. Sulfide ions

e. Bromide ions

2836. What anions form a precipitate soluble in 12% ammonium carbonate solution as a result of their

a. Bromide ions

b. Iodide ions

c. Thiocyanate ions

d. Chloride ions

e. Sulfide ions

2837. What anions interfere with the determination of halide ions by means of the Volhard method, be

a.  $\text{MnO}_4^-$

b.  $\text{NO}_3^-$

c.  $\text{F}^-$

d.  $\text{NO}_2^-$

e.  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$

2838. What anions interfere with the determination of halide ions by means of the Volhard method, be

a.  $\text{MnO}_4^-$

b.  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$

c.  $\text{NO}_2^-$

d.  $\text{F}^-$

e.  $\text{NO}_3^-$

2839. What anions interfere with the determination of halide ions by means of the Volhard method, be

a.  $\text{SO}_3^{2-}$

b.  $\text{MnO}_4^-$

c.  $\text{F}^-$

d.  $\text{NO}_2^-$

e.  $\text{NO}_3^-$

2840. What anti-gout drug, based on its mechanism of action, is a urate-lowering agent and a xanthin

a. Allopurinol

b. Urolesane

c. Urosulfan (Sulfacarbamide)

d. Urodan

e. Etamide

2841. What anti-gout drug, based on its mechanism of action, is a urate-lowering agent and a xanthin

a. Allopurinol

b. Urosulfan (Sulfacarbamide)

c. Etamide

d. Urodan

e. Urolesane

2842. What anti-gout drug, based on its mechanism of action, is a urate-lowering agent and a xanthin

a. Urosulfan (Sulfacarbamide)

b. Allopurinol

c. Etamide

- d. Urodan
- e. Urolesane

2843. What antibiotic is a drug of choice for treatment of syphilis?

- a. Lincomycin hydrochloride
- b. Streptomycin sulfate
- c. Levorin sodium salt
- d. Polymyxin M sulfate
- e. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt (Penicillin G sodium salt)**

2844. What antibiotic is a drug of choice for treatment of syphilis?

- a. Polymyxin M sulfate
- b. Streptomycin sulfate
- c. Levorin sodium salt
- d. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt (Penicillin G sodium salt)**
- e. Lincomycin hydrochloride

2845. What antibiotic is a drug of choice for treatment of syphilis?

- a. Streptomycin sulfate
- b. Levorin sodium salt
- c. Polymyxin M sulfate
- d. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt (Penicillin G sodium salt)**
- e. Lincomycin hydrochloride

2846. What antibiotic is used for treatment of syphilis?

- a. Benzylpenicillin**
- b. Amphotericin
- c. Streptomycin
- d. Kanamycin
- e. Nystatin

2847. What antibiotic is used for treatment of syphilis?

- a. Benzylpenicillin**
- b. Nystatin
- c. Amphotericin
- d. Kanamycin
- e. Streptomycin

2848. What antibiotic is used for treatment of syphilis?

- a. Streptomycin
- b. Benzylpenicillin**
- c. Amphotericin
- d. Kanamycin
- e. Nystatin

2849. What anticholinesterase agent is used to stimulate intestinal peristalsis in the patients during

- a. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)
- b. Metoprolol
- c. Prozerin (Neostigmine)**
- d. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- e. Salbutamol

2850. What anticholinesterase agent is used to stimulate intestinal peristalsis in the patients during

- a. Metoprolol
- b. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- c. Salbutamol
- d. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)
- e. Prozerin (Neostigmine)**

2851. What anticholinesterase agent is used to stimulate intestinal peristalsis in the patients during

- a. Salbutamol
- b. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- c. Prozerin (Neostigmine)**
- d. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)

e. Metoprolol

2852. What antidote must be used in case of narcotic analgesics overdose?

a. Naloxone

b. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate sodium)

c. Calcium chloride

d. Diazepam

e. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

2853. What antidote must be used in case of narcotic analgesics overdose?

a. Diazepam

b. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate sodium)

c. Calcium chloride

d. Naloxone

e. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

2854. What antidote must be used in case of narcotic analgesics overdose?

a. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate sodium)

b. Diazepam

c. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

d. Naloxone

e. Calcium chloride

2855. What antifungal antibiotic is poorly absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract and is effective a

a. Griseofulvin

b. Nystatin

c. Fluconazole

d. Terbinafine

e. Ketoconazole

2856. What antifungal antibiotic is poorly absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract and is effective a

a. Griseofulvin

b. Nystatin

c. Ketoconazole

d. Terbinafine

e. Fluconazole

2857. What antifungal antibiotic is poorly absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract and is effective a

a. Ketoconazole

b. Nystatin

c. Terbinafine

d. Griseofulvin

e. Fluconazole

2858. What antihistamine with marked sedative effect should be prescribed to be taken before bed?

a. Alerius (Desloratadine)

b. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramin)

c. Loratadine

d. Fexofenadine

e. Guttalax (Sodium picosulfate)

2859. What antihistamine with marked sedative effect should be prescribed to be taken before bed?

a. Fexofenadine

b. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramin)

c. Loratadine

d. Alerius (Desloratadine)

e. Guttalax (Sodium picosulfate)

2860. What antihistamine with marked sedative effect should be prescribed to be taken before bed?

a. Fexofenadine

b. Guttalax (Sodium picosulfate)

c. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramin)

d. Loratadine

e. Alerius (Desloratadine)



2861. What bacteria indicate the presence of fecal contamination?

- a. Anthracoids
- b. Serratia
- c. Sarcina
- d. Escherichia coli
- e. Klebsiella

2862. What bacteria indicate the presence of fecal contamination?

- a. Sarcina
- b. Klebsiella
- c. Anthracoids
- d. Escherichia coli
- e. Serratia

2863. What bacteria indicate the presence of fecal contamination?

- a. Serratia
- b. Escherichia coli
- c. Klebsiella
- d. Sarcina
- e. Anthracoids

2864. What broad-spectrum antibiotic is contraindicated for children under 14 years of age because i

- a. Doxycycline
- b. Ampicillin
- c. Azithromycin
- d. Ceftriaxone
- e. Acyclovir

2865. What broad-spectrum antibiotic is contraindicated for children under 14 years of age because i

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- b. Doxycycline
- c. Ampicillin
- d. Azithromycin
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- a. Ceftriaxone
- b. Azithromycin
- c. Doxycycline
- d. Acyclovir
- e. Ampicillin

2867. What carboxylic acid is an aromatic monocarboxylic acid and can be used in treatment of skin d

- a. Formic acid
- b. Acetic acid
- c. Valeric acid
- d. Benzoic acid
- e. Butyric acid

2868. What carboxylic acid is an aromatic monocarboxylic acid and can be used in treatment of skin d

- a. Valeric acid
- b. Acetic acid
- c. Formic acid
- d. Benzoic acid
- e. Butyric acid

2869. What carboxylic acid is an aromatic monocarboxylic acid and can be used in treatment of skin d

- a. Valeric acid
- b. Butyric acid
- c. Benzoic acid
- d. Formic acid
- e. Acetic acid

2870. What cation can be detected with Chugaiev's agent (Dimethylglyoxime)?

- a.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$
- b.  $\text{Co}^{2+}$
- c.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$
- d.  $\text{K}^{+}$
- e.  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$

2871. What cation can be detected with Chugaiev's agent (Dimethylglyoxime)?

- a.  $\text{K}^{+}$
- b.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$
- c.  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$
- d.  $\text{Co}^{2+}$
- e.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$

2872. What cation can be detected with Chugaiev's agent (Dimethylglyoxime)?

- a.  $\text{K}^{+}$
- b.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$
- c.  $\text{Co}^{2+}$
- d.  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$
- e.  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$

2873. What cation is present in the solution, if its heating with an alkali produces a gas with pung

- a. Lead(II)
- b. Mercury(I)
- c. Mercury(II)
- d. Ammonium
- e. Silver(I)

2874. What cation is present in the solution, if its heating with an alkali produces a gas with pung

- a. Mercury(I)
- b. Mercury(II)
- c. Silver(I)
- d. Lead(II)
- e. Ammonium

2875. What cation is present in the solution, if its heating with an alkali produces a gas with pung

- a. Silver(I)
- b. Lead(II)
- c. Mercury(II)
- d. Mercury(I)
- e. Ammonium

2876. What cation of the V analytical group (acid-base classification) is present in the solution, i

- a. Bismuth(III)
- b. Iron(III)
- c. Antimony(III)
- d. Iron(II)
- e. Manganese(II)

2877. What cation of the V analytical group (acid-base classification) is present in the solution, i

- a. Antimony(III)
- b. Bismuth(III)
- c. Iron(III)
- d. Manganese(II)
- e. Iron(II)

2878. What cation of the V analytical group (acid-base classification) is present in the solution, i

- a. Iron(II)
- b. Antimony(III)
- c. Manganese(II)
- d. Iron(III)
- e. Bismuth(III)

2879. What cations have the highest mobility among those listed below?

- a. Ammonium cations

- b. Lithium cations
- c. Sodium cations
- d. Potassium cations

e. Hydroxonium cations

2880. What cations have the highest mobility among those listed below?

- a. Lithium cations
- b. Ammonium cations
- c. Potassium cations
- d. Sodium cations

e. Hydroxonium cations

2881. What cations have the highest mobility among those listed below?

a. Potassium cations

b. Hydroxonium cations

- c. Sodium cations
- d. Lithium cations
- e. Ammonium cations

2882. What cations of the fifth analytical group (acid-base classification) form colored hydroxides

- a.  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{Al}^{3+}$
- b.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$
- c.  $\text{Sn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$

d.  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$

e.  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$

2883. What cations of the fifth analytical group (acid-base classification) form colored hydroxides

- a.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$
- b.  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{Al}^{3+}$
- c.  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$
- d.  $\text{Sn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$

e.  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$

2884. What cations of the fifth analytical group (acid-base classification) form colored hydroxides

- a.  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ba}^{2+}$
- b.  $\text{Sn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$
- c.  $\text{Ag}^+$ ,  $\text{Al}^{3+}$
- d.  $\text{Na}^+$ ,  $\text{K}^+$

e.  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$

2885. What causes the dry cough that developed in a patient who has been taking lisinopril for a long time?

- a. Accumulation of angiotensin II
- b. Inhibition of angiotensin receptors

c. Increased bradykinin levels

- d. Depletion of the noradrenaline reserves
- e. Decreased renin levels

2886. What causes the dry cough that developed in a patient who has been taking lisinopril for a long time?

- a. Decreased renin levels
- b. Inhibition of angiotensin receptors
- c. Depletion of the noradrenaline reserves
- d. Accumulation of angiotensin II

e. Increased bradykinin levels

2887. What causes the dry cough that developed in a patient who has been taking lisinopril for a long time?

- a. Depletion of the noradrenaline reserves
- b. Accumulation of angiotensin II
- c. Inhibition of angiotensin receptors
- d. Decreased renin levels

e. Increased bradykinin levels

2888. What changes occur with the entropy of an isolated system, when it spontaneously approaches equilibrium?

- a. Reaches its maximum
- b. Does not change

- c. Decreases linearly
- d. Tends to infinity
- e. Reaches its minimum

2889. What changes occur with the entropy of an isolated system, when it spontaneously approaches th

- a. Does not change
- b. Reaches its maximum**
- c. Decreases linearly
- d. Reaches its minimum
- e. Tends to infinity

2890. What changes occur with the entropy of an isolated system, when it spontaneously approaches th

- a. Reaches its minimum
- b. Decreases linearly
- c. Does not change
- d. Reaches its maximum**
- e. Tends to infinity

2891. What characteristic is used in titrimetric methods of analysis, when choosing the indicator?

- a. Transition interval**
- b. Neutralization point
- c. Titration jump
- d. Indicator constant
- e. Titration index

2892. What characteristic is used in titrimetric methods of analysis, when choosing the indicator?

- a. Neutralization point
- b. Titration index
- c. Titration jump
- d. Indicator constant
- e. Transition interval**

2893. What characteristic is used in titrimetric methods of analysis, when choosing the indicator?

- a. Titration index
- b. Indicator constant
- c. Neutralization point
- d. Titration jump
- e. Transition interval**

2894. What characteristic is used to choose indicator for titration analysis?

- a. Transition interval**
- b. Indicator constant
- c. Titration curve jump
- d. Equivalence point
- e. Titration indicator

2895. What characteristic is used to choose indicator for titration analysis?

- a. Transition interval**
- b. Titration curve jump
- c. Equivalence point
- d. Indicator constant
- e. Titration indicator

2896. What characteristic is used to choose indicator for titration analysis?

- a. Titration indicator
- b. Titration curve jump
- c. Equivalence point
- d. Indicator constant
- e. Transition interval**

2897. What chemotherapeutic agent is a drug of choice for treatment of herpes?

- a. Acyclovir**
- b. Chingamin
- c. Metronidazole

- d. Rifampicin
- e. Doxycycline hydrochloride

2898. What chemotherapeutic agent is a drug of choice for treatment of herpes?

- a. Chingamin
- b. Doxycycline hydrochloride

c. Acyclovir

- d. Metronidazole
- e. Rifampicin

2899. What chemotherapeutic agent is a drug of choice for treatment of herpes?

- a. Metronidazole
- b. Rifampicin
- c. Doxycycline hydrochloride
- d. Chingamin

e. Acyclovir

2900. What component of a plant cell determines the water content in the plant's internal environment?

- a. Chloroplasts
- b. Endoplasmic reticulum
- c. Mitochondria
- d. Golgi complex

e. Vacuoles

2901. What component of a plant cell determines the water content in the plant's internal environment?

- a. Endoplasmic reticulum
- b. Chloroplasts
- c. Golgi complex
- d. Mitochondria

e. Vacuoles

2902. What component of a plant cell determines the water content in the plant's internal environment?

- a. Mitochondria
- b. Endoplasmic reticulum
- c. Golgi complex

d. Vacuoles

e. Chloroplasts

2903. What compound can be classified as a condensed arene?

a. Naphthalene

- b. Diphenylmethane
- c. Biphenyl
- d. Triphenylmethane
- e. Benzene

2904. What compound can be classified as a condensed arene?

a. Diphenylmethane

b. Naphthalene

- c. Triphenylmethane
- d. Benzene
- e. Biphenyl

2905. What compound can be classified as a condensed arene?

- a. Triphenylmethane
- b. Benzene

c. Naphthalene

- d. Biphenyl
- e. Diphenylmethane

2906. What compound has no carboxyl group but nevertheless is called an acid?

- a. Malic acid
- b. Valeric acid
- c. Tartaric acid
- d. Picric acid

e. Lactic acid

2907. What compound has no carboxyl group but nevertheless is called an acid?

a. Tartaric acid

b. Valeric acid

c. Lactic acid

d. Malic acid

e. Picric acid

2908. What compound has no carboxyl group but nevertheless is called an acid?

a. Valeric acid

b. Malic acid

c. Lactic acid

d. Tartaric acid

e. Picric acid

2909. What compound is added along with the murexide indicator to reach pH>12, when detecting calcium

a. Acetate buffer

b. Sodium hydroxide

c. Ammonium hydroxide

d. Urotropin

e. Ammoniac buffer

2910. What compound is added along with the murexide indicator to reach pH>12, when detecting calcium

a. Urotropin

b. Sodium hydroxide

c. Ammoniac buffer

d. Ammonium hydroxide

e. Acetate buffer

2911. What compound is added along with the murexide indicator to reach pH>12, when detecting calcium

a. Urotropin

b. Acetate buffer

c. Ammoniac buffer

d. Sodium hydroxide

e. Ammonium hydroxide

2912. What compound is formed as a result of interaction between aniline and concentrated sulfuric acid

a. Methylamine

b. Uric acid

c. Sulfanilic acid

d. Salicylic acid

e. Gamma-aminobutyric acid

2913. What compound is formed as a result of interaction between aniline and concentrated sulfuric acid

a. Uric acid

b. Methylamine

c. Gamma-aminobutyric acid

d. Sulfanilic acid

e. Salicylic acid

2914. What compound is formed as a result of interaction between aniline and concentrated sulfuric acid

a. Uric acid

b. Salicylic acid

c. Methylamine

d. Sulfanilic acid

e. Gamma-aminobutyric acid

2915. What compound is obtained as the result of propylene interacting with bromine  $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH=CH}_2 + \text{Br}_2 \rightarrow$

a. -

b. 1,1-Dibromopropane

c. 1,2-Dibromopropane

d. 1,2-Dibromopropene

e. 1,3-Dibromopropane

2916. What compound is obtained as the result of propylene interacting with bromine  $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH=CH}_2 + \text{Br}_2$ ?

- a. 1,1-Dibromopropane
- b. 1,2-Dibromopropene
- c. 1,2-Dibromopropane
- d. -
- e. 1,3-Dibromopropane

2917. What compound is obtained as the result of propylene interacting with bromine  $\text{CH}_3\text{-CH=CH}_2 + \text{Br}_2$ ?

