1. A 10-year-old child has painful swallowing, neck edema, temperature rise up to 39.0°C, the whole
a. Scarlet fever
b. Influenza
c. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
d. Diphtheria
e. Measles
2. A 10-year-old child has painful swallowing, neck edema, temperature rise up to 39.0°C, the whole
a. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
b. Diphtheria
c. Influenza
d. Scarlet fever
e. Measles
3. A 12-year-old patient was found to have blood serum cholesterol at the rate of 25 mmol/l. The boy
a. High density lipoproteins
b. Intermediate density lipoproteins
c. Chylomicrons
d. Very low density lipoproteins
e. Low density lipoproteins
4. A 12-year-old patient was found to have blood serum cholesterol at the rate of 25 mmol/l. The boy
a. Very low density lipoproteins
b. Low density lipoproteins
c. High density lipoproteins
d. Intermediate density lipoproteins
e. Chylomicrons
5. A 14-year old girl presents to the emergency department for evaluation of an <<infected leg>>. Sh
a. Chondrocytes
b. Osteoclasts
c. Chondroblasts
d. Osteoblasts
e. Osteocytes
6. A 14-year old girl presents to the emergency department for evaluation of an <<infected leg>>. Sh
a. Osteoblasts
b. Chondroblasts
c. Chondrocytes
d. Osteoclasts
e. Osteocytes
7. A 16-year-old girl has no hair on the pubis and in the armpits, her mammary glands are underdevel
a. Ovarian failure
b. Medulloadrenal hyperfunction
c. Hypothyroidism
d. Hyperfunction of pancreatic islet apparatus
e. Hyperthyroidism
8. A 16-year-old girl has no hair on the pubis and in the armpits, her mammary glands are underdevel
a. Hypothyroidism
b. Medulloadrenal hyperfunction
c. Hyperthyroidism
d. Hyperfunction of pancreatic islet apparatus
e. Ovarian failure
9. A 2-year-old boy is diagnosed with Down syndrome. What chromosomal changes may be the cause of th
a. Trisomy X
b. Monosomy X
c. Trisomy 18
d. Trisomy 21
e. Trisomy 13
10. A 2-year-old boy is diagnosed with Down syndrome. What chromosomal changes may be the cause of t

a. Trisomy X
b. Trisomy 13
c. Monosomy X
d. Trisomy 21
e. Trisomy 18
11. A 20-year-old female comes to the clinic after missing her last 2 periods. Her cycles are usuall
a. Optic chiasm
b. Right optic tract
c. Left optic tract
d. Right optic nerve
e. Left optic nerve
12. A 20-year-old female comes to the clinic after missing her last 2 periods. Her cycles are usuall
a. Left optic nerve
b. Left optic tract
c. Right optic nerve
d. Optic chiasm
e. Right optic tract
13. A 24-year-old male decided to run a marathon after being untrained for a long period. The next d
a. Adenosine diphosphate accumulation in the muscles
b. Muscle proteins breakdown
c. ---
d. Lactic acid accumulation in the muscles
e. Creatinine accumulation in the muscles
14. A 24-year-old man undergoes surgery and during the operation, an organ is excised and sent for h
a. Parathyroid gland
b. Thyroid gland
c. Thymus
d. Parotid gland
e. Pancreas
15. A 24-year-old man undergoes surgery and during the operation, an organ is excised and sent for h
a. Parotid gland
b. Parathyroid gland
c. Pancreas
d. Thyroid gland
e. Thymus
16. A 25-year-old male visits his family physician for a 5-day history of fever and fatigue. Upon fu
a. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
b. Viral hepatitis B
c. Viral hepatitis A
d. Syphilis
e. Tuberculosis
17. A 25-year-old male visits his family physician for a 5-day history of fever and fatigue. Upon fu
a. Syphilis
b. Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS)
c. Viral hepatitis A
d. Tuberculosis
e. Viral hepatitis B
18. A 25-year-old man presents to his physician with a 1-week history of fever, sore throat, nausea,
a. Herpes simplex virus isolation
b. A 4-fold increase in anti-EBV titers
c. Positive serum IgM antibodies for Herpes simplex virus
d. A detection of Cytomegalovirus (CMV) antibodies
e. Positive serum IgM antibodies for Epstein-Barr virus
19. A 25-year-old man presents to his physician with a 1-week history of fever, sore throat, nausea,
a. Positive serum IgM antibodies for Herpes simplex virus

b. Herpes simplex virus isolation
c. A 4-fold increase in anti-EBV titers
d. A detection of Cytomegalovirus (CMV) antibodies
e. Positive serum IgM antibodies for Epstein-Barr virus
20. A 26-year-old female patient with bronchitis has been administered a broad spectrum antibiotic a
a. Interferon
b. Isoniazid
c. Dexamethasone
d. Vancomycin
e. Amoxicillin
21. A 26-year-old female patient with bronchitis has been administered a broad spectrum antibiotic a
a. Vancomycin
b. Isoniazid
c. Interferon
d. Dexamethasone
e. Amoxicillin
22. A 27-year-old man (injection drug user) for a long time has been suffering from oral candidiasis
a. Plasma cells
b. Helper T cells
c. Immunological memory cells
d. B lymphocytes
e. Suppressor T cells
23. A 27-year-old man (injection drug user) for a long time has been suffering from oral candidiasis
a. Suppressor T cells
b. Immunological memory cells
c. Plasma cells
d. Helper T cells
e. B lymphocytes
24. A 27-year-old parturient woman undergoes a complicated childbirth with impending cervical ruptur
a. Promedol (Trimeperidine)
b. Morphine hydrochloride
c. Fentanyl
d. Diazepam
e. Analgin (Metamizole)
25. A 27-year-old parturient woman undergoes a complicated childbirth with impending cervical ruptur
a. Diazepam
b. Morphine hydrochloride
c. Analgin (Metamizole)
d. Fentanyl
e. Promedol (Trimeperidine)
26. A 28-year-old patient has been hospitalized with complaints of abdominal pain, loose stools, wea
a. Hypoplastic anemia
b. B_12 deficient anemia
c. Iron deficient anemia
d. Chronic posthemorrhagic anemia
e. Hemolytic anemia
27. A 28-year-old patient has been hospitalized with complaints of abdominal pain, loose stools, wea
a. Hypoplastic anemia
b. Hemolytic anemia
c. Iron deficient anemia
d. B_12 deficient anemia
e. Chronic posthemorrhagic anemia
28. A 29-year-old woman has a fever of 38.3^oC and intense pain in her lower abdomen, observed for
a. Noradrenaline, ATP
b. Glutamate, substance P

c. Endorphins, GABA
d. Serotonin, vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP)
e. Acetylcholine, nitrogen monoxide
29. A 29-year-old woman has a fever of 38.3^oC and intense pain in her lower abdomen, observed for
a. Serotonin, vasoactive intestinal polypeptide (VIP)
b. Acetylcholine, nitrogen monoxide
c. Endorphins, GABA
d. Noradrenaline, ATP
e. Glutamate, substance P
30. A 3-year-old child has an acute intestinal infection with profuse diarrhea, followed by the deve
a. Hypovolemia
b. Decreased arterial pressure
c. Intoxication
d. Hypoxia
e. Reduced cardiac output per minute
31. A 3-year-old child has an acute intestinal infection with profuse diarrhea, followed by the deve
a. Hypovolemia
b. Decreased arterial pressure
c. Reduced cardiac output per minute
d. Intoxication
e. Hypoxia
32. A 30-year-old man was hospitalized with profuse diarrhea lasting for 12 hours. There was no vomi
a. Gaseous alkalosis with dehydration
b. Non-gaseous alkalosis with dehydration
c. Non-gaseous acidosis with dehydration
d. No changes in blood pH
e. Gaseous acidosis with dehydration
33. A 30-year-old man was hospitalized with profuse diarrhea lasting for 12 hours. There was no vomi
a. Non-gaseous alkalosis with dehydration
b. No changes in blood pH
c. Non-gaseous acidosis with dehydration
d. Gaseous alkalosis with dehydration
e. Gaseous acidosis with dehydration
34. A 30-year-old patient with a femoral fracture was brought to the hospital after a car accident.
a. Analgin (Metamizole)
b. Papaverine
c. Morphine
d. Pentazocine
e. Paracetamol
35. A 30-year-old patient with a femoral fracture was brought to the hospital after a car accident.
a. Paracetamol
b. Morphine
c. Pentazocine
d. Papaverine
e. Analgin (Metamizole)
36. A 33-year-old woman has hepatocerebral dystrophy (Wilson's disease). Ceruloplasmin levels in her
a. Breakdown of tissue proteins
b. Reamination of amino acids
c. Urea synthesis
d. Gluconeogenesis
e. Formation of copper complexes with amino acids
37. A 33-year-old woman has hepatocerebral dystrophy (Wilson's disease). Ceruloplasmin levels in her
a. Reamination of amino acids
b. Breakdown of tissue proteins
c. Formation of copper complexes with amino acids

d. Urea synthesis
e. Gluconeogenesis
38. A 34-year-old man visits his dentist complaining of toothache. After a dental procedure that inv
a. Hypofibrinogenemia
b. Hypoalbuminemia
c. Thrombocytopenia
d. Hypocalcemia
e. ---
39. A 34-year-old man visits his dentist complaining of toothache. After a dental procedure that inv
a. Hypofibrinogenemia
b. Hypocalcemia
c. Thrombocytopenia
d. Hypoalbuminemia
e. ---
40. A 35-year-old woman complains of pain in her joints and numbness of her fingers and toes. During
a. Rheumatism
b. Systemic scleroderma
c. Systemic lupus erythematosus.
d. Rheumatoid arthritis
e. Polyarteritis nodosa
41. A 35-year-old woman complains of pain in her joints and numbness of her fingers and toes. During
a. Rheumatism
b. Rheumatoid arthritis
c. Polyarteritis nodosa
d. Systemic lupus erythematosus.
e. Systemic scleroderma
42. A 35-year-old woman has come to her physician with chief complaint of elevated blood pressure up
a. Hyperthyroidism
b. Cortisol-secreting adrenal adenoma
c. Hypothyroidism
d. Pancreatic islet cells hyperfunction
e. Ovarian insufficiency
43. A 35-year-old woman has come to her physician with chief complaint of elevated blood pressure up
a. Pancreatic islet cells hyperfunction
b. Ovarian insufficiency
c. Hyperthyroidism
d. Hypothyroidism
e. Cortisol-secreting adrenal adenoma
44. A 36-year-old man developed angina pectoris attacks after a case of staphylococcal sepsis. In th
a. Platelet-activating factor
b. Adenosine diphosphate
c. Phospholipase A2
d. Adenosine triphosphate
e. Serotonin
45. A 36-year-old man developed angina pectoris attacks after a case of staphylococcal sepsis. In th
a. Serotonin
b. Platelet-activating factor
c. Adenosine triphosphate
d. Adenosine diphosphate
e. Phospholipase A2
46. A 37-year old female presents to the clinic complaining of severe pain in her left wrist and tin
a. Median nerve
b. Axillary nerve
c. Radial nerve
d. Musculocutaneous nerve

e. Ulnar nerve
47. A 37-year old female presents to the clinic complaining of severe pain in her left wrist and tin
a. Median nerve
b. Musculocutaneous nerve
c. Radial nerve
d. Ulnar nerve
e. Axillary nerve
48. A 37-year-old man is admitted to hospital with mental confusion and disorientation. His wife rep
a. Arginine
b. Histidine
c. Lysine
d. Tryptophan
e. Threonine
49. A 37-year-old man is admitted to hospital with mental confusion and disorientation. His wife rep
a. Threonine
b. Lysine
c. Tryptophan
d. Arginine
e. Histidine
50. A 37-year-old woman presents to the emergency department complaining of palpitations, dry cough,
a. Polyarteritis nodosa
b. Systemic scleroderma
c. Systemic lupus erythematosus
d. Dermatomyositis
e. Rheumatic heart disease
51. A 37-year-old woman presents to the emergency department complaining of palpitations, dry cough,
a. Systemic lupus erythematosus
b. Systemic scleroderma
c. Dermatomyositis
d. Rheumatic heart disease
e. Polyarteritis nodosa
52. A 38-year-old woman presents for evaluation to a clinic with painful ulceration in her right bre
a. Parasternal, tracheobronchial lymph nodes
b. Deep lateral cervical, superior diaphragmatic lymph nodes
c. Preaortic, tracheobronchial lymph nodes
d. Axillary, supraclavicular lymph nodes
e. Deep anterior cervical, abdominal lymph nodes
53. A 38-year-old woman presents for evaluation to a clinic with painful ulceration in her right bre
a. Preaortic, tracheobronchial lymph nodes
b. Parasternal, tracheobronchial lymph nodes
c. Deep anterior cervical, abdominal lymph nodes
d. Axillary, supraclavicular lymph nodes
e. Deep lateral cervical, superior diaphragmatic lymph nodes
54. A 38-year-old woman, who was diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 3 years ago, come
a. Immune complex-mediated glomerular disease
b. Decrease in renal blood flow (ischemic nephropathy)
c. Increased plasma oncotic pressure
d. ---
e. Acute infection of the kidney
55. A 38-year-old woman, who was diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) 3 years ago, come
a. Immune complex-mediated glomerular disease
b. Increased plasma oncotic pressure
c. ---
d. Decrease in renal blood flow (ischemic nephropathy)
e. Acute infection of the kidney

56. A 39-year-old man comes to the doctor with complaints of chest pain and cough with occasionally
a. Pork tapeworm
b. Dwarf tapeworm
c. Liver fluke
d. Echinococcus
e. Fish tapeworm
57. A 39-year-old man comes to the doctor with complaints of chest pain and cough with occasionally
a. Pork tapeworm
b. Liver fluke
c. Fish tapeworm
d. Echinococcus
e. Dwarf tapeworm
58. A 40-year-old prisoner died of tuberculosis. Autopsy of the body revealed deformation and dimini
a. Hematogenous macrofocal \\ pulmonary tuberculosis
b. Secondary fibrous-focal \\ tuberculosis
c. Secondary cirrhotic tuberculosis
d. Secondary fibro-cavitary \\ tuberculosis
e. Primary tuberculosis, primary affect development
59. A 40-year-old prisoner died of tuberculosis. Autopsy of the body revealed deformation and dimini
a. Secondary cirrhotic tuberculosis
b. Secondary fibrous-focal \\ tuberculosis
c. Hematogenous macrofocal \\ pulmonary tuberculosis
d. Secondary fibro-cavitary \\ tuberculosis
e. Primary tuberculosis, primary affect development
60. A 40-year-old woman dies of intracerebral hemorrhage after the hypertensive emergency. During an
a. Arterial hypertension
b. Cushing disease
c. Hyperthyroidism
d. Sheehan's syndrome
e. ---
61. A 40-year-old woman dies of intracerebral hemorrhage after the hypertensive emergency. During an
a. Hyperthyroidism
b. Cushing disease
c. Arterial hypertension
d. Sheehan's syndrome
e. ---
62. A 42-year-old man died of acute anemia due to pulmonary hemorrhage. An irregularly-shaped round
a. Disintegrating pulmonary carcinoma
b. Acute cavernous tuberculosis
c. Bronchoectatic cavern
d. Pulmonary infarction with septic disintegration
e. Lung abscess
63. A 42-year-old man died of acute anemia due to pulmonary hemorrhage. An irregularly-shaped round
a. Lung abscess
b. Pulmonary infarction with septic disintegration
c. Acute cavernous tuberculosis
d. Bronchoectatic cavern
e. Disintegrating pulmonary carcinoma
64. A 42-year-old man with verified HIV infection developed a fever, generalized lymphadenopathy, di
a. AIDS-related complex
b. Period of persistent generalized lymphadenopathy
c. Period of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
d. Incubation period
e. HIV encephalomyelitis
65. A 42-year-old man with verified HIV infection developed a fever, generalized lymphadenopathy, di

a. Incubation period
b. Period of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
c. HIV encephalomyelitis
d. AIDS-related complex
e. Period of persistent generalized lymphadenopathy
66. A 43-year-old man seeks evaluation at an emergency department with complaints of fever with chil
a. Enterohemorrhagic E) coli
b. Salmonella typhi
c. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
d. Vibrio cholerae
e. Leptospira interrogans
67. A 43-year-old man seeks evaluation at an emergency department with complaints of fever with chil
a. Enterohemorrhagic E) coli
b. Vibrio cholerae
c. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
d. Salmonella typhi
e. Leptospira interrogans
68. A 45-year-old woman comes to her physician with complaints of excessive fatigue and weakness. Sh
a. Growth hormone (GH)
b. Gonadotropins
c. Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
d. Melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH)
e. β-Lipotropin
69. A 45-year-old woman comes to her physician with complaints of excessive fatigue and weakness. Sh
a. Thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH)
b. Gonadotropins
c. Growth hormone (GH)
d. Melanocyte-stimulating hormone (MSH)
e. β-Lipotropin
70. A 45-year-old woman has an attack of atrial fibrillation. She suffers from stage II essential hy
a. Lidocaine
b. Sustac forte (Nitroglycerin)
c. Strophanthin
d. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
e. Potassium chloride
71. A 45-year-old woman has an attack of atrial fibrillation. She suffers from stage II essential hy
a. Potassium chloride
b. Sustac forte (Nitroglycerin)
c. Lidocaine
d. Strophanthin
e. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
72. A 48-year-old woman has been diagnosed with Raynaud syndrome (a spasm of peripheral blood vessel
a. Alpha/beta-adrenergic agonists
b. Beta-1-blockers
c. Alpha-blockers
d. Beta-2-blockers
e. Beta-1-adrenergic agonists
73. A 48-year-old woman has been diagnosed with Raynaud syndrome (a spasm of peripheral blood vessel
a. Beta-1-blockers
b. Beta-1-adrenergic agonists
c. Alpha-blockers
d. Alpha/beta-adrenergic agonists
e. Beta-2-blockers
74. A 49-year-old woman developed leg edema after she had been standing for a long time. What is the
a. Decreased hydrostatic blood pressure in the veins

