

1. 12 days after a recovery from tonsillitis, a child developed lumbar pain, slight edema, and urina

- a. Lipoid nephrosis
- b. Acute suppurative interstitial nephritis

c. Postinfectious glomerulonephritis

- d. Membranous glomerulonephritis
- e. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis

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- a. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- b. Membranous glomerulonephritis
- c. Acute suppurative interstitial nephritis
- d. Lipoid nephrosis

e. Postinfectious glomerulonephritis

4. 14 days after the recovery from tonsillitis, a 15-year-old teenager developed face edema in the m

- a. Acute interstitial nephritis
- b. Necrotic nephrosis
- c. Acute pyelonephritis

d. Acute glomerulonephritis

e. Lipoid nephrosis

5. 14 days after the recovery from tonsillitis, a 15-year-old teenager developed face edema in the m

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- a. Necrotic nephrosis
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- c. Acute interstitial nephritis

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7. 24 hours after an appendectomy the patient's blood test shows neutrophilic leukocytosis with a re

- a. Immunity activation
- b. Deceleration of leukocyte migration to the tissues
- c. Decreased leukocyte disintegration
- d. Leukocyte redistribution

e. Intensification of leukopoiesis

8. 24 hours after an appendectomy the patient's blood test shows neutrophilic leukocytosis with a re

- a. Leukocyte redistribution
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- a. Leukocyte redistribution
- b. Decreased leukocyte disintegration
- c. Deceleration of leukocyte migration to the tissues

d. Intensification of leukopoiesis

e. Immunity activation

10. 24 hours after an exam the student's blood test shows leukocytosis without significant changes i

a. Accelerated leukocyte exit from the bone marrow

b. Redistribution of leukocytes in the body

c. Intensification of leukopoiesis

d. Decelerated leukocyte extravasation

e. Decreased leukocyte destruction

11. 24 hours after an exam the student's blood test shows leukocytosis without significant changes i

a. Accelerated leukocyte exit from the bone marrow

b. Decreased leukocyte destruction

c. Decelerated leukocyte extravasation

d. Redistribution of leukocytes in the body

e. Intensification of leukopoiesis

12. 24 hours after an exam the student's blood test shows leukocytosis without significant changes i

a. Decelerated leukocyte extravasation

b. Accelerated leukocyte exit from the bone marrow

c. Redistribution of leukocytes in the body

d. Intensification of leukopoiesis

e. Decreased leukocyte destruction

13. 7 days after eating a smoked pork, the patient developed periorbital edemas, myalgia, gastrointe

a. Trichinella

b. Ancylostoma

c. Enterobius vermicularis

d. Ascaris

e. Trichuris

14. 7 days after eating a smoked pork, the patient developed periorbital edemas, myalgia, gastrointe

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15. 7 days after eating a smoked pork, the patient developed periorbital edemas, myalgia, gastrointe

a. Ascaris

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d. Ancylostoma

e. Trichinella

16. A 1.5-year-old boy constantly suffers from pyoderma and had three cases of pneumonia. In his blo

a. Bruton's hypogammaglobulinemia

b. Louis-Bar syndrome

c. Thymic hypoplasia

d. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome

e. Swiss-type immunodeficiency

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19. A 1.5-year-old child was diagnosed with immunodeficiency. B lymphocyte count is normal, but they

a. Fibronectin

b. Lysozyme

c. Secretory immunoglobulin A

d. Lactoperoxidase system

e. Interferon

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22. A 10-year-old child underwent a Mantoux test (with tuberculin). After 48 hours, a papule up to 8

a. Arthus reaction

b. Atopic reaction

c. Type II hypersensitivity reaction

d. Type IV hypersensitivity reaction

e. Serum sickness

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24. A 10-year-old child, due to the detected tumor, underwent a removal of the posterior pituitary l

a. Delayed growth

b. Decreased diuresis

c. Hyperglycemia

d. Delayed mental development

e. Increased diuresis

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27. A 12-year-old boy with clinical presentation of influenza has developed respiratory mycoplasmosi

a. Autoinfection

b. Relapse

c. Mixed infection

d. Superinfection

e. Iatrogenic infection

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30. A 12-year-old child has a relatively short stature with disproportionate built and mental retard

a. Growth hormone

b. Mineralocorticoids

c. Thyroid hormones

d. Insulin

e. Glucocorticoids

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33. A 12-year-old child, who was being treated for influenza in the infectious diseases department o

a. Hemorrhagic meningitis

b. Venous hyperemia of the meninges

c. Purulent leptomeningitis

d. Intracerebral hemorrhage

e. Serous meningitis

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36. A 14-year-old adolescent has diphtheria. During the peak of the disease against the background o

a. -

b. Somatoform autonomic dysfunction

c. Essential hypotension

d. Acute hypotension

e. Chronic hypotension

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39. A 15-year-old patient is being treated for severe hyperbilirubinemia. Barbiturates are included

a. UDP-glucuronyltransferase

b. Indirect hemoglobin

c. Hemoxygenase

d. Verdoglobin

e. Biliverdin

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42. A 15-year-old teenager was hospitalized into the allergology department with diagnosis of bronch

a. IgE

b. -

c. IgA

d. IgM

e. IgD

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45. A 16-year-old boy from the rural area entered the technical school. During a regular Mantoux tes

a. Express diagnostics of tuberculosis using the Price method

b. Repeat the test in a month

c. BCG vaccination

d. Urgent isolation of the boy from his groupmates

e. Serodiagnosis of tuberculosis

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48. A 16-year-old girl has no hair on the pubis and in the armpits, her mammary glands are underdeve

a. Ovarian failure

b. Hyperthyroidism

c. Hypothyroidism

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e. Adrenal medulla hyperfunction

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51. A 19-year-old patient complains of diarrhea. As a part of complex therapy, the doctor prescribed

a. Furazolidone

b. Loperamide

c. Omnopon (Papaveretum)

d. Rehydron

e. Linex

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54. A 19-year-old young man with depression and emotional disorders was prescribed an antidepressant

a. Phenylalanine hydroxylase

b. Monoamine oxidase

c. Alanine transaminase

d. BB-type creatine phosphokinase

e. Decarboxylase of cyclic amino acids

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56. A 2-year-old boy without immunization against measles was in a contact with a measles patient. T

- a. Natural active
- b. Artificial active
- c. -
- d. Natural passive
- e. Artificial passive**

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59. A 2-year-old child developed seizures because of decreased concentration of calcium ions in bloo

- a. Adrenal cortex
- b. Pineal gland
- c. Pituitary gland
- d. Parathyroid glands**
- e. Thymus

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62. A 2-year-old child drank eyedrops from the first-aid kit. The child's condition is severe: there

- a. Atropine
- b. Sulfacyl-sodium (Sulfacetamide)
- c. Platyphylline hydrotartrate
- d. Pilocarpine hydrochloride**
- e. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

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65. A 2-year-old child on examination presents with hepatosplenomegaly, cataract, and delayed mental

a. Galactosemia

b. Disaccharide intolerance

c. Phenylketonuria

d. Hypovitaminosis D

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68. A 2-year-old child presents with marked delay in psychomotor development, vision and hearing det

a. Sphingomyelinase deficiency

b. Amylo-1,6-glucosidase deficiency

c. Xanthine oxidase deficiency

d. Acid lipase deficiency

e. Glucose 6-phosphatase deficiency

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71. A 2-year-old child with kidney failure has been diagnosed with hyperoxaluria and oxalate urolith

a. Arginine

b. Lysine

c. Histidine

d. Methionine

e. Glycine

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74. A 2.5-year-old child is provisionally diagnosed with pharyngeal diphtheria. Smear from the child

a. Analysis of antigenic properties

- b. Detection of toxigenicity
- c. Determination of biochemical properties
- d. Determination of toxin serotype

e. Pure culture isolation

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- b. Analysis of antigenic properties
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- d. Detection of toxigenicity

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77. A 20-year-old man periodically develops weakness and icteric sclerae and skin. He was diagnosed

a. Microspherocytosis

- b. Thrombocytosis
- c. Macrocytosis
- d. Agranulocytosis
- e. Anulocytosis

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80. A 20-year-old woman with intestinal polyposis has a history of frequent fungal and viral disease

a. T-lymphocytes

- b. Phagocytes
- c. B-lymphocytes
- d. Natural killers
- e. Complement

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83. A 21-year-old patient complains of weakness and elevated temperature up to 38-40°C) Objectively

- a. Acute erythromyelosis
- b. Undifferentiated leukemia**

- c. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
- d. Acute myeloblastic leukemia
- e. Chronic myeloid leukemia

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- a. Chronic myeloid leukemia
- b. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
- c. Acute erythromyelosis
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86. A 21-year-old patient underwent removal of a tumor in the right frontal lobe of the brain. The t

- a. Ependymoma
- b. Choroid papilloma
- c. Oligodendroglioma
- d. Astrocytoma**
- e. Ganglioneuroma

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89. A 22-year-old patient diagnosed with acute diphtheritic myocarditis developed clinical signs of

- a. Blood deposition in the veins
- b. Decreased diastolic blood flow to the heart
- c. Increased vascular tone
- d. Impaired pumping function of the heart**
- e. Decreased vascular tone

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- a. Increased vascular tone
- b. Decreased vascular tone
- c. Decreased diastolic blood flow to the heart
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92. A 22-year-old woman came to a dermatologist with complaints of a purulent rash on her face and b

- a. Fluconazole
- b. Clarithromycin**
- c. Rifampicin

- d. Oseltamivir
- e. Isoniazid

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95. A 23-year-old woman develops attacks of paroxysmal cough when the air temperature drops below 0°

- a. Central chemoreceptors
- b. Peripheral chemoreceptors
- c. Irritant receptors
- d. Pulmonary stretch receptors
- e. Juxtaalveolar receptors

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98. A 24-year-old woman was hospitalized with complaints of headache, lumbar pain, face edema, and g

- a. Endocrine hypertension
- b. Renal hypertension
- c. Essential hypertension
- d. Hypertensive disease
- e. Primary hypertension

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101. A 25-year-old man came to a neurologist with complaints of a weakness in his legs and disturbed

- a. Acetylcholine synthesis activator
- b. Metabolic stimulant
- c. Inhibitor of braking processes
- d. Anticholinesterase action

e. Direct-acting cholinomimetic

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104. A 25-year-old man complains of general weakness, chills, and sore throat. Objectively, his tons

a. Neutrophils

b. B-lymphocytes

c. Mast cells

d. Basophils

e. Eosinophils

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107. A 25-year-old patient against the background of acute pneumonia with fever of 40.1°C presents

a. Colony-stimulating factor

b. Interleukin-10

c. Prostacyclin

d. Interleukin-1

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a. Tumor necrosis factor

b. Interleukin-10

c. Prostacyclin

d. Interleukin-1

e. Colony-stimulating factor

110. A 25-year-old woman came to a doctor with complaints of dysmenorrhea and infertility. Examinati

a. Down syndrome

b. Morris syndrome

c. Turner syndrome

d. Trisomy X

e. Klinefelter syndrome

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- b. Klinefelter syndrome
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113. A 25-year-old woman complains of a rash on her torso. The doctor suspects secondary syphilis. What

- a. Allergy testing
- b. Biological
- c. Bacteriological
- d. Virological
- e. Serological

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- a. Virological
- b. Biological
- c. Bacteriological
- d. Serological
- e. Allergy testing

116. A 25-year-old woman complains of deteriorating vision. Examination revealed a defect in accommodation

- a. Iris dilator muscle, ciliary muscle
- b. Iris sphincter muscle, ciliary muscle
- c. Iris sphincter and iris dilator muscles
- d. Superior oblique muscle, ciliary muscle
- e. Lateral rectus muscle, iris sphincter muscle

117. A 25-year-old woman complains of deteriorating vision. Examination revealed a defect in accommodation

- a. Iris dilator muscle, ciliary muscle
- b. Iris sphincter and iris dilator muscles
- c. Iris sphincter muscle, ciliary muscle
- d. Superior oblique muscle, ciliary muscle
- e. Lateral rectus muscle, iris sphincter muscle

118. A 25-year-old woman complains of deteriorating vision. Examination revealed a defect in accommodation

- a. Lateral rectus muscle, iris sphincter muscle
- b. Iris sphincter and iris dilator muscles
- c. Superior oblique muscle, ciliary muscle
- d. Iris dilator muscle, ciliary muscle
- e. Iris sphincter muscle, ciliary muscle