- a. 1,2-Dibromopropene
- b. 1,2-Dibromopropane
- c. 1,3-Dibromopropane
- d. 1,1-Dibromopropane
- e. -

2918. What compound will react with propane under the given conditions?

- a.  $\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{FeCl}_3$
- b.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONO}_2$
- c.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  concentrated
- d.  $\text{HNO}_3$  concentrated

e.  $\text{Br}_2$ , hnu,  $20^\circ\text{C}$

2919. What compound will react with propane under the given conditions?

- a.  $\text{HNO}_3$  concentrated
- b.  $\text{Br}_2$ , hnu,  $20^\circ\text{C}$
- c.  $\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{FeCl}_3$
- d.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONO}_2$
- e.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  concentrated

2920. What compound will react with propane under the given conditions?

- a.  $\text{HNO}_3$  concentrated
- b.  $\text{Cl}_2$ ,  $\text{FeCl}_3$
- c.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONO}_2$
- d.  $\text{Br}_2$ , hnu,  $20^\circ\text{C}$

e.  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  concentrated

2921. What conditions are necessary for the formation of crystalline precipitates?

- a. Slow precipitation in hot dilute solutions
- b. Slow precipitation in cold concentrated solutions
- c. Rapid precipitation in hot dilute solutions
- d. Slow precipitation in cold dilute solutions
- e. Rapid precipitation in hot concentrated solutions

2922. What conditions are necessary for the formation of crystalline precipitates?

- a. Rapid precipitation in hot concentrated solutions
- b. Rapid precipitation in hot dilute solutions
- c. Slow precipitation in cold concentrated solutions
- d. Slow precipitation in cold dilute solutions

e. Slow precipitation in hot dilute solutions

2923. What conditions are necessary for the formation of crystalline precipitates?

- a. Rapid precipitation in hot dilute solutions
- b. Rapid precipitation in hot concentrated solutions
- c. Slow precipitation in hot dilute solutions
- d. Slow precipitation in cold concentrated solutions

e. Slow precipitation in cold dilute solutions

2924. What coordinates are used to build monomolecular adsorption isotherms?

- a. Inverse adsorption - concentration
- b. Logarithm of adsorption - concentration

c. Adsorption - concentration

d. Surface tension - concentration

e. Inverse adsorption - inverse concentration

2925. What coordinates are used to build monomolecular adsorption isotherms?

- a. Inverse adsorption - concentration
- b. Logarithm of adsorption - concentration
- c. Inverse adsorption - inverse concentration
- d. Surface tension - concentration

**e. Adsorption - concentration**

2926. What coordinates are used to build monomolecular adsorption isotherms?

- a. Logarithm of adsorption - concentration
- b. Inverse adsorption - concentration
- c. Surface tension - concentration

**d. Adsorption - concentration**

e. Inverse adsorption - inverse concentration

2927. What device is used to measure surface tension of a liquid?

a. Areometer

**b. Stalagmometer**

- c. Viscometer
- d. Nephelometer
- e. Calorimeter

2928. What device is used to measure surface tension of a liquid?

a. Areometer

b. Nephelometer

**c. Stalagmometer**

- d. Viscometer
- e. Calorimeter

2929. What device is used to measure surface tension of a liquid?

a. Nephelometer

**b. Stalagmometer**

- c. Viscometer
- d. Calorimeter
- e. Areometer

2930. What disaccharide is a reducing one?

**a. Maltose**

- b. Starch
- c. Sucrose
- d. Cellulose
- e. Ribose

2931. What disaccharide is a reducing one?

a. Ribose

**b. Maltose**

- c. Cellulose
- d. Sucrose
- e. Starch

2932. What disaccharide is a reducing one?

a. Starch

b. Sucrose

c. Ribose

**d. Maltose**

e. Cellulose

2933. What disperse system can be classified as liquid-liquid based on its aggregate state?

a. Activated carbon

b. Lather

c. Fog

**d. Milk**

e. Smoke

2934. What disperse system can be classified as liquid-liquid based on its aggregate state?

a. Activated carbon



- b. Lather
- c. Fog
- d. Smoke

e. Milk

2935. What disperse system can be classified as liquid-liquid based on its aggregate state?

a. Lather

b. Milk

- c. Smoke
- d. Activated carbon
- e. Fog

2936. What diuretic reduces excretion of uric acid?

a. Hydrochlorothiazide

- b. Mannitol
- c. Acetazolamide
- d. Verospiron (Spironolactone)
- e. Furosemide

2937. What diuretic reduces excretion of uric acid?

a. Furosemide

b. Mannitol

c. Hydrochlorothiazide

- d. Acetazolamide
- e. Verospiron (Spironolactone)

2938. What diuretic reduces excretion of uric acid?

a. Mannitol

b. Acetazolamide

c. Hydrochlorothiazide

- d. Verospiron (Spironolactone)
- e. Furosemide

2939. What drug can be classified as an angiotensin-converting enzyme blocker based on its mechanism

- a. Benzohexonium
- b. Valsartan
- c. Verapamil
- d. Furosemide

e. Lisinopril

2940. What drug can be classified as an angiotensin-converting enzyme blocker based on its mechanism

- a. Furosemide
- b. Valsartan
- c. Benzohexonium
- d. Verapamil

e. Lisinopril

2941. What drug can be classified as an angiotensin-converting enzyme blocker based on its mechanism

- a. Verapamil
- b. Benzohexonium
- c. Valsartan
- d. Furosemide

e. Lisinopril

2942. What drug can be used to stop a bronchospasm?

- a. Amoxicillin
- b. Atenolol

c. Salbutamol

- d. Omnoponum
- e. Aspirin

2943. What drug can be used to stop a bronchospasm?

- a. Atenolol
- b. Aspirin

- c. Omnoponum
- d. Amoxicillin

e. Salbutamol

2944. What drug can be used to stop a bronchospasm?

- a. Omnoponum
- b. Atenolol

c. Salbutamol

d. Amoxicillin

e. Aspirin

2945. What drug has an anxiolytic and anticonvulsant effect?

a. Diazepam

b. Phenobarbital

c. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

d. Reserpine

e. Droperidol

2946. What drug has an anxiolytic and anticonvulsant effect?

a. Diazepam

b. Reserpine

c. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

d. Droperidol

e. Phenobarbital

2947. What drug has an anxiolytic and anticonvulsant effect?

a. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

b. Reserpine

c. Diazepam

d. Droperidol

e. Phenobarbital

2948. What drug is administered in case of uterine inertia?

a. Oxytocin

b. No-spa

c. Fenoterol

d. Vikasolum

e. Progesterone

2949. What drug is administered in case of uterine inertia?

a. Fenoterol

b. No-spa

c. Vikasolum

d. Oxytocin

e. Progesterone

2950. What drug is administered in case of uterine inertia?

a. Progesterone

b. No-spa

c. Oxytocin

d. Vikasolum

e. Fenoterol

2951. What drug is advisable for individual malaria prophylaxis?

a. Ampicillin

b. Rifampicin

c. Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (Co-trimoxazole)

d. Gentamicin

e. Chingamin

2952. What drug is advisable for individual malaria prophylaxis?

a. Gentamicin

b. Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (Co-trimoxazole)

c. Chingamin

- d. Rifampicin
- e. Ampicillin

2953. What drug is advisable for individual malaria prophylaxis?

- a. Trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole (Co-trimoxazole)
- b. Ampicillin
- c. Rifampicin

**d. Chingamin**

- e. Gentamicin

2954. What drug is an H<sub>2</sub>-histamine receptor blocker?

**a. Famotidine**

- b. Almagel
- c. Gastrotzepin (Pirenzepine)
- d. Allochol
- e. Omeprazole

2955. What drug is an H<sub>2</sub>-histamine receptor blocker?

- a. Allochol

**b. Famotidine**

- c. Gastrotzepin (Pirenzepine)
- d. Almagel
- e. Omeprazole

2956. What drug is an H<sub>2</sub>-histamine receptor blocker?

- a. Gastrotzepin (Pirenzepine)
- b. Omeprazole
- c. Allochol

**d. Famotidine**

- e. Almagel

2957. What drug is indicated in case of an overdose of depolarizing muscle relaxants?

- a. Magnesium sulfate
- b. Naloxone
- c. Metoprolol
- d. Unithiol

**e. Prozerin (Neostigmine)**

2958. What drug is indicated in case of an overdose of depolarizing muscle relaxants?

- a. Metoprolol

**b. Prozerin (Neostigmine)**

- c. Unithiol
- d. Naloxone
- e. Magnesium sulfate

2959. What drug is indicated in case of an overdose of depolarizing muscle relaxants?

- a. Unithiol
- b. Metoprolol

**c. Prozerin (Neostigmine)**

- d. Naloxone
- e. Magnesium sulfate

2960. What drug is prescribed for prevention of myocardial infarction, if there are contraindication

**a. Ticlopidine**

- b. Heparin
- c. Phenylin (Phenindione)
- d. Streptokinase
- e. Neodicoumarin (ethyl biscoumacetate)

2961. What drug is prescribed for prevention of myocardial infarction, if there are contraindication

- a. Phenylin (Phenindione)
- b. Streptokinase
- c. Heparin

**d. Ticlopidine**

e. Neodicoumarin (ethyl biscoumacetate)

2962. What drug is prescribed for prevention of myocardial infarction, if there are contraindication

a. Streptokinase

b. Neodicoumarin (ethyl biscoumacetate)

c. Phenilin (Phenindione)

d. Heparin

**e. Ticlopidine**

2963. What drug is used as an antidote in cases of overdose with narcotic analgesics?

a. Cordiamine (Nikethamide)

**b. Naloxone**

c. Unithiol

d. Ephedrine

e. Atropine

2964. What drug is used as an antidote in cases of overdose with narcotic analgesics?

a. Cordiamine (Nikethamide)

b. Atropine

**c. Naloxone**

d. Unithiol

e. Ephedrine

2965. What drug is used as an antidote in cases of overdose with narcotic analgesics?

a. Cordiamine (Nikethamide)

b. Unithiol

**c. Naloxone**

d. Ephedrine

e. Atropine

2966. What drug must be prescribed to treat a patient with malaria?

**a. Chingamine (Chloroquine)**

b. Tetracycline

c. Chloramine

d. Sulfamethoxazole

e. Ceftriaxone

2967. What drug must be prescribed to treat a patient with malaria?

a. Ceftriaxone

**b. Chingamine (Chloroquine)**

c. Sulfamethoxazole

d. Tetracycline

e. Chloramine

2968. What drug must be prescribed to treat a patient with malaria?

a. Sulfamethoxazole

b. Chloramine

c. Tetracycline

**d. Chingamine (Chloroquine)**

e. Ceftriaxone

2969. What drug selectively suppresses the secretion of the gastric glands by blocking H<sub>2</sub>-histamine

a. Atropine sulfate

b. Omeprazole

**c. Famotidine**

d. Ipratropium bromide

e. Loratadine

2970. What drug selectively suppresses the secretion of the gastric glands by blocking H<sub>2</sub>-histamine

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**b. Famotidine**

c. Atropine sulfate

d. Loratadine

e. Omeprazole

2971. What drug selectively suppresses the secretion of the gastric glands by blocking H<sub>2</sub>-histamine

- a. Ipratropium bromide
- b. Omeprazole

c. Famotidine

- d. Loratadine
- e. Atropine sulfate

2972. What drug should a doctor choose for substitution therapy after surgical removal of thyroid gl

- a. Insulin
- b. Mercazolil (Thiamazole)
- c. Prednisolone

d. L-thyroxine

- e. Parathyroidine

2973. What drug should a doctor choose for substitution therapy after surgical removal of thyroid gl

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b. L-thyroxine

- c. Insulin
- d. Parathyroidine
- e. Prednisolone

2974. What drug should a doctor choose for substitution therapy after surgical removal of thyroid gl

- a. Parathyroidine

b. L-thyroxine

- c. Mercazolil (Thiamazole)
- d. Prednisolone
- e. Insulin

2975. What drug should be administered for individual prevention of malaria?

- a. Ampicillin
- b. Gentamicin
- c. Biseptol (Co-Trimoxazole)
- d. Rifampicin

e. Chingamin

2976. What drug should be administered for individual prevention of malaria?

- a. Ampicillin
- b. Gentamicin
- c. Rifampicin

d. Chingamin

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2977. What drug should be administered for individual prevention of malaria?

- a. Gentamicin
- b. Ampicillin
- c. Rifampicin
- d. Biseptol (Co-Trimoxazole)

e. Chingamin

2978. What drug should be prescribed to inhibit the synthesis of thyroid hormones?

- a. Antistrumin (potassium iodide)

b. Mercazolil (Thiamazole)

- c. Thyroidin
- d. L-thyroxine
- e. Parathyroidin

2979. What drug should be prescribed to inhibit the synthesis of thyroid hormones?

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- b. L-thyroxine

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- d. Thyroidin
- e. Antistrumin (potassium iodide)

2980. What drug should be prescribed to inhibit the synthesis of thyroid hormones?

- a. Thyroidin
- b. L-thyroxine
- c. Parathyroidin
- d. Antistrumin (potassium iodide)
- e. Mercazolil (Thiamazole)**

2981. What electrochemical method of quantitative analysis is based on measuring the amount of elect

- a. Conductometry
- b. Coulometry**
- c. Potentiometry
- d. Amperometry
- e. Polarography

2982. What electrochemical method of quantitative analysis is based on measuring the amount of elect

- a. Polarography
- b. Amperometry
- c. Potentiometry

**d. Coulometry**

- e. Conductometry

2983. What electrochemical method of quantitative analysis is based on measuring the amount of elect

- a. Potentiometry
- b. Coulometry**
- c. Polarography
- d. Conductometry
- e. Amperometry

2984. What electrophilic reagent is used for sulfonation of pyrrole and furan?

- a. Pyridine-sulfur trioxide complex**
- b. Mixture of sulfuric acid and nitric acid
- c. Diluted sulfuric acid
- d. Concentrated sulfuric acid
- e. Oleum

2985. What electrophilic reagent is used for sulfonation of pyrrole and furan?

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- b. Mixture of sulfuric acid and nitric acid
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- b. Oleum
- c. Diluted sulfuric acid
- d. Concentrated sulfuric acid
- e. Pyridine-sulfur trioxide complex**

2987. What emulsions can be stabilized by emulsifiers, if the solubility of these emulsifiers is hig

- a. Concentrated emulsions
- b. Direct emulsions**

- c. Emulsions of the second type
- d. Invert emulsions
- e. Dilute emulsions

2988. What emulsions can be stabilized by emulsifiers, if the solubility of these emulsifiers is hig

- a. Invert emulsions
- b. Direct emulsions**

- c. Concentrated emulsions
- d. Emulsions of the second type
- e. Dilute emulsions

2989. What emulsions can be stabilized by emulsifiers, if the solubility of these emulsifiers is hig

- a. Invert emulsions

b. Dilute emulsions

c. Direct emulsions

d. Emulsions of the second type

e. Concentrated emulsions

2990. What enzyme catalyzes the reaction of activation of amino acids and their attachment to a spec

a. DNA ligase

b. Deoxyribonuclease

c. Ribonuclease

d. Nucleotidase

e. Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase

2991. What enzyme catalyzes the reaction of activation of amino acids and their attachment to a spec

a. DNA ligase

b. Ribonuclease

c. Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase

d. Nucleotidase

e. Deoxyribonuclease

2992. What enzyme catalyzes the reaction of activation of amino acids and their attachment to a spec

a. Deoxyribonuclease

b. Nucleotidase

c. Aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase

d. DNA ligase

e. Ribonuclease

2993. What factor of those named below is leading in developing symptom group characteristic of alti

a. Decrease of oxygen partial pressure in air

b. Solar radiation

c. Speed of ascent

d. Heavy physical exertion

e. Daytime and nighttime temperature difference

2994. What factor of those named below is leading in developing symptom group characteristic of alti

a. Heavy physical exertion

b. Decrease of oxygen partial pressure in air

c. Solar radiation

d. Daytime and nighttime temperature difference

e. Speed of ascent

2995. What factor of those named below is leading in developing symptom group characteristic of alti

a. Solar radiation

b. Speed of ascent

c. Decrease of oxygen partial pressure in air

d. Heavy physical exertion

e. Daytime and nighttime temperature difference

2996. What factor will cause an increase in glomerular filtration in the kidneys?

a. Increased oncotic blood pressure

b. Increased intra-renal pressure

c. Reduced number of functioning glomeruli

d. Reduced oncotic blood pressure

e. Reduced hydrostatic pressure in the glomerular capillaries

2997. What factor will cause an increase in glomerular filtration in the kidneys?

a. Increased oncotic blood pressure

b. Reduced hydrostatic pressure in the glomerular capillaries

c. Reduced number of functioning glomeruli

d. Increased intra-renal pressure

e. Reduced oncotic blood pressure

2998. What factor will cause an increase in glomerular filtration in the kidneys?

a. Reduced number of functioning glomeruli

b. Increased intra-renal pressure

- c. Reduced oncotic blood pressure
- d. Increased oncotic blood pressure
- e. Reduced hydrostatic pressure in the glomerular capillaries