b. Increased arterial blood pressure
c. Increased oncotic blood plasma pressure
d. Decreased hydrostatic blood pressure in the arteries
e. Increased hydrostatic blood pressure in the veins
75. A 49-year-old woman developed leg edema after she had been standing for a long time. What is the
a. Increased oncotic blood plasma pressure
b. Increased arterial blood pressure
c. Decreased hydrostatic blood pressure in the veins
d. Decreased hydrostatic blood pressure in the arteries
e. Increased hydrostatic blood pressure in the veins
76. A 50-year-old man presents to the office with the complaint of pain in his left great toe. The p
a. Uric acid
b. Cholesterol
c. Cystine
d. Urea
e. Bilirubin
77. A 50-year-old man presents to the office with the complaint of pain in his left great toe. The p
a. Cholesterol
b. Urea
c. Cystine
d. Bilirubin
e. Uric acid
78. A 50-year-old man suddenly developed intense palpitations, pain in the heart, acute weakness, in
a. Paroxysmal tachycardia
b. Transverse heart block
c. Respiratory sinus arrhythmia
d. Ciliary arrhythmia
e. Sinus extrasystole
79. A 50-year-old man suddenly developed intense palpitations, pain in the heart, acute weakness, in
a. Transverse heart block
b. Respiratory sinus arrhythmia
c. Sinus extrasystole
d. Ciliary arrhythmia
e. Paroxysmal tachycardia
80. A 50-year-old patient has been hospitalized with signs of a hypertensive crisis. What is associa
a. Endothelial desquamation
b. Spasm of arterioles
c. Endothelial dystrophy
d. Hyalinosis of arterioles
e. Necrosis of arterioles
81. A 50-year-old patient has been hospitalized with signs of a hypertensive crisis. What is associa
a. Endothelial desquamation
b. Hyalinosis of arterioles
c. Spasm of arterioles
d. Endothelial dystrophy
e. Necrosis of arterioles
82. A 54-year-old woman has a total thyroidectomy for papillary thyroid carcinoma. 11 hours after op
a. Hyperchloremia
b. Hyperkalemia
c. Hyponatremia
d. Hypophosphatemia
e. Hypocalcemia
83. A 54-year-old woman has a total thyroidectomy for papillary thyroid carcinoma. 11 hours after op
a. Hyponatremia
b. Hypocalcemia

c. Hyperchloremia
d. Hypophosphatemia
e. Hyperkalemia
84. A 55-year-old woman has mitral valve insufficiency and had myocarditis 10 years ago. Currently s
a. Compensatory reaction
b. Pathological condition
c. Pathological reaction
d. Pathological process
e. Typical pathological process
85. A 55-year-old woman has mitral valve insufficiency and had myocarditis 10 years ago. Currently s
a. Pathological reaction
b. Pathological condition
c. Compensatory reaction
d. Typical pathological process
e. Pathological process
86. A 56-year-old man presents for a checkup. The patient says he has to urinate quite frequently, b
a. Inhibition of insulin release
b. Stimulation of glucose reuptake by the cell
c. Facilitation of glucose absorption in the intestine
d. Stimulation of insulin release
e. ---
87. A 56-year-old man presents for a checkup. The patient says he has to urinate quite frequently, b
a. Stimulation of glucose reuptake by the cell
b. Facilitation of glucose absorption in the intestine
c. Stimulation of insulin release
d. ---
e. Inhibition of insulin release
88. A 56-year-old woman complains of pain in the small joints of her hands and feet. She has been ex
a. Rheumatic polyarthritis
b. Dermatomyositis
c. Gouty arthritis
d. Systemic lupus erythematosus
e. Rheumatoid arthritis
89. A 56-year-old woman complains of pain in the small joints of her hands and feet. She has been ex
a. Systemic lupus erythematosus
b. Rheumatic polyarthritis
c. Rheumatoid arthritis
d. Dermatomyositis
e. Gouty arthritis
90. A 56-year-old woman is rushed to the emergency department with sudden onset of severe chest pain
a. Troponin (cTn) I or T
b. Lactate dehydrogenase 5 (LDH-5)
c. Alanine aminotransferase (ALAT)
d. Lactate dehydrogenase 4 (LDH-4)
e. Alanine aminopeptidase (AAP)
91. A 56-year-old woman is rushed to the emergency department with sudden onset of severe chest pain
a. Lactate dehydrogenase 5 (LDH-5)
b. Alanine aminopeptidase (AAP)
c. Alanine aminotransferase (ALAT)
d. Troponin (cTn) I or T
e. Lactate dehydrogenase 4 (LDH-4)
92. A 58-year-old woman with essential hypertension was prescribed amlodipine by her doctor. What gr
a. Potassium channel blockers
b. Calcium channel blockers
c. Sodium channel blockers

d. Potassium channel activators
e. Beta blockers
93. A 58-year-old woman with essential hypertension was prescribed amlodipine by her doctor. What gr
a. Sodium channel blockers
b. Potassium channel blockers
c. Calcium channel blockers
d. Beta blockers
e. Potassium channel activators
94. A 59-year-old man, a business manager, developed intense burning retrosternal pain with irradiat
a. Coronary artery thrombosis
b. Coronary atherosclerosis
c. Intravascular aggregation of blood cells
d. Functional cardiac overload
e. Increased level of blood \\ catecholamines
95. A 59-year-old man, a business manager, developed intense burning retrosternal pain with irradiat
a. Functional cardiac overload
b. Coronary atherosclerosis
c. Intravascular aggregation of blood cells
d. Coronary artery thrombosis
e. Increased level of blood \\ catecholamines
96. A 6-year-old child has purulent inflammation of the middle ear that was complicated by purulent
a. Sigmoid sinus
b. Cavernous sinus
c. Transverse sinus
d. Inferior sagittal sinus
e. Superior sagittal sinus
97. A 6-year-old child has purulent inflammation of the middle ear that was complicated by purulent
a. Inferior sagittal sinus
b. Cavernous sinus
c. Sigmoid sinus
d. Transverse sinus
e. Superior sagittal sinus
98. A 6-year-old child was diagnosed with a helminthic infestation. What changes in the child's leuk
a. Increased neutrophil count
b. Decreased eosinophil count
c. Increased eosinophil count
d. Increased monocyte count
e. Increased lymphocyte count
99. A 6-year-old child was diagnosed with a helminthic infestation. What changes in the child's leuk
a. Increased neutrophil count
b. Increased lymphocyte count
c. Increased monocyte count
d. Decreased eosinophil count
e. Increased eosinophil count
100. A 6-year-old child, who suffers from frequent respiratory diseases, develops eczema after eatin
a. Asthenic
b. Neuroarthritic
c. Hemorrhagic
d. Exudative catarrhal
e. Lymphohypoplastic
101. A 6-year-old child, who suffers from frequent respiratory diseases, develops eczema after eatin
a. Neuroarthritic
b. Hemorrhagic
c. Lymphohypoplastic
d. Asthenic

e. Exudative catarrhal
102. A 60-year old man with a history of hypertension, diabetes and hyperlipidemia had a sudden onse
a. Ischemic stroke
b. Tumor
c. Abscess
d. Cyst
e. Intracerebral hemorrhage
103. A 60-year old man with a history of hypertension, diabetes and hyperlipidemia had a sudden onse
a. Cyst
b. Tumor
c. Intracerebral hemorrhage
d. Abscess
e. Ischemic stroke
104. A 63-year-old man, who has been suffering from chronic fibrous-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis
a. Localized (focal)
b. Secondary systemic
c. Senile
d. Hereditary (genetic)
e. Primary systemic
105. A 63-year-old man, who has been suffering from chronic fibrous-cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis
a. Senile
b. Primary systemic
c. Localized (focal)
d. Secondary systemic
e. Hereditary (genetic)
106. A 64-year-old man presents with a tremor in his legs and arms. He says he has had the tremor fo
a. Activation of M2-cholinergic receptors
b. Cholinesterase inhibition
c. Inhibition of M2-cholinergic receptors
d. Stimulation of dopamine production
e. ---
107. A 64-year-old man presents with a tremor in his legs and arms. He says he has had the tremor fo
a. Activation of M2-cholinergic receptors
b. Inhibition of M2-cholinergic receptors
c. Cholinesterase inhibition
d. ---
e. Stimulation of dopamine production
108. A 65-year-old man with liver cirrhosis developed a significant decrease in blood pressure. What
a. Reduced angiotensinogen synthesis in the liver
b. Disturbed antitoxic function of the liver
c. Reduced synthesis of transport proteins in the liver
d. Disturbed production of bile acids in the liver
e. Increased urea synthesis in the liver
109. A 65-year-old man with liver cirrhosis developed a significant decrease in blood pressure. What
a. Reduced synthesis of transport proteins in the liver
b. Increased urea synthesis in the liver
c. Disturbed antitoxic function of the liver
d. Reduced angiotensinogen synthesis in the liver
e. Disturbed production of bile acids in the liver
110. A 65-year-old patient with a history of coronary artery disease presents to the doctor's office
a. Nitrovasodilator
b. α-adrenoreceptor antagonists
c. Adenosine
d. Calcium channel blockers
e. Smooth muscle relaxant

111. A 65-year-old patient with a history of coronary artery disease presents to the doctor's office
a. Calcium channel blockers
b. Adenosine
c. α-adrenoreceptor antagonists
d. Nitrovasodilator
e. Smooth muscle relaxant
112. A 65-year-old woman presents to the emergency department because of shortness of breath and che
a. Pneumonia
b. ---
c. Pneumothorax
d. Myocardial infarction
e. Thromboembolism
113. A 65-year-old woman presents to the emergency department because of shortness of breath and che
a. Pneumothorax
b. Pneumonia
c. Thromboembolism
d. ---
e. Myocardial infarction
114. A 7-week-old infant is brought to the pediatrician due to feeding difficulty for the last 4 day
a. Aorta and pulmonary veins
b. Superior vena cava and pulmonary artery
c. Pulmonary artery and pulmonary veins
d. Pulmonary artery and aorta
e. Superior vena cava and aorta
115. A 7-week-old infant is brought to the pediatrician due to feeding difficulty for the last 4 day
a. Pulmonary artery and pulmonary veins
b. Superior vena cava and pulmonary artery
c. Aorta and pulmonary veins
d. Superior vena cava and aorta
e. Pulmonary artery and aorta
116. A 70-year-old-man has suffered a femoral fracture as a result of a fall. What is the most commo
a. Neck
b. Lower third
c. Upper third
d. Middle part
e. Condyles
117. A 70-year-old-man has suffered a femoral fracture as a result of a fall. What is the most commo
a. Middle part
b. Condyles
c. Neck
d. Upper third
e. Lower third
118. A 75-year-old man was diagnosed with rectal cancer. Into what regional lymph nodes can the meta
a. Into the inferior mesenteric lymph nodes
b. Into the superior mesenteric lymph nodes
c. Into the perivesical lymph nodes
d. Into the thoracic lymphatic duct
e. Into the lumbar lymph nodes
119. A 75-year-old man was diagnosed with rectal cancer. Into what regional lymph nodes can the meta
a. Into the thoracic lymphatic duct
b. Into the perivesical lymph nodes
c. Into the inferior mesenteric lymph nodes
d. Into the superior mesenteric lymph nodes
e. Into the lumbar lymph nodes
120. A 78-year-old woman presents to the emergency department for fever and generalized malaise. Her

a. Amyloidosis
b. Acute glomerulonephritis
c. Polycystic kidney disease
d. Acute pyelonephritis
e. Nephrolithiasis
121. A 78-year-old woman presents to the emergency department for fever and generalized malaise. Her
a. Polycystic kidney disease
b. Acute pyelonephritis
c. Amyloidosis
d. Nephrolithiasis
e. Acute glomerulonephritis
122. A blood drop has been put into a test tube with 0.3% solution of NaCl. What will happen to eryt
a. Shrinkage
b. Osmotic haemolysis
c. Any changes will be observed
d. Biological haemolysis
e. Mechanical haemolysis
123. A blood drop has been put into a test tube with 0.3% solution of NaCl. What will happen to eryt
a. Shrinkage
b. Any changes will be observed
c. Mechanical haemolysis
d. Osmotic haemolysis
e. Biological haemolysis
124. A blood smear of an allergic person contains a large number of round cells with a segmented nuc
a. Basophilic granulocytes
b. Lymphocytes
c. Neutrophilic granulocytes
d. Erythrocytes
e. Eosinophilic granulocytes
125. A blood smear of an allergic person contains a large number of round cells with a segmented nuc
a. Neutrophilic granulocytes
b. Basophilic granulocytes
c. Eosinophilic granulocytes
d. Erythrocytes
e. Lymphocytes
126. A child inhaled a button that was later removed from the right main bronchus using a bronchosco
a. Ciliated pseudostratified epithelium
b. Unstratified squamous epithelium
c. Unstratified low prismatic epithelium
d. Non-keratinized stratified epithelium
e. Transitional epithelium
127. A child inhaled a button that was later removed from the right main bronchus using a bronchosco
a. Non-keratinized stratified epithelium
b. Ciliated pseudostratified epithelium
c. Unstratified low prismatic epithelium
d. Transitional epithelium
e. Unstratified squamous epithelium
128. A geneticist examined a pregnant woman and determined that she has monozygotic twins. What proc
a. Polyembryony
b. Schizogony
c. Budding
d. Endogony
e. Fragmentation
129. A geneticist examined a pregnant woman and determined that she has monozygotic twins. What proc
a. Endogony

b. Fragmentation
c. Budding
d. Polyembryony
e. Schizogony
130. A group of researchers aimed to study cardiac physiology found that overstretching of atria in
a. Aldosterone
b. Natriuretic peptide
c. Renin
d. Angiotensin
e. Antidiuretic hormone
131. A group of researchers aimed to study cardiac physiology found that overstretching of atria in
a. Aldosterone
b. Antidiuretic hormone
c. Renin
d. Natriuretic peptide
e. Angiotensin
132. A group of scientists studying the properties of cardiac muscle cells in vitro decides to condu
a. Outward calcium current
b. Inward calcium current
c. ---
d. Outward potassium current
e. Inward potassium current
133. A group of scientists studying the properties of cardiac muscle cells in vitro decides to condu
a. Outward potassium current
b. Inward calcium current
c. ---
d. Outward calcium current
e. Inward potassium current
134. A histological specimen demonstrates a parenchymal organ, the structural and functional unit of
a. Ovary
b. Pituitary gland
c. Thyroid gland
d. Testicle
e. Salivary gland
135. A histological specimen demonstrates a parenchymal organ, the structural and functional unit of
a. Salivary gland
b. Thyroid gland
c. Ovary
d. Testicle
e. Pituitary gland
136. A histological specimen of a woman's ovary shows a round formation, consisting of large glandul
a. Atretic body
b. Mature follicle
c. Secondary follicle
d. Corpus luteum
e. Corpus albicans
137. A histological specimen of a woman's ovary shows a round formation, consisting of large glandul
a. Corpus albicans
b. Atretic body
c. Corpus luteum
d. Mature follicle
e. Secondary follicle
138. A histological specimen of an eyeball shows a biconvex structure, connected to the ciliary body
a. Sclera
b. Ciliary body

c. Crystalline lens
d. Vitreous body
e. Cornea
139. A histological specimen of an eyeball shows a biconvex structure, connected to the ciliary body
a. Vitreous body
b. Sclera
c. Cornea
d. Ciliary body
e. Crystalline lens
140. A large number of glucose oxidation metabolites are dissolved in the cytoplasm of myocytes. Wha
a. Fructose-6-phosphate
b. Pyruvate
c. Glucose-6-phosphate
d. Glycerophosphate
e. Oxaloacetate
141. A large number of glucose oxidation metabolites are dissolved in the cytoplasm of myocytes. Wha
a. Fructose-6-phosphate
b. Pyruvate
c. Glucose-6-phosphate
d. Oxaloacetate
e. Glycerophosphate
142. A male neonate born to a 24-year-old, who was pregnant for the fist time, had jaundice at 8 hou
a. Hyperbilirubinemia
b. Rh incompatibility
c. Decrease in hemoglobin level
d. Sickle cell disease
e. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
143. A male neonate born to a 24-year-old, who was pregnant for the fist time, had jaundice at 8 hou
a. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase (G6PD) deficiency
b. Decrease in hemoglobin level
c. Hyperbilirubinemia
d. Sickle cell disease
e. Rh incompatibility
144. A man died after a surgery for the perforation of the colon wall with signs of diffuse purulent
a. Amoebiasis
b. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis
c. Dysentery
d. Crohn's disease
e. Typhoid fever
145. A man died after a surgery for the perforation of the colon wall with signs of diffuse purulent
a. Typhoid fever
b. Crohn's disease
c. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis
d. Dysentery
e. Amoebiasis
146. A man has an impairment of a certain part of his central nervous system, which manifests as ast
a. Substantia nigra
b. Red nuclei
c. Cerebellum
d. Reticular formation
e. Vestibular nuclei
147. A man has an impairment of a certain part of his central nervous system, which manifests as ast
a. Substantia nigra
b. Reticular formation
c. Vestibular nuclei