119. A 25-year-old woman was hospitalized into the gynecological unit. She needs a surgery for removal

- a. Lig. ovarii proprium
- b. Lig. latum uteri
- c. Lig. cardinale
- d. Lig. suspensorium ovarii
- e. Lig. umbilicale laterale

120. A 25-year-old woman was hospitalized into the gynecological unit. She needs a surgery for removal

- a. Lig. latum uteri
- b. Lig. ovarii proprium**
- c. Lig. cardinale
- d. Lig. suspensorium ovarii
- e. Lig. umbilicale laterale

121. A 25-year-old woman was hospitalized into the gynecological unit. She needs a surgery for remov

- a. Lig. umbilicale laterale
- b. Lig. cardinale
- c. Lig. suspensorium ovarii
- d. Lig. latum uteri
- e. Lig. ovarii proprium**

122. A 25-year-old woman, who gave birth one month ago, complains of decreased lactation. What hormo

- a. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
- b. Insulin
- c. Prolactin**
- d. Somatostatin
- e. Glucagon

123. A 25-year-old woman, who gave birth one month ago, complains of decreased lactation. What hormo

- a. Somatostatin
- b. Prolactin**
- c. Glucagon
- d. Insulin
- e. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone

124. A 25-year-old woman, who gave birth one month ago, complains of decreased lactation. What hormo

- a. Somatostatin
- b. Insulin
- c. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone
- d. Prolactin**
- e. Glucagon

125. A 26-year-old patient complains of muscle pain, seizures, muscle weakness, and red urine, obser

- a. McArdle disease**
- b. Hartnup disease
- c. Niemann-Pick disease
- d. Maple syrup urine disease
- e. Von Gierke disease

126. A 26-year-old patient complains of muscle pain, seizures, muscle weakness, and red urine, obser

- a. Niemann-Pick disease
- b. McArdle disease**
- c. Von Gierke disease
- d. Hartnup disease
- e. Maple syrup urine disease

127. A 26-year-old patient complains of muscle pain, seizures, muscle weakness, and red urine, obser

- a. Von Gierke disease
- b. McArdle disease**
- c. Maple syrup urine disease
- d. Niemann-Pick disease
- e. Hartnup disease

128. A 27-year-old patient complains of lethargy, rapid mental and physical fatigability, and dyspep

- a. Cushing syndrome
- b. Conn's syndrome
- c. Addison's disease**
- d. Hypofunction of the adrenal medulla
- e. Acute adrenocortical insufficiency

129. A 27-year-old patient complains of lethargy, rapid mental and physical fatigability, and dyspep

- a. Hypofunction of the adrenal medulla

b. Cushing syndrome

c. Addison's disease

d. Acute adrenocortical insufficiency

e. Conn's syndrome

130. A 27-year-old patient complains of lethargy, rapid mental and physical fatigability, and dyspep

a. Hypofunction of the adrenal medulla

b. Cushing syndrome

c. Acute adrenocortical insufficiency

d. Addison's disease

e. Conn's syndrome

131. A 27-year-old patient presents with pathologic changes in the liver and brain. Blood plasma exh

a. Alcohol dehydrogenase

b. Leucine aminopeptidase

c. Carbonic anhydrase

d. Ceruloplasmin

e. Xanthine oxidase

132. A 27-year-old patient presents with pathologic changes in the liver and brain. Blood plasma exh

a. Leucine aminopeptidase

b. Alcohol dehydrogenase

c. Ceruloplasmin

d. Carbonic anhydrase

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133. A 27-year-old patient presents with pathologic changes in the liver and brain. Blood plasma exh

a. Xanthine oxidase

b. Leucine aminopeptidase

c. Carbonic anhydrase

d. Ceruloplasmin

e. Alcohol dehydrogenase

134. A 27-year-old woman has undergone a sector resection of mammary gland tissue. Macroscopy detect

a. Adenocarcinoma

b. Sarcoma

c. Dyshormonal disorders

d. Pericanalicular fibroadenoma

e. Cancer

135. A 27-year-old woman has undergone a sector resection of mammary gland tissue. Macroscopy detect

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a. Sarcoma

b. Pericanalicular fibroadenoma

c. Dyshormonal disorders

d. Cancer

e. Adenocarcinoma

137. A 28-year-old patient has accidentally cut himself on a glass. The cut is located on the anteri

a. M. pronator teres

b. M. supinator

c. M. pronator quadratus

d. M. flexor pollicis longus

e. M. flexor digitorum profundus

138. A 28-year-old patient has accidentally cut himself on a glass. The cut is located on the anteri

a. M. flexor digitorum profundus

b. M. pronator teres

- c. M. flexor pollicis longus
- d. M. supinator
- e. M. pronator quadratus

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- a. M. flexor pollicis longus
- b. M. supinator

c. M. pronator teres

- d. M. pronator quadratus
- e. M. flexor digitorum profundus

140. A 28-year-old woman has seropurulent conjunctivitis and complains of painful urination. A conjunctivitis

a. Chlamydia

- b. Diphtheroid
- c. Adenovirus
- d. Mycoplasma
- e. Hemolytic streptococcus

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b. Chlamydia

- c. Adenovirus
- d. Diphtheroid
- e. Mycoplasma

143. A 28-year-old woman was admitted to the gynecological department with complaints of abdominal pain

- a. Lig. Cardinali
- b. Lig. Suspensorium ovarii
- c. Lig. Latum uteri
- d. Lig. Umbilicale laterale

e. Lig. Ovarii proprium

144. A 28-year-old woman was admitted to the gynecological department with complaints of abdominal pain

- a. Lig. Latum uteri
- b. Lig. Cardinali
- c. Lig. Suspensorium ovarii

d. Lig. Ovarii proprium

e. Lig. Umbilicale laterale

145. A 28-year-old woman was admitted to the gynecological department with complaints of abdominal pain

- a. Lig. Suspensorium ovarii
- b. Lig. Latum uteri
- c. Lig. Umbilicale laterale

d. Lig. Ovarii proprium

e. Lig. Cardinali

146. A 3-year-old child has been brought by ambulance to the intensive care unit of the infectious diseases

a. Hypoosmolar dehydration

- b. Hypoosmolar hyperhydration
- c. Hyperosmolar hyperhydration
- d. Isoosmolar dehydration
- e. Isoosmolar hyperhydration

147. A 3-year-old child has been brought by ambulance to the intensive care unit of the infectious diseases

- a. Isoosmolar hyperhydration
- b. Hyperosmolar hyperhydration
- c. Hypoosmolar dehydration**

- d. Hypoosmolar hyperhydration
- e. Isoosmolar dehydration

148. A 3-year-old child has been brought by ambulance to the intensive care unit of the infectious d

- a. Isoosmolar hyperhydration
- b. Hypoosmolar hyperhydration
- c. Isoosmolar dehydration
- d. Hyperosmolar hyperhydration
- e. Hypoosmolar dehydration

149. A 3-year-old child with elevated body temperature has taken aspirin and developed increased hem

- a. Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase
- b. Gamma-glutamyl transferase
- c. Glycerol-phosphate dehydrogenase
- d. Glucose 6-phosphatase
- e. Glycogen phosphorylase

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- b. Glycerol-phosphate dehydrogenase
- c. Glycogen phosphorylase
- d. Gamma-glutamyl transferase
- e. Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase

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- a. Glycerol-phosphate dehydrogenase
- b. Glycogen phosphorylase
- c. Glucose 6-phosphatase
- d. Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase
- e. Gamma-glutamyl transferase

152. A 3-year-old girl with severe progression of chickenpox has facial defects and a Mongoloid eye-

- a. DiGeorge syndrome
- b. Klinefelter syndrome
- c. Louis-Barr syndrome
- d. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
- e. Turner syndrome

153. A 3-year-old girl with severe progression of chickenpox has facial defects and a Mongoloid eye-

- a. Klinefelter syndrome
- b. Turner syndrome
- c. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
- d. DiGeorge syndrome
- e. Louis-Barr syndrome

154. A 3-year-old girl with severe progression of chickenpox has facial defects and a Mongoloid eye-

- a. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
- b. Turner syndrome
- c. Louis-Barr syndrome
- d. Klinefelter syndrome
- e. DiGeorge syndrome

155. A 30-year-old man came to the dentist with complaints of disturbed chewing and pain that occurs

- a. Lateral pterygoid
- b. Masseter
- c. Medial pterygoid
- d. Temporalis (anterior fibers)
- e. Temporalis (posterior fibers)

156. A 30-year-old man came to the dentist with complaints of disturbed chewing and pain that occurs

- a. Medial pterygoid
- b. Temporalis (posterior fibers)
- c. Masseter
- d. Temporalis (anterior fibers)

e. Lateral pterygoid

157. A 30-year-old man came to the dentist with complaints of disturbed chewing and pain that occurs

a. Temporalis (anterior fibers)

b. Masseter

c. Medial pterygoid

d. Temporalis (posterior fibers)

e. Lateral pterygoid

158. A 30-year-old man complains of abdominal pain and diarrhea that persist for 5 days already, chi

a. Emetine hydrochloride

b. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

c. Phthalazol (Phthalylsulfathiazole)

d. Metronidazole

e. Furazolidone

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a. Furazolidone

b. Emetine hydrochloride

c. Metronidazole

d. Phthalazol (Phthalylsulfathiazole)

e. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

161. A 30-year-old man complains of weakness, thirst, headache, and lumbar pain. One month ago, he h

a. Direct damage to the glomeruli, caused by microorganisms

b. Impaired hemodynamics in the kidneys

c. Impaired urodynamics

d. Tubular damage

e. Immune-mediated damage to the glomeruli

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e. Tubular damage

164. A 30-year-old man has acute pancreatitis with disturbed extracellular digestion of proteins. Th

a. Tripsin

b. Amylase

c. Dipeptidases

d. Lipase

e. Pepsin

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a. Tripsin

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166. A 30-year-old man has acute pancreatitis with disturbed extracellular digestion of proteins. Th

- a. Lipase
- b. Dipeptidases
- c. Amylase
- d. Trypsin**
- e. Pepsin

167. A 30-year-old man hospitalized with the diagnosis of acute glomerulonephritis has proteinuria.

- a. Increased permeability of the glomerular membrane**
- b. Decreased oncotic blood pressure
- c. Decreased number of functioning nephrons
- d. Delayed excretion of products of nitrogenous metabolism
- e. Increased hydrostatic pressure on the capillary wall

168. A 30-year-old man hospitalized with the diagnosis of acute glomerulonephritis has proteinuria.

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- b. Decreased number of functioning nephrons
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- d. Increased permeability of the glomerular membrane**
- e. Increased hydrostatic pressure on the capillary wall

170. A 30-year-old man with an incised wound on the plantar surface of the left foot was brought to

- a. Peroneus longus muscle**
- b. Flexor hallucis longus muscle
- c. Triceps muscle of calf
- d. Soleus muscle
- e. Anterior tibial muscle

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173. A 30-year-old man with bacteriologically confirmed dysentery developed signs of paraproctitis.