2999. What feature of a leaf is characteristic of Poaceae?

a. Leaf sheath

- b. Stipules
- c. Petiole
- d. Ochrea
- e. Leaf blade

3000. What feature of a leaf is characteristic of Poaceae?

a. Ochrea

b. Leaf sheath

- c. Stipules
- d. Leaf blade
- e. Petiole

3001. What feature of a leaf is characteristic of Poaceae?

- a. Petiole
- b. Stipules
- c. Ochrea
- d. Leaf blade

e. Leaf sheath

3002. What forms of erythrocytes will be observed in a case of B<sub>12</sub> deficiency anemia?

a. Megalocytes

- b. Annulocytes (Codocytes)
- c. Ovalocytes
- d. Normocytes
- e. Microcytes

3003. What forms of erythrocytes will be observed in a case of B<sub>12</sub> deficiency anemia?

- a. Normocytes
- b. Microcytes
- c. Ovalocytes

d. Megalocytes

e. Annulocytes (Codocytes)

3004. What forms of erythrocytes will be observed in a case of B<sub>12</sub> deficiency anemia?

- a. Normocytes
- b. Ovalocytes

c. Megalocytes

d. Annulocytes (Codocytes)

e. Microcytes

3005. What forms when gelatin dissolves in water at an elevated temperature?

- a. Brittle xerogel
- b. Emulsion
- c. Elastic xerogel
- d. Suspension

e. Molecular solution

3006. What forms when gelatin dissolves in water at an elevated temperature?

a. Elastic xerogel

b. Molecular solution

- c. Suspension
- d. Emulsion
- e. Brittle xerogel

3007. What forms when gelatin dissolves in water at an elevated temperature?

- a. Elastic xerogel
- b. Suspension
- c. Brittle xerogel



d. Molecular solution

e. Emulsion

3008. What fruits are apocarpous?

a. Cremocarp, disk-shaped schizocarp

b. Bean, single nutlet

c. Aggregate drupe, follicetum

d. Apple, acorn

e. Capsule, berry

3009. What fruits are apocarpous?

a. Cremocarp, disk-shaped schizocarp

b. Bean, single nutlet

c. Aggregate drupe, follicetum

d. Capsule, berry

e. Apple, acorn

3010. What fruits are apocarpous?

a. Cremocarp, disk-shaped schizocarp

b. Bean, single nutlet

c. Capsule, berry

d. Aggregate drupe, follicetum

e. Apple, acorn

3011. What geometrical shape does methane molecule have?

a. Planar

b. Tetrahedral

c. Triangular

d. Linear

e. Spherical

3012. What geometrical shape does methane molecule have?

a. Spherical

b. Planar

c. Triangular

d. Tetrahedral

e. Linear

3013. What geometrical shape does methane molecule have?

a. Triangular

b. Tetrahedral

c. Planar

d. Linear

e. Spherical

3014. What group of diuretics completely rules out simultaneous prescription of hypotensive drugs th

a. Potassium-sparing

b. Xanthine

c. Osmotic

d. Loop

e. Thiazide

3015. What group of diuretics completely rules out simultaneous prescription of hypotensive drugs th

a. Osmotic

b. Loop

c. Thiazide

d. Xanthine

e. Potassium-sparing

3016. What group of diuretics completely rules out simultaneous prescription of hypotensive drugs th

a. Thiazide

b. Xanthine

c. Loop

d. Potassium-sparing

e. Osmotic

3017. What groups of antibiotics can be classified as beta-lactam antibiotics?

- a. Cephalosporins, monobactams, aminoglycosides
- b. Penicillins, cephalosporins, tetracyclines
- c. Penicillins, cephalosporins, macrolides, carbapenems
- d. Penicillins, cephalosporins, monobactams, carbapenems
- e. Cephalosporins, macrolides, aminoglycosides

3018. What groups of antibiotics can be classified as beta-lactam antibiotics?

- a. Penicillins, cephalosporins, macrolides, carbapenems
- b. Penicillins, cephalosporins, monobactams, carbapenems
- c. Cephalosporins, monobactams, aminoglycosides
- d. Cephalosporins, macrolides, aminoglycosides
- e. Penicillins, cephalosporins, tetracyclines

3019. What groups of antibiotics can be classified as beta-lactam antibiotics?

- a. Penicillins, cephalosporins, tetracyclines
- b. Cephalosporins, macrolides, aminoglycosides
- c. Penicillins, cephalosporins, monobactams, carbapenems
- d. Cephalosporins, monobactams, aminoglycosides
- e. Penicillins, cephalosporins, macrolides, carbapenems

3020. What has an effect on the coagulating action of a coagulant ion, according to the Schulze-Hard

- a. Ion charge
- b. Ion size
- c. Adsorbability
- d. Polarization
- e. Hydration ability

3021. What has an effect on the coagulating action of a coagulant ion, according to the Schulze-Hard

- a. Hydration ability
- b. Ion charge
- c. Adsorbability
- d. Polarization
- e. Ion size

3022. What has an effect on the coagulating action of a coagulant ion, according to the Schulze-Hard

- a. Polarization
- b. Ion charge
- c. Ion size
- d. Adsorbability
- e. Hydration ability

3023. What heterocycle has acidophobic properties?

- a. Pteridine
- b. Pyrrole
- c. Pyrimidine
- d. Thiophene
- e. Quinoline

3024. What heterocycle has acidophobic properties?

- a. Pteridine
- b. Pyrimidine
- c. Pyrrole
- d. Thiophene
- e. Quinoline

3025. What heterocycle has acidophobic properties?

- a. Quinoline
- b. Pteridine
- c. Thiophene
- d. Pyrimidine
- e. Pyrrole

3026. What hormone can cause hypernatremia and hypokalemia, if its secretion becomes increased?

a. Atrial natriuretic hormone (peptide)

**b. Aldosterone**

c. Adrenaline

d. Glucagon

e. Parathormone

3027. What hormone can cause hypernatremia and hypokalemia, if its secretion becomes increased?

a. Atrial natriuretic hormone (peptide)

**b. Aldosterone**

c. Parathormone

d. Adrenaline

e. Glucagon

3028. What hormone can cause hypernatremia and hypokalemia, if its secretion becomes increased?

a. Parathormone

b. Adrenaline

**c. Aldosterone**

d. Atrial natriuretic hormone (peptide)

e. Glucagon

3029. What hormone can provoke an increase in blood pressure and elevated blood levels of glucose and

a. Insulin

b. Folliculin

**c. Adrenaline**

d. Progesterone

e. Testosterone

3030. What hormone can provoke an increase in blood pressure and elevated blood levels of glucose and

a. Progesterone

b. Insulin

c. Testosterone

**d. Adrenaline**

e. Folliculin

3031. What hormone can provoke an increase in blood pressure and elevated blood levels of glucose and

a. Testosterone

**b. Adrenaline**

c. Folliculin

d. Progesterone

e. Insulin

3032. What hormone changes glucose levels in the blood and is produced in the pancreas?

**a. Insulin**

b. Aldosterone

c. Growth hormone

d. Testosterone

e. Somatostatin

3033. What hormone changes glucose levels in the blood and is produced in the pancreas?

a. Aldosterone

**b. Insulin**

c. Testosterone

d. Somatostatin

e. Growth hormone

3034. What hormone changes glucose levels in the blood and is produced in the pancreas?

a. Aldosterone

b. Testosterone

c. Growth hormone

**d. Insulin**

e. Somatostatin

3035. What indicator is used for the quantitative determination of sodium carbonate in a preparation

- a. Methylene blue
- b. Diphenylamine
- c. Murexide

**d. Methyl orange**

- e. Ferroin

3036. What indicator is used for the quantitative determination of sodium carbonate in a preparation

- a. Murexide
- b. Diphenylamine
- c. Ferroin

**d. Methyl orange**

- e. Methylene blue

3037. What indicator is used in determination of primary aromatic amines using the nitritometric met

- a. Phenolphthalein

**b. Tropeolin 00**

- c. Potassium chromate
- d. Methyl orange
- e. Eosin

3038. What indicator is used in determination of primary aromatic amines using the nitritometric met

- a. Phenolphthalein
- b. Potassium chromate
- c. Eosin

**d. Tropeolin 00**

- e. Methyl orange

3039. What indicator is used in determination of primary aromatic amines using the nitritometric met

- a. Potassium chromate
- b. Methyl orange
- c. Eosin
- d. Phenolphthalein

**e. Tropeolin 00**

3040. What indicator is used in the Fajans-Khodakov method to determine sodium iodide (NaI)?

**a. Eosin**

- b. Potassium chromate
- c. Ammonium iron(III) sulfate
- d. Diphenylcarbazone
- e. Methyl orange

3041. What indicator is used in the Fajans-Khodakov method to determine sodium iodide (NaI)?

- a. Ammonium iron(III) sulfate

**b. Eosin**

- c. Potassium chromate
- d. Diphenylcarbazone
- e. Methyl orange

3042. What indicator is used in the Fajans-Khodakov method to determine sodium iodide (NaI)?

- a. Methyl orange

**b. Eosin**

- c. Diphenylcarbazone
- d. Ammonium iron(III) sulfate
- e. Potassium chromate

3043. What indicator should be chosen for standardization of a hydrochloric acid solution using Na<sub>2</sub>

**a. Methyl red**

- b. Murexide
- c. Thymol blue
- d. Eosin
- e. Tropeolin 00

3044. What indicator should be chosen for standardization of a hydrochloric acid solution using Na<sub>2</sub>

- a. Eosin

b. Murexide

c. Methyl red

d. Thymol blue

e. Tropaeolin OO

3045. What indicator should be chosen for standardization of a hydrochloric acid solution using Na<sub>2</sub>

a. Murexide

b. Thymol blue

c. Methyl red

d. Eosin

e. Tropaeolin OO

3046. What indicators are used to determine the titration endpoint in the acid-base titration method

a. Luminescent indicators

b. Metal indicators

c. Redox indicators

d. pH indicators

e. Adsorption indicators

3047. What indicators are used to determine the titration endpoint in the acid-base titration method

a. Metal indicators

b. Adsorption indicators

c. Redox indicators

d. Luminescent indicators

e. pH indicators

3048. What indicators are used to determine the titration endpoint in the acid-base titration method

a. Redox indicators

b. pH indicators

c. Metal indicators

d. Adsorption indicators

e. Luminescent indicators

3049. What inflammatory mediator contributes to an increase in body temperature?

a. Serotonin

b. Interleukin-1

c. Bradykinin

d. Histamine

e. Thromboxane

3050. What inflammatory mediator contributes to an increase in body temperature?

a. Serotonin

b. Bradykinin

c. Thromboxane

d. Interleukin-1

e. Histamine

3051. What inflammatory mediator contributes to an increase in body temperature?

a. Thromboxane

b. Histamine

c. Bradykinin

d. Interleukin-1

e. Serotonin

3052. What integumentary tissue of roots consists of cells with thin cellulose membranes and outgrow

a. Periderm

b. Periblem

c. Rhizoderm (epiblem)

d. Pleroma

e. Phelloderm

3053. What integumentary tissue of roots consists of cells with thin cellulose membranes and outgrow

a. Phelloderm

b. Pleroma

- c. Periderm
- d. Periblem

e. Rhizoderm (epiblem)

3054. What ion has the maximum coagulating effect when added into positively charged sols?

- a.  $\text{Cl}^-$
- b.  $\text{K}^+$
- c.  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$
- d.  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$

e.  $\text{Al}^{3+}$

3055. What ion has the maximum coagulating effect when added into positively charged sols?

- a.  $\text{K}^+$
- b.  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$
- c.  $\text{Cl}^-$
- d.  $\text{Al}^{3+}$
- e.  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$

3056. What ion has the maximum coagulating effect when added into positively charged sols?

- a.  $\text{K}^+$
- b.  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$
- c.  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$
- d.  $\text{Cl}^-$
- e.  $\text{Al}^{3+}$

3057. What ion increases osmotic pressure in the focus of inflammation?

- a. Potassium
- b. Chlorine
- c. Magnesium
- d. Fluorine
- e. Calcium

3058. What ion increases osmotic pressure in the focus of inflammation?

- a. Calcium
- b. Fluorine
- c. Magnesium
- d. Potassium
- e. Chlorine

3059. What ion increases osmotic pressure in the focus of inflammation?

- a. Fluorine
- b. Calcium
- c. Chlorine
- d. Magnesium
- e. Potassium

3060. What is represented by such a pharmacokinetic value of a drug as its biological half-life ( $T_{1/2}$ )?

- a. Time period in which plasma drug concentration decreases by 50%
- b. Correlation between the drug clearance rate and plasma drug concentration
- c. Blood plasma volume cleared of drug within a time unit
- d. Period of total body clearance
- e. Renal clearance rate

3061. What is represented by such a pharmacokinetic value of a drug as its biological half-life ( $T_{1/2}$ )?

- a. Time period in which plasma drug concentration decreases by 50%
- b. Correlation between the drug clearance rate and plasma drug concentration
- c. Period of total body clearance
- d. Renal clearance rate
- e. Blood plasma volume cleared of drug within a time unit

3062. What is represented by such a pharmacokinetic value of a drug as its biological half-life ( $T_{1/2}$ )?

- a. Correlation between the drug clearance rate and plasma drug concentration
- b. Renal clearance rate
- c. Blood plasma volume cleared of drug within a time unit