d. Red nuclei
e. Cerebellum
148. A man has convergent strabismus. What muscle of the eyeball is damaged in this case?
a. Musculus obliqus oculi superior
b. Musculus rectus oculi inferior
c. Musculus rectus oculi medialis
d. Musculus rectus oculi superior
e. Musculus rectus oculi lateralis
149. A man has convergent strabismus. What muscle of the eyeball is damaged in this case?
a. Musculus rectus oculi superior
b. Musculus rectus oculi medialis
c. Musculus obliqus oculi superior
d. Musculus rectus oculi lateralis
e. Musculus rectus oculi inferior
150. A man has gradually developed a plaque on the skin of his face with necrosis and an ulcer in it
a. Skin cancer
b. Fibroma
c. Trophic ulcer
d. Sarcoma
e. Papilloma
151. A man has gradually developed a plaque on the skin of his face with necrosis and an ulcer in it
a. Trophic ulcer
b. Papilloma
c. Sarcoma
d. Skin cancer
e. Fibroma
152. A man was hospitalized in a comatose state. His medical history states that he has been sufferi
a. Ketoacidotic coma
b. Hyperosmolar coma
c. Hypoglycemic coma
d. Hepatic coma
e. Hyperglycemic coma
153. A man was hospitalized in a comatose state. His medical history states that he has been sufferi
a. Hypoglycemic coma
b. Hepatic coma
c. Ketoacidotic coma
d. Hyperglycemic coma
e. Hyperosmolar coma
154. A microslide demonstrates an organ with its wall consisting of three layers. The inner layer ha
a. Uterus
b. Urinary bladder
c. Vagina
d. Ureter
e. Esophagus
155. A microslide demonstrates an organ with its wall consisting of three layers. The inner layer ha
a. Esophagus
b. Ureter
c. Vagina
d. Uterus
e. Urinary bladder
156. A mother of a 4-month-old male infant brought him to pediatrician with complaints of food rejec
a. Glucocerebrosidase
b. Galactocerebrosidase
c. Sphingomyelinase
d. Glucose-6-phosphatase

e. Phenylalanine-hydroxylase
157. A mother of a 4-month-old male infant brought him to pediatrician with complaints of food rejec
a. Glucocerebrosidase
b. Phenylalanine-hydroxylase
c. Galactocerebrosidase
d. Sphingomyelinase
e. Glucose-6-phosphatase
158. A mutation has occurred in a cell in the first exon of the structural gene. The number of nucle
a. Deletion
b. Translocation
c. Inversion
d. Duplication
e. Nullisomy
159. A mutation has occurred in a cell in the first exon of the structural gene. The number of nucle
a. Nullisomy
b. Deletion
c. Duplication
d. Inversion
e. Translocation
160. A newborn delivered at 33 weeks of gestation has a respiratory rate of 70/min. and heart rate o
a. Decreased airways resistance
b. Increased lung ventilation
c. ---
d. Tendency of alveoli to collapse
e. Decresed respiratory muscle work
161. A newborn delivered at 33 weeks of gestation has a respiratory rate of 70/min. and heart rate o
a. Increased lung ventilation
b. Decreased airways resistance
c. ---
d. Tendency of alveoli to collapse
e. Decresed respiratory muscle work
162. A parenchyma sample was taken from a hematopoietic organ of a patient for diagnostic purposes.
a. Lymph node
b. Spleen
c. Tonsil
d. Thymus
e. Red bone marrow
163. A parenchyma sample was taken from a hematopoietic organ of a patient for diagnostic purposes.
a. Thymus
b. Spleen
c. Red bone marrow
d. Lymph node
e. Tonsil
164. A patient at the oncology department has undergone radiation therapy. After that, morphology de
a. Columnar epitheliocytes without a brush border, located in the crypts
b. Endocrine cells
c. Columnar epitheliocytes with a brush border
d. Exocrinocytes with acidophilic granulation (Paneth cells)
e. Goblet exocrinocytes
165. A patient at the oncology department has undergone radiation therapy. After that, morphology de
a. Columnar epitheliocytes without a brush border, located in the crypts
b. Goblet exocrinocytes
c. Endocrine cells
d. Exocrinocytes with acidophilic granulation (Paneth cells)
e. Columnar epitheliocytes with a brush border

166. A patient complains of acute pain attacks in the right lumbar region. During examination the ne
a. Linea inguinalis
b. Linea semilunaris
c. Linea transversa
d. Linea arcuata
e. Linea terminalis
167. A patient complains of acute pain attacks in the right lumbar region. During examination the ne
a. Linea transversa
b. Linea arcuata
c. Linea terminalis
d. Linea inguinalis
e. Linea semilunaris
168. A patient complains of drooping eyelid (ptosis) that appeared recently. What nerve is affected
a. Abducens
b. Trochlear
c. Optic
d. Ophthalmic
e. Oculomotor
169. A patient complains of drooping eyelid (ptosis) that appeared recently. What nerve is affected
a. Ophthalmic
b. Oculomotor
c. Optic
d. Trochlear
e. Abducens
170. A patient complains of pain in the right lateral abdomen. Palpation revealed a dense, immobile,
a. Colon ascendens
b. Colon descendens
c. Colon sigmoideum
d. Caecum
e. Colon transversum
171. A patient complains of pain in the right lateral abdomen. Palpation revealed a dense, immobile,
a. Caecum
b. Colon ascendens
c. Colon sigmoideum
d. Colon descendens
e. Colon transversum
172. A patient complains of palpitation after stress. The pulse is 104 bpm, P-Q=0,12 seconds, there
a. Ciliary arrhythmia
b. Sinus bradycardia
c. Sinus tachycardia
d. Sinus arrhythmia
e. Extrasystole
173. A patient complains of palpitation after stress. The pulse is 104 bpm, P-Q=0,12 seconds, there
a. Sinus bradycardia
b. Sinus tachycardia
c. Sinus arrhythmia
d. Extrasystole
e. Ciliary arrhythmia
174. A patient complains of paroxysmal pain in the area of upper teeth and lip. The pain radiates in
a. Maxillary
b. Accessory
c. Facial
d. Ophthalmic
e. Mandibular
175. A patient complains of paroxysmal pain in the area of upper teeth and lip. The pain radiates in

a. Accessory
b. Facial
c. Ophthalmic
d. Mandibular
e. Maxillary
176. A patient complains of solar radiation intolerance. He has burns on his skin and vision loss. H
a. Tryptophan
b. Tyrosine
c. Lysine
d. Proline
e. Alanine
177. A patient complains of solar radiation intolerance. He has burns on his skin and vision loss. H
a. Tryptophan
b. Lysine
c. Proline
d. Alanine
e. Tyrosine
178. A patient diagnosed with chronic bronchitis underwent a biopsy of the main bronchus. The patien
a. Dysplasia
b. Hyperplasia
c. Metaplasia
d. Reparative regeneration
e. Physiological regeneration
179. A patient diagnosed with chronic bronchitis underwent a biopsy of the main bronchus. The patien
a. Hyperplasia
b. Reparative regeneration
c. Dysplasia
d. Physiological regeneration
e. Metaplasia
180. A patient has an angina pectoris attack. What myotropic drug with resorptive action can be used
a. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)
b. Menthol
c. Validol (Menthyl isovalerate)
d. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
e. Nitroglycerin
181. A patient has an angina pectoris attack. What myotropic drug with resorptive action can be used
a. Validol (Menthyl isovalerate)
b. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
c. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)
d. Nitroglycerin
e. Menthol
182. A patient has ascites, his spleen is double the normal size, he has esophageal and rectal varic
a. Portal hypertension syndrome
b. Heart failure
c. Hepatolienal syndrome
d. Hepatocellular dysfunction
e. Budd-Chiari syndrome
183. A patient has ascites, his spleen is double the normal size, he has esophageal and rectal varic
a. Heart failure
b. Hepatolienal syndrome
c. Portal hypertension syndrome
d. Hepatocellular dysfunction
e. Budd-Chiari syndrome
184. A patient has been diagnosed with a myocardial infarction. His blood was tested for the activit
a. Creatine kinase

b. Alanine transaminase
c. Lactate dehydrogenase
d. Aspartate transaminase
e. Pyruvate kinase
185. A patient has been diagnosed with a myocardial infarction. His blood was tested for the activit
a. Aspartate transaminase
b. Lactate dehydrogenase
c. Pyruvate kinase
d. Creatine kinase
e. Alanine transaminase
186. A patient has been diagnosed with myocardial infarction of the posterior wall of the left ventr
a. Ramus interventricularis posterior a.coronaria dextra
b. Ramus interventricularis anterior a.coronaria dextra
c. Ramus septalis anterior a.coronaria sinistra
d. Ramus septalis posterior a.coronaria dextra
e. -
187. A patient has been diagnosed with myocardial infarction of the posterior wall of the left ventr
a. Ramus septalis anterior a.coronaria sinistra
b. Ramus interventricularis anterior a.coronaria dextra
c. -
d. Ramus septalis posterior a.coronaria dextra
e. Ramus interventricularis posterior a.coronaria dextra
188. A patient has been fasting for 48 hours. What substances are used by muscle tissue as energy so
a. Amino acids
b. Pyruvate
c. Lactate
d. Ketone bodies
e. Glycerin
189. A patient has been fasting for 48 hours. What substances are used by muscle tissue as energy so
a. Pyruvate
b. Ketone bodies
c. Lactate
d. Amino acids
e. Glycerin
190. A patient has been hospitalized into the infectious diseases department with complaints of recu
a. Direct and indirect immunofluorescence
b. Biological method
c. Bacteriology
d. Serology
e. Agglutination reaction
191. A patient has been hospitalized into the infectious diseases department with complaints of recu
a. Bacteriology
b. Serology
c. Direct and indirect immunofluorescence
d. Agglutination reaction
e. Biological method
192. A patient is diagnosed with acute morphine hydrochloride intoxication. Prescribe an oxidizing a
a. Sulfocamphocainum (Procaine + Sulfocamphoric acid)
b. Potassium permanganate
c. Chlorhexidine (bi)gluconate
d. Chloramine
e. Cerigel
193. A patient is diagnosed with acute morphine hydrochloride intoxication. Prescribe an oxidizing a
a. Sulfocamphocainum (Procaine + Sulfocamphoric acid)
b. Cerigel

c. Chlorhexidine (bi)gluconate
d. Chloramine
e. Potassium permanganate
194. A patient needs to be prescribed a wide-spectrum fluoroquinolone agent. Select this drug from t
a. Amoxicillin
b. Ciprofloxacin
c. Azlocillin
d. Carbenicillin
e. Chinoxydin
195. A patient needs to be prescribed a wide-spectrum fluoroquinolone agent. Select this drug from t
a. Carbenicillin
b. Azlocillin
c. Chinoxydin
d. Amoxicillin
e. Ciprofloxacin
196. A patient presents with a disturbed process of urea synthesis. It indicates the pathology of th
a. Kidneys
b. Muscles
c. Bladder
d. Brain
e. Liver
197. A patient presents with a disturbed process of urea synthesis. It indicates the pathology of th
a. Muscles
b. Liver
c. Kidneys
d. Bladder
e. Brain
198. A patient presents with smoothed out right nasolabial fold and dilated right palpebral fissure
a. N. trigeminus dexter
b. N. facialis dexter
c. N. abduceus dexter
d. N. vagus dexter
e. N. glossopharyngeus sinister
199. A patient presents with smoothed out right nasolabial fold and dilated right palpebral fissure
a. N. trigeminus dexter
b. N. facialis dexter
c. N. glossopharyngeus sinister
d. N. abduceus dexter
e. N. vagus dexter
200. A patient suffers from acute cardiopulmonary failure with pulmonary edema. What diuretic should
a. Hydrochlorothiazide (Dichlothiazidum)
b. Acetazolamide (Diacarb)
c. Furosemide
d. Spironolactone
e. Triamterene
201. A patient suffers from acute cardiopulmonary failure with pulmonary edema. What diuretic should
a. Spironolactone
b. Acetazolamide (Diacarb)
c. Furosemide
d. Hydrochlorothiazide (Dichlothiazidum)
e. Triamterene
202. A patient ungergoes right-sided pulmonectomy due to lung cancer. Name the anatomical structures
a. Artery, bronchus, veins
b. Artery, veins, bronchus
c. Bronchus, artery, veins

d. Veins, artery, bronchus
e. Veins, bronchus, artery
203. A patient ungergoes right-sided pulmonectomy due to lung cancer. Name the anatomical structures
a. Veins, artery, bronchus
b. Bronchus, artery, veins
c. Artery, bronchus, veins
d. Artery, veins, bronchus
e. Veins, bronchus, artery
204. A patient was hospitalized with the following diagnosis: exacerbated peptic ulcer disease of th
a. Famotidine
b. Belladonna dry extract
c. Platyphyllin
d. Atropine
e. Methacin
205. A patient was hospitalized with the following diagnosis: exacerbated peptic ulcer disease of th
a. Platyphyllin
b. Methacin
c. Belladonna dry extract
d. Atropine
e. Famotidine
206. A patient was hospitalized with the provisional diagnosis of coronavirus infection. To diagnose
a. Immobilization test
b. Complement fixation test
c. Radioimmunological method
d. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
e. Immunofluorescence assay
207. A patient was hospitalized with the provisional diagnosis of coronavirus infection. To diagnose
a. Immunofluorescence assay
b. Radioimmunological method
c. Immobilization test
d. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA)
e. Complement fixation test
208. A patient was prescribed an adrenomimetic drug to stop an attack of bronchial asthma. Select th
a. Salbutamol
b. Rheopolyglucin (Dextran)
c. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)
d. Asparcam (Potassium and magnesium aspartate)
e. Cerucal (Metoclopramide)
209. A patient was prescribed an adrenomimetic drug to stop an attack of bronchial asthma. Select th
a. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)
b. Cerucal (Metoclopramide)
c. Asparcam (Potassium and magnesium aspartate)
d. Salbutamol
e. Rheopolyglucin (Dextran)
210. A patient with acute appendicitis has been hospitalized into the surgical department. An append
a. Xycaine (Lidocaine)
b. Novocaine (Procaine)
c. Dicaine (Tetracaine)
d. Cocaine
e. Anesthesine (Benzocaine)
211. A patient with acute appendicitis has been hospitalized into the surgical department. An append
a. Cocaine
b. Xycaine (Lidocaine)
c. Anesthesine (Benzocaine)
d. Novocaine (Procaine)

e. Dicaine (Tetracaine)
212. A patient with cholelithiasis has fatty colorless stool because of obturation of the biliary tr
a. Bile pigments
b. Fatty acids
c. Bile acids
d. Alkaline phosphatase
e. Cholesterol
213. A patient with cholelithiasis has fatty colorless stool because of obturation of the biliary tr
a. Fatty acids
b. Alkaline phosphatase
c. Cholesterol
d. Bile acids
e. Bile pigments
214. A patient with chronic bronchitis was prescribed a drug with mucolytic action. Name this drug:
a. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
b. Paracetamol
c. Atropine sulfate
d. Ambroxol
e. Magnesium sulfate
215. A patient with chronic bronchitis was prescribed a drug with mucolytic action. Name this drug:
a. Atropine sulfate
b. Magnesium sulfate
c. Paracetamol
d. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
e. Ambroxol
216. A patient with chronic heart failure developed signs of pulmonary edema. What diuretic must be
a. Furosemide
b. Clopamide
c. Triamzid
d. Diacarb (Acetazolamide)
e. Spironolactone
217. A patient with chronic heart failure developed signs of pulmonary edema. What diuretic must be
a. Spironolactone
b. Clopamide
c. Diacarb (Acetazolamide)
d. Triamzid
e. Furosemide
218. A patient with femoral neck fracture, who for a long time had to remain in bed in a forced (sup
a. Infarction
b. Bedsore
c. Dry gangrene
d. Sequestrum
e. Coagulation necrosis
219. A patient with femoral neck fracture, who for a long time had to remain in bed in a forced (sup
a. Sequestrum
b. Dry gangrene
c. Bedsore
d. Coagulation necrosis
e. Infarction
220. A patient with frequent hemorrhages from the internal organs and mucous membranes has proline a
a. Vitamin A
b. Vitamin K
c. Vitamin C
d. Thiamine
e. Vitamin E