- a. Ulcer formation**
- b. Follicular colitis
- c. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis
- d. Catarrhal colitis
- e. Fibrinous colitis

174. A 30-year-old man with bacteriologically confirmed dysentery developed signs of paraproctitis.

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- a. Follicular colitis
- b. Fibrinous colitis
- c. Catarrhal colitis
- d. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis
- e. Ulcer formation**

176. A 30-year-old person has been stung by a bee. The stung area exhibits edema, hyperemia, and ele

- a. Increase of microvascular permeability**
- b. Decrease of oncotic blood pressure
- c. Disturbed lymphatic efflux
- d. Increase of osmotic pressure in the inflammation focus
- e. Increase of capillary blood pressure

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- a. Increase of microvascular permeability**
- b. Disturbed lymphatic efflux
- c. Increase of osmotic pressure in the inflammation focus
- d. Increase of capillary blood pressure
- e. Decrease of oncotic blood pressure

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- a. Disturbed lymphatic efflux
- b. Increase of capillary blood pressure
- c. Increase of microvascular permeability**
- d. Decrease of oncotic blood pressure
- e. Increase of osmotic pressure in the inflammation focus

179. A 30-year-old woman developed facial edemas. Examination detected proteinuria (5.87 g/L), hypop

- a. Acute kidney failure
- b. Nephrotic syndrome**
- c. Nephritic syndrome
- d. Chronic pyelonephritis
- e. Chronic kidney failure

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- a. Chronic kidney failure
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- c. Chronic pyelonephritis
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- a. Chronic kidney failure
- b. Nephrotic syndrome**
- c. Nephritic syndrome
- d. Acute kidney failure
- e. Chronic pyelonephritis

182. A 30-year-old woman was using a fluorescent lipstick for a long time. She developed limited ery

- a. Type II (antibody-mediated cytotoxicity)
- b. Granulomatosis
- c. Type III (immune complex-mediated cytotoxicity)
- d. Type I (reagine type)
- e. Type IV (cell-mediated cytotoxicity)**

183. A 30-year-old woman was using a fluorescent lipstick for a long time. She developed limited ery

- a. Type II (antibody-mediated cytotoxicity)
- b. Type I (reagine type)
- c. Type IV (cell-mediated cytotoxicity)**
- d. Granulomatosis
- e. Type III (immune complex-mediated cytotoxicity)

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- a. Type II (antibody-mediated cytotoxicity)

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- c. Type III (immune complex-mediated cytotoxicity)
- d. Type IV (cell-mediated cytotoxicity)

e. Granulomatosis

185. A 32-year-old man from the rural area came to the doctor with complaints of a painful swelling

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Syphilis

c. Actinomycosis

d. Abscess in the submandibular region

e. Leprosy

186. A 32-year-old man from the rural area came to the doctor with complaints of a painful swelling

- a. Tuberculosis
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d. Actinomycosis

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- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Syphilis
- c. Abscess in the submandibular region
- d. Leprosy

e. Actinomycosis

188. A 32-year-old man has been suffering from chronic glomerulonephritis accompanied by nephrotic s

a. Increased oncotic pressure of the interstitial fluid

b. Reduced oncotic blood pressure

c. Impaired lymphatic efflux

d. Increased hydrostatic blood pressure in the capillaries

e. Increased permeability of capillaries

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a. Increased permeability of capillaries

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e. Increased hydrostatic blood pressure in the capillaries

191. A 32-year-old man was diagnosed with acute radiation sickness. Laboratory analysis detected a s

a. 5-Oxytryptophan

b. Histidine

c. Serine

d. Tyrosine

e. Pyruvic acid

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a. Tyrosine

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d. Histidine

e. Pyruvic acid

194. A 32-year-old woman complains of infertility, irregular menstrual cycle, chronic anovulation, a

a. Polycystic ovary syndrome (Stein-Leventhal syndrome)

b. Adrenogenital syndrome

c. Premenstrual syndrome

d. Androblastoma of the ovaries

e. Chronic bilateral adnexitis

195. A 32-year-old woman complains of infertility, irregular menstrual cycle, chronic anovulation, a

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a. Premenstrual syndrome

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c. Androblastoma of the ovaries

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e. Chronic bilateral adnexitis

197. A 32-year-old woman was stung by a wasp. The site of the sting is edematous and hyperemic. What

a. Increased blood hydrostatic pressure in the capillaries

b. Problematic lymphatic efflux

c. Increased interstitial fluid oncotic pressure

d. Decreased blood oncotic pressure

e. Increased capillary permeability

198. A 32-year-old woman was stung by a wasp. The site of the sting is edematous and hyperemic. What

a. Problematic lymphatic efflux

b. Increased capillary permeability

c. Increased blood hydrostatic pressure in the capillaries

d. Increased interstitial fluid oncotic pressure

e. Decreased blood oncotic pressure

199. A 33-year-old man was diagnosed with gastric perforation and peritonitis, which resulted in "b

a. Viscerosomatic reflex

b. Somatovisceral reflex

c. Viscerocutaneous reflex

d. Cutaneovisceral reflex

e. Viscerovisceral reflex

200. A 33-year-old man was diagnosed with gastric perforation and peritonitis, which resulted in "b

a. Somatovisceral reflex

b. Viscerovisceral reflex

c. Viscerosomatic reflex

d. Cutaneovisceral reflex

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a. Viscerocutaneous reflex

b. Somatovisceral reflex

c. Viscerosomatic reflex

d. Cutaneovisceral reflex

e. Viscerovisceral reflex

202. A 33-year-old woman, who for a long time has been treated for chronic polyarthritis, complains

a. Indometacin

b. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)

c. Beclometasone

d. Synaflan (Fluocinolone acetonide)

e. Prednisolone

203. A 33-year-old woman, who for a long time has been treated for chronic polyarthritis, complains

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b. Synaflan (Fluocinolone acetonide)

c. Beclometasone

d. Prednisolone

e. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)

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a. Synaflan (Fluocinolone acetonide)

b. Prednisolone

c. Indometacin

d. Beclometasone

e. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)

205. A 35-year-old man has been hospitalized with complaints of a runny nose and headache that last

a. Common nasal meatus

b. Middle nasal meatus

c. Inferior nasal meatus

d. Superior nasal meatus

e. Nasopharyngeal meatus

206. A 35-year-old man has been hospitalized with complaints of a runny nose and headache that last

a. Inferior nasal meatus

b. Middle nasal meatus

c. Common nasal meatus

d. Superior nasal meatus

e. Nasopharyngeal meatus

207. A 35-year-old man has been hospitalized with complaints of a runny nose and headache that last

a. Inferior nasal meatus

b. Superior nasal meatus

c. Common nasal meatus

d. Middle nasal meatus

e. Nasopharyngeal meatus

208. A 35-year-old man with a hand injury came to the traumatology department. Examination revealed

a. Dorsal interossei

b. Flexor digitorum profundus

c. Flexor digitorum superficialis

d. Palmar interossei

e. Lumbrical muscles

209. A 35-year-old man with a hand injury came to the traumatology department. Examination revealed

a. Flexor digitorum profundus

b. Palmar interossei

c. Dorsal interossei

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a. Palmar interossei

b. Dorsal interossei

c. Flexor digitorum profundus

d. Flexor digitorum superficialis

e. Lumbrical muscles

211. A 35-year-old parturient woman is diagnosed with a pain syndrome associated with a delay in the

a. Promedol (Trimeperidine)

b. Ketamine

c. Analgin (Metamizole)

d. Codeine

e. Morphine

212. A 35-year-old parturient woman is diagnosed with a pain syndrome associated with a delay in the

a. Analgin (Metamizole)

b. Promedol (Trimeperidine)

c. Ketamine

d. Morphine

e. Codeine

213. A 35-year-old parturient woman is diagnosed with a pain syndrome associated with a delay in the

a. Codeine

b. Ketamine

c. Morphine

d. Promedol (Trimeperidine)

e. Analgin (Metamizole)

214. A 35-year-old woman came for a follow-up visit two weeks after a case of COVID-19. ECG detects

a. Sinoatrial block

b. Third-degree atrioventricular block

c. Wolff-Parkinson-White syndrome

d. Second-degree atrioventricular block

e. First-degree atrioventricular block

215. A 35-year-old woman came for a follow-up visit two weeks after a case of COVID-19. ECG detects

a. Third-degree atrioventricular block

b. First-degree atrioventricular block

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c. Third-degree atrioventricular block

d. Second-degree atrioventricular block

e. First-degree atrioventricular block

217. A 36-year-old man has been diagnosed with herpes simplex of the mucosa of the lips. As a part o

a. Acyclovir

b. Amikacin

c. Thymalinum

d. Interferon

e. Rimantadine

218. A 36-year-old man has been diagnosed with herpes simplex of the mucosa of the lips. As a part o

a. Thymalinum

b. Acyclovir

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a. Thymalinum

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c. Amikacin

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220. A 36-year-old man provisionally diagnosed with renal tuberculosis has undergone urinary sedimen

a. Inoculation of laboratory animals

b. Serological identification of the causative agent

c. Phage typing of the obtained culture

d. Allergy skin test

e. Toxigenicity testing

221. A 36-year-old man provisionally diagnosed with renal tuberculosis has undergone urinary sediment

- a. Allergy skin test
- b. Serological identification of the causative agent

c. Inoculation of laboratory animals

- d. Toxigenicity testing
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222. A 36-year-old man provisionally diagnosed with renal tuberculosis has undergone urinary sediment

- a. Allergy skin test
- b. Toxigenicity testing

c. Inoculation of laboratory animals

- d. Serological identification of the causative agent
- e. Phage typing of the obtained culture

223. A 36-year-old man was brought into the infectious diseases hospital with profuse diarrhea, signs

- a. Crohn disease
- b. Typhoid fever

c. Dysentery

d. Cholera

e. Salmonellosis

224. A 36-year-old man was brought into the infectious diseases hospital with profuse diarrhea, signs

- a. Dysentery
- b. Crohn disease

c. Typhoid fever

d. Cholera

e. Salmonellosis

225. A 36-year-old man was brought into the infectious diseases hospital with profuse diarrhea, signs

- a. Dysentery
- b. Typhoid fever

c. Cholera

d. Salmonellosis

e. Crohn disease

226. A 36-year-old man went mountain climbing on his vacation. At the altitude of over 2000 meters a

a. Adaptation

b. Compensation

c. Proliferation

d. Inhibition

e. Regeneration

227. A 36-year-old man went mountain climbing on his vacation. At the altitude of over 2000 meters a

a. Adaptation

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e. Inhibition

228. A 36-year-old man went mountain climbing on his vacation. At the altitude of over 2000 meters a

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b. Proliferation

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d. Adaptation

e. Regeneration

229. A 36-year-old woman has a moon-shaped face, upper body obesity, stretch marks on the anterior a

a. Conn syndrome

b. Cushing syndrome

c. Primary hyperaldosteronism

d. Pheochromocytoma

e. Secondary hyperaldosteronism

230. A 36-year-old woman has a moon-shaped face, upper body obesity, stretch marks on the anterior a

- a. Conn syndrome
- b. Pheochromocytoma

c. Cushing syndrome

- d. Secondary hyperaldosteronism
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231. A 36-year-old woman has a moon-shaped face, upper body obesity, stretch marks on the anterior a

a. Secondary hyperaldosteronism

b. Cushing syndrome

- c. Conn syndrome
- d. Pheochromocytoma
- e. Primary hyperaldosteronism

232. A 37-year-old man was hospitalized into the STD department with the diagnosis of syphilis. What

a. Benzylpenicillin

- b. Nitroxoline
- c. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)
- d. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
- e. Tetracycline

233. A 37-year-old man was hospitalized into the STD department with the diagnosis of syphilis. What

- a. Nitroxoline
- b. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)
- c. Tetracycline
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- c. Nitroxoline
- d. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
- e. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

235. A 37-year-old man, who has been smoking for 19 years, complains of a constant cough. Bronchial

- a. Dysplasia
- b. Epithelial hyperplasia

c. Metaplasia

- d. Leukoplakia
- e. Epithelial hypertrophy

236. A 37-year-old man, who has been smoking for 19 years, complains of a constant cough. Bronchial

- a. Dysplasia
- b. Epithelial hyperplasia
- c. Leukoplakia
- d. Epithelial hypertrophy

e. Metaplasia

237. A 37-year-old man, who has been smoking for 19 years, complains of a constant cough. Bronchial

a. Epithelial hypertrophy

b. Metaplasia

- c. Epithelial hyperplasia
- d. Leukoplakia
- e. Dysplasia

238. A 37-year-old woman periodically developed infectious diseases of bacterial origin throughout t

a. Plasma cells

- b. Neutrophils
- c. Macrophages
- d. Lymphocytes
- e. Phagocytes

239. A 37-year-old woman periodically developed infectious diseases of bacterial origin throughout t

a. Macrophages

- b. Lymphocytes
- c. Phagocytes
- d. Neutrophils

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- d. Macrophages
- e. Lymphocytes

241. A 38-year-old man died while trying to lift a weight. Autopsy of the body shows a rupture of an

a. Damage to elastic fibers

- b. -
- c. Endovasculitis
- d. Vascular neoplasms
- e. Atrophy of the muscular layer

242. A 38-year-old man died while trying to lift a weight. Autopsy of the body shows a rupture of an

a. Damage to elastic fibers

- b. Atrophy of the muscular layer
- c. Endovasculitis
- d. Vascular neoplasms
- e. -

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a. Vascular neoplasms

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c. Damage to elastic fibers

- d. -
- e. Atrophy of the muscular layer

244. A 38-year-old man with schizophrenia was treated with psychoactive drugs for a long time. He co

a. Neuroleptics

- b. Antidepressants
- c. Adaptogens
- d. Tranquilizers
- e. Psychomotor stimulants

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b. Psychomotor stimulants

c. Neuroleptics

d. Tranquilizers

e. Adaptogens

247. A 38-year-old patient died with multiple thromboembolisms of various organs. In the cardiac tis

a. Rheumatism

- b. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- c. Essential hypertension
- d. Atherosclerosis
- e. Infectious myocarditis