d. Period of total body clearance

e. Time period in which plasma drug concentration decreases by 50%

3063. What is the generative reproductive organ of gymnosperms and angiosperms?

a. Seed

b. Strobilus

c. Macro- and microspores

d. Flower

e. Fruit

3064. What is the generative reproductive organ of gymnosperms and angiosperms?

a. Fruit

b. Strobilus

c. Flower

d. Macro- and microspores

e. Seed

3065. What is the generative reproductive organ of gymnosperms and angiosperms?

a. Macro- and microspores

b. Fruit

c. Strobilus

d. Flower

e. Seed

3066. What is the main mechanism of benzylpenicillin bactericidal action on the coccal flora?

a. Disturbed synthesis of microbial cell wall

b. Disturbed cytoplasmic membrane permeability

c. Inhibition of protein synthesis

d. Activation of macroorganism immune system

e. Increased phagocytic activity of leukocytes

3067. What is the main mechanism of benzylpenicillin bactericidal action on the coccal flora?

a. Disturbed synthesis of microbial cell wall

b. Inhibition of protein synthesis

c. Increased phagocytic activity of leukocytes

d. Activation of macroorganism immune system

e. Disturbed cytoplasmic membrane permeability

3068. What is the main mechanism of benzylpenicillin bactericidal action on the coccal flora?

a. Activation of macroorganism immune system

b. Disturbed synthesis of microbial cell wall

c. Increased phagocytic activity of leukocytes

d. Inhibition of protein synthesis

e. Disturbed cytoplasmic membrane permeability

3069. What is the main substrate for eicosanoid synthesis in the human body?

a. Oleic acid

b. Arachidonic acid

c. Palmitic acid

d. Caproic acid

e. Stearic acid

3070. What is the main substrate for eicosanoid synthesis in the human body?

a. Oleic acid

b. Caproic acid

c. Stearic acid

d. Palmitic acid

e. Arachidonic acid

3071. What is the main substrate for eicosanoid synthesis in the human body?

a. Palmitic acid

b. Stearic acid

c. Arachidonic acid

d. Caproic acid

e. Oleic acid

3072. What is the mechanism of Br<sub>2</sub> attaching to propene?

a. A<sub>N</sub>

b. A<sub>E</sub>

c. S<sub>E</sub>

d. S<sub>R</sub>

e. S<sub>N</sub>

3073. What is the mechanism of Br<sub>2</sub> attaching to propene?

a. A<sub>N</sub>

b. A<sub>E</sub>

c. S<sub>R</sub>

d. S<sub>E</sub>

e. S<sub>N</sub>

3074. What is the mechanism of Br<sub>2</sub> attaching to propene?

a. S<sub>R</sub>

b. A<sub>E</sub>

c. A<sub>N</sub>

d. S<sub>N</sub>

e. S<sub>E</sub>

3075. What is the mechanism of action of a catalyst in a chemical reaction?

a. Changes the degree of dispersion

b. Increases activation energy

c. Does not change the activation energy

d. Reduces activation energy

e. Changes the nature of the reagents

3076. What is the mechanism of action of a catalyst in a chemical reaction?

a. Changes the nature of the reagents

b. Changes the degree of dispersion

c. Increases activation energy

d. Does not change the activation energy

e. Reduces activation energy

3077. What is the mechanism of action of a catalyst in a chemical reaction?

a. Does not change the activation energy

b. Increases activation energy

c. Changes the nature of the reagents

d. Changes the degree of dispersion

e. Reduces activation energy

3078. What is the mechanism of action of the antiviral drug acyclovir?

a. Inhibition of nucleic acid synthesis

b. Blockade of cellular wall synthesis

c. Increase of cellular membrane permeability

d. Antagonism with para-aminobenzoic acid

e. Inhibition of protein synthesis

3079. What is the mechanism of action of the antiviral drug acyclovir?

a. Increase of cellular membrane permeability

b. Inhibition of nucleic acid synthesis

c. Inhibition of protein synthesis

d. Antagonism with para-aminobenzoic acid

e. Blockade of cellular wall synthesis

3080. What is the mechanism of action of the antiviral drug acyclovir?

a. Increase of cellular membrane permeability

b. Antagonism with para-aminobenzoic acid

c. Inhibition of protein synthesis

d. Inhibition of nucleic acid synthesis

e. Blockade of cellular wall synthesis



3081. What is the most common side-effect of inhaled corticosteroids?

a. Oropharyngeal candidiasis

b. Increased body mass

c. Subcapsular cataract

d. Arterial hypertension

e. Osteoporosis

3082. What is the most common side-effect of inhaled corticosteroids?

a. Increased body mass

b. Arterial hypertension

c. Subcapsular cataract

d. Oropharyngeal candidiasis

e. Osteoporosis

3083. What is the most common side-effect of inhaled corticosteroids?

a. Subcapsular cataract

b. Arterial hypertension

c. Oropharyngeal candidiasis

d. Osteoporosis

e. Increased body mass

3084. What is the name of an elongated dehiscent fruit formed from a coenocarpous gynoecium and divi

a. Silique

b. Disk-shaped schizocarp

c. Legume

d. Capsule

e. Cremocarp

3085. What is the name of an elongated dehiscent fruit formed from a coenocarpous gynoecium and divi

a. Disk-shaped schizocarp

b. Legume

c. Cremocarp

d. Capsule

e. Silique

3086. What is the name of an elongated dehiscent fruit formed from a coenocarpous gynoecium and divi

a. Legume

b. Cremocarp

c. Silique

d. Disk-shaped schizocarp

e. Capsule

3087. What is the name of the lower expanded hollow part of the pistil of a flower, where ovules are

a. Receptacle

b. Stylus

c. Stigma

d. Ovary

e. Gynoecium

3088. What is the name of the lower expanded hollow part of the pistil of a flower, where ovules are

a. Stigma

b. Ovary

c. Receptacle

d. Stylus

e. Gynoecium

3089. What is the name of the lower expanded hollow part of the pistil of a flower, where ovules are

a. Stigma

b. Receptacle

c. Stylus

d. Ovary

e. Gynoecium

3090. What is the name of the lower expanded hollow part of the pistil that contains ovules in a flo

a. Ovary

b. Receptacle

c. Gynoecium

d. Stigma

e. Style

3091. What is the name of the lower expanded hollow part of the pistil that contains ovules in a flo

a. Receptacle

b. Style

c. Stigma

d. Gynoecium

e. Ovary

3092. What is the name of the lower expanded hollow part of the pistil that contains ovules in a flo

a. Stigma

b. Gynoecium

c. Style

d. Ovary

e. Receptacle

3093. What is the name of the phenomenon when one drug enhances the effect of another?

a. Sensitization

b. Withdrawal

c. Synergism

d. Antagonism

e. Tachyphylaxis

3094. What is the name of the phenomenon when one drug enhances the effect of another?

a. Tachyphylaxis

b. Sensitization

c. Antagonism

d. Withdrawal

e. Synergism

3095. What is the name of the phenomenon when one drug enhances the effect of another?

a. Tachyphylaxis

b. Sensitization

c. Withdrawal

d. Antagonism

e. Synergism

3096. What is the name of the single elongated crystals with pointed ends that can be detected durin

a. Styloids

b. Druses

c. Globoids

d. Cystoliths

e. Crystalline sand

3097. What is the name of the single elongated crystals with pointed ends that can be detected durin

a. Crystalline sand

b. Cystoliths

c. Druses

d. Styloids

e. Globoids

3098. What is the name of the single elongated crystals with pointed ends that can be detected durin

a. Cystoliths

b. Styloids

c. Druses

d. Crystalline sand

e. Globoids

3099. What is the order of the kinetic equation that describes the process of coagulation according

a. Second order

- b. Fractional order
- c. Third order
- d. Zero order
- e. First order

3100. What is the order of the kinetic equation that describes the process of coagulation according

- a. First order
- b. Zero order
- c. Fractional order
- d. Third order

**e. Second order**

3101. What is the order of the kinetic equation that describes the process of coagulation according

- a. Zero order
- b. First order

**c. Second order**

- d. Fractional order
- e. Third order

3102. What is the taxonomic division of a plant with periphloematic fibrovascular bundles that were

- a. Green algae
- b. Angiosperms

**c. Polypodiophyta**

- d. Bryobionta
- e. Gymnosperms

3103. What is the taxonomic division of a plant with periphloematic fibrovascular bundles that were

- a. Green algae
- b. Bryobionta
- c. Angiosperms
- d. Gymnosperms

**e. Polypodiophyta**

3104. What is the taxonomic division of a plant with periphloematic fibrovascular bundles that were

- a. Gymnosperms
- b. Bryobionta
- c. Angiosperms
- d. Green algae

**e. Polypodiophyta**

3105. What is the type of leaf attachment to the stem in *Papaver somniferum*?

- a. Clasping**
- b. Perfoliate
- c. Ochreate
- d. Auriculate
- e. Sheathing

3106. What is the type of leaf attachment to the stem in *Papaver somniferum*?

- a. Ochreate
- b. Clasping**

- c. Auriculate
- d. Sheathing
- e. Perfoliate

3107. What is the type of leaf attachment to the stem in *Papaver somniferum*?

- a. Sheathing
- b. Auriculate

**c. Clasping**

- d. Perfoliate
- e. Ochreate

3108. What kind of ground (functional) tissue is characteristic of above-ground organs of succulent

- a. Folded parenchyma
- b. Starch storage parenchyma

c. Hydroparenchyma

d. Aerenchyma

e. Spongy parenchyma

3109. What kind of ground (functional) tissue is characteristic of above-ground organs of succulent

a. Folded parenchyma

b. Starch storage parenchyma

c. Hydroparenchyma

d. Spongy parenchyma

e. Aerenchyma

3110. What kind of ground (functional) tissue is characteristic of above-ground organs of succulent

a. Spongy parenchyma

b. Starch storage parenchyma

c. Aerenchyma

d. Folded parenchyma

e. Hydroparenchyma

3111. What local anesthetic is given to patients with cardiac rhythm disorder?

a. Lidocaine

b. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

c. Morphine hydrochloride

d. Paracetamol

e. Nitrazepam

3112. What local anesthetic is given to patients with cardiac rhythm disorder?

a. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

b. Paracetamol

c. Lidocaine

d. Morphine hydrochloride

e. Nitrazepam

3113. What local anesthetic is given to patients with cardiac rhythm disorder?

a. Nitrazepam

b. Lidocaine

c. Morphine hydrochloride

d. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

e. Paracetamol

3114. What local anesthetic is used to treat ventricular arrhythmia?

a. Lidocaine hydrochloride

b. Ropivacaine

c. Anesthesin (Benzocaine)

d. Ultracaine

e. Bupivacaine

3115. What local anesthetic is used to treat ventricular arrhythmia?

a. Anesthesin (Benzocaine)

b. Lidocaine hydrochloride

c. Ropivacaine

d. Ultracaine

e. Bupivacaine

3116. What local anesthetic is used to treat ventricular arrhythmia?

a. Anesthesin (Benzocaine)

b. Ultracaine

c. Lidocaine hydrochloride

d. Bupivacaine

e. Ropivacaine

3117. What medicine increases the risk of toxic effects when taken along with gentamicin?

a. Furosemide

b. Erythromycin

c. Methylprednisolone

- d. Caffeine
- e. Penicillin

3118. What medicine increases the risk of toxic effects when taken along with gentamicin?

- a. Caffeine
- b. Methylprednisolone
- c. Penicillin

**d. Furosemide**

- e. Erythromycin

3119. What medicine increases the risk of toxic effects when taken along with gentamicin?

- a. Methylprednisolone
- b. Erythromycin
- c. Caffeine

**d. Furosemide**

- e. Penicillin

3120. What medicine must be prescribed to a patient diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis, if this pat

- a. Diclofenac
- b. Ibuprofen
- c. Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)
- d. Indomethacin

**e. Celecoxib**

3121. What medicine must be prescribed to a patient diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis, if this pat

- a. Ibuprofen

**b. Celecoxib**

- c. Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)
- d. Indomethacin
- e. Diclofenac

3122. What medicine must be prescribed to a patient diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis, if this pat

- a. Ibuprofen
- b. Indomethacin
- c. Aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid)
- d. Diclofenac

**e. Celecoxib**

3123. What medium is necessary for determining the halide ions argentometrically using the Volhard m

- a. Neutral medium
- b. Strong alkaline medium
- c. Weak alkaline medium

**d. Nitric acid medium**

- e. Acetic acid medium

3124. What medium is necessary for determining the halide ions argentometrically using the Volhard m

- a. Neutral medium
- b. Weak alkaline medium

**c. Nitric acid medium**

- d. Strong alkaline medium
- e. Acetic acid medium

3125. What medium is necessary for determining the halide ions argentometrically using the Volhard m

- a. Weak alkaline medium
- b. Acetic acid medium

**c. Nitric acid medium**

- d. Neutral medium
- e. Strong alkaline medium

3126. What method can be used to determine the moisture content in thermally unstable preparations?

- a. Bromatometric method
- b. Nitritometric method
- c. Iodometric method
- d. Permanganatometric method

**e. Non-aqueous titration using the Fischer's method**

3127. What method can be used to determine the moisture content in thermally unstable preparations?

- a. Iodometric method
- b. Permanganatometric method
- c. Nitritometric method

**d. Non-aqueous titration using the Fischer's method**

e. Bromatometric method

3128. What method can be used to determine the moisture content in thermally unstable preparations?

- a. Nitritometric method
- b. Permanganatometric method
- c. Bromatometric method
- d. Iodometric method

**e. Non-aqueous titration using the Fischer's method**

3129. What method is used for quantification of magnesium sulfate solution for injections?

a. Acid-base titration

**b. Complexonometry**

- c. Iodine monochloride titration
- d. Cerimetry
- e. Nitritometry

3130. What method is used for quantification of magnesium sulfate solution for injections?

- a. Acid-base titration
- b. Cerimetry
- c. Nitritometry
- d. Iodine monochloride titration

**e. Complexonometry**

3131. What method is used for quantification of magnesium sulfate solution for injections?

- a. Iodine monochloride titration
- b. Nitritometry
- c. Acid-base titration

**d. Complexonometry**

e. Cerimetry

3132. What method is used for simultaneous elimination of the effect of foreign substances, concentr

- a. Differential spectrophotometry
- b. Refractometry
- c. Fluorimetry

**d. Extraction-photometric analysis**

e. Polarimetry

3133. What method is used for simultaneous elimination of the effect of foreign substances, concentr

- a. Refractometry
- b. Differential spectrophotometry
- c. Polarimetry
- d. Fluorimetry

**e. Extraction-photometric analysis**

3134. What method is used for simultaneous elimination of the effect of foreign substances, concentr

- a. Refractometry
- b. Polarimetry

**c. Extraction-photometric analysis**

- d. Differential spectrophotometry
- e. Fluorimetry

3135. What method is used for the quantification of ammonia?

**a. Alkalimetry, back titration**

- b. Alkalimetry, direct titration
- c. Complexonometry
- d. Acidimetry, back titration
- e. Acidimetry, direct titration

3136. What method is used for the quantification of ammonia?

- a. Acidimetry, back titration
- b. Alkalimetry, back titration**
- c. Complexonometry
- d. Acidimetry, direct titration
- e. Alkalimetry, direct titration

3137. What method is used for the quantification of ammonia?

- a. Complexonometry
- b. Alkalimetry, direct titration
- c. Acidimetry, direct titration
- d. Alkalimetry, back titration**
- e. Acidimetry, back titration

3138. What method is used for the quantification of bismuth in a preparation?

- a. Complexonometry**
- b. Iodometry
- c. Mercurimetry
- d. Argentometry
- e. Permanganatometry

3139. What method is used for the quantification of bismuth in a preparation?

- a. Argentometry
- b. Mercurimetry
- c. Complexonometry**
- d. Iodometry
- e. Permanganatometry

3140. What method is used for the quantification of bismuth in a preparation?

- a. Iodometry
- b. Mercurimetry
- c. Complexonometry**
- d. Argentometry
- e. Permanganatometry

3141. What method is used for the quantification of magnesium sulfate solution for injections?

- a. Complexonometry**
- b. Cerimetry
- c. Acid-base titration
- d. Nitritometry
- e. Iodine monochloride titration

3142. What method is used for the quantification of magnesium sulfate solution for injections?

- a. Iodine monochloride titration
- b. Complexonometry**
- c. Nitritometry
- d. Acid-base titration
- e. Cerimetry

3143. What method is used for the quantification of magnesium sulfate solution for injections?

- a. Nitritometry
- b. Iodine monochloride titration
- c. Complexonometry**
- d. Cerimetry
- e. Acid-base titration

3144. What method is used to destroy an emulsion?

- a. Condensation
- b. Homogenization
- c. Centrifugation**
- d. Dispersion
- e. Emulsification

3145. What method is used to destroy an emulsion?

- a. Dispersion
- b. Homogenization
- c. Condensation

d. Centrifugation

- e. Emulsification

3146. What method is used to destroy an emulsion?

- a. Emulsification
- b. Dispersion
- c. Homogenization

d. Condensation

e. Centrifugation

3147. What method of microspecimen staining is used to detect Mycobacterium tuberculosis?

a. Ziehl-Nielsen stain

- b. Neisser stain
- c. Burri-Gins stain
- d. Romanowsky-Giemsa stain
- e. Gram stain

3148. What method of microspecimen staining is used to detect Mycobacterium tuberculosis?

- a. Burri-Gins stain
- b. Romanowsky-Giemsa stain

c. Ziehl-Nielsen stain

- d. Gram stain
- e. Neisser stain

3149. What method of microspecimen staining is used to detect Mycobacterium tuberculosis?

- a. Romanowsky-Giemsa stain
- b. Neisser stain
- c. Gram stain
- d. Burri-Gins stain

e. Ziehl-Nielsen stain

3150. What method of redox titration uses specific pH indicators for fixation of the titration endpo

- a. Nitritometry
- b. Cerimetry

c. Bromatometry

- d. Iodometry
- e. Permanganatometry

3151. What method of redox titration uses specific pH indicators for fixation of the titration endpo

- a. Nitritometry
- b. Cerimetry
- c. Permanganatometry
- d. Iodometry

e. Bromatometry

3152. What method of redox titration uses specific pH indicators for fixation of the titration endpo

- a. Permanganatometry
- b. Nitritometry
- c. Iodometry

d. Bromatometry

- e. Cerimetry

3153. What method of titrimetric analysis is used to quantify streptocide (sulfanilamide) with a KBr

a. Bromatometry

- b. Vanadatometry
- c. Permanganometry
- d. Iodometry
- e. Dichromatometry

3154. What method of titrimetric analysis is used to quantify streptocide (sulfanilamide) with a KBr

- a. Iodometry



**b. Bromatometry**

- c. Vanadatometry
- d. Permanganometry
- e. Dichromatometry

3155. What method of titrimetric analysis is used to quantify streptocide (sulfanilamide) with a KBr

- a. Vanadatometry
- b. Permanganometry
- c. Iodometry

**d. Bromatometry**

- e. Dichromatometry

3156. What method of titrimetric analysis requires the use of both external and internal indicators?

**a. Nitrite titration**

- b. Argentometry
- c. Alkalimetry
- d. Permanganatometry
- e. Complexometric titration

3157. What method of titrimetric analysis requires the use of both external and internal indicators?

- a. Complexometric titration
- b. Argentometry
- c. Permanganatometry

**d. Nitrite titration**

- e. Alkalimetry

3158. What method of titrimetric analysis requires the use of both external and internal indicators?

- a. Permanganatometry

**b. Nitrite titration**

- c. Complexometric titration
- d. Argentometry
- e. Alkalimetry

3159. What mucolytic agent would you recommend for the patient with acute bronchitis to facilitate e

**a. Acetylcysteine**

- b. Glaucine
- c. Codeine
- d. Libexin (Prenoxdiazine)
- e. Hydrocodone

3160. What mucolytic agent would you recommend for the patient with acute bronchitis to facilitate e

**a. Acetylcysteine**

- b. Hydrocodone
- c. Codeine
- d. Libexin (Prenoxdiazine)
- e. Glaucine

3161. What mucolytic agent would you recommend for the patient with acute bronchitis to facilitate e

- a. Hydrocodone

**b. Acetylcysteine**

- c. Codeine
- d. Libexin (Prenoxdiazine)
- e. Glaucine

3162. What must be used to obtain a stable direct emulsion?

- a. Any emulsifier
- b. Calcium oleate
- c. Hydrophobic emulsifier

**d. Hydrophilic emulsifier**

- e. Lead stearate

3163. What must be used to obtain a stable direct emulsion?

- a. Hydrophobic emulsifier
- b. Calcium oleate

c. Hydrophilic emulsifier

d. Lead stearate

e. Any emulsifier

3164. What must be used to obtain a stable direct emulsion?

a. Lead stearate

b. Hydrophobic emulsifier

c. Any emulsifier

d. Calcium oleate

e. Hydrophilic emulsifier

3165. What non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs selectively block COX-2?

a. Meloxicam, Nimesulide

b. Ibuprofen, Ketoprofen

c. Mefenamic acid, Naproxen

d. Indomethacin, Diclofenac sodium

e. Ortophen, Voltaren

3166. What non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs selectively block COX-2?

a. Meloxicam, Nimesulide

b. Indomethacin, Diclofenac sodium

c. Mefenamic acid, Naproxen

d. Ortophen, Voltaren

e. Ibuprofen, Ketoprofen

3167. What non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs selectively block COX-2?

a. Ortophen, Voltaren

b. Ibuprofen, Ketoprofen

c. Mefenamic acid, Naproxen

d. Meloxicam, Nimesulide

e. Indomethacin, Diclofenac sodium

3168. What nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug selectively inhibits COX-2 and has no ulcerogenic eff

a. Acetylsalicylic acid

b. Celecoxib

c. Diclofenac sodium

d. Paracetamol

e. Ibuprofen

3169. What nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug selectively inhibits COX-2 and has no ulcerogenic eff

a. Acetylsalicylic acid

b. Diclofenac sodium

c. Ibuprofen

d. Paracetamol

e. Celecoxib

3170. What nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug selectively inhibits COX-2 and has no ulcerogenic eff

a. Diclofenac sodium

b. Paracetamol

c. Acetylsalicylic acid

d. Ibuprofen

e. Celecoxib

3171. What nutrient medium is used for obtaining a fungal culture?

a. Casein-carbon agar

b. Endo medium

c. Sabouraud medium

d. Ploskirev medium

e. Kitt-Tarozzi medium

3172. What nutrient medium is used for obtaining a fungal culture?

a. Endo medium

b. Kitt-Tarozzi medium

c. Sabouraud medium

- d. Casein-carbon agar
- e. Ploskirev medium

3173. What nutrient medium is used for obtaining a fungal culture?

- a. Kitt-Tarozzi medium
- b. Casein-carbon agar
- c. Ploskirev medium
- d. Endo medium
- e. Sabouraud medium**