221. A patient with frequent hemorrhages from the internal organs and mucous membranes has proline a
a. Vitamin E
b. Vitamin K
c. Vitamin A
d. Vitamin C
e. Thiamine
222. A patient with hyperthyroidism has high body temperature. What energy metabolism disorder is th
a. Enzyme activation in the respiratory chain
b. Increased lipolysis
c. Enzyme activation in the Krebs cycle
d. Increased glycogen breakdown
e. Separation of oxidation and oxidative phosphorylation
223. A patient with hyperthyroidism has high body temperature. What energy metabolism disorder is th
a. Increased lipolysis
b. Separation of oxidation and oxidative phosphorylation
c. Increased glycogen breakdown
d. Enzyme activation in the Krebs cycle
e. Enzyme activation in the respiratory chain
224. A patient with liver cirrhosis has persistent arterial hypotension (blood pressure - 90/50 mm H
a. Increased natriuretic hormone synthesis
b. Excessive vasopressin inactivation
c. Activation of the kinin-kallikrein system
d. Decreased angiotensinogen synthesis
e. Increased reflex effect of the receptor zone in the aortic arch
225. A patient with liver cirrhosis has persistent arterial hypotension (blood pressure - 90/50 mm H
a. Increased reflex effect of the receptor zone in the aortic arch
b. Decreased angiotensinogen synthesis
c. Increased natriuretic hormone synthesis
d. Activation of the kinin-kallikrein system
e. Excessive vasopressin inactivation
226. A patient with pleurisy has a foul-smelling fluid, containing biogenic amines and gases, in the
a. Alterative
b. Putrefactive
c. Catarrhal
d. Fibrinous
e. Purulent
227. A patient with pleurisy has a foul-smelling fluid, containing biogenic amines and gases, in the
a. Fibrinous
b. Alterative
c. Putrefactive
d. Purulent
e. Catarrhal
228. A patient with scurvy presents with disturbed processes of proline and lysine hydroxylation in
a. Microsomal oxidation
b. Tissue respiration
c. Oxidative phosphorylation
d. Lipid peroxidation
e. Peroxidase oxidation of fats
229. A patient with scurvy presents with disturbed processes of proline and lysine hydroxylation in
a. Oxidative phosphorylation
b. Tissue respiration
c. Peroxidase oxidation of fats
d. Lipid peroxidation
e. Microsomal oxidation
230. A patient with signs of jaundice has been hospitalized into the surgical department. Normally,

a. Biliary surface in hepatocytes
b. No proper wall in bile capillaries
c. Microvilli on the surface of the capillaries
d. Close contacts between hepatocytes
e. Polygonal shape of hepatocytes
231. A patient with signs of jaundice has been hospitalized into the surgical department. Normally,
a. Polygonal shape of hepatocytes
b. Microvilli on the surface of the capillaries
c. Close contacts between hepatocytes
d. No proper wall in bile capillaries
e. Biliary surface in hepatocytes
232. A patient with suspected dysentery was admitted to the infectious diseases department. What dia
a. Allergy testing
b. Biological method
c. Bacteriological method
d. Serological method
e. Microscopy
233. A patient with suspected dysentery was admitted to the infectious diseases department. What dia
a. Allergy testing
b. Serological method
c. Microscopy
d. Biological method
e. Bacteriological method
234. A patient with type 1 diabetes mellitus has been prescribed insulin as a substitution therapy.
a. Intensification of anaerobic glycolysis
b. COX-2 inhibition
c. Stimulation of α-cells of pancreatic islets
d. Increase of the glucose permeability of cell plasma membranes
e. Blockade of H1-histamine receptors
235. A patient with type 1 diabetes mellitus has been prescribed insulin as a substitution therapy.
a. Stimulation of α-cells of pancreatic islets
b. Blockade of H1-histamine receptors
c. COX-2 inhibition
d. Increase of the glucose permeability of cell plasma membranes
e. Intensification of anaerobic glycolysis
236. A person has a knee injury with a crushed patella. In this case, damage is likely to be observe
a. Quadriceps femoris muscle
b. Adductor magnus muscle
c. Adductor longus muscle
d. Biceps femoris muscle
e. Sartorius muscle
237. A person has a knee injury with a crushed patella. In this case, damage is likely to be observe
a. Sartorius muscle
b. Adductor magnus muscle
c. Adductor longus muscle
d. Quadriceps femoris muscle
e. Biceps femoris muscle
238. A person produces little amount of thick saliva; its enzymatic activity is reduced, while its m
a. ---
b. Parotid glands
c. Proper mucosal glands
d. Sublingual glands
e. Submandibular glands
239. A person produces little amount of thick saliva; its enzymatic activity is reduced, while its m
a. Submandibular glands

b. Proper mucosal glands
c. ---
d. Sublingual glands
e. Parotid glands
240. A person with a head injury in the temporal region has been diagnosed with an epidural hematoma
a. Superficial temporal artery
b. Anterior meningeal artery
c. Posterior auricular artery
d. Middle meningeal artery
e. Middle cerebral artery
241. A person with a head injury in the temporal region has been diagnosed with an epidural hematoma
a. Superficial temporal artery
b. Middle cerebral artery
c. Posterior auricular artery
d. Anterior meningeal artery
e. Middle meningeal artery
242. A person with dilated subcutaneous veins clearly visible in the area of the navel ("caput medus
a. V. mesenterica superior
b. V. iliaca interna
c. V. renalis
d. V. portae hepatis
e. V. mesenterica inferior
243. A person with dilated subcutaneous veins clearly visible in the area of the navel ("caput medus
a. V. renalis
b. V. iliaca interna
c. V. portae hepatis
d. V. mesenterica superior
e. V. mesenterica inferior
244. A person with drug-induced poisoning is unconscious and presents with miosis and intensified sp
a. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)
b. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
c. Morphine
d. Ethaminal sodium
e. Diazepam
245. A person with drug-induced poisoning is unconscious and presents with miosis and intensified sp
a. Diazepam
b. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
c. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)
d. Morphine
e. Ethaminal sodium
246. A person with suspected liver abscess has been admitted into the surgical department of a hospi
a. Leishmaniasis
b. Toxoplasmosis
c. Amoebiasis
d. Malaria
e. Trypanosomiasis
247. A person with vitamin A deficiency develops twilight vision disturbance. Name the cells that fu
a. Bipolar neurons
b. Horizontal cells of retina
c. Cone cells
d. Ganglionic nerve cells
e. Rod cells
248. A person with vitamin A deficiency develops twilight vision disturbance. Name the cells that fu
a. Horizontal cells of retina
b. Bipolar neurons

c. Rod cells
d. Ganglionic nerve cells
e. Cone cells
249. A poisoning caused by sulema (mercury dichloride) has occurred at a factory. Two days later, th
a. Chronic renal failure
b. Pyelonephritis
c. Glomerulonephritis
d. Acute renal failure
e. Uremic coma
250. A poisoning caused by sulema (mercury dichloride) has occurred at a factory. Two days later, th
a. Pyelonephritis
b. Glomerulonephritis
c. Acute renal failure
d. Uremic coma
e. Chronic renal failure
251. A smear prepared from the duodenal content of a patient with maldigestion contained protozoa 10
a. Balantidium
b. Entamoeba coli
c. Entamoeba histolytica
d. Lamblia
e. Trichomonad
252. A smear prepared from the duodenal content of a patient with maldigestion contained protozoa 10
a. Balantidium
b. Entamoeba coli
c. Trichomonad
d. Entamoeba histolytica
e. Lamblia
253. A specimen of a 10-day-old human embryo shows two interconnected sacs (amniotic and yolk sacs).
a. Amniotic stalk
b. Roof of the amniotic sac
c. Floor of the amniotic sac
d. Embryonic shield
e. Extraembryonic mesoderm
254. A specimen of a 10-day-old human embryo shows two interconnected sacs (amniotic and yolk sacs).
a. Extraembryonic mesoderm
b. Embryonic shield
c. Roof of the amniotic sac
d. Amniotic stalk
e. Floor of the amniotic sac
255. A surgeon suspects inflammation of the Meckel's diverticulum in a 10-year-old child. This condi
a. 20 cm of the ileum, starting from the ileocecal angle
b. 1 meter of the ileum, starting from the place of its confluence with the large intestine
c. Descending colon
d. 0.5 meters of jejunum, starting from the ligament of Treitz
e. Ascending colon
256. A surgeon suspects inflammation of the Meckel's diverticulum in a 10-year-old child. This condi
a. Descending colon
b. 20 cm of the ileum, starting from the ileocecal angle
c. 0.5 meters of jejunum, starting from the ligament of Treitz
d. 1 meter of the ileum, starting from the place of its confluence with the large intestine
e. Ascending colon
257. A team of medical students is performing research on phases of cell cycle. During one of the mi
a. Metaphase
b. Telophase
c. Anaphase

d. ---
e. Prophase
258. A team of medical students is performing research on phases of cell cycle. During one of the mi
a. Metaphase
b. Telophase
c. Anaphase
d. Prophase
e. ---
259. A woman came to a medical and genetic consultancy requesting to assess the risk of hemophilia i
a. 100%
b. 50%
c. Absent
d. 75%
e. 25%
260. A woman came to a medical and genetic consultancy requesting to assess the risk of hemophilia i
a. 75%
b. 100%
c. 25%
d. Absent
e. 50%
261. A woman complains of leg edema, cyanotic skin, and small ulcers on the side of the lateral mall
a. V. saphena magna
b. V. femoralis
c. V. profunda femoris
d. V. saphena parva
e. V. iliaca externa
262. A woman complains of leg edema, cyanotic skin, and small ulcers on the side of the lateral mall
a. V. saphena magna
b. V. iliaca externa
c. V. saphena parva
d. V. profunda femoris
e. V. femoralis
263. A woman was hospitalized because of posterior wall myocardial infarction in the left ventricle.
a. Posterior interventricular artery
b. Anterior interventricular artery
c. Left circumflex artery
d. Left coronary artery
e. Thebesian vessels
264. A woman was hospitalized because of posterior wall myocardial infarction in the left ventricle.
a. Thebesian vessels
b. Left circumflex artery
c. Posterior interventricular artery
d. Left coronary artery
e. Anterior interventricular artery
265. A woman, who complains of a constant feeling of fear and anxiety, has been diagnosed with neuro
a. Caffeine and sodium benzoate
b. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)
c. Diazepam
d. Piracetam
e. Ginseng tincture
266. A woman, who complains of a constant feeling of fear and anxiety, has been diagnosed with neuro
a. Ginseng tincture
b. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)
c. Diazepam
d. Piracetam

e. Caffeine and sodium benzoate
267. A woman, who was undergoing treatment for insomnia, was found unconscious. Her respiration is i
a. Nialamide
b. Picamilon
c. Eleutherococcus tincture
d. Phenobarbital
e. Promedol (Trimeperidine)
268. A woman, who was undergoing treatment for insomnia, was found unconscious. Her respiration is i
a. Picamilon
b. Phenobarbital
c. Eleutherococcus tincture
d. Promedol (Trimeperidine)
e. Nialamide
269. A worker was hospitalized with the bleeding, caused by an injury to the shoulder. Five days lat
a. Reticulocytes
b. Lymphoblasts
c. Megalocytes
d. Megaloblasts
e. Erythroblasts
270. A worker was hospitalized with the bleeding, caused by an injury to the shoulder. Five days lat
a. Megalocytes
b. Lymphoblasts
c. Reticulocytes
d. Megaloblasts
e. Erythroblasts
271. Acute herpetic gingivostomatitis is the most common primary infection caused by herpes simplex
a. Saliva
b. Blood
c. Sputum
d. Fluid from the vesicles
e. Urine
272. Acute herpetic gingivostomatitis is the most common primary infection caused by herpes simplex
a. Sputum
b. Saliva
c. Urine
d. Fluid from the vesicles
e. Blood
273. After 10 days of treatment with an antibiotic, a patient developed signs of dysbosis: dyspepsia
a. Cephalosporin group
b. Tetracycline group
c. Penicillin group
d. Aminoglycoside group
e. Rifampicin group
274. After 10 days of treatment with an antibiotic, a patient developed signs of dysbosis: dyspepsia
a. Rifampicin group
b. Tetracycline group
c. Cephalosporin group
d. Penicillin group
e. Aminoglycoside group
275. After a cholecystectomy, the processes of Ca$^{++$ absorption through the intestinal wall becam
a. Vitamin B_{12}
b. Vitamin D_{3
c. Vitamin K
d. Vitamin RR
e. Vitamin C

276. After a cholecystectomy, the processes of Ca$^{++$ absorption through the intestinal wall becam
a. Vitamin B_{12}
b. Vitamin K
c. Vitamin C
d. Vitamin D_{3
e. Vitamin RR
277. After a hemorrhage into the left hemisphere of the brain, the patient has lost the ability to s
a. Arteria cerebri media
b. Arteria cerebri posterior
c. Arteria communicans posterior
d. Arteria communicans anterior
e. Arteria cerebri anterior
278. After a hemorrhage into the left hemisphere of the brain, the patient has lost the ability to s
a. Arteria cerebri media
b. Arteria communicans anterior
c. Arteria cerebri posterior
d. Arteria cerebri anterior
e. Arteria communicans posterior
279. After an intracerebral hemorrhage, the patient's speech became indistinct. Sound production in
a. Nuclei n. glossopharyngeus
b. Nuclei n. hypoglossi
c. Nuclei n. accessorii
d. Nuclei n. facialis
e. Nuclei n. vagi
280. After an intracerebral hemorrhage, the patient's speech became indistinct. Sound production in
a. Nuclei n. vagi
b. Nuclei n. glossopharyngeus
c. Nuclei n. facialis
d. Nuclei n. hypoglossi
e. Nuclei n. accessorii
281. After bilateral adrenalectomy performed on a dog, the animal developed muscle weakness, adynami
a. Arterial hypotension
b. Increased glycogen synthesis
c. Lymphopenia
d. Increased resistance to bacteria and toxins
e. Increased sodium and chloride levels in the blood serum
282. After bilateral adrenalectomy performed on a dog, the animal developed muscle weakness, adynami
a. Lymphopenia
b. Increased sodium and chloride levels in the blood serum
c. Increased glycogen synthesis
d. Arterial hypotension
e. Increased resistance to bacteria and toxins
283. After delivery of a child by pregnant woman, the midwife notices a defect in external genitalia
a. Hypospadias
b. Phimosis
c. Paraphimosis
d. Epispadias
e. Ovotesticular disorder of sex development
284. After delivery of a child by pregnant woman, the midwife notices a defect in external genitalia
a. Ovotesticular disorder of sex development
b. Hypospadias
c. Epispadias
d. Paraphimosis
e. Phimosis
285. An 11-year-old girl is brought to the doctor's office by her mother who states her daughter has

a. ---
b. Increased glomerular hydrostatic pressure
c. Increased hydrostatic pressure in Bowman's capsule
d. Increased permeability across the glomerular capillary wall
e. Increased plasma oncotic pressure
286. An 11-year-old girl is brought to the doctor's office by her mother who states her daughter has
a. Increased plasma oncotic pressure
b. Increased glomerular hydrostatic pressure
c. Increased hydrostatic pressure in Bowman's capsule
d. ---
e. Increased permeability across the glomerular capillary wall
287. An 18-year-old girl comes to her physician with concern about her health because she has not ac
a. Patau syndrome
b. Turner syndrome
c. Cri du chat (<<cat-cry>>) syndrome
d. Edwards syndrome
e. Klinefelter syndrome
288. An 18-year-old girl comes to her physician with concern about her health because she has not ac
a. Patau syndrome
b. Turner syndrome
c. Klinefelter syndrome
d. Cri du chat (<<cat-cry>>) syndrome
e. Edwards syndrome
289. An 8-year-old child with an incised wound on the sole of the right foot has been brought to the
a. M. quadriceps femoris
b. M. extensor digitorum longus
c. M. peroneus longus
d. M. tibialis anterior
e. M. triceps surae
290. An 8-year-old child with an incised wound on the sole of the right foot has been brought to the
a. M. quadriceps femoris
b. M. tibialis anterior
c. M. extensor digitorum longus
d. M. triceps surae
e. M. peroneus longus
291. An adult man has 24-hour urine output of 20 liters with low specific gravity. This condition is
a. Antidiuretic hormone
b. Natriuretic factor
c. Renin
d. Aldosterone
e. Parathyroid hormone
292. An adult man has 24-hour urine output of 20 liters with low specific gravity. This condition is
a. Renin
b. Natriuretic factor
c. Aldosterone
d. Parathyroid hormone
e. Antidiuretic hormone
293. An increase in the circulating blood volume under the influence of aldosterone and antidiuretic
a. Atrial natriuretic peptide
b. Angiotensinogen
c. Angiotensin II
d. Renin
e. Melatonin
294. An increase in the circulating blood volume under the influence of aldosterone and antidiuretic
a. Angiotensinogen

b. Angiotensin II
c. Renin
d. Atrial natriuretic peptide
e. Melatonin
295. An unidentified surgical specimen is received for histopathologic analysis. A portion of the sp
a. Spleen
b. Red bone marrow
c. Tonsil
d. Thymus
e. Lymph node
296. An unidentified surgical specimen is received for histopathologic analysis. A portion of the sp
a. Tonsil
b. Thymus
c. Red bone marrow
d. Spleen
e. Lymph node
297. An unidentified surgical specimen is received for histopathologic analysis. A portion of the sp
a. Spleen
b. Thymus
c. Tonsils
d. Lymph node
e. Bone marrow
298. An unidentified surgical specimen is received for histopathologic analysis. A portion of the sp
a. Tonsils
b. Thymus
c. Bone marrow
d. Spleen
e. Lymph node
299. As a result of a stroke (hemorrhage in the brain), the patient cannot perform voluntary movemen
a. Fibrae corticonuclearis
b. Fibrae corticospinalis
c. Fibrae frontopontinus
d. Fibrae thalamocorticalis
e. Fibrae corticothalamicus
300. As a result of a stroke (hemorrhage in the brain), the patient cannot perform voluntary movemen
a. Fibrae frontopontinus
b. Fibrae corticospinalis
c. Fibrae thalamocorticalis
d. Fibrae corticothalamicus
e. Fibrae corticonuclearis
301. As a result of industrial exposure to chromium compounds, a woman has developed allergic dermat
a. Plasma cells
b. Tissue basophils
c. Lymphocytes
d. Neutrophils
e. Macrophages
302. As a result of industrial exposure to chromium compounds, a woman has developed allergic dermat
a. Plasma cells
b. Macrophages
c. Neutrophils
d. Lymphocytes
e. Tissue basophils
303. At the post-mortem examination the stomach of a patient with renal failure was found to have a
a. Corrosive gastritis
b. Esogastritis