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a. Systemic lupus erythematosus

b. Essential hypertension

c. Atherosclerosis

d. Infectious myocarditis

e. Rheumatism

250. A 38-year-old pregnant woman with a family history of hereditary disorders underwent test for s

a. Down disease

b. Patau syndrome

c. Turner syndrome

d. Klinefelter syndrome

e. Trisomy X

251. A 38-year-old pregnant woman with a family history of hereditary disorders underwent test for s

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253. A 38-year-old woman became acutely ill. Her body temperature increased to 40°C . Roseolae appea

a. Typhoid fever

b. Amoebiasis

c. Shigellosis

d. Campylobacter-induced enterocolitis

e. Giardiasis

254. A 38-year-old woman became acutely ill. Her body temperature increased to 40°C . Roseolae appea

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c. Giardiasis

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256. A 38-year-old woman complains of constant thirst, frequent urination, low appetite, and headach

a. Atrial natriuretic factor

b. Vasopressin

c. Glucagon

d. Insulin

e. Noradrenaline

257. A 38-year-old woman complains of constant thirst, frequent urination, low appetite, and headach

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b. Glucagon

c. Noradrenaline

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c. Vasopressin

d. Glucagon

e. Atrial natriuretic factor

259. A 39-year-old man presents with hyperkeratosis, disturbed twilight vision, and high risk of inf

a. Retinol acetate

b. Ergocalciferol

c. Riboflavin

d. Pyridoxine hydrochloride

e. Tocopherol acetate

260. A 39-year-old man presents with hyperkeratosis, disturbed twilight vision, and high risk of inf

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262. A 39-year-old man underwent a surgery for peptic ulcer disease of the stomach. He died 7 days a

a. Fibrinohemorrhagic peritonitis

b. Peritoneal commissures

c. Fibrinopurulent peritonitis

d. Serous peritonitis

e. Serofibrinous peritonitis

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265. A 4-year-old child has hepatomegaly and hypoglycemia. Biochemistry detects a deficiency of gluc

a. Alkaptonuria

b. Phenylketonuria

c. Tay-Sachs disease

d. Pompe disease

e. Von Gierke disease

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e. Tay-Sachs disease

268. A 40-year-old man suffers from obesity, low body temperature, brittle nails, hair loss, and oth

a. Myxedema

b. Cretinism

c. Diffuse toxic goiter

d. Thyrotoxicosis

e. Thyroprival cachexia

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b. Thyrotoxicosis

c. Diffuse toxic goiter

d. Myxedema

e. Cretinism

271. A 40-year-old man with impaired venous patency in the lower limbs developed edemas. What mechan

a. Elevated filtration pressure

b. Decreased gradient of osmotic pressure between blood and tissue

c. Disturbed humoral regulation of water-mineral balance

d. Positive fluid balance

e. Hypoproteinemia

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274. A 40-year-old man with pulmonary tuberculosis was prescribed isoniazid. Prolonged taking of thi

a. Pyridoxine

b. Biotin

c. Folic acid

d. Thiamine

e. Cobalamin

275. A 40-year-old man with pulmonary tuberculosis was prescribed isoniazid. Prolonged taking of thi

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277. A 40-year-old man, a butcher, died of sepsis. On his right cheek there is a dense dark-red cone

a. Anthrax

- b. Tularemia
- c. Plague
- d. Furuncle
- e. Phlegmon of the neck

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- b. Phlegmon of the neck
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- a. Phlegmon of the neck
- b. Tularemia
- c. Plague

d. Anthrax

e. Furuncle

280. A 40-year-old person developed elevated blood pressure after an emotional excitement. What is t

a. Increased sympathetic nervous system tone

- b. Arteriolar dilation
- c. Hyperpolarization of cardiomyocytes
- d. Decreased cardiac contraction frequency
- e. Increased parasympathetic nervous system tone

281. A 40-year-old person developed elevated blood pressure after an emotional excitement. What is t

- a. Arteriolar dilation
- b. Increased parasympathetic nervous system tone
- c. Hyperpolarization of cardiomyocytes
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- a. Hyperpolarization of cardiomyocytes
- b. Decreased cardiac contraction frequency

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- d. Arteriolar dilation
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283. A 40-year-old woman on examination presents with intensified basal metabolic rate. What hormone

a. Triiodothyronine

- b. Aldosterone
- c. Glucagon
- d. Somatostatin
- e. Thyrocalcitonin

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- b. Thyrocalcitonin
- c. Triiodothyronine
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286. A 40-year-old woman, who was systematically taking acetylsalicylic acid, developed hemorrhages.

- a. Cyclooxygenase
- b. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase
- c. Cholinesterase
- d. Cytochrome oxidase
- e. Na^+ , K^+ -ATPase

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289. A 42-year-old patient with a persistent spinal deformity ("beggar's posture") complains of spin

- a. Bekhterev disease
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis
- c. Becker muscular dystrophy
- d. Duchenne muscular dystrophy
- e. Osteochondrosis of the cervical spine

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292. A 43-year-old man came to a neurologist with complaints of shortness of breath, chest pain, hic

- a. Phrenic nerves
- b. Sympathetic trunks
- c. Parasympathetic nerves
- d. Vagus nerves
- e. Intercostal nerves

293. A 43-year-old man came to a neurologist with complaints of shortness of breath, chest pain, hic

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295. A 43-year-old patient, who had been suffering from tuberculosis for a long time, developed bleed

a. Acute cavernous tuberculosis

b. Caseous pneumonia

c. Acute focal tuberculosis

d. Fibrocavitary tuberculosis

e. Tuberculoma

296. A 43-year-old patient, who had been suffering from tuberculosis for a long time, developed bleed

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a. Tuberculoma

b. Acute cavernous tuberculosis

c. Acute focal tuberculosis

d. Caseous pneumonia

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298. A 43-year-old woman against the background of septic shock developed thrombocytopenia; her blood

a. DIC syndrome

b. Exogenous intoxication

c. Hemorrhagic diathesis

d. Platelet production disorder

e. Autoimmune thrombocytopenia

299. A 43-year-old woman against the background of septic shock developed thrombocytopenia; her blood

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300. A 43-year-old woman against the background of septic shock developed thrombocytopenia; her blood

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c. Hemorrhagic diathesis

d. Autoimmune thrombocytopenia

e. Exogenous intoxication

301. A 44-year-old man developed a sharp drop in blood pressure before his death. Autopsy of the body

a. Syphilitic mesaortitis

b. Rheumatic aortitis

c. Atherosclerotic aortic aneurysm

d. Nodular polyarteritis

e. Nonspecific aortoarteritis

302. A 44-year-old man developed a sharp drop in blood pressure before his death. Autopsy of the body

a. Atherosclerotic aortic aneurysm

b. Rheumatic aortitis

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d. Nodular polyarteritis

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a. Nonspecific aortoarteritis

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e. Rheumatic aortitis

304. A 44-year-old woman complains of general weakness, pain in the area of her heart, and a signifi

a. Increased production of glucocorticoids

b. Decreased glucagon production

c. Decreased production of thyroid hormones

d. Increased insulin production

e. Increased production of mineralocorticoids

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c. Increased production of mineralocorticoids

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307. A 45-year-old man complains of a plaque-like formation on his neck. Histology of the skin biops

a. Basal cell carcinoma

b. Hidradenoma

c. Epidermal carcinoma

d. Trichoepithelioma

e. Syringoadenoma

308. A 45-year-old man complains of a plaque-like formation on his neck. Histology of the skin biops

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d. Basal cell carcinoma

e. Syringoadenoma

310. A 45-year-old man has been hospitalized with complaints of fever, pain during breathing, suffoc

a. Costomediastinal recess

b. Phrenicomediastinal recess

c. Costodiaphragmatic recess

d. Under the pleural dome

e. Under the root of the lungs

311. A 45-year-old man has been hospitalized with complaints of fever, pain during breathing, suffoc

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a. Under the root of the lungs

b. Phrenicomediastinal recess

c. Costodiaphragmatic recess

- d. Costomediastinal recess
- e. Under the pleural dome

313. A 45-year-old man was diagnosed with acute psychosis and underwent therapy for a month. The pat

- a. Chlordiazepoxide
- b. Diazepam

c. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

- d. Sydnocarb (Mesocarb)
- e. Diphenine (Phenytoin)

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316. A 45-year-old man with a past case of left-sided croupous pneumonia died of multiple trauma in

a. Carnification

- b. Emphysema
- c. Gangrene
- d. Atelectasis
- e. Abscess

317. A 45-year-old man with a past case of left-sided croupous pneumonia died of multiple trauma in

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a. Abscess

- b. Gangrene
- c. Emphysema

d. Carnification

- e. Atelectasis

319. A 45-year-old man with acute pneumonia has developed pulmonary edema on the 6th day of illness,

- a. Adult respiratory distress syndrome
- b. Hypostatic pneumonia
- c. Staphylococcal bronchopneumonia

d. Croupous pneumonia

- e. Viral pneumonia

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321. A 45-year-old man with acute pneumonia has developed pulmonary edema on the 6th day of illness,

- a. Viral pneumonia
- b. Hypostatic pneumonia
- c. Adult respiratory distress syndrome
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322. A 45-year-old man with acute pneumonia was prescribed a penicillin antibiotic. However, when te

a. Ciprofloxacin

b. Benzylpenicillin

c. Erythromycin

d. Bicillin-5

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325. A 45-year-old man, who for a long time was keeping to a plant-based diet, has a negative nitrog

a. Not enough proteins

b. Not enough fats

c. Not enough fats and proteins

d. Too much carbohydrates

e. Too much water

326. A 45-year-old man, who for a long time was keeping to a plant-based diet, has a negative nitrog

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c. Not enough proteins

d. Too much carbohydrates

e. Not enough fats

328. A 45-year-old man, who had been taking large doses of paracetamol to treat a cold, developed ol

a. Tubulointerstitial nephritis

b. Pyelonephritis

c. Acute glomerulonephritis

d. Necronephrosis

e. Nephrotic syndrome

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331. A 45-year-old patient after a right shoulder injury caused by a fall cannot abduct his right ar

- a. Biceps brachii
- b. Infraspinatus muscle
- c. Teres major muscle
- d. Brachialis muscle

e. Deltoid muscle

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- c. Teres major muscle
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334. A 45-year-old patient came to a doctor with complaints of headache, dizziness, frequent nausea,

a. Metabolic alkalosis

b. No acid-base imbalance occurs

c. Respiratory alkalosis

d. Respiratory acidosis

e. Metabolic acidosis

335. A 45-year-old patient came to a doctor with complaints of headache, dizziness, frequent nausea,

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a. Metabolic acidosis

b. Respiratory alkalosis

c. Respiratory acidosis

d. No acid-base imbalance occurs

e. Metabolic alkalosis

337. A 45-year-old woman developed an acute inflammatory disease of her upper respiratory tract and

a. Eosinophils

b. Monocytes

c. Basophils

d. Neutrophils

e. Lymphocytes

338. A 45-year-old woman developed an acute inflammatory disease of her upper respiratory tract and

a. Lymphocytes

b. Monocytes

c. Eosinophils

d. Basophils

e. Neutrophils

339. A 45-year-old woman developed an acute inflammatory disease of her upper respiratory tract and

a. Neutrophils

b. Monocytes

c. Lymphocytes

d. Eosinophils

e. Basophils

340. A 45-year-old woman exhibits no signs of diabetes mellitus, but her fasting blood glucose level

- a. Blood urea
- b. Residual blood nitrogen
- c. Glucose tolerance
- d. Urine glucose
- e. Glycated hemoglobin

341. A 45-year-old woman exhibits no signs of diabetes mellitus, but her fasting blood glucose level

- a. Residual blood nitrogen
- b. Blood urea
- c. Urine glucose
- d. Glycated hemoglobin
- e. Glucose tolerance

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- a. Urine glucose
- b. Glycated hemoglobin
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343. A 45-year-old woman has an attack of cardiac fibrillation. She suffers from stage II essential

- a. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
- b. Sustac forte (Nitroglycerin)
- c. Strophanthin
- d. Potassium chloride
- e. Lidocaine

344. A 45-year-old woman has an attack of cardiac fibrillation. She suffers from stage II essential

- a. Lidocaine
- b. Strophanthin
- c. Sustac forte (Nitroglycerin)