3174. What nutrient medium should be used by a laboratory technician to determine the total fungal c

**a. Sabouraud agar**

- b. Endo medium
- c. Meat peptone agar
- d. Mannitol salt agar
- e. Bismuth sulfite agar

3175. What nutrient medium should be used by a laboratory technician to determine the total fungal c

- a. Endo medium
- b. Meat peptone agar
- c. Mannitol salt agar
- d. Bismuth sulfite agar
- e. Sabouraud agar**

3176. What nutrient medium should be used by a laboratory technician to determine the total fungal c

- a. Mannitol salt agar
- b. Meat peptone agar
- c. Endo medium
- d. Bismuth sulfite agar
- e. Sabouraud agar**

3177. What optical phenomenon is most intensive in suspensions?

- a. Light absorption
- b. Light reflection**
- c. Light scattering
- d. Light refraction
- e. Light transmission

3178. What optical phenomenon is most intensive in suspensions?

- a. Light scattering
- b. Light reflection**
- c. Light transmission
- d. Light refraction
- e. Light absorption

3179. What optical phenomenon is most intensive in suspensions?

- a. Light transmission
- b. Light reflection**
- c. Light refraction
- d. Light scattering
- e. Light absorption

3180. What organelles in a plant cell accumulate reserve and ergastic substances and water, maintain

**a. Vacuoles**

- b. Chloroplasts
- c. Ribosomes
- d. Lysosomes
- e. Mitochondria

3181. What organelles in a plant cell accumulate reserve and ergastic substances and water, maintain

- a. Chloroplasts
- b. Mitochondria
- c. Ribosomes
- d. Lysosomes

e. Vacuoles

3182. What organelles in a plant cell accumulate reserve and ergastic substances and water, maintain

- a. Mitochondria
- b. Ribosomes
- c. Lysosomes
- d. Chloroplasts

e. Vacuoles

3183. What pair of electrodes is used in potentiometric redox titration?

- a. Copper electrode and zinc electrode
- b. Glass electrode and silver chloride electrode
- c. Silver electrode and platinum electrode

d. Platinum electrode and silver chloride electrode

e. Silver sulfide electrode and silver chloride electrode

3184. What pair of electrodes is used in potentiometric redox titration?

- a. Copper electrode and zinc electrode
- b. Silver electrode and platinum electrode
- c. Glass electrode and silver chloride electrode

d. Platinum electrode and silver chloride electrode

e. Silver sulfide electrode and silver chloride electrode

3185. What pair of electrodes is used in potentiometric redox titration?

- a. Silver electrode and platinum electrode
- b. Glass electrode and silver chloride electrode
- c. Silver sulfide electrode and silver chloride electrode

d. Platinum electrode and silver chloride electrode

e. Copper electrode and zinc electrode

3186. What parameter determines the coagulating power of an electrolyte?

- a. Sol density
- b. Sol dispersion degree
- c. Electrolyte concentration

d. Charge of the coagulator ion

e. Sol volume

3187. What parameter determines the coagulating power of an electrolyte?

- a. Sol volume
- b. Sol density

c. Charge of the coagulator ion

d. Electrolyte concentration

e. Sol dispersion degree

3188. What parameter determines the coagulating power of an electrolyte?

- a. Sol volume
- b. Sol dispersion degree
- c. Sol density

d. Charge of the coagulator ion

e. Electrolyte concentration

3189. What parameter is determined during a blood test for erythrocyte sedimentation rate?

- a. Coagulation threshold
- b. -
- c. Aggregate stability
- d. Kinetic stability

e. Sedimentation stability

3190. What parameter is determined during a blood test for erythrocyte sedimentation rate?

- a. Coagulation threshold
- b. Aggregate stability

c. Sedimentation stability

d. -

e. Kinetic stability

3191. What parameter is determined during a blood test for erythrocyte sedimentation rate?

- a. Kinetic stability
- b. Coagulation threshold
- c. Sedimentation stability
- d. -
- e. Aggregate stability

3192. What particles of the micelle described by the following formula:  $m(\text{AgCl}) n\text{Ag}^+ (n-x) \text{NO}_3^{-x}$

- a. AgCl
- b. AgCl and  $\text{Ag}^+$
- c.  $\text{Ag}^+$  and  $\text{NO}_3^-$
- d.  $\text{Ag}^+$
- e.  $\text{NO}_3^-$

3193. What particles of the micelle described by the following formula:  $m(\text{AgCl}) n\text{Ag}^+ (n-x) \text{NO}_3^{-x}$

- a. AgCl and  $\text{Ag}^+$
- b. AgCl
- c.  $\text{Ag}^+$  and  $\text{NO}_3^-$
- d.  $\text{NO}_3^-$
- e.  $\text{Ag}^+$

3194. What particles of the micelle described by the following formula:  $m(\text{AgCl}) n\text{Ag}^+ (n-x) \text{NO}_3^{-x}$

- a.  $\text{Ag}^+$  and  $\text{NO}_3^-$
- b.  $\text{Ag}^+$
- c. AgCl
- d.  $\text{NO}_3^-$
- e. AgCl and  $\text{Ag}^+$

3195. What pathologies facilitate cumulation of drugs?

- a. Diseases of liver and kidneys
- b. Diseases of respiratory tracts
- c. Diseases of locomotor apparatus
- d. Diseases of CNS
- e. Diseases of connective tissue

3196. What pathologies facilitate cumulation of drugs?

- a. Diseases of CNS
- b. Diseases of locomotor apparatus
- c. Diseases of respiratory tracts
- d. Diseases of connective tissue
- e. Diseases of liver and kidneys

3197. What pathologies facilitate cumulation of drugs?

- a. Diseases of connective tissue
- b. Diseases of liver and kidneys
- c. Diseases of respiratory tracts
- d. Diseases of CNS
- e. Diseases of locomotor apparatus

3198. What pharmacological effect of acetylsalicylic acid allows its application in patients with is

- a. Analgesic
- b. Ulcerogenic
- c. Antipyretic
- d. Antiaggregant
- e. Anti-inflammatory

3199. What pharmacological effect of acetylsalicylic acid allows its application in patients with is

- a. Antipyretic
- b. Antiaggregant
- c. Ulcerogenic
- d. Anti-inflammatory
- e. Analgesic

3200. What pharmacological effect of acetylsalicylic acid allows its application in patients with is

- a. Ulcerogenic
- b. Antipyretic
- c. Analgesic

**d. Antiaggregant**

- e. Anti-inflammatory

3201. What pharmacological effect of acetylsalicylic acid allows using it for prevention of thrombosis

- a. Antipyretic

**b. Antiaggregant**

- c. Analgesic

- d. Ulcerogenic

- e. Anti-inflammatory

3202. What pharmacological effect of acetylsalicylic acid allows using it for prevention of thrombosis

- a. Ulcerogenic

- b. Analgesic

- c. Anti-inflammatory

- d. Antipyretic

**e. Antiaggregant**

3203. What pharmacological effect of acetylsalicylic acid allows using it for prevention of thrombosis

- a. Ulcerogenic

- b. Anti-inflammatory

**c. Antiaggregant**

- d. Analgesic

- e. Antipyretic

3204. What physical phenomenon is measured using stalagmometry?

- a. Concentration

- b. Osmotic pressure

- c. Isoelectric point

- d. Molecular mass

**e. Surface tension**

3205. What physical phenomenon is measured using stalagmometry?

- a. Isoelectric point

**b. Surface tension**

- c. Molecular mass

- d. Concentration

- e. Osmotic pressure

3206. What physical phenomenon is measured using stalagmometry?

- a. Isoelectric point

- b. Osmotic pressure

- c. Molecular mass

**d. Surface tension**

- e. Concentration

3207. What plant is a component of the pectoral herbal tea and has characteristic basal long-petiole

- a. *Thymus serpyllum*

- b. *Origanum vulgare*

**c. *Tussilago farfara***

- d. *Sambucus nigra*

- e. *Verbascum phlogoides*

3208. What plant is a component of the pectoral herbal tea and has characteristic basal long-petiole

- a. *Verbascum phlogoides*

**b. *Tussilago farfara***

- c. *Thymus serpyllum*

- d. *Origanum vulgare*

- e. *Sambucus nigra*

3209. What plant is a component of the pectoral herbal tea and has characteristic basal long-petiole

- a. *Verbascum phlogoides*

- b. Origanum vulgare
- c. Sambucus nigra

d. Tussilago farfara

- e. Thymus serpyllum

3210. What potential forms at the interface between two solutions?

- a. Electrokinetic potential

b. Diffusion potential

- c. Surface potential

- d. Electrode potential

- e. Contact potential

3211. What potential forms at the interface between two solutions?

- a. Electrokinetic potential

- b. Contact potential

c. Diffusion potential

- d. Electrode potential

- e. Surface potential

3212. What potential forms at the interface between two solutions?

- a. Electrokinetic potential

- b. Surface potential

- c. Contact potential

d. Diffusion potential

- e. Electrode potential

3213. What process occurs as a result of electrolytes effect on a solution of a high-molecular compo

a. Salting out

- b. Thixotropy

- c. Solvation

- d. Coacervation

- e. Syneresis

3214. What process occurs as a result of electrolytes effect on a solution of a high-molecular compo

- a. Syneresis

- b. Solvation

c. Salting out

- d. Coacervation

- e. Thixotropy

3215. What process occurs as a result of electrolytes effect on a solution of a high-molecular compo

- a. Thixotropy

- b. Solvation

- c. Coacervation

- d. Syneresis

e. Salting out

3216. What product forms as a result of a reaction between aniline and benzaldehyde?

- a. Cyanohydrin

b. N-benzylideneaniline

- c. Oxime

- d. Hemiacetal

- e. N,N-dimethylaniline

3217. What product forms as a result of a reaction between aniline and benzaldehyde?

- a. Cyanohydrin

- b. Hemiacetal

- c. Oxime

- d. N,N-dimethylaniline

e. N-benzylideneaniline

3218. What product forms as a result of a reaction between aniline and benzaldehyde?

- a. Cyanohydrin

- b. N,N-dimethylaniline

- c. Oxime
- d. Hemiacetal

e. N-benzylideneaniline

3219. What product is formed during the Wagner reaction, when alkenes are being oxidized with potassium

a. Aldehyde

b. Glycol

c. Carboxylic acid

d. Epoxide

e. Ketone

3220. What product is formed during the Wagner reaction, when alkenes are being oxidized with potassium

a. Carboxylic acid

b. Aldehyde

c. Glycol

d. Epoxide

e. Ketone

3221. What product is formed during the Wagner reaction, when alkenes are being oxidized with potassium

a. Ketone

b. Glycol

c. Carboxylic acid

d. Aldehyde

e. Epoxide

3222. What reaction can be used to distinguish propyne from propene?

a. Decoloration of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution

b. Decoloration of bromine water solution

c. Wurtz's reaction

d. Polymerization

e. Formation of acetylenides

3223. What reaction can be used to distinguish propyne from propene?

a. Decoloration of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution

b. Polymerization

c. Decoloration of bromine water solution

d. Formation of acetylenides

e. Wurtz's reaction

3224. What reaction can be used to distinguish propyne from propene?

a. Polymerization

b. Decoloration of  $\text{KMnO}_4$  solution

c. Wurtz's reaction

d. Formation of acetylenides

e. Decoloration of bromine water solution

3225. What reaction is the common reaction for detection of arsenic(III) and arsenic(V) compounds?

a. Reaction of reduction to arsine

b. Reaction with ammonium molybdate

c. Reaction with iodine

d. Reaction with potassium iodide

e. Reaction with sodium nitrate

3226. What reaction is the common reaction for detection of arsenic(III) and arsenic(V) compounds?

a. Reaction with ammonium molybdate

b. Reaction with iodine

c. Reaction with sodium nitrate

d. Reaction of reduction to arsine

e. Reaction with potassium iodide

3227. What reaction is the common reaction for detection of arsenic(III) and arsenic(V) compounds?

a. Reaction with sodium nitrate

b. Reaction with potassium iodide

c. Reaction with iodine



d. Reaction of reduction to arsine

e. Reaction with ammonium molybdate

3228. What reaction must be conducted by an analytical chemist during the preliminary tests to deter

a. Reaction with ammonia

b. Reaction for formation of a perchromic acid after preliminary oxidation of chromium

c. Reaction with potassium permanganate

d. Reaction with sodium hydroxide

e. Reaction with sodium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide

3229. What reaction must be conducted by an analytical chemist during the preliminary tests to deter

a. Reaction with sodium hydroxide

b. Reaction with ammonia

c. Reaction with potassium permanganate

d. Reaction with sodium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide

e. Reaction for formation of a perchromic acid after preliminary oxidation of chromium

3230. What reaction must be conducted by an analytical chemist during the preliminary tests to deter

a. Reaction with sodium hydroxide and hydrogen peroxide

b. Reaction with potassium permanganate

c. Reaction with ammonia

d. Reaction for formation of a perchromic acid after preliminary oxidation of chromium

e. Reaction with sodium hydroxide

3231. What reaction occurs when ascorbic acid is being determined by means of iodometry?

a. Redox

b. Neutralization

c. Precipitation

d. Acylation

e. Complex formation

3232. What reaction occurs when ascorbic acid is being determined by means of iodometry?

a. Acylation

b. Complex formation

c. Precipitation

d. Neutralization

e. Redox

3233. What reaction occurs when ascorbic acid is being determined by means of iodometry?

a. Precipitation

b. Complex formation

c. Neutralization

d. Acylation

e. Redox

3234. What reagent allows distinguishing between maltose (a reducing disaccharide) and sucrose (a no

a. Tollens reagent

b.  $\text{FeCl}_3$

c.  $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$

d.  $\text{NaOH}$

e.  $\text{Br}_2$

3235. What reagent allows distinguishing between maltose (a reducing disaccharide) and sucrose (a no

a.  $\text{FeCl}_3$

b.  $\text{Br}_2$

c. Tollens reagent

d.  $\text{NaOH}$

e.  $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$

3236. What reagent allows distinguishing between maltose (a reducing disaccharide) and sucrose (a no

a.  $\text{NaOH}$

b.  $\text{Br}_2$

c.  $\text{FeCl}_3$

d.  $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$

e. Tollens reagent

3237. What reagent allows to simultaneously detect aldehyde group and glycol fragment presence in gl

a.  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$

b.  $\text{Br}_2$

c.  $\text{AlCl}_3$

d.  $\text{KMnO}_4$

e.  $\text{FeCl}_3$

3238. What reagent allows to simultaneously detect aldehyde group and glycol fragment presence in gl

a.  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$

b.  $\text{Br}_2$

c.  $\text{KMnO}_4$

d.  $\text{FeCl}_3$

e.  $\text{AlCl}_3$

3239. What reagent allows to simultaneously detect aldehyde group and glycol fragment presence in gl

a.  $\text{KMnO}_4$

b.  $\text{AlCl}_3$

c.  $\text{Br}_2$

d.  $\text{FeCl}_3$

e.  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$

3240. What reagent can be used to distinguish between ethanol ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ) and glycerine?

a.  $\text{FeCl}_3$

b.  $\text{KMnO}_4$

c.  $\text{HBr}$

d.  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$

e.  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$

3241. What reagent can be used to distinguish between ethanol ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ) and glycerine?

a.  $\text{KMnO}_4$

b.  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$

c.  $\text{FeCl}_3$

d.  $\text{HBr}$

e.  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$

3242. What reagent can be used to distinguish between ethanol ( $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$ ) and glycerine?

a.  $\text{KMnO}_4$

b.  $\text{HBr}$

c.  $\text{Ag}_2\text{O}$

d.  $\text{FeCl}_3$

e.  $\text{Cu}(\text{OH})_2$

3243. What reagent is used to detect and photometrically determine  $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$  and  $\text{Fe}(\text{III})$  cations?