c. Fibrinous gastritis
d. Gastric abscess
e. Croupous gastritis
304. At the post-mortem examination the stomach of a patient with renal failure was found to have a
a. Corrosive gastritis
b. Esogastritis
c. Croupous gastritis
d. Gastric abscess
e. Fibrinous gastritis
305. Autopsy of a 47-year-old miner's body, who worked down in the shaft for 10 years, reveales band
a. Silicosis
b. Berylliosis
c. Asbestosis
d. Talcosis
e. Siderosis
306. Autopsy of a 47-year-old miner's body, who worked down in the shaft for 10 years, reveales band
a. Berylliosis
b. Asbestosis
c. Talcosis
d. Siderosis
e. Silicosis
307. Autopsy of the body of a 14-year-old child who died of pneumonia revealed the following: multip
a. Acute myeloblastic leukemia
b. Lymphogranulomatosis
c. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
d. Chronic lymphoid leukemia
e. Chronic myeloid leukemia
308. Autopsy of the body of a 14-year-old child who died of pneumonia revealed the following: multip
a. Lymphogranulomatosis
b. Chronic myeloid leukemia
c. Acute myeloblastic leukemia
d. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
e. Chronic lymphoid leukemia
309. Autopsy of the body of a 40-year-old man, who died of odontogenic sepsis, revealed sharp thicke
a. Diffuse endocarditis
b. Ulcerative polypoid endocarditis
c. Recurrent verrucous endocarditis
d. Fibroplastic endocarditis
e. Acute verrucous endocarditis
310. Autopsy of the body of a 40-year-old man, who died of odontogenic sepsis, revealed sharp thicke
a. Fibroplastic endocarditis
b. Ulcerative polypoid endocarditis
c. Acute verrucous endocarditis
d. Recurrent verrucous endocarditis
e. Diffuse endocarditis
311. Autopsy of the body of a 44-year-old man, who died of cardiopulmonary failure, revealed pneumos
a. Hematogenous tuberculosis
b. Syphilis
c. Sarcoidosis
d. Pulmonary actinomycosis
e. Silicosis
312. Autopsy of the body of a 44-year-old man, who died of cardiopulmonary failure, revealed pneumos
a. Sarcoidosis
b. Hematogenous tuberculosis
c. Pulmonary actinomycosis

d. Syphilis
e. Silicosis
313. Autopsy of the body of a 72-year-old woman with rheumatoid arthritis, who died of uremia, revea
a. Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
b. Renal amyloidosis
c. Chronic glomerulonephritis
d. Chronic pyelonephritis
e. Contracted granular kidneys
314. Autopsy of the body of a 72-year-old woman with rheumatoid arthritis, who died of uremia, revea
a. Chronic glomerulonephritis
b. Contracted granular kidneys
c. Chronic pyelonephritis
d. Renal amyloidosis
e. Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis
315. Autopsy shows clinical presentation of diffuse osteoporosis with foci of bone tissue destructio
a. Lymphogranulomatosis
b. Osteodystrophy
c. Multiple myeloma
d. Osteoporosis
e. Bekhterev disease (ankylosing spondylitis)
316. Autopsy shows clinical presentation of diffuse osteoporosis with foci of bone tissue destructio
a. Osteoporosis
b. Multiple myeloma
c. Bekhterev disease (ankylosing spondylitis)
d. Osteodystrophy
e. Lymphogranulomatosis
317. Bacteriological analysis of tap water shows the following: total bacterial count in 1.0 mL of w
a. The water is polluted
b. The water is safe for consumption
c. The water quality is extremely \\ dubious
d. The water quality is dubious
e. The water is extremely polluted
318. Bacteriological analysis of tap water shows the following: total bacterial count in 1.0 mL of w
a. The water quality is extremely \\ dubious
b. The water is polluted
c. The water is safe for consumption
d. The water is extremely polluted
e. The water quality is dubious
319. Because of a cerebral hemorrhage, a patient developed impaired speech perception (sensory aphas
a. Inferior frontal gyrus
b. Superior temporal gyrus
c. Inferior temporal gyrus
d. Superior frontal gyrus
e. Postcentral gyrus
320. Because of a cerebral hemorrhage, a patient developed impaired speech perception (sensory aphas
a. Superior frontal gyrus
b. Inferior frontal gyrus
c. Inferior temporal gyrus
d. Superior temporal gyrus
e. Postcentral gyrus
321. Blood testing of a 45-year-old man, who had gastrectomy three years ago, shows the following: e
a. B_{6
b. P
c. B_{12}
d. A

e. C
322. Blood testing of a 45-year-old man, who had gastrectomy three years ago, shows the following: e
a. C
b. B_{12}
c. B_{6}
d. A
e. P
323. Blood testing of a patient with jaundice revealed an increase in total bilirubin due to its ind
a. Damaged liver parenchyma
b. Increased hemolysis of erythrocytes
c. Disturbed urobilinogen conversion in the liver
d. Impaired bile outflow from the liver
e. Disturbed formation of direct bilirubin
324. Blood testing of a patient with jaundice revealed an increase in total bilirubin due to its ind
a. Impaired bile outflow from the liver
b. Increased hemolysis of erythrocytes
c. Damaged liver parenchyma
d. Disturbed formation of direct bilirubin
e. Disturbed urobilinogen conversion in the liver
325. Brain MRI shows a local dilation (aneurysm) of an artery in the lateral sulcus. What vessel has
a. A) cerebri posterior
b. A. communicans anterior
c. A) cerebri media
d. A) cerebri anterior
e. A. communicans posterior
326. Brain MRI shows a local dilation (aneurysm) of an artery in the lateral sulcus. What vessel has
a. A. communicans posterior
b. A) cerebri posterior
c. A) cerebri anterior
d. A. communicans anterior
e. A) cerebri media
327. Diazepam was prescribed to a person with psychoemotional disorders and disturbed sleep. The eff
a. Activation of the GABA receptor system
b. Excitation of reticular formation
c. Inhibition of the limbic system
d. Decrease of blood pressure
e. Increase of reflex reaction time
328. Diazepam was prescribed to a person with psychoemotional disorders and disturbed sleep. The eff
a. Activation of the GABA receptor system
b. Inhibition of the limbic system
c. Excitation of reticular formation
d. Increase of reflex reaction time
e. Decrease of blood pressure
329. Diphtheria toxin is a potent inhibitor of protein synthesis in eukaryotes. What is its molecula
a. Dephosphorylation of the termination factor
b. Protein kinase phosphorylation
c. Protein kinase inhibition
d. Inactivation of the initiation factor
e. Irreversible modification of an elongation factor
330. Diphtheria toxin is a potent inhibitor of protein synthesis in eukaryotes. What is its molecula
a. Inactivation of the initiation factor
b. Irreversible modification of an elongation factor
c. Dephosphorylation of the termination factor
d. Protein kinase inhibition
e. Protein kinase phosphorylation

331. Due to blood loss the circulating blood volume of a patient decreased. How will it affect the b
a. Systolic pressure will decrease, \\ while diastolic will increase
b. Diastolic pressure will decrease, \\ while systolic will increase
c. Only systolic pressure will decrease
d. Systolic and diastolic pressure will decrease
e. Only diastolic pressure will \\ decrease
332. Due to blood loss the circulating blood volume of a patient decreased. How will it affect the b
a. Systolic pressure will decrease, \\ while diastolic will increase
b. Only systolic pressure will decrease
c. Systolic and diastolic pressure will decrease
d. Only diastolic pressure will \\ decrease
e. Diastolic pressure will decrease, \\ while systolic will increase
333. During a blood transfusion, intravascular hemolysis of erythrocytes started developing in the p
a. Type II hypersensitivity (antibody-dependent)
b. Type V hypersensitivity (granulomatosis)
c. Type IV hypersensitivity (cell-mediated cytotoxicity)
d. Type I hypersensitivity (anaphylactic)
e. Type III hypersensitivity (immune complex)
334. During a blood transfusion, intravascular hemolysis of erythrocytes started developing in the p
a. Type I hypersensitivity (anaphylactic)
b. Type IV hypersensitivity (cell-mediated cytotoxicity)
c. Type III hypersensitivity (immune complex)
d. Type II hypersensitivity (antibody-dependent)
e. Type V hypersensitivity (granulomatosis)
335. During a pathological childbirth, separation of the pubic bones occurred in the woman. What typ
a. Synostosis
b. Diarthrosis
c. Symphysis
d. Syndesmosis
e. Synchondrosis
336. During a pathological childbirth, separation of the pubic bones occurred in the woman. What typ
a. Synostosis
b. Synchondrosis
c. Syndesmosis
d. Diarthrosis
e. Symphysis
337. During a surgery for a splenic injury, the surgeon must identify the artery that supplies the s
a. A) gastroduodenalis
b. Truncus coeliacus
c. A) gastrica sinistra
d. A) hepatica propria
e. A) hepatica communis
338. During a surgery for a splenic injury, the surgeon must identify the artery that supplies the s
a. A) gastroduodenalis
b. A) hepatica communis
c. A) gastrica sinistra
d. Truncus coeliacus
e. A) hepatica propria
339. During a surgery with administration of an inhalation anesthetic and muscle relaxants, the anes
a. Infection-induced fever
b. Physical hyperthermia
c. Overheating
d. Traumatic shock
e. Hyperthermic syndrome
340. During a surgery with administration of an inhalation anesthetic and muscle relaxants, the anes

a. Overheating
b. Physical hyperthermia
c. Traumatic shock
d. Infection-induced fever
e. Hyperthermic syndrome
341. During a surgery, a patient developed signs of dithiline (suxamethonium) overdose. What will re
a. Blood transfusion
b. Nicotinic antagonists
c. Ganglionic blockers
d. Muscarinic antagonists
e. Anticholinesterase drugs
342. During a surgery, a patient developed signs of dithiline (suxamethonium) overdose. What will re
a. Muscarinic antagonists
b. Blood transfusion
c. Anticholinesterase drugs
d. Nicotinic antagonists
e. Ganglionic blockers
343. During an exam, the student's absolute pain threshold is higher than when the student is at res
a. Parasympathetic nervous system
b. Sympathoadrenal system
c. Antinociceptive system
d. Pituitary-adrenal system
e. Sympathetic nervous system
344. During an exam, the student's absolute pain threshold is higher than when the student is at res
a. Sympathetic nervous system
b. Antinociceptive system
c. Sympathoadrenal system
d. Parasympathetic nervous system
e. Pituitary-adrenal system
345. During examination the patient is found to have low production of adrenocorticotropic hormone.
a. Decrease hormone synthesis in the adrenal medulla
b. Increase sex hormones synthesis
c. Decrease insulin synthesis
d. ---
e. Increase thyroid hormones \\ synthesis
346. During examination the patient is found to have low production of adrenocorticotropic hormone.
a. Increase sex hormones synthesis
b. Increase thyroid hormones \\ synthesis
c. Decrease insulin synthesis
d. Decrease hormone synthesis in the adrenal medulla
e. ---
347. During local anesthetization the patient has gone into anaphylactic shock. What drug must be ad
a. Atropine sulfate
b. Propranolol
c. Epinephrine hydrochloride
d. Diazepam
e. Nitroglycerin
348. During local anesthetization the patient has gone into anaphylactic shock. What drug must be ad
a. Nitroglycerin
b. Diazepam
c. Propranolol
d. Atropine sulfate
e. Epinephrine hydrochloride
349. During smoking, cigarette smoke exits out of the patient's auricle. What structure of the audit
a. External acoustic meatus

b. Bone labyrinth
c. Tympanic membrane
d. Organ of Corti
e. Membranous labyrinth
350. During smoking, cigarette smoke exits out of the patient's auricle. What structure of the audit
a. Organ of Corti
b. Bone labyrinth
c. External acoustic meatus
d. Membranous labyrinth
e. Tympanic membrane
351. During surgical intervention, an organ is removed from a 34-year-old patient and sent for histo
a. Lymph node
b. Adrenal gland
c. Thyroid gland
d. Kidney
e. Thymus
352. During surgical intervention, an organ is removed from a 34-year-old patient and sent for histo
a. Thyroid gland
b. Lymph node
c. Kidney
d. Thymus
e. Adrenal gland
353. During the ascent into the mountains, a climber at the altitude of 6000 meters above the sea le
a. Air expansion in the frontal sinuses
b. Snow ophthalmia
c. Decreased atmospheric pressure
d. Reduced partial pressure of oxygen in the air
e. Physical exertion
354. During the ascent into the mountains, a climber at the altitude of 6000 meters above the sea le
a. Physical exertion
b. Air expansion in the frontal sinuses
c. Snow ophthalmia
d. Reduced partial pressure of oxygen in the air
e. Decreased atmospheric pressure
355. During the examination of a child, the doctor noticed symmetrical roughness of the child's chee
a. Lysine, ascorbic acid
b. Phenylalanine, pangamic acid
c. Threonine, pantothenic acid
d. Methionine, lipoic acid
e. Nicotinic acid, tryptophan
356. During the examination of a child, the doctor noticed symmetrical roughness of the child's chee
a. Methionine, lipoic acid
b. Phenylalanine, pangamic acid
c. Threonine, pantothenic acid
d. Nicotinic acid, tryptophan
e. Lysine, ascorbic acid
357. During the first year of life, children easily develop seizures that can be associated with inc
a. Oligodendrocytes
b. Protoplasmic astrocytes
c. Microglial cells
d. Ependymocytes
e. Fibrous astrocytes
358. During the first year of life, children easily develop seizures that can be associated with inc
a. Fibrous astrocytes
b. Ependymocytes

c. Protoplasmic astrocytes
d. Microglial cells
e. Oligodendrocytes
359. During the healing of a wound, a scar made of connective tissue develops in the area of the tis
a. Fibroblasts
b. Melanocytes
c. Macrophages
d. Fibrocytes
e. Mast cells
360. During the healing of a wound, a scar made of connective tissue develops in the area of the tis
a. Melanocytes
b. Mast cells
c. Fibrocytes
d. Macrophages
e. Fibroblasts
361. During the lunch, a person ate salted herring and potatoes with pickles. After a while, this pe
a. Osmoreceptors in the liver
b. Volume receptors in the hypothalamus
c. Baroreceptors in the aortic arch
d. Osmoreceptors in the hypothalamus
e. Volume receptors in the venae cavae and atria
362. During the lunch, a person ate salted herring and potatoes with pickles. After a while, this pe
a. Volume receptors in the hypothalamus
b. Volume receptors in the venae cavae and atria
c. Baroreceptors in the aortic arch
d. Osmoreceptors in the hypothalamus
e. Osmoreceptors in the liver
363. During the surgery for a femoral hernia, the doctor operates within the borders of the femoral
a. Lig. inguinale
b. Lig. pectinale
c. Fascia lata
d. Lig. lacunare
e. Arcus iliopectineus
364. During the surgery for a femoral hernia, the doctor operates within the borders of the femoral
a. Lig. pectinale
b. Fascia lata
c. Arcus iliopectineus
d. Lig. lacunare
e. Lig. inguinale
365. During the surgery on the small intestine the surgeon revealed an area of the mucous membrane w
a. Pars descendens duodeni
b. Distal ileum
c. Pars ascendens duodeni
d. Pars horizontalis duodeni
e. jejunum
366. During the surgery on the small intestine the surgeon revealed an area of the mucous membrane w
a. Pars ascendens duodeni
b. Pars horizontalis duodeni
c. jejunum
d. Distal ileum
e. Pars descendens duodeni
367. During the treatment of ciliary arrhythmia, a patient developed bronchoobstructive syndrome ---
a. Novocainamide (Procainamide)
b. Ajmaline
c. Verapamil

d. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
e. Nifedipine
368. During the treatment of ciliary arrhythmia, a patient developed bronchoobstructive syndrome ---
a. Verapamil
b. Ajmaline
c. Novocainamide (Procainamide)
d. Nifedipine
e. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
369. Echo-planar imaging is a technique that uses gamma rays for MRI scans.
a. -
b. -
c. False
d. True
e. Not given
370. Echo-planar imaging is a technique that uses gamma rays for MRI scans.
a. True
b. Not given
c. -
d. -
e. False
371. Elevated blood homocysteine is a risk factor for cardiovascular pathology. This amino acid is f
a. Alanine
b. Cystine
c. Folic acid
d. Cysteine
e. Methionine
372. Elevated blood homocysteine is a risk factor for cardiovascular pathology. This amino acid is f
a. Cystine
b. Methionine
c. Alanine
d. Cysteine
e. Folic acid
373. Examination of a patient detected accumulation of sphingomyelins in the cell lysosomes of the p
a. Niemann-Pick disease
b. Tay-Sachs disease
c. Sandhoff disease
d. Gaucher disease
e. Krabbe disease
374. Examination of a patient detected accumulation of sphingomyelins in the cell lysosomes of the p
a. Sandhoff disease
b. Niemann-Pick disease
c. Tay-Sachs disease
d. Gaucher disease
e. Krabbe disease
375. Examination of a patient revealed a reduced immunoglobulin count. What cells of the patient's i
a. Plasma cells
b. T-killers
c. Plasmablasts
d. T-helpers
e. T-suppressors
376. Examination of a patient revealed a reduced immunoglobulin count. What cells of the patient's i
a. T-killers
b. Plasmablasts
c. T-suppressors
d. Plasma cells

e. T-helpers
377. Examination of a patient with a hearing impairment shows that the pathological process is local
a. Medulla oblongata
b. Metencephalon (pons)
c. Mesencephalon
d. Cervical spinal cord
e. Thoracic spinal cord
378. Examination of a patient with a hearing impairment shows that the pathological process is local
a. Medulla oblongata
b. Mesencephalon
c. Cervical spinal cord
d. Metencephalon (pons)
e. Thoracic spinal cord
379. Examination of a patient with signs of hypertension shows that it would be most advisable to pr
a. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
b. Lisinopril
c. Octadine (Guanethidine)
d. Apressin (Hydralazine)
e. Dibazol (Bendazol)
380. Examination of a patient with signs of hypertension shows that it would be most advisable to pr
a. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
b. Dibazol (Bendazol)
c. Octadine (Guanethidine)
d. Lisinopril
e. Apressin (Hydralazine)
381. Examination shows that the patient's sternocleidomastoid muscle and the upper edge of the trape
a. Intercostal nerve
b. Accessory nerve
c. Hypoglossal nerve
d. Brachial plexus
e. Vagus nerve
382. Examination shows that the patient's sternocleidomastoid muscle and the upper edge of the trape
a. Vagus nerve
b. Intercostal nerve
c. Hypoglossal nerve
d. Brachial plexus
e. Accessory nerve
383. Five hours after eating seafood, a 22-year-old woman developed small itchy papules on the skin
a. Immune complex-mediated hypersensitivity
b. Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytolysis
c. Cell-mediated cytotoxicity
d. Atopy (local anaphylaxis)
e. Systemic anaphylaxis
384. Five hours after eating seafood, a 22-year-old woman developed small itchy papules on the skin
a. Immune complex-mediated hypersensitivity
b. Systemic anaphylaxis
c. Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytolysis
d. Atopy (local anaphylaxis)
e. Cell-mediated cytotoxicity
385. Gastroscopy has detected a tumor-like formation 1.5 cm in diameter, attached to a pedicle, in t
a. Appositional
b. Infiltrating
c. Expansive
d. Exophytic
e. Endophytic