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e. Potassium chloride

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- b. Potassium chloride

c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

d. Strophanthin

e. Lidocaine

346. A 45-year-old woman has breast cancer. Metastases can spread in this case to the following regi

- a. Aortic, bronchomediastinal
- b. Abdominal, cervical

c. Axillary, parasternal

d. Parasternal, bronchomediastinal

e. Cervical, parasternal

347. A 45-year-old woman has breast cancer. Metastases can spread in this case to the following regi

- a. Parasternal, bronchomediastinal
- b. Abdominal, cervical

c. Axillary, parasternal

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- a. Parasternal, bronchomediastinal
- b. Abdominal, cervical

c. Aortic, bronchomediastinal

d. Cervical, parasternal

e. Axillary, parasternal

349. A 45-year-old woman presents with insufficient secretion of enterokinase enzyme. Enterokinase d

a. Protein hydrolysis

- b. Carbohydrate hydrolysis
- c. Vitamin absorption
- d. Lipid absorption
- e. Lipid hydrolysis

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- b. Protein hydrolysis

- c. Lipid hydrolysis
- d. Carbohydrate hydrolysis
- e. Vitamin absorption

352. A 45-year-old woman was diagnosed with parathyroid insufficiency. How will the functioning of t

- a. Urokinase synthesis will increase
- b. Prostaglandin synthesis will increase
- c. Vitamin B₆ synthesis will decrease
- d. Calcium reabsorption in the distal tubules will decrease

e. Calcium filtration in the glomeruli will decrease

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355. A 47-year-old man was diagnosed with arthritis of the toe on his right foot and nephroliths con

- a. Disturbed purine metabolism
- b. Increased leukotriene levels
- c. Disturbed pyrimidine metabolism
- d. Disturbed arachidonic acid metabolism
- e. Urea synthesis defect

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- c. Disturbed arachidonic acid metabolism
- d. Disturbed purine metabolism

e. Urea synthesis defect

358. A 47-year-old woman complains of protracted vomiting. She has lost a large amount of gastric ju

- a. Non-gaseous alkalosis
- b. Gaseous alkalosis

- c. Gaseous acidosis
- d. Metabolic acidosis
- e. Non-gaseous acidosis

359. A 47-year-old woman complains of protracted vomiting. She has lost a large amount of gastric ju

- a. Metabolic acidosis
- b. Gaseous alkalosis
- c. Non-gaseous alkalosis**
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- a. Non-gaseous acidosis
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- c. Gaseous acidosis
- d. Non-gaseous alkalosis**
- e. Gaseous alkalosis

361. A 47-year-old woman has interphalangeal and metacarpophalangeal joints that can be easily dislo

- a. Ankylosing spondylitis (Bekhterev's disease)
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis**
- c. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- d. Rheumatic arthritis
- e. Osteoarthritis

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364. A 48-year-old man died with signs of heart failure. Macroscopy of the heart shows that the mitr

- a. Amyloidosis
- b. Muroid swelling
- c. Fibrinoid swelling**
- d. Hyalinosis
- e. Sclerosis

365. A 48-year-old man died with signs of heart failure. Macroscopy of the heart shows that the mitr

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- a. Sclerosis
- b. Hyalinosis
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- d. Muroid swelling
- e. Fibrinoid swelling**

367. A 48-year-old man is unconscious. He has a history of several syncopal episodes with convulsion

- a. First-degree atrioventricular block
- b. Complete atrioventricular block**
- c. Intraventricular block

- d. Intraatrial block
- e. Second-degree atrioventricular block

368. A 48-year-old man is unconscious. He has a history of several syncopal episodes with convulsion

- a. First-degree atrioventricular block
- b. Second-degree atrioventricular block
- c. Intraventricular block
- d. Intraatrial block

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- a. Intraatrial block
- b. First-degree atrioventricular block

c. Complete atrioventricular block

- d. Second-degree atrioventricular block
- e. Intraventricular block

370. A 48-year-old man with signs of bilateral spontaneous pneumothorax died. Autopsy of the body de

a. Bullous pulmonary emphysema

- b. Diffuse obstructive pulmonary emphysema
- c. Senile pulmonary emphysema
- d. Idiopathic pulmonary emphysema
- e. Interstitial pulmonary emphysema

371. A 48-year-old man with signs of bilateral spontaneous pneumothorax died. Autopsy of the body de

a. Diffuse obstructive pulmonary emphysema

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a. Interstitial pulmonary emphysema

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- c. Diffuse obstructive pulmonary emphysema
- d. Senile pulmonary emphysema
- e. Idiopathic pulmonary emphysema

373. A 48-year-old woman has been hospitalized with complaints of weakness, irritability, and sleep

a. Crigler-Najjar syndrome

b. Mechanical jaundice

- c. Parenchymatous jaundice
- d. Gilbert syndrome
- e. Hemolytic jaundice

374. A 48-year-old woman has been hospitalized with complaints of weakness, irritability, and sleep

a. Gilbert syndrome

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a. Parenchymatous jaundice

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- c. Crigler-Najjar syndrome
- d. Gilbert syndrome
- e. Hemolytic jaundice

376. A 49-year-old patient complains of persistently elevated blood pressure (155/120 mm Hg). The re

a. Captopril

b. Spironolactone

- c. Metoprolol
- d. Losartan

e. Amlodipine

377. A 49-year-old patient complains of persistently elevated blood pressure (155/120 mm Hg). The re

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a. Losartan

b. Amlodipine

c. Captopril

d. Metoprolol

e. Spironolactone

379. A 49-year-old patient presents with increased levels of uric acid in the blood. The doctor pres

a. Xanthine oxidase

b. Hypoxanthine phosphoribosyltransferase

c. Adenosine deaminase

d. Adenine phosphoribosyltransferase

e. Guanine deaminase

380. A 49-year-old patient presents with increased levels of uric acid in the blood. The doctor pres

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c. Adenosine deaminase

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382. A 49-year-old woman had a long history of chronic glomerulonephritis, of which she died. Autops

a. DIC syndrome

b. Uremia

c. Sepsis

d. Thrombocytopenia

e. Anemia

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e. Sepsis

385. A 5-year-old child became acutely ill and developed fever, intoxication, and hemorrhagic skin r

a. Influenza

b. Scarlet fever

c. Meningococcemia

d. Typhus

e. Measles

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388. A 5-year-old child is diagnosed with Bruton's disease (X-linked agammaglobulinemia) that manife

a. Decreased IgA, IgM

- b. Decreased IgD, IgE
- c. Increased IgA, IgM
- d. No changes
- e. Increased IgD, IgE

389. A 5-year-old child is diagnosed with Bruton's disease (X-linked agammaglobulinemia) that manife

- a. Increased IgA, IgM
- b. Increased IgD, IgE
- c. No changes
- d. Decreased IgD, IgE

e. Decreased IgA, IgM

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- a. Increased IgA, IgM
- b. No changes
- c. Decreased IgD, IgE
- d. Increased IgD, IgE

e. Decreased IgA, IgM

391. A 5-year-old child was brought to an admission room. The doctor determined the following signs:

a. Anticholinesterase drugs

- b. Cholinesterase reactivators
- c. Nicotinic agonists
- d. Muscarinic agonists
- e. Nicotinic antagonists

392. A 5-year-old child was brought to an admission room. The doctor determined the following signs:

- a. Cholinesterase reactivators
- b. Nicotinic agonists
- c. Muscarinic agonists

d. Anticholinesterase drugs

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393. A 5-year-old child was brought to an admission room. The doctor determined the following signs:

- a. Nicotinic antagonists
- b. Muscarinic agonists
- c. Nicotinic agonists
- d. Cholinesterase reactivators

e. Anticholinesterase drugs

394. A 5-year-old child was diagnosed with hereditary membranopathy (Minkowski-Chauffard disease). W

- a. Increased amplitude of resistance
- b. Increased zone of resistance
- c. Decreased amplitude of resistance
- d. Increased resistance

e. Decreased resistance

395. A 5-year-old child was diagnosed with hereditary membranopathy (Minkowski-Chauffard disease). W

a. Increased zone of resistance

b. Decreased resistance

c. Decreased amplitude of resistance

d. Increased amplitude of resistance

e. Increased resistance

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a. Increased zone of resistance

b. Increased amplitude of resistance

c. Decreased resistance

d. Decreased amplitude of resistance

e. Increased resistance

397. A 5-year-old child with fever and a maculopapular rash on the skin has been hospitalized into t

a. IgM

b. IgD

c. IgE

d. IgG

e. IgA

398. A 5-year-old child with fever and a maculopapular rash on the skin has been hospitalized into t

a. IgE

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399. A 5-year-old child with fever and a maculopapular rash on the skin has been hospitalized into t

a. IgG

b. IgM

c. IgA

d. IgD

e. IgE

400. A 5-year-old girl for diagnostic purpose underwent Mantoux tuberculin skin test. 48 hours later

a. Antibody-dependent cytotoxicity

b. Cellular cytotoxicity

c. Immune complex cytotoxicity

d. Granulomatosis

e. Anaphylactic reaction

401. A 5-year-old girl for diagnostic purpose underwent Mantoux tuberculin skin test. 48 hours later

a. Granulomatosis

b. Cellular cytotoxicity

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d. Antibody-dependent cytotoxicity

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402. A 5-year-old girl for diagnostic purpose underwent Mantoux tuberculin skin test. 48 hours later

a. Immune complex cytotoxicity

b. Anaphylactic reaction

c. Antibody-dependent cytotoxicity

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e. Granulomatosis

403. A 50-year-old man diagnosed with chronic diffuse glomerulonephritis developed renal failure. Wh

a. Hypo- and isosthenuria

b. Cylindruria

c. Hypersulfatemia

d. Hematuria

e. Hyperazotemia

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a. Hematuria

b. Cylindruria

c. Hypersulfatemia

d. Hypo- and isosthenuria

e. Hyperazotemia

406. A 50-year-old patient complaining of weight loss and weakness presents with hypoglycemia and hy

a. Functional

b. Physical and chemical

c. Immunological

d. Biochemical

e. Morphological

407. A 50-year-old patient complaining of weight loss and weakness presents with hypoglycemia and hy

a. Immunological

b. Biochemical

c. Functional

d. Morphological

e. Physical and chemical

408. A 50-year-old patient complaining of weight loss and weakness presents with hypoglycemia and hy

a. Physical and chemical

b. Immunological

c. Morphological

d. Biochemical

e. Functional

409. A 50-year-old patient has been diagnosed with gout. Blood testing revealed hyperuricemia. What

a. Metabolism of purines

b. Metabolism of pyrimidines

c. Metabolism of carbohydrates

d. Metabolism of fats

e. Metabolism of amino acids

410. A 50-year-old patient has been diagnosed with gout. Blood testing revealed hyperuricemia. What

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b. Metabolism of carbohydrates

c. Metabolism of amino acids

d. Metabolism of pyrimidines

e. Metabolism of purines

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b. Metabolism of carbohydrates

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d. Metabolism of purines

e. Metabolism of amino acids

412. A 50-year-old patient was prescribed ceftriaxone for the treatment of typhoid fever. However, t

a. Effect of the pathogen's endotoxins

b. Addition of a secondary infection

c. Reinfection

d. Allergic reaction

e. Pathogen's resistance to ceftriaxone

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a. Effect of the pathogen's endotoxins

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- a. Allergic reaction
- b. Pathogen's resistance to ceftriaxone
- c. Effect of the pathogen's endotoxins**
- d. Addition of a secondary infection
- e. Reinfection

415. A 50-year-old woman developed hemolytic anemia after mushroom poisoning. Where will the hemolys

- a. Bloodstream**
- b. Bone marrow
- c. Kidneys
- d. Lymphoid tissue
- e. Liver and spleen

416. A 50-year-old woman developed hemolytic anemia after mushroom poisoning. Where will the hemolys

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- a. Lymphoid tissue
- b. Bloodstream**
- c. Liver and spleen
- d. Kidneys
- e. Bone marrow

418. A 50-year-old woman has a round neoplasm, 2.5 cm in diameter, in her ovary. On section the neop

- a. Cyst**
- b. Infiltration
- c. Ulcer
- d. Node
- e. Node with an infiltration in its center

419. A 50-year-old woman has a round neoplasm, 2.5 cm in diameter, in her ovary. On section the neop

- a. Infiltration
- b. Node with an infiltration in its center
- c. Cyst**
- d. Ulcer
- e. Node

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- a. Ulcer
- b. Infiltration
- c. Cyst**
- d. Node
- e. Node with an infiltration in its center