a. Sulfosalicylic acid

b. Chloroacetic acid

c. Phenylacetic acid

d. Oxalic acid

e. P-aminobenzoic acid

3244. What reagent is used to detect and photometrically determine  $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$  and  $\text{Fe}(\text{III})$  cations?

a. Sulfosalicylic acid

b. Oxalic acid

c. Chloroacetic acid

d. P-aminobenzoic acid

e. Phenylacetic acid

3245. What reagent is used to detect and photometrically determine  $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$  and  $\text{Fe}(\text{III})$  cations?

a. P-aminobenzoic acid

b. Sulfosalicylic acid

c. Oxalic acid

d. Chloroacetic acid

e. Phenylacetic acid

3246. What reagent will allow for unsaturated organic compounds reduction under the conditions given

a.  $\text{HNO}_3$ , p, t

b.  $\text{H}_2$ , Ni, t

c.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{H}^+$

d. NaOH,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

e.  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ ,  $\text{H}^+$

3247. What reagent will allow for unsaturated organic compounds reduction under the conditions given

a.  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ ,  $\text{H}^+$

b.  $\text{HNO}_3$ , p, t

c. NaOH,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

d.  $\text{H}_2$ , Ni, t

e.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{H}^+$

3248. What reagent will allow for unsaturated organic compounds reduction under the conditions given

a.  $\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$ ,  $\text{H}^+$

b. NaOH,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$

c.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{Hg}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{H}^+$

d.  $\text{H}_2$ , Ni, t

e.  $\text{HNO}_3$ , p, t

3249. What reference electrode can be used in potentiometric analysis of a medicinal substance?

a. Antimony

b. Silver chloride

c. Quinhydrone

d. Glass

e. Zinc

3250. What reference electrode can be used in potentiometric analysis of a medicinal substance?

a. Glass

b. Quinhydrone

c. Antimony

d. Zinc

e. Silver chloride

3251. What reference electrode can be used in potentiometric analysis of a medicinal substance?

a. Zinc

b. Silver chloride

c. Quinhydrone

d. Antimony

e. Glass

3252. What rule describes the coagulation of sols under the effect of electrolytes?

a. Schulze-Hardy rule

b. Gibbs rule

c. Arrhenius equation

d. Van 't Hoff rule

e. Duclos-Traube rule

3253. What rule describes the coagulation of sols under the effect of electrolytes?

a. Arrhenius equation

b. Gibbs rule

c. Duclos-Traube rule

d. Van 't Hoff rule

e. Schulze-Hardy rule

3254. What rule describes the coagulation of sols under the effect of electrolytes?

a. Van 't Hoff rule

b. Duclos-Traube rule

c. Gibbs rule

d. Schulze-Hardy rule

e. Arrhenius equation

3255. What sanitary-indicative microorganisms are used for the assessment of the microbial contamination

a. *Escherichia coli*

b. *Clostridium perfringens*

c. *Candida albicans*

d. *Streptococcus viridans*

e. *Staphylococcus aureus*

3256. What sanitary-indicative microorganisms are used for the assessment of the microbial contamination of water?

a. *Escherichia coli*

b. *Clostridium perfringens*

c. *Streptococcus viridans*

d. *Candida albicans*

e. *Staphylococcus aureus*

3257. What sanitary-indicative microorganisms are used for the assessment of the microbial contamination of food?

a. *Clostridium perfringens*

b. *Escherichia coli*

c. *Candida albicans*

d. *Staphylococcus aureus*

e. *Streptococcus viridans*

3258. What short-acting loop diuretic can cause significant hypokalemia?

a. Mannitol

b. Amiloride

c. Spironolactone

d. Furosemide

e. Triamterene

3259. What short-acting loop diuretic can cause significant hypokalemia?

a. Spironolactone

b. Triamterene

c. Mannitol

d. Furosemide

e. Amiloride

3260. What short-acting loop diuretic can cause significant hypokalemia?

a. Triamterene

b. Mannitol

c. Furosemide

d. Spironolactone

e. Amiloride

3261. What should be used as an indicator electrode in potentiometric titration aimed at quantifying antimony?

a. Antimony

b. Platinum

c. Silver chloride

d. Glass

e. Quinhydrone

3262. What should be used as an indicator electrode in potentiometric titration aimed at quantifying antimony?

a. Antimony

b. Glass

c. Quinhydrone

d. Platinum

e. Silver chloride

3263. What should be used as an indicator electrode in potentiometric titration aimed at quantifying quinhydrone?

a. Quinhydrone

b. Platinum

c. Antimony

d. Silver chloride

e. Glass

3264. What solution can be determined by the photocolometric method measuring self-absorbance?

a. Potassium chromate

- b. Potassium chloride
- c. Potassium sulphate
- d. Potassium nitrate
- e. Potassium phosphate

3265. What solution can be determined by the photolorimetric method measuring self-absorbance?

- a. Potassium nitrate
- b. Potassium chromate**
- c. Potassium phosphate
- d. Potassium sulphate
- e. Potassium chloride

3266. What solution can be determined by the photolorimetric method measuring self-absorbance?

- a. Potassium phosphate
- b. Potassium chromate**
- c. Potassium chloride
- d. Potassium nitrate
- e. Potassium sulphate

3267. What solution can be used to determine the presence of chloride ions in the potable water?

- a. Silver nitrate**
- b. Potassium bromate
- c. Sodium hydroxide
- d. Iodine
- e. Ammonia

3268. What solution can be used to determine the presence of chloride ions in the potable water?

- a. Iodine
- b. Silver nitrate**
- c. Ammonia
- d. Sodium hydroxide
- e. Potassium bromate

3269. What solution can be used to determine the presence of chloride ions in the potable water?

- a. Sodium hydroxide
- b. Iodine
- c. Potassium bromate
- d. Silver nitrate**
- e. Ammonia

3270. What solution has the highest osmotic pressure at the temperature of 298 K?

- a. Sodium benzoate solution
- b. Urea solution
- c. Aluminum sulfate solution**
- d. Glucose solution
- e. Sodium sulfate solution

3271. What solution has the highest osmotic pressure at the temperature of 298 K?

- a. Sodium sulfate solution
- b. Glucose solution
- c. Aluminum sulfate solution**
- d. Sodium benzoate solution
- e. Urea solution

3272. What solution has the highest osmotic pressure at the temperature of 298 K?

- a. Urea solution
- b. Sodium benzoate solution
- c. Aluminum sulfate solution**
- d. Sodium sulfate solution
- e. Glucose solution

3273. What solution is used as a process solution (titrant) in alkalimetry?

- a. Ammonium hydroxide
- b. Hydrochloric acid

c. Potassium hydroxide

d. Oxalic acid

e. Sodium tetraborate

3274. What solution is used as a process solution (titrant) in alkalimetry?

a. Hydrochloric acid

b. Oxalic acid

c. Potassium hydroxide

d. Ammonium hydroxide

e. Sodium tetraborate

3275. What solution is used as a process solution (titrant) in alkalimetry?

a. Oxalic acid

b. Hydrochloric acid

c. Potassium hydroxide

d. Ammonium hydroxide

e. Sodium tetraborate

3276. What solution is used to standardize the silver(I) nitrate titrant solution in Mohr's method?

a. Potassium dichromate solution

b. Sodium carbonate solution

c. Sodium tetraborate solution

d. Sodium oxalate solution

e. Sodium chloride solution

3277. What solution is used to standardize the silver(I) nitrate titrant solution in Mohr's method?

a. Sodium carbonate solution

b. Sodium tetraborate solution

c. Sodium chloride solution

d. Sodium oxalate solution

e. Potassium dichromate solution

3278. What solution is used to standardize the silver(I) nitrate titrant solution in Mohr's method?

a. Sodium tetraborate solution

b. Sodium oxalate solution

c. Sodium carbonate solution

d. Sodium chloride solution

e. Potassium dichromate solution

3279. What specific reagent is used in the qualitative analysis for  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  cations?

a.  $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$

b.  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$

c.  $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$

d.  $\text{NaOH}$

e.  $\text{K}_2\text{Na}[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_6]$

3280. What specific reagent is used in the qualitative analysis for  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  cations?

a.  $\text{K}_2\text{Na}[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_6]$

b.  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$

c.  $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$

d.  $\text{NaOH}$

e.  $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$

3281. What specific reagent is used in the qualitative analysis for  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  cations?

a.  $\text{K}_2\text{Na}[\text{Co}(\text{NO}_2)_6]$

b.  $\text{NH}_4\text{OH}$

c.  $\text{K}_4[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$

d.  $\text{NaOH}$

e.  $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$

3282. What standard solution can be used to standardize the solution of  $\text{I}_2$ ?

a. Sodium thiosulfate solution

b. Potassium iodide solution

c. Potassium dichromate solution

- d. Potassium permanganate solution
- e. Sodium nitrite solution

3283. What standard solution can be used to standardize the solution of  $I_2$ ?

- a. Potassium iodide solution
- b. Sodium thiosulfate solution**
- c. Potassium dichromate solution
- d. Sodium nitrite solution
- e. Potassium permanganate solution

3284. What standard solution can be used to standardize the solution of  $I_2$ ?

- a. Sodium nitrite solution
- b. Potassium permanganate solution
- c. Sodium thiosulfate solution**
- d. Potassium iodide solution
- e. Potassium dichromate solution

3285. What substance can be used to prepare primary standard solutions of titrants?

- a. HCl
- b.  $K_2Cr_2O_7$**
- c. NaOH
- d.  $KMnO_4$
- e.  $I_2$

3286. What substance can be used to prepare primary standard solutions of titrants?

- a.  $KMnO_4$
- b.  $K_2Cr_2O_7$**
- c.  $I_2$
- d. HCl
- e. NaOH

3287. What substance can be used to prepare primary standard solutions of titrants?

- a.  $KMnO_4$
- b. NaOH
- c.  $I_2$
- d. HCl
- e.  $K_2Cr_2O_7$**

3288. What substance can enter into substitution and addition reactions?

- a. Ethanol
- b. Polypeptide
- c. Acetylene**
- d. Ethylene
- e. Ethane

3289. What substance can enter into substitution and addition reactions?

- a. Polypeptide
- b. Ethane
- c. Acetylene**
- d. Ethylene
- e. Ethanol

3290. What substance can enter into substitution and addition reactions?

- a. Polypeptide
- b. Ethanol
- c. Ethylene
- d. Ethane
- e. Acetylene**

3291. What substance causes impaired biotin absorption?

- a. Avidin**
- b. Albumin
- c. Globulin
- d. Ferritin

e. Transferrin

3292. What substance causes impaired biotin absorption?

a. Ferritin

b. Transferrin

c. Avidin

d. Globulin

e. Albumin

3293. What substance causes impaired biotin absorption?

a. Transferrin

b. Avidin

c. Globulin

d. Ferritin

e. Albumin

3294. What substance forms colloid solution when dissolved in water?

a. Collargol

b. Sodium sulfate

c. Silver nitrate

d. Potassium gluconate

e. Sucrose

3295. What substance forms colloid solution when dissolved in water?

a. Sodium sulfate

b. Potassium gluconate

c. Silver nitrate

d. Collargol

e. Sucrose

3296. What substance forms colloid solution when dissolved in water?

a. Sodium sulfate

b. Sucrose

c. Collargol

d. Potassium gluconate

e. Silver nitrate

3297. What substance is a mediator of delayed-type hypersensitivity?

a. Lymphokines

b. Histamine

c. Serotonin

d. Prostaglandins

e. Bradykinin

3298. What substance is a mediator of delayed-type hypersensitivity?

a. Bradykinin

b. Serotonin

c. Prostaglandins

d. Histamine

e. Lymphokines

3299. What substance is a mediator of delayed-type hypersensitivity?

a. Serotonin

b. Bradykinin

c. Lymphokines

d. Histamine

e. Prostaglandins

3300. What substance is a unique accumulator, donor, and transformer of energy within the body?

a. Acetyl-CoA

b. Succinyl-CoA

c. Adenosine triphosphate

d. Creatine phosphate

e. Phosphoenolpyruvate



3301. What substance is a unique accumulator, donor, and transformer of energy within the body?

- a. Creatine phosphate
- b. Adenosine triphosphate**
- c. Phosphoenolpyruvate
- d. Acetyl-CoA
- e. Succinyl-CoA

3302. What substance is a unique accumulator, donor, and transformer of energy within the body?

- a. Creatine phosphate
- b. Acetyl-CoA
- c. Adenosine triphosphate**
- d. Phosphoenolpyruvate
- e. Succinyl-CoA

3303. What substance is deposited in the proteoplasts of seed cells of higher plants in the form of

- a. Protein**
- b. Glycogen
- c. Inulin
- d. Starch
- e. Fatty oil

3304. What substance is deposited in the proteoplasts of seed cells of higher plants in the form of

- a. Glycogen
- b. Inulin
- c. Protein**
- d. Starch
- e. Fatty oil

3305. What substance is deposited in the proteoplasts of seed cells of higher plants in the form of

- a. Starch
- b. Glycogen
- c. Fatty oil
- d. Protein**
- e. Inulin

3306. What substance is used as a primary standard in permanganometry, bromatometry, dichromatometry

- a. Potassium hydroxide
- b. Ammonium acetate
- c. Sodium chloride
- d. Arsenic(III) oxide**
- e. Sodium carbonate

3307. What substance is used as a primary standard in permanganometry, bromatometry, dichromatometry

- a. Potassium hydroxide
- b. Sodium carbonate
- c. Ammonium acetate
- d. Sodium chloride
- e. Arsenic(III) oxide**

3308. What substance is used as a primary standard in permanganometry, bromatometry, dichromatometry

- a. Sodium carbonate
- b. Ammonium acetate
- c. Sodium chloride
- d. Arsenic(III) oxide**
- e. Potassium hydroxide

3309. What substances given below are not surfactants?

- a. Alcohols and soaps
- b. Amines and sulfonic acids
- c. Inorganic acids, bases, and their salts**
- d. Aldehydes and alcohols
- e. Carboxylic acids and soaps

3310. What substances given below are not surfactants?

- a. Aldehydes and alcohols
- b. Alcohols and soaps
- c. Inorganic acids, bases, and their salts**
- d. Carboxylic acids and soaps
- e. Amines and sulfonic acids

3311. What substances given below are not surfactants?

- a. Carboxylic acids and soaps
- b. Aldehydes and alcohols
- c. Amines and sulfonic acids
- d. Alcohols and soaps

**e. Inorganic acids, bases, and their salts**

3312. What synthetic drug of the hydrazide group is typically prescribed for pulmonary tuberculosis?

**a. Isoniazid**

- b. Doxycycline hydrochloride
- c. Acyclovir
- d. Metronidazole
- e. Rifampicin

3313. What synthetic drug of the hydrazide group is typically prescribed for pulmonary tuberculosis?

**a. Isoniazid**

- b. Doxycycline hydrochloride
- c. Metronidazole
- d. Rifampicin
- e. Acyclovir

3314. What synthetic drug of the hydrazide group is typically prescribed for pulmonary tuberculosis?

- a. Rifampicin
- b. Acyclovir
- c. Doxycycline hydrochloride
- d. Metronidazole

**e. Isoniazid**

3315. What test is used for identification of uric acid and other compounds with purine nucleus?

**a. Murexide reaction**

- b. Lucas reagent
- c. Fehling reagent
- d. Copper mirror reaction
- e. Silver mirror reaction

3316. What test is used for identification of uric acid and other compounds with purine nucleus?

- a. Fehling reagent
- b. Silver mirror reaction
- c. Lucas reagent

**d. Murexide reaction**

e. Copper mirror reaction

3317. What test is used for identification of uric acid and other compounds with purine nucleus?

a. Silver mirror reaction

**b. Murexide reaction**

- c. Lucas reagent
- d. Fehling reagent
- e. Copper mirror reaction

3318. What thermodynamic parameter does not allow measuring its absolute value?

**a. Internal energy**

- b. Work
- c. Heat capacity
- d. Thermal effect
- e. Heat

3319. What thermodynamic parameter does not allow measuring its absolute value?

a. Heat capacity

- b. Thermal effect
- c. Heat
- d. Work

e. Internal energy

3320. What thermodynamic parameter does not allow measuring its absolute value?

- a. Heat capacity
- b. Work
- c. Thermal effect

d. Internal energy

e. Heat

3321. What thermodynamic potential is the criterion for the direction of a spontaneous process at co

- a. Entropy
- b. Gibbs energy
- c. Chemical potential

d. Helmholtz energy

e. Enthalpy

3322. What thermodynamic potential is the criterion for the direction of a spontaneous process at co

a. Gibbs energy

b. Helmholtz energy

c. Enthalpy

d. Entropy

e. Chemical potential

3323. What thermodynamic potential is the criterion for the direction of a spontaneous process at co

a. Gibbs energy

b. Helmholtz energy

c. Entropy

d. Enthalpy

e. Chemical potential

3324. What titrant is used in bromatometric titration?

- a. Br<sub>2</sub>
- b. KBrO<sub>4</sub>
- c. KBrO<sub>4</sub> + KCl

d. KBrO<sub>3</sub>

e. KBr

3325. What titrant is used in bromatometric titration?

- a. KBr
- b. Br<sub>2</sub>
- c. KBrO<sub>4</sub> + KCl
- d. KBrO<sub>4</sub>

e. KBrO<sub>3</sub>

3326. What titrant is used in bromatometric titration?

a. KBrO<sub>4</sub> + KCl

b. KBrO<sub>3</sub>

c. Br<sub>2</sub>

d. KBr

e. KBrO<sub>4</sub>

3327. What titrimetric method of analysis is used for the quantification of calcium chloride?

a. Cerimetry, direct titration

b. Permanganatometry, back titration

c. Nitritometry, direct titration

d. Acidimetry, back titration

e. Permanganatometry, direct titration

3328. What titrimetric method of analysis is used for the quantification of calcium chloride?

a. Cerimetry, direct titration

b. Permanganatometry, back titration

- c. Permanganatometry, direct titration
- d. Acidimetry, back titration
- e. Nitritometry, direct titration