386. Gastroscopy has detected a tumor-like formation 1.5 cm in diameter, attached to a pedicle, in t
a. Infiltrating
b. Expansive
c. Exophytic
d. Appositional
e. Endophytic
387. Genealogical analysis of a family with a hereditary pathology of optic nerve atrophy has determ
a. Autosomal dominant
b. Autosomal recessive
c. X-linked recessive
d. Mitochondrial
e. X-linked dominant
388. Genealogical analysis of a family with a hereditary pathology of optic nerve atrophy has determ
a. Autosomal recessive
b. X-linked recessive
c. Mitochondrial
d. Autosomal dominant
e. X-linked dominant
389. Helicobacter pylori was detected in a patient with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach. What dr
a. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)
b. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
c. Metronidazole
d. Sulfadimethoxine
e. Enteroseptol (Clioquinol)
390. Helicobacter pylori was detected in a patient with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach. What dr
a. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)
b. Enteroseptol (Clioquinol)
c. Sulfadimethoxine
d. Metronidazole
e. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
391. High molecular weight proteins were detected in the patient's urine. What is likely to be distu
a. Protein reabsorption
b. Renal filter permeability
c. Value of effective filtration pressure
d. Renal countercurrent system
e. Secretion processes
392. High molecular weight proteins were detected in the patient's urine. What is likely to be distu
a. Renal countercurrent system
b. Secretion processes
c. Value of effective filtration pressure
d. Protein reabsorption
e. Renal filter permeability
393. Histological microslide shows a vessel with the wall that consists of endothelium, basement mem
a. Hemocapillary
b. Muscular vein
c. Lymphocapillary
d. Non-muscular vein
e. Artery
394. Histological microslide shows a vessel with the wall that consists of endothelium, basement mem
a. Lymphocapillary
b. Artery
c. Non-muscular vein
d. Muscular vein
e. Hemocapillary
395. Histology of the red bone marrow biopsy material detected cells of the granulocytic series. Wha

a. Pyknosis
b. Enlargement
c. Enucleation
d. Segmentation
e. Polyploidization
396. Histones are small basic proteins, bound to DNA in chromatin. They contain numerous positively
a. Lysine, arginine
b. Cystine, cysteine
c. Glutamic acid, glutamine
d. Aspartic acid, asparagine
e. Serine, methionine
397. Histones are small basic proteins, bound to DNA in chromatin. They contain numerous positively
a. Lysine, arginine
b. Serine, methionine
c. Cystine, cysteine
d. Glutamic acid, glutamine
e. Aspartic acid, asparagine
398. If a certain part of the conductive path of the visual analyzer is damaged, it causes the loss
a. Right optic nerve
b. Left optic nerve
c. Left optic tract
d. Optic chiasm
e. Right optic tract
399. If a certain part of the conductive path of the visual analyzer is damaged, it causes the loss
a. Right optic nerve
b. Right optic tract
c. Left optic tract
d. Optic chiasm
e. Left optic nerve
400. IgM to the rubella virus have been detected in a pregnant woman. Based on these findings, the o
a. Are an indicator of resent infection
b. Are the main factor of antiviral protection
c. Have the largest molecular mass
d. Can breach the placental barrier
e. Are associated with anaphylactic reactions
401. IgM to the rubella virus have been detected in a pregnant woman. Based on these findings, the o
a. Are an indicator of resent infection
b. Can breach the placental barrier
c. Are the main factor of antiviral protection
d. Have the largest molecular mass
e. Are associated with anaphylactic reactions
402. In Tay-Sachs amaurotic idiocy that has an autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance, irreversi
a. Lipids
b. Nucleic acids
c. Amino acids
d. Minerals
e. Carbohydrates
403. In Tay-Sachs amaurotic idiocy that has an autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance, irreversi
a. Carbohydrates
b. Lipids
c. Amino acids
d. Nucleic acids
e. Minerals
404. In a maternity hospital, due to a mistake made by a nurse, it became necessary to determine the
a. Nuclear DNA

b. Messenger RNA
c. Small nuclear RNA
d. Mitochondrial DNA
e. Ribosomal RNA
405. In a maternity hospital, due to a mistake made by a nurse, it became necessary to determine the
a. Nuclear DNA
b. Mitochondrial DNA
c. Messenger RNA
d. Ribosomal RNA
e. Small nuclear RNA
406. In a patient with diabetes mellitus, regeneration processes are reduced and wounds do not heal
a. Accumulation of ketone bodies
b. Inhibition of protein synthesis
c. Reduced glucose supply to the cells
d. Lipid metabolism disorder
e. Acidosis
407. In a patient with diabetes mellitus, regeneration processes are reduced and wounds do not heal
a. Lipid metabolism disorder
b. Inhibition of protein synthesis
c. Acidosis
d. Accumulation of ketone bodies
e. Reduced glucose supply to the cells
408. In an experiment a dog had been conditioned to salivate at the sight of food and a flash of lig
a. Differential
b. Extinctive
c. Persistent
d. External
e. Protective
409. In an experiment a dog had been conditioned to salivate at the sight of food and a flash of lig
a. Persistent
b. Protective
c. Extinctive
d. Differential
e. External
410. In an experiment on an animal, the removal of a section of the cerebral cortex erased the previ
a. Occipital cortex
b. Limbic cortex
c. Precentral gyrus
d. Temporal lobe
e. Postcentral gyrus
411. In an experiment on an animal, the removal of a section of the cerebral cortex erased the previ
a. Limbic cortex
b. Postcentral gyrus
c. Precentral gyrus
d. Occipital cortex
e. Temporal lobe
412. In an experiment, despiralization of the DNA molecule was disrupted in an animal cell. What pro
a. Termination
b. Translation
c. Repair
d. Processing
e. Transcription
413. In an experiment, despiralization of the DNA molecule was disrupted in an animal cell. What pro
a. Translation
b. Transcription

c. Processing
d. Repair
e. Termination
414. In an experiment, the processes of energy production in the epithelium of the renal tubules wer
a. Decrease of sodium ion reabsorption
b. Decrease of urea secretion
c. Decrease of glomerular filtration rate
d. Decrease of potassium ion secretion
e. Decrease of renal blood flow
415. In an experiment, the processes of energy production in the epithelium of the renal tubules wer
a. Decrease of urea secretion
b. Decrease of potassium ion secretion
c. Decrease of glomerular filtration rate
d. Decrease of renal blood flow
e. Decrease of sodium ion reabsorption
416. In cases of fatty infiltration of the liver, the synthesis of phospholipids becomes disrupted.
a. Cysteine
b. Glycerine
c. Calcium
d. Methionine
e. Ethanolamine
417. In cases of fatty infiltration of the liver, the synthesis of phospholipids becomes disrupted.
a. Glycerine
b. Methionine
c. Ethanolamine
d. Cysteine
e. Calcium
418. In course of an experiment there has been an increase in the nerve conduction velocity. This ma
a. Na^+
b. Ca^{2+ and Cl^-
c. Ca^{2+
d. K^+ and Cl^-
e. K^+ and Na^+
419. In course of an experiment there has been an increase in the nerve conduction velocity. This ma
a. Ca^{2+ and Cl^-
b. K^+ and Cl^-
c. K^+ and Na^+
d. Ca^{2+
e. Na^+
420. In some diseases of the nervous system, damage with chromatolysis phenomena can be observed in
a. Keratohyalin folding
b. Synthesis of glycolipids
c. Synthesis of protein
d. Synthesis of lipids
e. Synthesis of carbohydrates
421. In some diseases of the nervous system, damage with chromatolysis phenomena can be observed in
a. Synthesis of carbohydrates
b. Synthesis of protein
c. Keratohyalin folding
d. Synthesis of lipids
e. Synthesis of glycolipids
422. In the body of a 37-year-old woman, who died with signs of pulmonary edema, there was detected
a. Fibroplastic endocarditis
b. Ulcerative polypoid endocarditis
c. Acute verrucous endocarditis

d. Diffuse endocarditis
e. Recurrent verrucous endocarditis
423. In the body of a 37-year-old woman, who died with signs of pulmonary edema, there was detected
a. Recurrent verrucous endocarditis
b. Acute verrucous endocarditis
c. Fibroplastic endocarditis
d. Ulcerative polypoid endocarditis
e. Diffuse endocarditis
424. In the course of an urgent surgery, the vermiform appendix of the patient was excised. The appe
a. Acute gangrenous
b. Chronic
c. Acute phlegmonous
d. Acute superficial
e. Acute simple
425. In the course of an urgent surgery, the vermiform appendix of the patient was excised. The appe
a. Acute phlegmonous
b. Acute gangrenous
c. Chronic
d. Acute superficial
e. Acute simple
426. In the hematology unit a patient with leukemia was prescribed 5-Fluorouracil. What is the mecha
a. Inhibits DNA synthesis
b. Inhibits transcription
c. Catalyzes replication
d. Stimulates DNase
e. Inhibits translation
427. In the hematology unit a patient with leukemia was prescribed 5-Fluorouracil. What is the mecha
a. Inhibits DNA synthesis
b. Inhibits translation
c. Catalyzes replication
d. Inhibits transcription
e. Stimulates DNase
428. In the removed uterus of a 55-year-old woman, a pathologist has found a dense node in the thick
a. Myosarcoma
b. Fibroma
c. Fibromyoma
d. Fibrosarcoma
e. Rhabdomyoma
429. Increased levels of angiotensin II have been detected in the blood of a patient with a hyperten
a. Stimulation of vasopressin production
b. Contraction of arteriolar muscles
c. Activation of the kallikrein-kinin system
d. Hyperproduction of prostaglandins
e. Activation of biogenic amine synthesis
430. Increased levels of angiotensin II have been detected in the blood of a patient with a hyperten
a. Stimulation of vasopressin production
b. Activation of the kallikrein-kinin system
c. Hyperproduction of prostaglandins
d. Activation of biogenic amine synthesis
e. Contraction of arteriolar muscles
431. Infectious diseases are treated with antibiotics (streptomycin, erythromycin, chloramphenicol).
a. Translation
b. Replication
c. Transcription
d. Processing

e. Splicing
432. Infectious diseases are treated with antibiotics (streptomycin, erythromycin, chloramphenicol).
a. Replication
b. Translation
c. Processing
d. Transcription
e. Splicing
433. Ionizing radiation or vitamin E deficiency affect the cell by increasing lysosome membrane perm
a. Partial or complete cell destruction
b. Formation of maturation spindle
c. Intensive protein synthesis
d. Restoration of cytoplasmic membrane
e. Intensive energy production
434. Ionizing radiation or vitamin E deficiency affect the cell by increasing lysosome membrane perm
a. Intensive protein synthesis
b. Restoration of cytoplasmic membrane
c. Intensive energy production
d. Partial or complete cell destruction
e. Formation of maturation spindle
435. It has been found out that one of a pesticide components is sodium arsenate that blocks lipoic
a. Glutathione peroxidase
b. Microsomal oxidation
c. Glutathione reductase
d. Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex
e. Methemoglobin reductase
436. It has been found out that one of a pesticide components is sodium arsenate that blocks lipoic
a. Microsomal oxidation
b. Methemoglobin reductase
c. Glutathione peroxidase
d. Glutathione reductase
e. Pyruvate dehydrogenase complex
437. Karyotyping detected 47 chromosomes (3 copies of chromosome 13) in a newborn child with multipl
a. Klinefelter syndrome
b. Patau syndrome
c. Edwards syndrome
d. Down syndrome
e. Turner syndrome
438. Karyotyping detected 47 chromosomes (3 copies of chromosome 13) in a newborn child with multipl
a. Turner syndrome
b. Edwards syndrome
c. Klinefelter syndrome
d. Down syndrome
e. Patau syndrome
439. Laboratory study of the blood of a 33-year-old patient revealed erythrocyte agglutination react
a. III (B) Rh-
b. II (A) Rh-
c. IV (AB) Rh+
d. I (O) Rh+
e. IV (AB) Rh-
440. Laboratory study of the blood of a 33-year-old patient revealed erythrocyte agglutination react
a. IV (AB) Rh-
b. II (A) Rh-
c. III (B) Rh-
d. I (O) Rh+
e. IV (AB) Rh+

441. Liver diseases with insufficient bile supply to the intestine lead to worsening of hemocoagulat
a. Thrombocytopenia
b. Iron deficiency
c. Leukopenia
d. Erythropenia
e. Vitamin K deficiency
442. Liver diseases with insufficient bile supply to the intestine lead to worsening of hemocoagulat
a. Thrombocytopenia
b. Leukopenia
c. Vitamin K deficiency
d. Erythropenia
e. Iron deficiency
443. Methyl groups ($-CH_3$) are used in the body for the synthesis of such important compounds as c
a. Isoleucine
b. Valine
c. Leucine
d. Tryptophan
e. Methionine
444. Methyl groups ($-CH_3$) are used in the body for the synthesis of such important compounds as c
a. Leucine
b. Methionine
c. Isoleucine
d. Valine
e. Tryptophan
445. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors are widely used as psychotropic drugs. In the synapses, they chang
a. Noradrenaline
b. Acetylcholine
c. Adrenaline
d. Serotonin
e. Dopamine
446. Monoamine oxidase inhibitors are widely used as psychotropic drugs. In the synapses, they chang
a. Noradrenaline
b. Dopamine
c. Serotonin
d. Adrenaline
e. Acetylcholine
447. One of the rules of surgery is to make incisions along the so-called Langer's lines (lines of s
a. Dense irregular connective tissue
b. Dense regular connective tissue
c. Epithelial tissue
d. Loose fibrous connective tissue
e. Reticular connective tissue
448. One of the rules of surgery is to make incisions along the so-called Langer's lines (lines of s
a. Loose fibrous connective tissue
b. Reticular connective tissue
c. Epithelial tissue
d. Dense regular connective tissue
e. Dense irregular connective tissue
449. One of the tunics of a hollow organ contains nucleated anastomosing fibers. The fibers consist
a. Loose fibrous connective tissue
b. Dense irregular connective tissue
c. Cross-striated cardiac muscle
d. Cross-striated skeletal muscle
e. Smooth muscle
450. One of the tunics of a hollow organ contains nucleated anastomosing fibers. The fibers consist

a. Smooth muscle
b. Cross-striated skeletal muscle
c. Cross-striated cardiac muscle
d. Dense irregular connective tissue
e. Loose fibrous connective tissue
451. Oral mucosa sometimes can be traumatized during tooth brushing. However, such bleeding quickly
a. Procoagulants
b. Lysozyme and mucin
c. Amylolytic enzymes
d. Minerals
e. Lipolytic enzymes
452. Oral mucosa sometimes can be traumatized during tooth brushing. However, such bleeding quickly
a. Amylolytic enzymes
b. Lysozyme and mucin
c. Procoagulants
d. Minerals
e. Lipolytic enzymes
453. Oxidation of carbohydrates and lipids produces a large amount of energy, the main portion of wh
a. 36
b. 8
c. 12
d. 38
e. 24
454. Oxidation of carbohydrates and lipids produces a large amount of energy, the main portion of wh
a. 38
b. 12
c. 24
d. 36
e. 8
455. Participation of a certain part of the central nervous system is mandatory for the formation of
a. Cerebral cortex
b. Coccygeal segments of the spinal cord
c. Medulla oblongata
d. Ventromedial nuclei of the hypothalamus
e. Lateral nuclei of the hypothalamus
456. Participation of a certain part of the central nervous system is mandatory for the formation of
a. Coccygeal segments of the spinal cord
b. Cerebral cortex
c. Lateral nuclei of the hypothalamus
d. Ventromedial nuclei of the hypothalamus
e. Medulla oblongata
457. Pathologies of lipid metabolism include sphingolipidoses that can be characterized by the accum
a. Fabry disease
b. Gaucher disease
c. Tay-Sachs disease
d. Krabbe disease
e. Niemann-Pick disease
458. Pathologies of lipid metabolism include sphingolipidoses that can be characterized by the accum
a. Krabbe disease
b. Fabry disease
c. Gaucher disease
d. Niemann-Pick disease
e. Tay-Sachs disease
459. RNA of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) has penetrated the leukocyte and stimulated the cell
a. Operon repression