421. A 50-year-old woman has been hospitalized with a closed craniocerebral injury in the area of th

- a. Medulla oblongata
- b. Spinal cord
- c. Cerebellum**
- d. Pons
- e. Diencephalon

422. A 50-year-old woman has been hospitalized with a closed craniocerebral injury in the area of th

- a. Pons
- b. Spinal cord
- c. Diencephalon

d. Medulla oblongata

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423. A 50-year-old woman has been hospitalized with a closed craniocerebral injury in the area of th

a. Spinal cord

b. Pons

c. Diencephalon

d. Cerebellum

e. Medulla oblongata

424. A 50-year-old woman has purulent inflammation of the cervix. Bacterioscopy of purulent secretio

a. Chlamidia trachomatis

b. Candida albicans

c. Calymmatobacterium granulomatis

d. Haemophilus vaginalis

e. Neisseria gonorrhoeae

425. A 50-year-old woman has purulent inflammation of the cervix. Bacterioscopy of purulent secretio

a. Haemophilus vaginalis

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c. Neisseria gonorrhoeae

d. Chlamidia trachomatis

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a. Haemophilus vaginalis

b. Candida albicans

c. Calymmatobacterium granulomatis

d. Neisseria gonorrhoeae

e. Chlamidia trachomatis

427. A 52-year-old woman came to the neurologist with complaints of loss of skin sensitivity on the

a. Greater petrosal nerve branching from the facial nerve

b. Chorda tympani branching from the facial nerve

c. Mandibular branch of the trigeminal nerve

d. Ophthalmic branch of the trigeminal nerve

e. Maxillary branch of the trigeminal nerve

428. A 52-year-old woman came to the neurologist with complaints of loss of skin sensitivity on the

a. Mandibular branch of the trigeminal nerve

b. Greater petrosal nerve branching from the facial nerve

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429. A 52-year-old woman came to the neurologist with complaints of loss of skin sensitivity on the

a. Ophthalmic branch of the trigeminal nerve

b. Mandibular branch of the trigeminal nerve

c. Maxillary branch of the trigeminal nerve

d. Chorda tympani branching from the facial nerve

e. Greater petrosal nerve branching from the facial nerve

430. A 54-year-old man was diagnosed with macrofocal myocardial infarction of the left ventricle ant

a. Anterior interventricular branch of the right coronary artery

b. Atrial branches of the left coronary artery

c. Circumflex branch of the left coronary artery

d. Right coronary artery

e. Posterior interventricular branch of the right coronary artery

431. A 54-year-old man was diagnosed with macrofocal myocardial infarction of the left ventricle ant

a. Atrial branches of the left coronary artery

b. Circumflex branch of the left coronary artery

c. Posterior interventricular branch of the right coronary artery

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a. Circumflex branch of the left coronary artery

b. Anterior interventricular branch of the right coronary artery

c. Right coronary artery

d. Atrial branches of the left coronary artery

e. Posterior interventricular branch of the right coronary artery

433. A 55-year-old man suddenly developed strong palpitations and pain in the heart, sudden weakness

a. Extrasystole

b. Paroxysmal tachycardia

c. Ciliary arrhythmia

d. Respiratory arrhythmia

e. Transverse heart block

434. A 55-year-old man suddenly developed strong palpitations and pain in the heart, sudden weakness

a. Respiratory arrhythmia

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a. Transverse heart block

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c. Ciliary arrhythmia

d. Extrasystole

e. Respiratory arrhythmia

436. A 55-year-old man was examined by the endocrinologist because of a disturbance in the pancreati

a. A cells

b. D cells

c. PP cells

d. B cells

e. D1 cells

437. A 55-year-old man was examined by the endocrinologist because of a disturbance in the pancreati

a. D cells

b. B cells

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e. A cells

438. A 55-year-old man was examined by the endocrinologist because of a disturbance in the pancreati

a. D cells

b. D1 cells

c. A cells

d. B cells

e. PP cells

439. A 55-year-old man was prescribed an antituberculosis agent as a part of his complex therapy for

a. Isoniazid

b. Streptomycin sulfate

c. Cycloserine

d. Kanamycin sulfate

e. Gatifloxacin

440. A 55-year-old man was prescribed an antituberculosis agent as a part of his complex therapy for

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441. A 55-year-old man was prescribed an antituberculosis agent as a part of his complex therapy for

- a. Kanamycin sulfate
- b. Streptomycin sulfate
- c. Gatifloxacin
- d. Cycloserine

e. Isoniazid

442. A 55-year-old man with a many-year history of mitral insufficiency developed acute heart failure

- a. Coronarogenic cardiac damage
- b. Hypoxic cardiac damage
- c. Cardiac volume overload**
- d. Acute cardiac tamponade
- e. Cardiac pressure overload

443. A 55-year-old man with a many-year history of mitral insufficiency developed acute heart failure

- a. Hypoxic cardiac damage
- b. Acute cardiac tamponade

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- d. Coronarogenic cardiac damage
- e. Cardiac pressure overload

444. A 55-year-old man with a many-year history of mitral insufficiency developed acute heart failure

- a. Hypoxic cardiac damage
- b. Cardiac pressure overload
- c. Acute cardiac tamponade
- d. Coronarogenic cardiac damage

e. Cardiac volume overload

445. A 55-year-old patient complains of pain in the joints that becomes worse before changes in the

- a. -
- b. Thymidine monophosphate
- c. Uridine monophosphate
- d. Cytidine monophosphate

e. Adenosine monophosphate

446. A 55-year-old patient complains of pain in the joints that becomes worse before changes in the

- a. Cytidine monophosphate
- b. Thymidine monophosphate
- c. -

d. Adenosine monophosphate

e. Uridine monophosphate

447. A 55-year-old patient complains of pain in the joints that becomes worse before changes in the

- a. Uridine monophosphate
- b. Adenosine monophosphate**

c. -

d. Thymidine monophosphate

e. Cytidine monophosphate

448. A 55-year-old patient is being monitored by an endocrinologist for disturbed endocrine function

a. Alpha cells of the islets of Langerhans

- b. Delta cells of the islets of Langerhans
- c. PP cells of the islets of Langerhans
- d. Beta cells of the islets of Langerhans
- e. Delta-1 cells of the islets of Langerhans

449. A 55-year-old patient is being monitored by an endocrinologist for disturbed endocrine function

- a. PP cells of the islets of Langerhans
- b. Beta cells of the islets of Langerhans
- c. Alpha cells of the islets of Langerhans**
- d. Delta cells of the islets of Langerhans
- e. Delta-1 cells of the islets of Langerhans

450. A 55-year-old patient is being monitored by an endocrinologist for disturbed endocrine function

- a. PP cells of the islets of Langerhans
- b. Delta-1 cells of the islets of Langerhans
- c. Delta cells of the islets of Langerhans
- d. Alpha cells of the islets of Langerhans**
- e. Beta cells of the islets of Langerhans

451. A 55-year-old patient underwent a kidney transplantation. What immunotropic agent should be pre

- a. Prednisolone**
- b. Sodium nucleinate
- c. \gamma globulin
- d. Levamisole
- e. Thymus extract

452. A 55-year-old patient underwent a kidney transplantation. What immunotropic agent should be pre

- a. Levamisole
- b. Prednisolone**
- c. Thymus extract
- d. Sodium nucleinate
- e. \gamma globulin

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- a. Sodium nucleinate
- b. Levamisole
- c. Thymus extract
- d. \gamma globulin
- e. Prednisolone**

454. A 55-year-old worker at an animal farm has been hospitalized with complaints of fever, chills,

- a. Cerebrospinal fluid
- b. Blood
- c. Urine**
- d. Wound contents
- e. Saliva

455. A 55-year-old worker at an animal farm has been hospitalized with complaints of fever, chills,

- a. Saliva
- b. Wound contents
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- a. Wound contents
- b. Urine**
- c. Blood
- d. Saliva
- e. Cerebrospinal fluid

457. A 56-year-old patient complains of an acute pain attack in the area of the right ankle joint. O

- a. Allopurinol**
- b. Prednisolone
- c. Theophylline
- d. Urolesan
- e. Diacarb (Acetazolamide)

458. A 56-year-old patient complains of an acute pain attack in the area of the right ankle joint. O

- a. Diacarb (Acetazolamide)**
- b. Allopurinol**
- c. Prednisolone
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- a. Prednisolone**

- b. Urolesan
- c. Theophylline
- d. Diacarb (Acetazolamide)

e. Allopurinol

460. A 56-year-old patient with heart failure has edema of feet and shins. The skin in the edematous

a. Increased hydrostatic pressure in the venules

b. Decreased oncotic pressure in the capillaries

c. Positive fluid balance

d. Disturbed lymph efflux

e. Increased permeability of the capillaries

461. A 56-year-old patient with heart failure has edema of feet and shins. The skin in the edematous

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463. A 57-year-old man has been hospitalized in a severe condition. His blood biochemistry test show

a. Decompensated non-gaseous alkalosis

b. Compensated gaseous alkalosis

c. Decompensated non-gaseous acidosis

d. Compensated non-gaseous acidosis

e. Compensated non-gaseous alkalosis

464. A 57-year-old man has been hospitalized in a severe condition. His blood biochemistry test show

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c. Decompensated non-gaseous acidosis

d. Compensated non-gaseous acidosis

e. Compensated gaseous alkalosis

465. A 57-year-old man has been hospitalized in a severe condition. His blood biochemistry test show

a. Compensated non-gaseous acidosis

b. Decompensated non-gaseous acidosis

c. Compensated non-gaseous alkalosis

d. Decompensated non-gaseous alkalosis

e. Compensated gaseous alkalosis

466. A 57-year-old woman died of acute cardiopulmonary failure. On autopsy the pathologist suspects

a. Sudan III

b. Hematoxylin and eosin

c. Congo red

d. Methylene blue

e. Picrofuchsin

467. A 57-year-old woman died of acute cardiopulmonary failure. On autopsy the pathologist suspects

a. Sudan III

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a. Congo red

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- c. Picrofuchsin
- d. Hematoxylin and eosin

e. Sudan III

469. A 6-year-old child developed hyperergic inflammation of the upper respiratory tracts. The risk

a. Cortisol

- b. Insulin
- c. Somatotropin
- d. Adrenaline
- e. Testosterone

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472. A 6-year-old child died of respiratory failure due to paralysis of the respiratory muscles. His

- a. Adenovirus infection
- b. Toxoplasmosis
- c. Meningococcal infection

d. Poliomyelitis

e. Cytomegaly

473. A 6-year-old child died of respiratory failure due to paralysis of the respiratory muscles. His

- a. Cytomegaly
- b. Adenovirus infection

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- e. Toxoplasmosis

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- d. Adenovirus infection
- e. Cytomegaly

475. A 6-year-old girl presents with acute onset of a disease. She developed sore throat and high te

a. Scarlet fever

- b. Pharyngeal diphtheria
- c. Meningococcal nasopharyngitis
- d. Measles
- e. Laryngeal diphtheria

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478. A 60-year-old man came to the doctor complaining of chest pain. In his blood serum there is a s

a. Hepatic tissues

b. Cardiac muscle

- c. Smooth muscles
- d. Pulmonary tissues
- e. Skeletal muscles

479. A 60-year-old man came to the doctor complaining of chest pain. In his blood serum there is a s

a. Pulmonary tissues

b. Cardiac muscle

- c. Hepatic tissues
- d. Skeletal muscles
- e. Smooth muscles

480. A 60-year-old man came to the doctor complaining of chest pain. In his blood serum there is a s

a. Pulmonary tissues

b. Smooth muscles

c. Hepatic tissues

d. Skeletal muscles

e. Cardiac muscle

481. A 60-year-old man complains of joint pain. Increased levels of C-reactive protein and oxyprolin

a. Diabetes mellitus

b. Rheumatism

c. Jaundice

d. Hepatitis

e. Gout

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484. A 60-year-old man suffered a spontaneous rib fracture. X-ray shows multiple foci of bilateral c

a. Metastasis of pulmonary carcinoma

b. Tuberculous osteomyelitis

c. Multiple myeloma

d. Osteosarcoma

e. Acute osteomyelitis

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487. A 60-year-old man was taking digoxin systematically. His condition first improved and then star

a. Material cumulation

b. Allergy

c. Tachyphylaxis

d. Enzyme induction

e. Reduced sensitivity of adrenergic receptors

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a. Reduced sensitivity of adrenergic receptors