3329. What titrimetric method of analysis is used for the quantification of calcium chloride?

- a. Nitritometry, direct titration
- b. Acidimetry, back titration
- c. Cerimetry, direct titration
- d. Permanganatometry, direct titration

e. Permanganatometry, back titration

3330. What titrimetric method of analysis requires the use of both external and internal indicators?

a. Nitritometry

- b. Alkalimetry
- c. Complexometric titration
- d. Argentometry
- e. Permanganatometry

3331. What titrimetric method of analysis requires the use of both external and internal indicators?

a. Permanganatometry

b. Nitritometry

- c. Argentometry
- d. Alkalimetry
- e. Complexometric titration

3332. What titrimetric method of analysis requires the use of both external and internal indicators?

a. Permanganatometry

b. Complexometric titration

c. Nitritometry

- d. Alkalimetry
- e. Argentometry

3333. What titrimetry method allows to determine quantitative content of ascorbic acid using starch

- a. Ferrometry
- b. Nitritometry
- c. Permanganatometry
- d. Titanometry

e. Iodimetry

3334. What titrimetry method allows to determine quantitative content of ascorbic acid using starch

- a. Nitritometry
- b. Titanometry
- c. Ferrometry

d. Iodimetry

e. Permanganatometry

3335. What titrimetry method allows to determine quantitative content of ascorbic acid using starch

- a. Titanometry
- b. Ferrometry

c. Iodimetry

- d. Permanganatometry
- e. Nitritometry

3336. What two working solutions are used in determination of hydrogen sulfide in mineral waters by

- a. NaOH, HCl
- b.  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{KMnO}_4$
- c.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , HCl

d.  $\text{I}_2$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$

e.  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

3337. What two working solutions are used in determination of hydrogen sulfide in mineral waters by

- a.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ , HCl
- b. NaOH, HCl

c.  $\text{I}_2$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$

d.  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{KMnO}_4$

e.  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

3338. What two working solutions are used in determination of hydrogen sulfide in mineral waters by

a.  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\text{HCl}$

b.  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{KMnO}_4$

c.  $\text{AgNO}_3$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$

d.  $\text{I}_2$ ,  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$

e.  $\text{NaOH}$ ,  $\text{HCl}$

3339. What type of colloidal systems are foams?

a. Liquid-solid

b. Liquid-liquid

c. Gas-gas

d. Gas-liquid

e. Solid-liquid

3340. What type of colloidal systems are foams?

a. Liquid-solid

b. Solid-liquid

c. Gas-liquid

d. Gas-gas

e. Liquid-liquid

3341. What type of colloidal systems are foams?

a. Solid-liquid

b. Liquid-liquid

c. Gas-gas

d. Liquid-solid

e. Gas-liquid

3342. What type of conducting bundle is characteristic of primary anatomical structure of a root?

a. Closed collateral

b. Radial

c. Concentric

d. Bicollateral

e. Open collateral

3343. What type of conducting bundle is characteristic of primary anatomical structure of a root?

a. Open collateral

b. Closed collateral

c. Bicollateral

d. Concentric

e. Radial

3344. What type of conducting bundle is characteristic of primary anatomical structure of a root?

a. Open collateral

b. Closed collateral

c. Concentric

d. Radial

e. Bicollateral

3345. What type of gynoecium has several or many free carpels?

a. Apocarpous

b. Monocarpous

c. Paracarpous

d. Cenocarpous

e. Syncarpous

3346. What type of gynoecium has several or many free carpels?

a. Apocarpous

b. Syncarpous

c. Monocarpous

d. Paracarpous

e. Cenocarpous

3347. What type of gynoecium has several or many free carpels?

a. Apocarpous

b. Syncarpous

c. Paracarpous

d. Cenocarpous

e. Monocarpous

3348. What type of parenchyma usually has aleurone or starch grains and droplets of a fatty oil in i

a. Columnar parenchyma

b. Water-storing parenchyma

c. Spongy parenchyma

d. Folded parenchyma

e. Storage parenchyma

3349. What type of parenchyma usually has aleurone or starch grains and droplets of a fatty oil in i

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3351. What type of proenzyme activation into its active enzyme form is often used in the process of

a. Limited proteolysis

b. Transamination

c. Decarboxylation

d. Phosphorylation

e. Addition of a metal cation

3352. What type of proenzyme activation into its active enzyme form is often used in the process of

a. Addition of a metal cation

b. Limited proteolysis

c. Phosphorylation

d. Decarboxylation

e. Transamination

3353. What type of proenzyme activation into its active enzyme form is often used in the process of

a. Phosphorylation

b. Transamination

c. Limited proteolysis

d. Decarboxylation

e. Addition of a metal cation

3354. What type of solutions can be used as infusion solutions?

a. Isotonic

b. Hypotonic

c. Hypertonic

d. Ideal

e. Colloid

3355. What type of solutions can be used as infusion solutions?

a. Hypotonic

b. Isotonic

c. Ideal

d. Hypertonic

e. Colloid

3356. What type of solutions can be used as infusion solutions?

- a. Ideal
- b. Hypotonic
- c. Isotonic**
- d. Colloid
- e. Hypertonic

3357. What type of tautomerism is characteristic of monosaccharide?

- a. Oxo-cyclo (ring-chain)**
- b. Keto-enol
- c. Aci-nitro
- d. Lactam-lactim
- e. Azole

3358. What type of tautomerism is characteristic of monosaccharide?

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- b. Oxo-cyclo (ring-chain)**
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- d. Lactam-lactim
- e. Aci-nitro

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- a. Azole
- b. Keto-enol
- c. Oxo-cyclo (ring-chain)**
- d. Lactam-lactim
- e. Aci-nitro

3360. What types of fruits are characteristic of the Ericaceae family plants?

- a. Achene, nutlet, drupe
- b. Capsule, drupe, berry**
- c. Cynarrhodium, compound drupe, fraga
- d. Legume, single follicle, single nutlet
- e. Hesperidium, silique, double-winged samara

3361. What types of fruits are characteristic of the Ericaceae family plants?

- a. Hesperidium, silique, double-winged samara
- b. Legume, single follicle, single nutlet
- c. Cynarrhodium, compound drupe, fraga
- d. Achene, nutlet, drupe
- e. Capsule, drupe, berry**

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- b. Cynarrhodium, compound drupe, fraga
- c. Capsule, drupe, berry**
- d. Achene, nutlet, drupe
- e. Hesperidium, silique, double-winged samara

3363. What types of inflorescence are characteristic of the Cruciferae family?

- a. Tassel or panicle**
- b. Corymb or spike
- c. Head or umbel
- d. Head or corymb
- e. Spadix or panicle

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- b. Spadix or panicle
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- d. Head or corymb
- e. Head or umbel

3365. What types of inflorescence are characteristic of the Cruciferae family?

- a. Head or umbel
- b. Spadix or panicle
- c. Corymb or spike
- d. Head or corymb
- e. Tassel or panicle**

3366. What unstratified (or, less often, stratified) tissue in plant stems, roots, and needles has a

- a. Epiblem
- b. Hypodermis**
- c. Periderm
- d. Epidermis
- e. Exodermis

3367. What unstratified (or, less often, stratified) tissue in plant stems, roots, and needles has a

- a. Exodermis
- b. Hypodermis**
- c. Periderm
- d. Epidermis
- e. Epiblem

3368. What unstratified (or, less often, stratified) tissue in plant stems, roots, and needles has a

- a. Exodermis
- b. Epidermis
- c. Epiblem
- d. Periderm
- e. Hypodermis**

3369. What vitamin supplement is typically prescribed along with folic acid in cases of hyperchromic

- a. Cyanocobalamin**
- b. Retinol
- c. Pyridoxine
- d. Fercoven
- e. Thiamine

3370. What vitamin supplement is typically prescribed along with folic acid in cases of hyperchromic

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- b. Retinol
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- d. Thiamine
- e. Fercoven

3371. What vitamin supplement is typically prescribed along with folic acid in cases of hyperchromic

- a. Thiamine
- b. Cyanocobalamin**
- c. Retinol
- d. Pyridoxine
- e. Fercoven

3372. What will be the order of the reaction if one of the reagents participating in a bimolecular r

- a. The order can be determined based on the substance taken in excess
- b. Pseudomonomolecular order**
- c. The order would be the same as the molecularity
- d. The order would be greater than the molecularity
- e. Third order

3373. What will be the order of the reaction if one of the reagents participating in a bimolecular r

- a. The order would be greater than the molecularity
- b. The order would be the same as the molecularity
- c. The order can be determined based on the substance taken in excess
- d. Third order
- e. Pseudomonomolecular order**

3374. What will be the order of the reaction if one of the reagents participating in a bimolecular r

- a. Third order



**b. Pseudomonomolecular order**

- c. The order would be the same as the molecularity
- d. The order can be determined based on the substance taken in excess
- e. The order would be greater than the molecularity

3375. What working solutions (titrants) are used in the method of precipitation titration - Volhard

**a. AgNO<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub>SCN**

- b. HClO<sub>4</sub> and KOH
- c. Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and K(I<sub>3</sub>)
- d. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and NaOH
- e. KMnO<sub>4</sub> and KBrO<sub>3</sub>

3376. What working solutions (titrants) are used in the method of precipitation titration - Volhard

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- b. KMnO<sub>4</sub> and KBrO<sub>3</sub>
- c. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and NaOH

**d. AgNO<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub>SCN**

- e. Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and K(I<sub>3</sub>)

3377. What working solutions (titrants) are used in the method of precipitation titration - Volhard

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- b. KMnO<sub>4</sub> and KBrO<sub>3</sub>

**c. AgNO<sub>3</sub> and NH<sub>4</sub>SCN**

- d. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and NaOH
- e. HClO<sub>4</sub> and KOH

3378. Wheat has linear inflorescences with biflorous sessile spikelets arranged in two rows. Name th

**a. Compound spike**

- b. Panicle
- c. Corymb
- d. Spadix
- e. Spike

3379. Wheat has linear inflorescences with biflorous sessile spikelets arranged in two rows. Name th

- a. Spadix
- b. Panicle

**c. Compound spike**

- d. Spike
- e. Corymb

3380. Wheat has linear inflorescences with biflorous sessile spikelets arranged in two rows. Name th

**a. Spike**

**b. Compound spike**

- c. Panicle
- d. Spadix
- e. Corymb

3381. When a mixture of electrolytes is added into a sol, one of them reduces the effect of another.

**a. Additivity**

**b. Antagonism**

- c. Synergism
- d. Rheopexy
- e. Phoresis

3382. When a mixture of electrolytes is added into a sol, one of them reduces the effect of another.

- a. Additivity
- b. Phoresis
- c. Synergism

**d. Antagonism**

- e. Rheopexy

3383. When a mixture of electrolytes is added into a sol, one of them reduces the effect of another.

- a. Synergism
- b. Additivity

**c. Antagonism**

- d. Phoresis
- e. Rheopexy

3384. When activated carbon is included in the combination therapy, the absorption of the other drug

**a. Decreases**

- b. Remains unchanged
- c. Accelerates
- d. Activates
- e. Increases

3385. When activated carbon is included in the combination therapy, the absorption of the other drug

- a. Accelerates
- b. Activates

**c. Decreases**

- d. Remains unchanged
- e. Increases

3386. When activated carbon is included in the combination therapy, the absorption of the other drug

- a. Increases
- b. Activates
- c. Accelerates
- d. Remains unchanged

**e. Decreases**

3387. When an isolated system spontaneously approaches its equilibrium, its entropy:

- a. Approaches infinity
- b. Reaches maximum
- c. Demonstrates linear magnification

**d. Approaches zero**

- e. Reaches minimum

3388. When an isolated system spontaneously approaches its equilibrium, its entropy:

- a. Reaches minimum
- b. Reaches maximum
- c. Demonstrates linear magnification

**d. Approaches zero**

- e. Approaches infinity

3389. When an isolated system spontaneously approaches its equilibrium, its entropy:

- a. Reaches minimum
- b. Reaches maximum
- c. Demonstrates linear magnification
- d. Approaches infinity

**e. Approaches zero**

3390. When determining oxidizing agents by means of iodometry in the presence of starch the followin

- a. Green coloring of solution disappears
- b. Red coloring appears
- c. Green coloring of precipitate appears
- d. White precipitate forms

**e. Blue coloring disappears**

3391. When determining oxidizing agents by means of iodometry in the presence of starch the followin

- a. Red coloring appears
- b. Blue coloring disappears
- c. White precipitate forms
- d. Green coloring of solution disappears
- e. Green coloring of precipitate appears

3392. When determining oxidizing agents by means of iodometry in the presence of starch the followin

- a. White precipitate forms
- b. Red coloring appears
- c. Green coloring of precipitate appears

d. Green coloring of solution disappears

e. Blue coloring disappears

3393. When determining substances by means of mercurimetric titration, the following solution is used

a. Mercury(II) nitrate

b. Mercury(I) nitrate

c. Ammonium thiocyanate

d. Silver(I) nitrate

e. Potassium iodide

3394. When determining substances by means of mercurimetric titration, the following solution is used

a. Mercury(I) nitrate

b. Mercury(II) nitrate

c. Ammonium thiocyanate

d. Silver(I) nitrate

e. Potassium iodide

3395. When determining substances by means of mercurimetric titration, the following solution is used

a. Potassium iodide

b. Ammonium thiocyanate

c. Silver(I) nitrate

d. Mercury(I) nitrate

e. Mercury(II) nitrate

3396. When dividing cations into analytical groups according to the acid-base classification, the groups are

a. HCl, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

b. HClO<sub>4</sub>

c. H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

d. H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

e. HNO<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>COOH

3397. When dividing cations into analytical groups according to the acid-base classification, the groups are

a. HCl, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

b. HClO<sub>4</sub>

c. H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

d. HNO<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>COOH

e. H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

3398. When dividing cations into analytical groups according to the acid-base classification, the groups are

a. HNO<sub>3</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>COOH

b. HCl, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>

c. HClO<sub>4</sub>

d. H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>

e. H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>

3399. When do order and molecularity of chemical reactions coincide?

a. In simple one-stage reactions only

b. In complex multi-stage reactions only

c. Always coincide

d. Never coincide

e. In enzymatic reactions

3400. When do order and molecularity of chemical reactions coincide?

a. Always coincide

b. In complex multi-stage reactions only

c. In enzymatic reactions

d. Never coincide

e. In simple one-stage reactions only

3401. When do order and molecularity of chemical reactions coincide?

a. In enzymatic reactions

b. In complex multi-stage reactions only

c. In simple one-stage reactions only

d. Always coincide

e. Never coincide

3402. When dosage forms are being tested by accelerated aging method, it is assumed that decomposition

a. Reaction order does not matter

b. Third-order

c. First-order

d. Second-order

e. Zero-order

3403. When dosage forms are being tested by accelerated aging method, it is assumed that decomposition

a. Third-order

b. Zero-order

c. First-order

d. Reaction order does not matter

e. Second-order

3404. When dosage forms are being tested by accelerated aging method, it is assumed that decomposition

a. Zero-order

b. Second-order

c. Reaction order does not matter

d. First-order

e. Third-order

3405. When food products are thermally processed, the spatial structure of the proteins changes. This

a. Denaturation

b. Hydration

c. Renaturation

d. Salting out

e. Dialysis

3406. When food products are thermally processed, the spatial structure of the proteins changes. This

a. Dialysis

b. Renaturation

c. Denaturation

d. Salting out

e. Hydration

3407. When food products are thermally processed, the spatial structure of the proteins changes. This

a. Renaturation

b. Hydration

c. Denaturation

d. Dialysis

e. Salting out

3408. When herbal raw material of *Calendula officinalis* and *Matricaria chamomilla* is being harvested

a. Corymb

b. Spike

c. Capitulum

d. Anthodium

e. Umbel

3409. When herbal raw material of *Calendula officinalis* and *Matricaria chamomilla* is being harvested

a. Spike

b. Capitulum

c. Anthodium

d. Umbel

e. Corymb

3410. When herbal raw material of *Calendula officinalis* and *Matricaria chamomilla* is being harvested

a. Spike

b. Umbel

c. Capitulum

d. Corymb

e. Anthodium

3411. When hydrogen peroxide solution is administered to bleeding wounds, it is broken up by one of

a. Aspartate aminotransferase

b. Catalase

c. Cytochrome oxidase

d. Monoamine oxidase

e. Lactate dehydrogenase

3412. When hydrogen peroxide solution is administered to bleeding wounds, it is broken up by one of

a. Aspartate aminotransferase

b. Catalase

c. Monoamine oxidase

d. Cytochrome oxidase

e. Lactate dehydrogenase

3413. When hydrogen peroxide solution is administered to bleeding wounds, it is broken up by one of

a. Lactate dehydrogenase

b. Aspartate aminotransferase

c. Cytochrome oxidase

d. Catalase

e. Monoamine oxidase

3414. When measuring the antimicrobial activity of drugs, their minimum concentration that suppresses

a. The lowest drug concentration that inhibits growth of a bacterial test culture

b. The lowest drug concentration that causes development of selective strains of test cultures

c. The lowest drug concentration that has a bactericidal effect

d. The lowest drug concentration that inhibits enzyme biosynthesis in the macroorganism

e. -

3415. When measuring the antimicrobial activity of drugs, their minimum concentration that suppresses

a. The lowest drug concentration that causes development of selective strains of test cultures

b. The lowest drug concentration that inhibits growth of a bacterial test culture

c. The lowest drug concentration that has a bactericidal effect

d. -

e. The lowest drug concentration that inhibits enzyme biosynthesis in the macroorganism