b. Reverse transcription
c. Convariant replication
d. Operon depression
e. Reverse translation
460. RNA of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) has penetrated the leukocyte and stimulated the cell
a. Operon repression
b. Convariant replication
c. Reverse translation
d. Reverse transcription
e. Operon depression
461. S aureus can cause various infections - from purulent complications of wounds to pneumonia and
a. Allergic response to staphylococcal proteins
b. Penicillinase production by S. aureus
c. Acetylase production by S. aureus
d. Penicillin's inability to penetrate the membrane of S. aureus
e. No penicillin receptors in the cell envelope of S. aureus
462. S aureus can cause various infections - from purulent complications of wounds to pneumonia and
a. Allergic response to staphylococcal proteins
b. Penicillinase production by S. aureus
c. No penicillin receptors in the cell envelope of S. aureus
d. Acetylase production by S. aureus
e. Penicillin's inability to penetrate the membrane of S. aureus
463. Six hours have passed since the development of an acute myocardial infarction in the patient. D
a. Methyl violet
b. Tetrazolium salts
c. Toluidine blue
d. Congo red
e. Picrofuchsin
464. Six hours have passed since the development of an acute myocardial infarction in the patient. D
a. Methyl violet
b. Toluidine blue
c. Tetrazolium salts
d. Congo red
e. Picrofuchsin
465. The Wasserman reaction is markedly positive (++++) in a 30-year-old man. What infectious diseas
a. Syphilis
b. Tuberculosis
c. Poliomyelitis
d. Brucellosis
e. Influenza
466. The Wasserman reaction is markedly positive (++++) in a 30-year-old man. What infectious diseas
a. Influenza
b. Poliomyelitis
c. Tuberculosis
d. Syphilis
e. Brucellosis
467. The bacteriological laboratory needs to prepare for analysis of the materials that are suspecte
a. Enzyme-tagged immunoglobulin
b. Monoclonal antibodies to anthrax causative agent
c. Anti-anthrax immunoglobulin
d. Standard anthrax antigen
e. Anti-anthrax fluorescent serum
468. The bacteriological laboratory needs to prepare for analysis of the materials that are suspecte
a. Standard anthrax antigen
b. Anti-anthrax fluorescent serum

c. Anti-anthrax immunoglobulin
d. Enzyme-tagged immunoglobulin
e. Monoclonal antibodies to anthrax causative agent
469. The cardiology department has received a patient with complaints of tachycardia, shortness of b
a. Corglycon (Convallaria glycosides)
b. Adrenaline hydrochloride
c. No-spa (Drotaverine)
d. Cordiamine (Nikethamide)
e. Digitoxin
470. The cardiology department has received a patient with complaints of tachycardia, shortness of b
a. Adrenaline hydrochloride
b. Digitoxin
c. Cordiamine (Nikethamide)
d. Corglycon (Convallaria glycosides)
e. No-spa (Drotaverine)
471. The father and mother are healthy. Amniocentesis detects that the karyotype of the fetus is 45
a. Cri-du-chat syndrome
b. Turner syndrome
c. Patau syndrome
d. Edwards syndrome
e. Trisomy X
472. The father and mother are healthy. Amniocentesis detects that the karyotype of the fetus is 45
a. Edwards syndrome
b. Patau syndrome
c. Cri-du-chat syndrome
d. Turner syndrome
e. Trisomy X
473. The key reaction of fatty acid synthesis is production of malonyl-CoA) What metabolite is the s
a. Succinyl-CoA
b. Acyl-CoA
c. Malonate
d. Acetyl-CoA
e. Citrate
474. The key reaction of fatty acid synthesis is production of malonyl-CoA) What metabolite is the s
a. Succinyl-CoA
b. Malonate
c. Acetyl-CoA
d. Citrate
e. Acyl-CoA
475. The molecule of immature mRNA (pro-mRNA) contains more triplets than there are amino acids in t
a. Initiation
b. Mutation
c. Repair
d. Processing
e. Replication
476. The molecule of immature mRNA (pro-mRNA) contains more triplets than there are amino acids in t
a. Mutation
b. Processing
c. Repair
d. Initiation
e. Replication
477. The parents with normal hearing have two daughters and a son, who are congenitally deaf. Their
a. Autosomal dominant
b. X-linked recessive
c. Autosomal recessive

d. X-linked dominant
e. Y-linked
478. The parents with normal hearing have two daughters and a son, who are congenitally deaf. Their
a. Autosomal dominant
b. Y-linked
c. Autosomal recessive
d. X-linked dominant
e. X-linked recessive
479. The patient's ECG shows an increased duration of the QRS complex. What is the likely cause of t
a. Disturbed conduction in the atrioventricular nodes
b. Increased atrial excitation time
c. Increased atrial and ventricular excitability
d. Increased ventricular excitation time
e. Increased atrial excitability
480. The patient's ECG shows an increased duration of the QRS complex. What is the likely cause of t
a. Increased atrial and ventricular excitability
b. Increased ventricular excitation time
c. Increased atrial excitation time
d. Increased atrial excitability
e. Disturbed conduction in the atrioventricular nodes
481. The patient's ECG shows that the ST segment is displaced above the isoelectric line by 1 mm and
a. Ventricular repolarization
b. Atrial depolarization
c. Ventricular depolarization
d. Atrioventricular conduction
e. Atrial repolarization
482. The patient's ECG shows that the ST segment is displaced above the isoelectric line by 1 mm and
a. Atrial repolarization
b. Ventricular depolarization
c. Atrial depolarization
d. Atrioventricular conduction
e. Ventricular repolarization
483. The patient's systolic blood pressure is 90 mm Hg, diastolic --- 70 mm Hg. Such systolic blood
a. Pumping ability of the left heart
b. Pumping ability of the right heart
c. Total peripheral resistance
d. Aortic compliance
e. Vascular tone
484. The patient's systolic blood pressure is 90 mm Hg, diastolic --- 70 mm Hg. Such systolic blood
a. Total peripheral resistance
b. Vascular tone
c. Pumping ability of the right heart
d. Pumping ability of the left heart
e. Aortic compliance
485. The plasma cell produces specific antibodies against a certain antigen. When the antigen is int
a. B lymphocytes
b. Basophils
c. Monocytes
d. T lymphocytes
e. Eosinophils
486. The plasma cell produces specific antibodies against a certain antigen. When the antigen is int
a. B lymphocytes
b. Basophils
c. T lymphocytes
d. Eosinophils

e. Monocytes
487. The tonsils of a 4-year-old child are enlarged, hyperemic, and covered with non-removable whiti
a. Caseous necrosis
b. Fibrinoid necrosis
c. Fibrinous inflammation (diphtheritic)
d. Purulent inflammation
e. Fibrinous inflammation (croupous)
488. The tonsils of a 4-year-old child are enlarged, hyperemic, and covered with non-removable whiti
a. Fibrinoid necrosis
b. Purulent inflammation
c. Fibrinous inflammation (diphtheritic)
d. Fibrinous inflammation (croupous)
e. Caseous necrosis
489. To determine the functional activity of blood corpuscles, a suspension of microorganisms was in
a. Neutrophils and monocytes
b. Lymphocytes and eosinophils
c. Monocytes and lymphocytes
d. Lymphocytes and neutrophils
e. Lymphocytes and basocytes
490. To determine the functional activity of blood corpuscles, a suspension of microorganisms was in
a. Lymphocytes and eosinophils
b. Neutrophils and monocytes
c. Lymphocytes and basocytes
d. Lymphocytes and neutrophils
e. Monocytes and lymphocytes
491. Transcription is the reaction of mRNA matrix synthesis on DNA matrix. Name the stages of transc
a. Initiation, elongation, termination
b. Initiation, elongation, translation
c. Initiation, translation, elongation
d. Processing, splicing, termination
e. Initiation, processing, splicing
492. Transcription is the reaction of mRNA matrix synthesis on DNA matrix. Name the stages of transc
a. Processing, splicing, termination
b. Initiation, elongation, termination
c. Initiation, elongation, translation
d. Initiation, processing, splicing
e. Initiation, translation, elongation
493. Two weeks ago, an illness was reported in several children at the orphanage. Based on the descr
a. Rhinocytoscopy
b. Inoculation of chicken embryos
c. Allergy testing
d. Serology
e. Immunofluorescence
494. Two weeks ago, an illness was reported in several children at the orphanage. Based on the descr
a. Rhinocytoscopy
b. Inoculation of chicken embryos
c. Immunofluorescence
d. Allergy testing
e. Serology
495. What diagnostic method should be used in industry to test the raw leather for presence of B) an
a. Bacteriological analysis
b. Serological test
c. Microscopy with Aujeszky stain
d. Microscopy with Burry-Gins stain
e. Ascoli's thermoprecipitation test

496. What diagnostic method should be used in industry to test the raw leather for presence of B) an
a. Microscopy with Aujeszky stain
b. Serological test
c. Ascoli's thermoprecipitation test
d. Bacteriological analysis
e. Microscopy with Burry-Gins stain
497. What happens, when blood pressure and stimulation of baroreceptors and atrial volume receptors
a. Activation of the hypothalamic supraoptic nuclei and production of vasopressin
b. Increased production of atrial natriuretic peptide
c. Vasodilation of the systemic resistance vessels
d. Reduced production of aldosterone
e. Reduced production of renin in juxtaglomerular cells
498. What happens, when blood pressure and stimulation of baroreceptors and atrial volume receptors
a. Increased production of atrial natriuretic peptide
b. Reduced production of renin in juxtaglomerular cells
c. Activation of the hypothalamic supraoptic nuclei and production of vasopressin
d. Reduced production of aldosterone
e. Vasodilation of the systemic resistance vessels
499. What will be observed in a 23-year-old man with untreated type 1 diabetes mellitus?
a. Acidosis, hyperkalemia
b. Acidosis, normokalemia
c. Alkalosis, hypokalemia
d. Acidosis, hypokalemia
e. Alkalosis, hyperkalemia
500. What will be observed in a 23-year-old man with untreated type 1 diabetes mellitus?
a. Alkalosis, hypokalemia
b. Alkalosis, hyperkalemia
c. Acidosis, hypokalemia
d. Acidosis, normokalemia
e. Acidosis, hyperkalemia
501. When ascending to the top of Elbrus, a mountain climber experiences oxygen starvation, dyspnea,
a. Cardiac
b. Hemic
c. Circulatory
d. Tissue
e. Hypoxic
502. When ascending to the top of Elbrus, a mountain climber experiences oxygen starvation, dyspnea,
a. Tissue
b. Cardiac
c. Hemic
d. Circulatory
e. Hypoxic
503. When stimulation frequency of an isolated heart of a rabbit increases, incomplete relaxation of
a. Increased potassium levels in cardiomyocytes
b. Increased sodium levels in cardiomyocytes
c. Increased potassium levels in the interstitium
d. Accumulation of calcium in cardiomyocytes
e. Inhibition of the sodium–potassium pump
504. When stimulation frequency of an isolated heart of a rabbit increases, incomplete relaxation of
a. Increased potassium levels in cardiomyocytes
b. Inhibition of the sodium–potassium pump
c. Accumulation of calcium in cardiomyocytes
d. Increased sodium levels in cardiomyocytes
e. Increased potassium levels in the interstitium
505. X-ray of the skull base bones revealed enlarged sella turcica cavity, thinned out anterior clin

a. Adrenal glands
b. Thymus
c. Thyroid
d. Epiphysis
e. Hypophysis
506. X-ray of the skull base bones revealed enlarged sella turcica cavity, thinned out anterior clin
a. Epiphysis
b. Hypophysis
c. Adrenal glands
d. Thyroid
e. Thymus
507. Zoliclons (monoclonal antibodies) were used to determine the person's blood group according to
a. B (III)
b. A (II)
c. 0 (I)
d. AB (IV)
e. ---
508. Zoliclons (monoclonal antibodies) were used to determine the person's blood group according to
a. B (III)
b. AB (IV)
c. ---
d. 0 (I)
e. A (II)
509. Активність якого ферменту підвищується в крові пацієнта під час інфаркту міокарда?
a. Креатинфосфокінази МВ
b. Карбамоілфосфатсинтетази
c. Лужної фосфатази
d. Креатинфосфокінази ММ
e. Креатинфосфокінази ВВ
510. Активність якого ферменту підвищується в крові пацієнта під час інфаркту міокарда?
a. Креатинфосфокінази МВ
b. Лужної фосфатази
c. Креатинфосфокінази ВВ
d. Карбамоілфосфатсинтетази
e. Креатинфосфокінази ММ
511. В експерименті тварині перерізали аксони нейросекреторних клітин супраоптичного ядра гіпотала
a. Вазопресину
b. Соматотропіну
c. Пролактину
d. Ліпотропіну
e. Адренокортикотропіну
512. В експерименті тварині перерізали аксони нейросекреторних клітин супраоптичного ядра гіпотала
a. Адренокортикотропіну
b. Ліпотропіну
c. Соматотропіну
d. Вазопресину
e. Пролактину
513. В яку анатомічну ділянку через решітчасту кістку відкривається отвір лобової пазухи?
a. Верхній носовий хід
b. Середній носовий хід
c. Хоани
d. Підскронева ямка
e. Нижній носовий хід
514. В яку анатомічну ділянку через решітчасту кістку відкривається отвір лобової пазухи?
a. Верхній носовий хід

b. Нижній носовий хід
c. Підскронева ямка
d. Середній носовий хід
e. Хоани
515. Гілки якого нерва забезпечують шкірну чутливість передньобічної поверхні передпліччя?
a. N. musculocutaneus
b. N. radialis
c. N. ulnaris
d. N. axillaris
e. N. medianus
516. Гілки якого нерва забезпечують шкірну чутливість передньобічної поверхні передпліччя?
a. N. radialis
b. N. musculocutaneus
c. N. ulnaris
d. N. axillaris
e. N. medianus
517. Дефіцит якого фактора згортання крові спричиняє захворювання гемофілію В?
a. V
b. IX
c. VIII
d. VII
e. XI
518. Дефіцит якого фактора згортання крові спричиняє захворювання гемофілію В?
a. XI
b. VII
c. V
d. IX
e. VIII
519. До лікарні надійшов чоловік віком 32 роки із травмою лівої кисті. Під час огляду виявлено різа
a. M. flexor pollicis brevis
b. M. flexor pollicis longus
c. M. opponens pollicis brevis
d. M. adductor pollicis brevis
e. M. abductor pollicis brevis
520. До лікарні надійшов чоловік віком 32 роки із травмою лівої кисті. Під час огляду виявлено різа
a. M. adductor pollicis brevis
b. M. abductor pollicis brevis
c. M. flexor pollicis longus
d. M. flexor pollicis brevis
e. M. opponens pollicis brevis
521. Дівчинці віком 13 років лікар призначив для лікування мегалобластної анемії препарат, що стимул
a. Гемостимулін
b. Ціанокобаламін
c. Еритропоетин
d. Заліза сульфат
e. Плоди шипшини
522. Дівчинці віком 13 років лікар призначив для лікування мегалобластної анемії препарат, що стимул
a. Плоди шипшини
b. Заліза сульфат
c. Ціанокобаламін
d. Гемостимулін
e. Еритропоетин
523. Жінка віком 47 років осліпла внаслідок хронічної інфекції зумовленої Chlamidia trachomatis. Для
a. Романовського-Гімзи
b. Нейссера

c. Бурі-Гінса
d. Грама
e. Лефлера
524. Жінка віком 47 років осліпла внаслідок хронічної інфекції зумовленої Chlamidia trachomatis. Для
a. Грама
b. Бурі-Гінса
c. Романовського-Гімзи
d. Лефлера
e. Нейссера
525. Жінка віком 48 років із діагнозом радикуліт скаржиться на сильний больовий синдром. З анамнезу
a. Індометацин
b. Аспірин
c. Мітамізол натрію
d. Целекоксиб
e. Диклофенак-натрію
526. Жінка віком 48 років із діагнозом радикуліт скаржиться на сильний больовий синдром. З анамнезу
a. Мітамізол натрію
b. Індометацин
c. Целекоксиб
d. Аспірин
e. Диклофенак-натрію
527. За умов дії якого ферменту арахідонова кислота (джерело синтезу ейкозаноїдів) вивільняється з ф
a. Фосфоліпази А2
b. Циклооксигенази
c. Фосфоліпази С
d. Фосфоліпази D
e. Ліпоксигенази
528. За умов дії якого ферменту арахідонова кислота (джерело синтезу ейкозаноїдів) вивільняється з ф
a. Фосфоліпази D
b. Фосфоліпази С
c. Циклооксигенази
d. Фосфоліпази А2
e. Ліпоксигенази
529. Методом амніоцентезу вивчено каріотип плода: 45, ХО. Який синдром у пацієнта?
a. Дауна
b. Клайнфельтера
c. Шерешевського-Тернера
d. Патау
e. Едварда
530. Методом амніоцентезу вивчено каріотип плода: 45, ХО. Який синдром у пацієнта?
a. Дауна
b. Патау
c. Шерешевського-Тернера
d. Едварда
e. Клайнфельтера
531. Найважливішим медіатором центральної нервової системи є гамма-аміномасляна кислота. При дек
a. Гістидин
b. Тирозин
c. Триптофан
d. Глутамат
e. Лізин
532. Найважливішим медіатором центральної нервової системи є гамма-аміномасляна кислота. При дек
a. Лізин
b. Гістидин
c. Тирозин