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490. A 60-year-old patient with diabetes mellitus was found to have ketoacidosis. Biochemically keto

a. Oxaloacetate

b. Alanine

c. Aspartate

d. Acetate

e. Succinate

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493. A 60-year-old woman has congestive heart failure with increased cardiac preload. What bioactive

a. Atrial natriuretic peptide

b. Vasopressin

c. Gastric inhibitory peptide

d. Aldosterone

e. Angiotensin II

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496. A 62-year-old woman diagnosed with arterial hypertension was prescribed an angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor. Which of the following is the correct answer?
- a. Angiotensinogen
 - b. Angiotensin II**
 - c. Noradrenaline
 - d. Renin
 - e. Angiotensin I
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 - e. Angiotensin II**
499. A 63-year-old man, according to his relatives, had three episodes of unconsciousness. His respiratory rate is 12/min. Which of the following is the correct answer?
- a. Complete AV block**
 - b. I degree AV block
 - c. Sinoauricular block
 - d. II degree AV block
 - e. Sinus bradycardia
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502. A 63-year-old man, who has been suffering from chronic diffuse obstructive pulmonary emphysema, has been diagnosed with heart failure. Which of the following is the correct answer?
- a. Acute global heart failure
 - b. Chronic heart failure**
 - c. Acute right ventricular failure
 - d. Acute left ventricular failure
 - e. Chronic atrial failure
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505. A 63-year-old patient develops angina pectoris attacks during physical exertion. What group of

a. Antianginal drugs

b. Antihypertensive drugs

c. Antiarrhythmic drugs

d. Respiratory stimulants

e. Cardiotonics

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b. Antiarrhythmic drugs

c. Antianginal drugs

d. Respiratory stimulants

e. Antihypertensive drugs

508. A 63-year-old woman had a gastrointestinal hemorrhage that exposed blood proteins to intestinal

a. Albumin

b. Creatinine

c. Indole

d. Globulin

e. Creatine

509. A 63-year-old woman had a gastrointestinal hemorrhage that exposed blood proteins to intestinal

a. Creatine

b. Globulin

c. Indole

d. Creatinine

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b. Indole

c. Creatine

d. Albumin

e. Creatinine

511. A 64-year-old man has signs of acute metabolic and energy exchange problems. Computed tomograph

a. Hypothalamus

b. Reticular formation

c. Thalamus

d. Red nucleus

e. Substantia nigra

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514. A 64-year-old woman has suffered a pathological fracture of the humerus. Biopsy detects atypica

a. Chondrosarcoma

b. Fibrous dysplasia of bone

c. Myeloma disease

d. Chronic osteomyelitis

e. Adenocarcinoma metastasis

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517. A 65-year-old man developed an attack of retrosternal pain after an emotional reaction caused b

a. Arterial hyperemia

b. True (capillary) stasis

c. Angiospastic ischemia

d. Venous hyperemia

e. Venous stasis

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b. Venous stasis

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d. Arterial hyperemia

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520. A 65-year-old patient has been hospitalized with complaints of a feeling of heaviness in the su

a. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

b. Iron deficiency anemia

c. Chronic myeloid leukemia

d. Acute lymphocytic leukemia

e. Acute myeloid leukemia

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523. A 65-year-old woman diagnosed with Dressler syndrome was hospitalized into the cardiology depar

a. Fever

b. Increased ESR

- c. Leukocytosis
- d. Increased activity of aspartate aminotransferase in the blood

e. Increased levels of blood autoantibodies

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- b. Leukocytosis
- c. Increased ESR

d. Increased levels of blood autoantibodies

e. Fever

526. A 65-year-old woman with insulin-independent diabetes mellitus was prescribed glibenclamide to

- a. Inhibits gluconeogenesis in the liver
- b. Intensifies peripheral glucose utilization
- c. Inhibits alpha-glucosidase and breakdown of polysaccharides

d. Stimulates secretion of endogenous insulin by beta cells

e. Inhibits glucose absorption in the intestine

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529. A 65-year-old woman, who had been suffering from deep vein thrombophlebitis of the lower leg, suffers from

a. Foreign body embolism

b. Thromboembolism

c. Tissue embolism

d. Fat embolism

e. Thrombosis

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c. Tissue embolism

d. Thromboembolism

e. Foreign body embolism

532. A 66-year-old man has been diagnosed with a malignant epithelial tumor originating from a medium

a. Pseudostratified transitional epithelium

b. Stratified keratinized epithelium

c. Stratified non-keratinized epithelium

d. Pseudostratified ciliated epithelium

e. Unstratified prismatic epithelium

533. A 66-year-old man has been diagnosed with a malignant epithelial tumor originating from a medium-sized bronchus.

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e. Stratified non-keratinized epithelium

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535. A 67-year-old woman has gastric cancer with metastases in the liver. What characteristic of tumor cells is most likely to be observed?

a. Autonomy

b. Rapid growth

c. Biochemical atypism

d. Infiltrative growth

e. Immunological anaplasia

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b. Infiltrative growth

c. Biochemical atypism

d. Immunological anaplasia

e. Autonomy

538. A 7-year-old boy is diagnosed with anemia. Laboratory analysis detects pyruvate kinase deficiency.

a. Deamination of amino acids

b. Anaerobic glycolysis

c. Anaerobic glycogenolysis

d. Gluconeogenesis

e. Decarboxylation of amino acids

539. A 7-year-old boy is diagnosed with anemia. Laboratory analysis detects pyruvate kinase deficiency.

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b. Decarboxylation of amino acids

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541. A 7-year-old girl has been hospitalized with a high temperature and complaints of a sore throat.

a. Cystinase test

b. Detection of volutin granules in the causative agent

c. Toxigenicity test

d. Phagolysability

e. Hemolytic ability of the pathogen

542. A 7-year-old girl has been hospitalized with a high temperature and complaints of a sore throat

a. Hemolytic ability of the pathogen

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a. Phagolysability

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544. A 70-year-old man died of general emaciation. Autopsy shows yellow-brown shrunken heart and liv

a. Bilirubin

b. Hemosiderin

c. Lipofuscin

d. Hemozoin (malarial pigment)

e. Hematoidin

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547. A 70-year-old man presents with atherosclerosis that was complicated by leg thrombosis. He deve

a. Adhesion of platelets

b. Decreased heparin synthesis

c. Fibrinogen to fibrin conversion

d. Prothrombin to thrombin conversion

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c. Prothrombin to thrombin conversion

d. Fibrinogen to fibrin conversion

e. Adhesion of platelets

550. A 71-year-old man with atherosclerosis developed pain in the left foot. He requested no medical

a. Moist gangrene

b. Coagulation necrosis

c. Mummification

d. Dry gangrene

e. Sequestrum

551. A 71-year-old man with atherosclerosis developed pain in the left foot. He requested no medical

a. Coagulation necrosis

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d. Sequestrum

e. Moist gangrene

553. A 9-month-old baby is on formula-feeding. Formula used to feed the baby is imbalanced in its B_

a. GABA

b. Serotonin

c. Dopamine

d. beta-alanine

e. Histamine

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a. Histamine

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e. Dopamine

556. A 9-month-old child presents with delayed tooth eruption, improper sequence of tooth eruption,

a. Early rickets

b. Hypervitaminosis D

c. Gout

d. Osteomalacia

e. Late rickets

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559. A 9-year-old boy, who undergoes treatment in the inpatient department, has high blood pressure

a. Antidiuretic hormone

b. Insulin

c. Angiotensin II

d. Kallidin

e. Glucagon

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562. A 9-year-old child became acutely ill and developed fever of 39.5°C , intoxication, petechial r

a. Meningococcemia with Waterhouse- Friderichsen syndrome

- b. Hemorrhagic vasculitis
- c. Acute miliary tuberculosis
- d. Scarlet fever
- e. Measles

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565. A baby born 2 days ago has yellowish skin and mucosa. This condition is caused by temporary def

- a. Sulfotransferase
- b. Biliverdin reductase
- c. Heme oxygenase

d. UDP-glucuronyltransferase

- e. Heme synthetase

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- c. Biliverdin reductase
- d. Heme oxygenase

e. UDP-glucuronyltransferase

568. A baby was born healthy, but developed vomiting one week later. After that, the baby developed

- a. Fructosuria
- b. Phenylketonuria
- c. Maple syrup urine disease**

- d. Wilson's disease
- e. Histidinemia

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- d. Fructosuria

- e. Histidinemia

571. A bacteriological laboratory is examining canned vegetables that have caused botulism in several

- a. Alkaline reaction of the nutrient medium
- b. The temperature of the nutrient medium must not exceed 35°C
- c. The nutrient medium contains vitamins and amino acids

d. No oxygen

- e. Antibiotics are added into the nutrient medium to inhibit gram-negative microflora

572. A bacteriological laboratory is examining canned vegetables that have caused botulism in several

- a. The nutrient medium contains vitamins and amino acids
- b. Alkaline reaction of the nutrient medium

c. No oxygen

- d. Antibiotics are added into the nutrient medium to inhibit gram-negative microflora

- e. The temperature of the nutrient medium must not exceed 35°C

573. A bacteriological laboratory is examining canned vegetables that have caused botulism in several

- a. The temperature of the nutrient medium must not exceed 35°C
- b. Antibiotics are added into the nutrient medium to inhibit gram-negative microflora
- c. The nutrient medium contains vitamins and amino acids

d. No oxygen

- e. Alkaline reaction of the nutrient medium

574. A bacteriological laboratory studied canned meat that caused a severe toxicoinfection. Microscopic

a. Botulism

- b. Dysentery
- c. Tularemia
- d. Typhoid fever
- e. Chlamydiosis

575. A bacteriological laboratory studied canned meat that caused a severe toxicoinfection. Microscopic

a. Botulism

- b. Dysentery
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- d. Tularemia
- e. Chlamydiosis

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- a. Dysentery
- b. Tularemia
- c. Chlamydiosis

d. Botulism

- e. Typhoid fever

577. A biopsy material obtained from the bronchial mucosa of a 50-year-old patient with a 20-year-long

a. Metaplasia

- b. Dysplasia
- c. Heteroplasia
- d. Hyperplasia
- e. Heterotopia

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- d. Heterotopia
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- a. Heterotopia
- b. Heteroplasia
- c. Hyperplasia
- d. Dysplasia

e. Metaplasia

580. A biopsy material obtained from the mucosa of a patient with bronchial asthma contains a signif

- a. Fibroblasts
- b. Tissue basophils**
- c. Plasma cells
- d. Macrophages
- e. Reticulocytes

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- b. Reticulocytes
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- b. Reticulocytes
- c. Tissue basophils**
- d. Fibroblasts
- e. Plasma cells

583. A bite of a venomous snake can provoke hemolytic jaundice in a person. What blood plasma value

- a. Indirect (unconjugated) bilirubin**
- b. Urea
- c. Free amino acids
- d. Uric acid
- e. Direct (conjugated) bilirubin

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- c. Uric acid
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- c. Free amino acids
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- e. Urea

586. A broad-spectrum antimicrobial agent needs to be prescribed for a 4-year-old child. What drug c

- a. Chloramphenicol (Levomycetin)
- b. Ampicillin
- c. Amoxicillin
- d. Co-trimoxazole (Biseptol)
- e. Doxycycline**

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589. A brown neoplasm 0.5 cm in diameter was detected in the skin sample 1x2 cm in size that was sen

a. Melanin

b. Bilirubin

c. Hemosiderin

d. Hemomelanin

e. Hematoidin

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592. A cell with vitamin E deficiency was exposed to ionizing radiation. It resulted in intensified

a. Golgi apparatus

b. Mitochondria

c. Lysosomes

d. Microbodies

e. Endoplasmic reticulum

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e. Endoplasmic reticulum

595. A certain drug was prescribed as a part of complex therapy of peptic ulcer disease of the stoma

a. Famotidine

b. Misoprostol

c. Omeprazole

d. Pirenzepine

e. Sucralfate

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b. Pirenzepine

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598. A certain infectious agent can damage mucosa, cause inflammation of internal organs, sepsis, pr

a. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

b. *Streptococcus mutants*

c. *Proteus vulgaris*

d. *Staphylococcus aureus*

e. *Escherichia coli*

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a. *Streptococcus mutants*

b. *Staphylococcus aureus*

c. *Proteus vulgaris*

d. *Escherichia coli*

e. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

601. A certain natural antioxidant is used in treatment of parodontosis. Which of the listed natural

a. Choline

b. Gluconate

c. Thiamine

d. Tocopherol

e. Pyridoxine

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a. Pyridoxine

b. Gluconate

c. Choline

d. Tocopherol

e. Thiamine

604. A certain syndrome manifests as damage to the teeth, hair, and bones. Each generation has affec

a. Autosomal recessive

b. X-linked dominant

c. Autosomal dominant

d. Y-linked

e. X-linked recessive

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606. A certain syndrome manifests as damage to the teeth, hair, and bones. Each generation has affected