3416. When measuring the antimicrobial activity of drugs, their minimum concentration that suppresses

a. The lowest drug concentration that inhibits enzyme biosynthesis in the macroorganism

b. -

c. The lowest drug concentration that causes development of selective strains of test cultures

d. The lowest drug concentration that has a bactericidal effect

e. The lowest drug concentration that inhibits growth of a bacterial test culture

3417. When protective action of proteins weakens, cholesterol accumulates on the vessel walls because

a. Coagulation

b. Thixotropy

c. Sensitization

d. Sedimentation

e. Synergism

3418. When protective action of proteins weakens, cholesterol accumulates on the vessel walls because

a. Sedimentation

b. Coagulation

c. Sensitization

d. Synergism

e. Thixotropy

3419. When protective action of proteins weakens, cholesterol accumulates on the vessel walls because

a. Sensitization

b. Thixotropy

c. Synergism

d. Sedimentation

e. Coagulation

3420. When smeared with turpentine, the rabbit's tongue turns red and its blood supply increases. Why

- a. Metabolic hyperemia
- b. Work hyperemia
- c. Neuroparalytic hyperemia

d. Neurotonic hyperemia

- e. Reactive hyperemia

3421. When smeared with turpentine, the rabbit's tongue turns red and its blood supply increases. Wh

- a. Work hyperemia

b. Neurotonic hyperemia

- c. Reactive hyperemia

- d. Neuroparalytic hyperemia

- e. Metabolic hyperemia

3422. When smeared with turpentine, the rabbit's tongue turns red and its blood supply increases. Wh

- a. Work hyperemia

- b. Reactive hyperemia

- c. Metabolic hyperemia

d. Neurotonic hyperemia

- e. Neuroparalytic hyperemia

3423. When studying a herbarium specimen of *Persicaria maculosa*, the following diagnostic sign, char

- a. Compound leaves

- b. Essential oil glands

c. Ochrea

- d. Legume fruits

- e. No petioles

3424. When studying a herbarium specimen of *Persicaria maculosa*, the following diagnostic sign, char

- a. Essential oil glands

b. Ochrea

- c. Compound leaves

- d. No petioles

- e. Legume fruits

3425. When studying a herbarium specimen of *Persicaria maculosa*, the following diagnostic sign, char

- a. Legume fruits

- b. Compound leaves

- c. Essential oil glands

d. Ochrea

- e. No petioles

3426. When studying five herbarium specimens of medicinal plants, it was determined that one of them

a. *Ononis arvensis*

- b. *Hyoscyamus niger*

- c. *Datura stramonium*

- d. *Solanum dulcamara*

- e. *Atropa belladonna*

3427. When studying five herbarium specimens of medicinal plants, it was determined that one of them

- a. *Atropa belladonna*

- b. *Datura stramonium*

- c. *Hyoscyamus niger*

d. *Ononis arvensis*

- e. *Solanum dulcamara*

3428. When studying five herbarium specimens of medicinal plants, it was determined that one of them

- a. *Hyoscyamus niger*

- b. *Datura stramonium*

c. *Ononis arvensis*

- d. *Atropa belladonna*

- e. *Solanum dulcamara*

3429. When working in the garden, a man accidentally cut his hand. The wound remained untreated. Sho

a. Purulent

- b. Hemorrhagic
- c. Serous
- d. Catarrhal
- e. Fibrinous

3430. When working in the garden, a man accidentally cut his hand. The wound remained untreated. Sho

a. Purulent

- b. Serous
- c. Fibrinous
- d. Catarrhal
- e. Hemorrhagic

3431. When working in the garden, a man accidentally cut his hand. The wound remained untreated. Sho

a. Purulent

- b. Serous
- c. Hemorrhagic
- d. Fibrinous
- e. Catarrhal

3432. Which alkadiene of those listed below is a diene with cumulated double bonds?

a.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$

b.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C} = \text{CH}_2$

c.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$

d.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$

e.  $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$

3433. Which alkadiene of those listed below is a diene with cumulated double bonds?

a.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$

b.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$

c.  $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$

d.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C} = \text{CH}_2$

e.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$

3434. Which alkadiene of those listed below is a diene with cumulated double bonds?

a.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$

b.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{C} = \text{CH}_2$

c.  $\text{CH}_3 - \text{CH} = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$

d.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$

e.  $\text{CH}_2 = \text{CH} - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH}_2 - \text{CH} = \text{CH}_2$

3435. Which compound has the most markedly expressed basic properties?

a.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

b.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$

c.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$

d.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

e.  $\text{CHequiv CH}$

3436. Which compound has the most markedly expressed basic properties?

a.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$

b.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

c.  $\text{CHequiv CH}$

d.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

e.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$

3437. Which compound has the most markedly expressed basic properties?

a.  $\text{CHequiv CH}$

b.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{OH}$

c.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{NH}_2$

d.  $\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}$

e.  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{SH}$

3438. Which medicine of those listed below is the least active among the local anesthetics, poorly d

a. Lidocaine

b. Novocaine (Procaine)

- c. Ropivacaine
- d. Ultracaine (Articaine)

**e. Anesthesin (Benzocaine)**

3439. Which medicine of those listed below is the least active among the local anesthetics, poorly d

- a. Lidocaine
- b. Novocaine (Procaine)
- c. Ultracaine (Articaine)
- d. Ropivacaine

**e. Anesthesin (Benzocaine)**

3440. Which medicine of those listed below is the least active among the local anesthetics, poorly d

- a. Novocaine (Procaine)
- b. Ropivacaine
- c. Ultracaine (Articaine)
- d. Lidocaine

**e. Anesthesin (Benzocaine)**

3441. Which of the amines listed below is a primary amine?

- a.  $C_6H_5CH_2N(CH_3)_2$
- b.  $C_6H_5CH_2NHCH_3$
- c.  $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$
- d.  $C_6H_5NHCH_3$

**e.  $C_6H_5CH_2NH_2$**

3442. Which of the amines listed below is a primary amine?

- a.  $C_6H_5CH_2NHCH_3$
- b.  $C_6H_5NHCH_3$
- c.  $C_6H_5CH_2N(CH_3)_2$

**d.  $C_6H_5CH_2NH_2$**

**e.  $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$**

3443. Which of the amines listed below is a primary amine?

- a.  $C_6H_5NHCH_3$
- b.  $C_6H_5N(CH_3)_2$

**c.  $C_6H_5CH_2NH_2$**

**d.  $C_6H_5CH_2N(CH_3)_2$**

**e.  $C_6H_5CH_2NHCH_3$**

3444. Which of the drugs listed below quickly arrests angina pectoris attack when taken sublingually

a. Amiodarone

**b. Nitroglycerine**

c. Convallariae glycoside

d. Digoxin

e. Lisinopril

3445. Which of the drugs listed below quickly arrests angina pectoris attack when taken sublingually

a. Amiodarone

**b. Nitroglycerine**

c. Digoxin

d. Lisinopril

e. Convallariae glycoside

3446. Which of the drugs listed below quickly arrests angina pectoris attack when taken sublingually

a. Convallariae glycoside

b. Digoxin

c. Amiodarone

d. Lisinopril

**e. Nitroglycerine**

3447. Which of the following compounds is a complex ether (an ester)?

a.  $CH_3-O-C_2H_5$

**b.  $CH_3COOCH_3$**

c.  $C_{15}H_{31}COOH$



- d. C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH
- e. CH<sub>3</sub>-O-CH<sub>3</sub>

3448. Which of the following compounds is a complex ether (an ester)?

- a. CH<sub>3</sub>-O-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>
- b. CH<sub>3</sub>COOCH<sub>3</sub>
- c. C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH
- d. C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>31</sub>COOH
- e. CH<sub>3</sub>-O-CH<sub>3</sub>

3449. Which of the following compounds is a complex ether (an ester)?

- a. C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>31</sub>COOH
- b. CH<sub>3</sub>-O-CH<sub>3</sub>
- c. C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH
- d. CH<sub>3</sub>COOCH<sub>3</sub>
- e. CH<sub>3</sub>-O-C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>

3450. Which of the following reactions is required in order to obtain an azo dye out of an aromatic

- a. Alkylation and nitrosation
- b. Diazotization and azo compound
- c. Reduction and diazotization
- d. Salt formation and nitration
- e. Diazotization and interaction with potassium cyanide

3451. Which of the following reactions is required in order to obtain an azo dye out of an aromatic

- a. Alkylation and nitrosation
- b. Reduction and diazotization
- c. Salt formation and nitration
- d. Diazotization and interaction with potassium cyanide
- e. Diazotization and azo compound

3452. Which of the following reactions is required in order to obtain an azo dye out of an aromatic

- a. Salt formation and nitration
- b. Alkylation and nitrosation
- c. Reduction and diazotization
- d. Diazotization and interaction with potassium cyanide
- e. Diazotization and azo compound

3453. Which of the given reactions produces ethane as a result?

- a.  $[\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{p}]{\text{t}^\circ} \text{H}_2, \text{кат.}]$
- b.  $[\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \xrightarrow[\text{t}^\circ]{\text{k.H}_2\text{SO}_4}]$
- c.  $[\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 \xrightarrow{]} \text{H}_2\text{O}]$
- d.  $[\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2 \xrightarrow{]} \text{Fe, t}^\circ]$
- e. -

3454. Which of the given reactions produces ethane as a result?

- a.  $[\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2 \xrightarrow{]} \text{Fe, t}^\circ]$
- b.  $[\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{p}]{\text{t}^\circ} \text{H}_2, \text{кат.}]$
- c.  $[\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \xrightarrow[\text{t}^\circ]{\text{k.H}_2\text{SO}_4}]$
- d. -
- e.  $[\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 \xrightarrow{]} \text{H}_2\text{O}]$

3455. Which of the given reactions produces ethane as a result?

- a.  $[\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH} \xrightarrow[\text{t}^\circ]{\text{k.H}_2\text{SO}_4}]$
- b. -
- c.  $[\text{Al}_4\text{C}_3 \xrightarrow{]} \text{H}_2\text{O}]$
- d.  $[\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}_2 \xrightarrow[\text{p}]{\text{t}^\circ} \text{H}_2, \text{кат.}]$
- e.  $[\text{CO} + 2\text{H}_2 \xrightarrow{]} \text{Fe, t}^\circ]$

3456. Which one of the listed drugs can be used to treat candidiasis?

- a. Nystatin
- b. Azithromycin
- c. Ceftriaxone
- d. Clindamycin

e. Doxycycline

3457. Which one of the listed drugs can be used to treat candidiasis?

a. Ceftriaxone

b. Azithromycin

c. Nystatin

d. Clindamycin

e. Doxycycline

3458. Which one of the listed drugs can be used to treat candidiasis?

a. Doxycycline

b. Clindamycin

c. Ceftriaxone

d. Nystatin

e. Azithromycin

3459. Which one of the listed ions has the greatest mobility?

a.  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$

b.  $\text{CN}^-$

c.  $\text{K}^+$

d.  $\text{Cl}^-$

e.  $\text{Na}^+$

3460. Which one of the listed ions has the greatest mobility?

a.  $\text{Cl}^-$

b.  $\text{H}_3\text{O}^+$

c.  $\text{CN}^-$

d.  $\text{Na}^+$

e.  $\text{K}^+$

3461. Which one of the substances listed below is not a surfactant?

a. 1-Pentanol

b. Sodium palmitate

c. Sodium chloride

d. Sodium oleate

e. Sodium stearate

3462. Which one of the substances listed below is not a surfactant?

a. Sodium palmitate

b. 1-Pentanol

c. Sodium chloride

d. Sodium stearate

e. Sodium oleate

3463. Which one of the substances listed below is not a surfactant?

a. Sodium palmitate

b. 1-Pentanol

c. Sodium oleate

d. Sodium chloride

e. Sodium stearate

3464. Which pair of substances can produce an emulsion when mixed together?

a. Soybean oil and water

b. Urea and water

c. Silicon dioxide and water

d. Silver nitrate and water

e. Menthol and camphor

3465. Which pair of substances can produce an emulsion when mixed together?

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b. Urea and water

c. Silicon dioxide and water

d. Soybean oil and water

e. Menthol and camphor

3466. Which pair of substances can produce an emulsion when mixed together?

- a. Urea and water
- b. Silicon dioxide and water
- c. Soybean oil and water**
- d. Menthol and camphor
- e. Silver nitrate and water

3467. Which phenomenon is uncharacteristic of aerosols?

- a. Coagulation
- b. Thermophoresis
- c. Photophoresis
- d. Thermoprecipitation
- e. Dissociation**

3468. Which phenomenon is uncharacteristic of aerosols?

- a. Thermophoresis
- b. Thermoprecipitation
- c. Coagulation
- d. Photophoresis
- e. Dissociation**

3469. Which phenomenon is uncharacteristic of aerosols?

- a. Thermoprecipitation
- b. Dissociation**
- c. Coagulation
- d. Photophoresis
- e. Thermophoresis

3470. While on a tour, the students have been collecting summer shoots of *Equiseti arvensis* that were

- a. Lignified
- b. Cutinized
- c. Mineralized**
- d. Slimified
- e. Suberized

3471. While on a tour, the students have been collecting summer shoots of *Equiseti arvensis* that were

- a. Slimified
- b. Mineralized**
- c. Cutinized
- d. Lignified
- e. Suberized

3472. While on a tour, the students have been collecting summer shoots of *Equiseti arvensis* that were

- a. Slimified
- b. Mineralized**
- c. Lignified
- d. Cutinized
- e. Suberized

3473. Why do alcohols have higher boiling points as compared to their isomeric ethers?

- a. Ability to participate in electrophilic substitution reactions
- b. Dehydration ability of alcohols
- c. Ether ability to form associates
- d. Formation of intermolecular hydrogen bonds**
- e. Increased molecular weight

3474. Why do alcohols have higher boiling points as compared to their isomeric ethers?

- a. Dehydration ability of alcohols
- b. Formation of intermolecular hydrogen bonds**
- c. Ether ability to form associates
- d. Increased molecular weight
- e. Ability to participate in electrophilic substitution reactions

3475. Why do alcohols have higher boiling points as compared to their isomeric ethers?

- a. Ether ability to form associates
- b. Increased molecular weight
- c. Ability to participate in electrophilic substitution reactions
- d. Dehydration ability of alcohols

**e. Formation of intermolecular hydrogen bonds**

3476. With which of the following compounds does propane react under the given conditions?

- a.  $\text{AlCl}_3$
- b.  $\text{Br}_2$ , in the dark,  $20^\circ\text{C}$
- c.  $\text{Br}_2$ , in the light,  $20^\circ\text{C}$
- d. Diluted  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $20^\circ\text{C}$
- e.  $\text{SO}_2 + \text{Cl}_2$ , in the dark

3477. With which of the following compounds does propane react under the given conditions?

- a.  $\text{AlCl}_3$
- b.  $\text{SO}_2 + \text{Cl}_2$ , in the dark
- c.  $\text{Br}_2$ , in the dark,  $20^\circ\text{C}$
- d. Diluted  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $20^\circ\text{C}$

**e.  $\text{Br}_2$ , in the light,  $20^\circ\text{C}$**

3478. With which of the following compounds does propane react under the given conditions?

- a.  $\text{SO}_2 + \text{Cl}_2$ , in the dark
- b.  $\text{Br}_2$ , in the dark,  $20^\circ\text{C}$
- c. Diluted  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ ,  $20^\circ\text{C}$
- d.  $\text{Br}_2$ , in the light,  $20^\circ\text{C}$

**e.  $\text{AlCl}_3$**

3479. You are a hospital pharmacist. Consult the pediatrician, what group of antibiotics is contraindicated?

**a. Tetracyclines**

- b. Glucocorticoids
- c. Macrolides
- d. Penicillins
- e. Aminoglycosides

3480. You are a hospital pharmacist. Consult the pediatrician, what group of antibiotics is contraindicated?

**a. Tetracyclines**

- b. Penicillins
- c. Aminoglycosides
- d. Glucocorticoids
- e. Macrolides

3481. You are a hospital pharmacist. Consult the pediatrician, what group of antibiotics is contraindicated?

**a. Tetracyclines**

- b. Penicillins
- c. Macrolides
- d. Aminoglycosides
- e. Glucocorticoids