d. Глутамат
e. Триптофан
533. Пацієнтці віком 72 роки, яка хворіє на гіпертонічну хворобу, з метою зниження АТ було рекоменд
a. Зменшенням фази плато
b. Збільшенням тривалості реполяризації
c. Ефект буде відсутній
d. Збільшенням ЧСС
e. Зростанням скоротливості
534. Пацієнтці віком 72 роки, яка хворіє на гіпертонічну хворобу, з метою зниження АТ було рекоменд
a. Зростанням скоротливості
b. Збільшенням ЧСС
c. Зменшенням фази плато
d. Збільшенням тривалості реполяризації
e. Ефект буде відсутній
535. Порушення якої функції ока спостерігається у разі пошкодження циліарного тіла?
a. Захисний
b. Акомадаційний
c. Світловідчуваючий
d. Трофічний
e. Світлопровідний
536. Порушення якої функції ока спостерігається у разі пошкодження циліарного тіла?
a. Світлопровідний
b. Захисний
c. Акомадаційний
d. Світловідчуваючий
e. Трофічний
537. При огляді жінки віком 36 років лікар застосовував урологічні інструменти. Через деякий час у п
a. Trichomonas vaginalis
b. Lamblia intestinalis
c. Trichomonas tenax
d. Trichomonas hominis
e. Leishmania tropica
538. При огляді жінки віком 36 років лікар застосовував урологічні інструменти. Через деякий час у п
a. Trichomonas vaginalis
b. Trichomonas hominis
c. Trichomonas tenax
d. Leishmania tropica
e. Lamblia intestinalis
539. При розвитку анафілактичних реакцій спостерігаються виражені гіперемія, набряк слизових та біл
a. Гепарин
b. Білки комплементу
c. Фактор активації тромбоцитів
d. Фактори хемотаксису
e. Гістамін
540. При ультразвуковому обстеженні серця лікар спостерігає за півмісяцевими клапанами. Що відбува
a. Стуляються, закриваючи просвіт судин
b. Притискаються до стінок судин
c. Вивертаються в порожнини шлуночків
d. Вивертаються в порожнини судин
e. Притискаються до стінок шлуночка
541. При ультразвуковому обстеженні серця лікар спостерігає за півмісяцевими клапанами. Що відбува
a. Стуляються, закриваючи просвіт судин
b. Притискаються до стінок шлуночка
c. Притискаються до стінок судин
d. Вивертаються в порожнини судин

e. Вивертаються в порожнини шлуночків
542. Під час аутопсії тіла чоловіка віком 47 років виявили виразку по задній стінці шлунка діаметро
a. Малігнізація
b. Перфорація
c. Флегмона стінки шлунка
d. Стеноз
e. Пенетрація
543. Під час аутопсії тіла чоловіка віком 47 років виявили виразку по задній стінці шлунка діаметро
a. Стеноз
b. Малігнізація
c. Пенетрація
d. Перфорація
e. Флегмона стінки шлунка
544. Під час виконання оперативного втручання на щитоподібній залозі хірургу потрібно виділити верхн
a. A) carotis externa et a. subclavia
b. A) carotis externa et a. carotis interna
c. A) subclavia et truncus thyrocervicalis
d. A) subclavia et a. transversa colli
e. A) carotis interna et a. subclavia
545. Під час виконання оперативного втручання на щитоподібній залозі хірургу потрібно виділити верхн
a. A) subclavia et truncus thyrocervicalis
b. A) subclavia et a. transversa colli
c. A) carotis interna et a. subclavia
d. A) carotis externa et a. carotis interna
e. A) carotis externa et a. subclavia
546. Під час гістологічного дослідження аутопсійного матеріалу від померлої вагітної жінки в мікроци
a. Амніотична
b. Повітряна
c. Газова
d. Тромбоемболія
e. Жирова
547. Під час гістологічного дослідження аутопсійного матеріалу від померлої вагітної жінки в мікроци
a. Жирова
b. Газова
c. Повітряна
d. Тромбоемболія
e. Амніотична
548. Під час мікроскопічного дослідження препарату, виготовленного з периферійної ділянки легені, ви
a. Малий бронх
b. Великий бронх
c. Термінальна бронхіола
d. Альвеолярний хід
e. Середній бронх
549. Під час мікроскопічного дослідження препарату, виготовленного з периферійної ділянки легені, ви
a. Альвеолярний хід
b. Термінальна бронхіола
c. Середній бронх
d. Малий бронх
e. Великий бронх
550. Під час мікроскопічного дослідження: клітини овальної форми, розміром 150 мкм, цитоплазма з вкл
a. Овоцит
b. Лейкоцит
c. Макрофаг
d. Міоцит
e. Фібробласт

551. Під час мікроскопічного дослідження: клітини овальної форми, розміром 150 мкм, цитоплазма з вкл
a. Фібробласт
b. Міоцит
c. Макрофаг
d. Овоцит
e. Лейкоцит
552. Під час огляду новонародженої дитини лікар діагностував вроджену м'язову кривошию. Який м’яз
a. M. sternocleidomastoideus
b. M. sternohyoideus
c. M. platysma
d. M. omohyoideus
e. M. mylohyoideus
553. Під час огляду новонародженої дитини лікар діагностував вроджену м'язову кривошию. Який м’яз
a. M. mylohyoideus
b. M. sternohyoideus
c. M. platysma
d. M. omohyoideus
e. M. sternocleidomastoideus
554. Під час проведення аутопсії жінки віком 58 років, яка хворіла на цукровий діабет, при гістології
a. Гіаліново-крапельна дистрофія
b. Амілоїдоз
c. Гіаліноз
d. Мукоїдне набухання
e. Фібриноїдне набухання
555. Під час проведення аутопсії жінки віком 58 років, яка хворіла на цукровий діабет, при гістології
a. Гіаліново-крапельна дистрофія
b. Мукоїдне набухання
c. Амілоїдоз
d. Фібриноїдне набухання
e. Гіаліноз
556. Після початку лікування туберкульозу легень пацієнт звернувся до лікаря зі скаргами на появу че
a. Бензилпеніциліну натрієва сіль
b. Рифампіцин
c. Бісептол-480
d. Цефазолін
e. Бензилпеніциліну калієва сіль
557. Після початку лікування туберкульозу легень пацієнт звернувся до лікаря зі скаргами на появу че
a. Бісептол-480
b. Бензилпеніциліну калієва сіль
c. Бензилпеніциліну натрієва сіль
d. Рифампіцин
e. Цефазолін
558. У бактеріологічну лабораторію доставлений матеріал від пацієнта з діагнозом: перитоніт. При мік
a. Капсула
b. Джгутики
c. Клітинна стінка
d. Спори
e. Цитоплазма
559. У бактеріологічну лабораторію доставлений матеріал від пацієнта з діагнозом: перитоніт. При мік
a. Спори
b. Капсула
c. Джгутики
d. Клітинна стінка
e. Цитоплазма
560. У жаби зруйнували структуру ЦНС, внаслідок чого тварина нахилилася в бік руйнування через сутт

a. Червоне ядро
b. Вестибулярне ядро Дейтерса
c. Чотиригорбкове тіло
d. Бліда куля
e. Чорна речовина
561. У жінки віком 28 років під час лабораторного обстеження в крові виявлено гіперхромію еритроциті
a. Постгеморагічну
b. В12-фолієводефіцитну
c. Гемолітичну
d. Гіпопластичну
e. Залізодефіцитну
562. У жінки віком 28 років під час лабораторного обстеження в крові виявлено гіперхромію еритроциті
a. Постгеморагічну
b. Гіпопластичну
c. Гемолітичну
d. Залізодефіцитну
e. В12-фолієводефіцитну
563. У жінки віком 45 років на шкірі обличчя з'явилося пігментне утворення у вигляді вузлика. Мікрос
a. Дерматофіброма
b. Меланома
c. Рак
d. Папілома
e. Пігментний невус
564. У жінки віком 45 років на шкірі обличчя з'явилося пігментне утворення у вигляді вузлика. Мікрос
a. Папілома
b. Рак
c. Дерматофіброма
d. Пігментний невус
e. Меланома
565. У п`ятирічної дитини зі спадковим ураженням нирок під час огляду виявлено ознаки рахіту, в лабо
a. Порушення синтезу кальцитріолу
b. Підвищена екскреція кальцію
c. Гіперфункція паращитовидних залоз
d. Гіпофункція паращитовидних залоз
e. Недостатність кальцію в їжі
566. У п`ятирічної дитини зі спадковим ураженням нирок під час огляду виявлено ознаки рахіту, в лабо
a. Підвищена екскреція кальцію
b. Гіпофункція паращитовидних залоз
c. Гіперфункція паращитовидних залоз
d. Порушення синтезу кальцитріолу
e. Недостатність кальцію в їжі
567. У пацієнта з діагнозом епідемічний енцефаліт спостерігаються одно- або двосторонній птоз (опуще
a. VI
b. III
c. IV
d. VII
e. V
568. У пацієнта з діагнозом епідемічний енцефаліт спостерігаються одно- або двосторонній птоз (опуще
a. VI
b. V
c. VII
d. III
e. IV
569. У пацієнта з хронічним гломерулонефритом порушується інкреторна функція нирок. Дефіцит яких
a. Лейкоцитів

b. Тромбоцитів
c. Еритроцитів
d. Лейкоцитів і тромбоцитів
e. Еритроцитів і лейкоцитів
570. У пацієнта з хронічним гломерулонефритом порушується інкреторна функція нирок. Дефіцит яких
a. Лейкоцитів і тромбоцитів
b. Еритроцитів
c. Тромбоцитів
d. Еритроцитів і лейкоцитів
e. Лейкоцитів
571. У померлого від хронічної ниркової недостатності макроскопічно нирка збільшена, щільна, на зріз
a. Жирова дистрофія
b. Амілоїдоз
c. Гіаліново-крапельна дистрофія
d. Гіаліноз
e. Фібриноїдне набухання
572. У померлого від хронічної ниркової недостатності макроскопічно нирка збільшена, щільна, на зріз
a. Фібриноїдне набухання
b. Амілоїдоз
c. Гіаліново-крапельна дистрофія
d. Гіаліноз
e. Жирова дистрофія
573. У семирічної дитини захворювання почалося гостро з гіпертермії, катаральних явищ, проносу. На д
a. Менінгіт
b. Менінгоенцефаліт
c. Поліомієліт
d. Мієліт
e. Полірадикулоневрит
574. У семирічної дитини захворювання почалося гостро з гіпертермії, катаральних явищ, проносу. На д
a. Мієліт
b. Менінгоенцефаліт
c. Менінгіт
d. Поліомієліт
e. Полірадикулоневрит
575. У складі кісткової тканини виявлено великі клітини, що містять численні лізосоми, багато ядер,
a. Мезенхімні клітини
b. Остеоцити
c. Напівстовбурові остеогенні клітини
d. Остеокласти
e. Остеобласти
576. У складі кісткової тканини виявлено великі клітини, що містять численні лізосоми, багато ядер,
a. Остеобласти
b. Остеоцити
c. Остеокласти
d. Мезенхімні клітини
e. Напівстовбурові остеогенні клітини
577. У чоловіка віком 46 років у лабораторних дослідженнях крові виявлено підвищення активності кре
a. Гемолітична анемія
b. Ниркова недостатність
c. Тромбоемболія легеневої артерії
d. Гострий панкреатит
e. Інфаркт міокарда
578. У чоловіка віком 46 років у лабораторних дослідженнях крові виявлено підвищення активності кре
a. Тромбоемболія легеневої артерії
b. Інфаркт міокарда

c. Гемолітична анемія
d. Ниркова недостатність
e. Гострий панкреатит
579. Укажіть ефективні умови окисного фосфорилювання.
a. Доступність АТФ, окислені еквіваленти, вуглекислий газ
b. Доступність ГДФ, оксиген, відновлені еквіваленти
c. Доступність АМФ, оксиген, відновлені еквіваленти
d. Доступність АДФ, оксиген, відновлені еквіваленти
e. Доступність АМФ, оксиген, окислені еквіваленти
580. Укажіть ефективні умови окисного фосфорилювання.
a. Доступність АТФ, окислені еквіваленти, вуглекислий газ
b. Доступність ГДФ, оксиген, відновлені еквіваленти
c. Доступність АМФ, оксиген, окислені еквіваленти
d. Доступність АМФ, оксиген, відновлені еквіваленти
e. Доступність АДФ, оксиген, відновлені еквіваленти
581. Цитоскелет клітин складається з мікротрубочок, проміжних філаментів та мікрофіламентів. Який б
a. Тубулін
b. G-актин
c. Глобулін
d. F-актин
e. Альбумін
582. Цитоскелет клітин складається з мікротрубочок, проміжних філаментів та мікрофіламентів. Який б
a. F-актин
b. Глобулін
c. Тубулін
d. Альбумін
e. G-актин
583. Чоловік віком 38 років скаржиться на швидку стомлюваність, у положенні стоячи із закритими очи
a. Базальні ганглії
b. Гіпоталамус
c. Прецентральна звивина кори великих півкуль
d. Таламус
e. Мозочок
584. Чоловік віком 38 років скаржиться на швидку стомлюваність, у положенні стоячи із закритими очи
a. Таламус
b. Мозочок
c. Базальні ганглії
d. Гіпоталамус
e. Прецентральна звивина кори великих півкуль
585. Яка група організмів має нуклеоїди - кільцеві молекули ДНК, що формують хромосоми простої буд
a. Бактеріофаги
b. Гриби
c. Найпростіші
d. Бактерії
e. Віруси
586. Яка група організмів має нуклеоїди - кільцеві молекули ДНК, що формують хромосоми простої буд
a. Найпростіші
b. Бактеріофаги
c. Віруси
d. Гриби
e. Бактерії
587. Яка форма порушення кислотно-основної рівноваги у пацієнтів із накопиченням кетонових тіл у сир
a. Метаболічний ацидоз
b. Респіраторний алкалоз
c. Респіраторний ацидоз

d. Змішаний алкалоз
e. Метаболічний алкалоз
588. Яка форма порушення кислотно-основної рівноваги у пацієнтів із накопиченням кетонових тіл у сир
a. Метаболічний ацидоз
b. Респіраторний ацидоз
c. Метаболічний алкалоз
d. Респіраторний алкалоз
e. Змішаний алкалоз
589. Яке ускладення виникне у пацієнта з діагнозом цироз печінки і значним зниженням в сироватці кр
a. Аміноацидурія
b. Набряки
c. Енцефалопатія
d. Геморагічний синдром
e. Анемія
590. Яке ускладення виникне у пацієнта з діагнозом цироз печінки і значним зниженням в сироватці кр
a. Анемія
b. Аміноацидурія
c. Геморагічний синдром
d. Набряки
e. Енцефалопатія
591. Який механізм розвитку протибольової дії наркотичного анальгетика?
a. Активація опіатних рецепторів
b. Гальмування гістамінергічних рецепторів
c. Активація Д2-дофамінових рецепторів
d. Гальмування холінергічних рецепторів
e. Гальмування серотонінергічних рецепторів
592. Який механізм розвитку протибольової дії наркотичного анальгетика?
a. Гальмування холінергічних рецепторів
b. Гальмування гістамінергічних рецепторів
c. Активація опіатних рецепторів
d. Активація Д2-дофамінових рецепторів
e. Гальмування серотонінергічних рецепторів
593. Який нерв проходить в ділянці м`язової затоки?
a. N. genitofemoralis
b. N. ischiadicus
c. N. femoralis
d. N. suralis
e. N. obturatorius
594. Який нерв проходить в ділянці м`язової затоки?
a. N. ischiadicus
b. N. suralis
c. N. obturatorius
d. N. genitofemoralis
e. N. femoralis
595. Який препарат належить до групи блокаторів кальцієвих каналів третього покоління?
a. Амлодипін
b. Лозартан
c. Магнію сульфат
d. Атенолол
e. Лізиноприл
596. Який препарат належить до групи блокаторів кальцієвих каналів третього покоління?
a. Лозартан
b. Лізиноприл
c. Атенолол
d. Магнію сульфат

e. Амлодипін
597. Який із нижченаведених препаратів під час закрапування в очі викликає розширення зіниці та пара
a. Прозерін
b. Пілокарпіну гідрохлориду
c. Галантаміну гідробромід
d. Атропіну сульфату
e. Фурацилін
598. Який із нижченаведених препаратів під час закрапування в очі викликає розширення зіниці та пара
a. Фурацилін
b. Пілокарпіну гідрохлориду
c. Галантаміну гідробромід
d. Атропіну сульфату
e. Прозерін
599. Яку функцію виконують келихоподібні клітини одношарового багаторядного війчастого епітелію бр
a. Всмоктувальну
b. Залозисту
c. Опорну
d. Камбіальну
e. Скоротливу
600. Яку функцію виконують келихоподібні клітини одношарового багаторядного війчастого епітелію бр
a. Скоротливу
b. Всмоктувальну
c. Камбіальну
d. Опорну
e. Залозисту
601. Які зміни з боку ізольованого серця можна очікувати після введення в перфузійний розчин адренал
a. Збільшення частоти і сили скорочень
b. Зменшення сили скорочень
c. Зупинка серця в діастолі
d. Збільшення частоти скорочень
e. Збільшення сили скорочень
602. Які зміни з боку ізольованого серця можна очікувати після введення в перфузійний розчин адренал
a. Збільшення частоти скорочень
b. Зупинка серця в діастолі
c. Зменшення сили скорочень
d. Збільшення сили скорочень
e. Збільшення частоти і сили скорочень
603. Які механізми регуляції зумовлюють збільшення частоти серцевих скорочень під час зміни положе
a. Безумовні симпатичні рефлекси
b. Умовні симпатичні рефлекси
c. Умовні та безумовні симпатичні рефлекси
d. Катехоламіни
e. Симпатичні рефлекси і катехоламіни
604. Які механізми регуляції зумовлюють збільшення частоти серцевих скорочень під час зміни положе
a. Симпатичні рефлекси і катехоламіни
b. Умовні симпатичні рефлекси
c. Катехоламіни
d. Умовні та безумовні симпатичні рефлекси
e. Безумовні симпатичні рефлекси