- a. Y-linked
- b. X-linked recessive
- c. Autosomal dominant**
- d. X-linked dominant
- e. Autosomal recessive

607. A child developed high fever, punctulated rash, and conjunctivitis. The child died of superimposed

- a. Chickenpox
- b. Scarlet fever
- c. Croupous pneumonia
- d. Measles**
- e. Diphtheria

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- a. Croupous pneumonia
- b. Chickenpox
- c. Diphtheria
- d. Measles**
- e. Scarlet fever

610. A child has 3 copies of chromosome 18, which resulted in characteristic cranial elongation from

- a. Down syndrome
- b. Klinefelter syndrome
- c. Edwards syndrome**
- d. Turner syndrome
- e. Patau syndrome

611. A child has 3 copies of chromosome 18, which resulted in characteristic cranial elongation from

- a. Turner syndrome
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- c. Klinefelter syndrome
- d. Patau syndrome
- e. Down syndrome

612. A child has 3 copies of chromosome 18, which resulted in characteristic cranial elongation from

- a. Turner syndrome
- b. Patau syndrome
- c. Down syndrome
- d. Klinefelter syndrome
- e. Edwards syndrome**

613. A child has a hereditary skin condition - no sweat glands (anhidrosis) - which impairs important

- a. Endoderm
- b. Sclerotome
- c. Dermatome
- d. Ectoderm**
- e. Splanchnotome

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- a. Splanchnotome
- b. Dermatome
- c. Endoderm

d. Ectoderm

- e. Sclerotome

616. A child has been diagnosed with Tay-Sachs disease that is associated with a certain metabolic d

- a. Carbohydrate metabolism
- b. Mineral metabolism
- c. Protein metabolism
- d. Amino acid metabolism

e. Lipid metabolism

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- b. Protein metabolism
- c. Amino acid metabolism
- d. Carbohydrate metabolism

e. Lipid metabolism

619. A child is idiosyncratic to a certain medicinal substance, which is caused by:

- a. Concomitant disease of a target organ
- b. Accumulation of the medicinal substance in the body

c. Hereditary enzymopathy

- d. Depletion of a substrate, with which this medicinal substance interacts
- e. Inhibition of hepatic microsomal enzymes

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- e. Inhibition of hepatic microsomal enzymes

621. A child is idiosyncratic to a certain medicinal substance, which is caused by:

- a. Depletion of a substrate, with which this medicinal substance interacts
- b. Concomitant disease of a target organ
- c. Accumulation of the medicinal substance in the body
- d. Inhibition of hepatic microsomal enzymes

e. Hereditary enzymopathy

622. A child underwent a tuberculin skin test (Mantoux test). 48 hours later the child developed a p

- a. Antibody-dependent cytotoxicity
- b. Anaphylaxis
- c. Granulomatosis
- d. Immune complex cytotoxicity

e. Cellular cytotoxicity

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- a. Immune complex cytotoxicity

- b. Anaphylaxis
- c. Granulomatosis
- d. Antibody-dependent cytotoxicity

e. Cellular cytotoxicity

625. A child was diagnosed with atypical pneumonia that is resistant to treatment with beta-lactam a

- a. Legionella pneumophila
- b. Streptococcus pneumoniae

c. Mycoplasma pneumoniae

- d. Chlamidia pneumoniae
- e. Klebsiella pneumoniae

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628. A child was diagnosed with helminths. What changes in the peripheral blood will be observed wit

a. Monocytosis

b. Eosinophilia

- c. Basophilia
- d. Neutrophilia
- e. Leukocytosis

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631. A child with von Gierke disease presents with slow growth and enlarged liver and kidneys. Reduc

- a. Hepatic phosphorylase
- b. Amylo-1,6-glucosidase

c. Glucose-6-phosphatase

- d. Phosphofructokinase
- e. Glycogen synthase

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a. Phosphofructokinase

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- c. Amylo-1,6-glucosidase
- d. Glycogen synthase
- e. Hepatic phosphorylase

634. A complex of symptoms called pellagra can be characterized by the triad of dermatitis, diarrhea

- a. Vitamin A
- b. Vitamin PP**
- c. Vitamin B₂
- d. Vitamin B₁
- e. Vitamin C

635. A complex of symptoms called pellagra can be characterized by the triad of dermatitis, diarrhea

- a. Vitamin B₁
- b. Vitamin PP**
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- a. Vitamin B₁
- b. Vitamin C
- c. Vitamin A
- d. Vitamin PP**
- e. Vitamin B₂

637. A couple gave birth to a son with hemophilia. The parents themselves are healthy, but the mother

- a. Autosomal dominant
- b. Autosomal recessive
- c. Y-linked
- d. Sex-linked recessive**
- e. Sex-linked dominant

638. A couple gave birth to a son with hemophilia. The parents themselves are healthy, but the mother

- a. Sex-linked dominant
- b. Sex-linked recessive**
- c. Y-linked
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- b. Y-linked
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640. A culture of tumor cells was treated with colchicine that blocks the formation of tubulin protein

- a. Mitosis**
- b. G₀ phase
- c. Postsynthetic phase
- d. Presynthetic phase
- e. Synthetic phase

641. A culture of tumor cells was treated with colchicine that blocks the formation of tubulin protein

- a. G₀ phase
- b. Presynthetic phase
- c. Mitosis**
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- e. Postsynthetic phase

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- a. Synthetic phase
- b. Mitosis**
- c. Postsynthetic phase

d. Presynthetic phase

e. G0 phase

643. A dental patient complains of a painful burning sensation in his tongue and general weakness. C

a. Ofloxacin

b. Nootropil (Piracetam)

c. Paracetamol

d. Cyanocobalamin

e. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)

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646. A dental student was hospitalized on day 3 after the onset of the disease. He was provisionally

a. Allergy testing

b. Biological

c. Microscopy

d. Bacteriological

e. Serological

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648. A dental student was hospitalized on day 3 after the onset of the disease. He was provisionally

a. Serological

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c. Bacteriological

d. Biological

e. Allergy testing

649. A doctor has detected a persistent arterial hypertension in a 45-year-old woman diagnosed with

a. Activation of the renin-angiotensin system

b. Activation of acidogenesis and ammonogenesis in the kidneys

c. Activation of central cholinergic mechanisms

d. Activation of angiotensinase synthesis in the renal tissues

e. A decrease in the partial pressure of oxygen in the renal tissues

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e. Activation of angiotensinase synthesis in the renal tissues

652. A doctor measures the external dimensions of the pelvis and determines the distance between the

a. Conjugata externa

b. Distantia intertrochanterica

c. Distantia interspinosa

d. Distantia intercristalis

e. Diameter oblique

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a. Diameter oblique

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c. Distantia intertrochanterica

d. Diameter oblique

e. Distantia interspinosa

655. A doctor observes that during the first breath taken in by a newborn the volume of the exhaled

a. The total lung capacity is being formed

b. The tidal volume is being formed

c. The inspiratory reserve volume is being formed

d. The vital capacity of the lungs is being formed

e. The functional residual capacity of the lungs is being formed

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a. The vital capacity of the lungs is being formed

b. The inspiratory reserve volume is being formed

c. The functional residual capacity of the lungs is being formed

d. The total lung capacity is being formed

e. The tidal volume is being formed

658. A doctor prescribed an analgesic to a patient for toothache relief. This analgesic does not irritate the stomach.

a. Acetylsalicylic acid

b. Phenylbutazone

c. Naproxen

d. Ibuprofen

e. Paracetamol

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e. Phenylbutazone

661. A doctor prescribed sodium valproate as an antiepileptic agent to a patient with grand mal seizure

- a. Activates the cholesterol catabolism
- b. Changes the activity of serotonin receptors
- c. Blocks calcium channels and increases dopamine levels in the brain
- d. Increases the activity of hippocampal neurons

e. Blocks sodium channels and increases GABA levels in the brain

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- c. Changes the activity of serotonin receptors
- d. Blocks calcium channels and increases dopamine levels in the brain
- e. Activates the cholesterol catabolism

664. A doctor suspects diphtheria in a patient. Bacterioscopy of a throat swab detected rod-shaped bacteria

a. Antidiphtheric antitoxic serum

b. Diphtheria toxoid

c. Interferon

d. Eubiotic

e. Bacteriophage

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a. Diphtheria toxoid

b. Interferon

c. Bacteriophage

d. Antidiphtheric antitoxic serum

e. Eubiotic

667. A family has two children. The younger child is under a year. The child has developed spastic cerebral palsy

a. Bacteriological

b. Molecular biological

c. Biological

d. Microscopy

e. Serological

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a. Molecular biological

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669. A family has two children. The younger child is under a year. The child has developed spastic cerebral palsy

a. Molecular biological

b. Biological

c. Bacteriological

d. Microscopy

e. Serological

670. A few hours after receiving a burn, a focus of necrosis appeared on the skin with hyperemia and edema

- a. Erythrocyte diapedesis
- b. Lymphocyte emigration
- c. Fibroblast proliferation

d. Secondary alteration

- e. Primary alteration

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- a. Primary alteration
- b. Erythrocyte diapedesis
- c. Lymphocyte emigration

d. Secondary alteration

- e. Fibroblast proliferation

673. A genetic defect of a Na^+ -dependent transporter of monosaccharides of the enterocyte membrane

a. Galactose

- b. Sucrose
- c. Maltose
- d. Ribose
- e. Lactose

674. A genetic defect of a Na^+ -dependent transporter of monosaccharides of the enterocyte membrane

- a. Lactose

b. Galactose

- c. Sucrose
- d. Ribose
- e. Maltose

675. A genetic defect of a Na^+ -dependent transporter of monosaccharides of the enterocyte membrane

- a. Lactose
- b. Maltose
- c. Ribose

d. Galactose

- e. Sucrose

676. A histological microslide shows an organ with mucosal lamina propria that contains simple tubul

- a. Cardiac gastric glands

b. Proper gastric glands

- c. Pyloric gastric glands
- d. Esophageal cardiac glands
- e. Esophageal glands proper

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- a. Cardiac gastric glands
- b. Esophageal glands proper
- c. Esophageal cardiac glands
- d. Pyloric gastric glands

e. Proper gastric glands

678. A histological preparation demonstrates a gland. In its lobules there are acini with secretory

- a. Liver
- b. Submandibular salivary gland
- c. Parotid salivary gland

d. Pancreas

- e. Sublingual salivary gland

679. A histological preparation demonstrates a gland. In its lobules there are acini with secretory

- a. Parotid salivary gland

b. Sublingual salivary gland

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e. Liver

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a. Submandibular salivary gland

b. Pancreas

c. Sublingual salivary gland

d. Parotid salivary gland

e. Liver

681. A histological specimen demonstrates a vessel with the wall that consists of endothelium, basem

a. Artery

b. Muscular vein

c. Hemocapillary

d. Non-muscular vein

e. Lymph capillary

682. A histological specimen demonstrates a vessel with the wall that consists of endothelium, basem

a. Lymph capillary

b. Artery

c. Hemocapillary

d. Non-muscular vein

e. Muscular vein

683. A histological specimen demonstrates a vessel with the wall that consists of endothelium, basem

a. Muscular vein

b. Lymph capillary

c. Non-muscular vein

d. Hemocapillary

e. Artery

684. A histological specimen shows three neurons: pseudounipolar, bipolar, and multipolar. How many

a. One

b. None

c. Two

d. Many

e. Three

685. A histological specimen shows three neurons: pseudounipolar, bipolar, and multipolar. How many

a. Many

b. Two

c. One

d. Three

e. None

686. A histological specimen shows three neurons: pseudounipolar, bipolar, and multipolar. How many

a. Two

b. None

c. Three

d. Many

e. One

687. A hypertensive crisis occurred in a 68-year-old woman with a long history of essential hyperten

a. Magnesium sulfate

b. Heparin

c. Nitroglycerin

d. Isadrinum (Isoprenaline)

e. Metoprolol

688. A hypertensive crisis occurred in a 68-year-old woman with a long history of essential hyperten

a. Nitroglycerin

b. Magnesium sulfate

- c. Isadrinum (Isoprenaline)
- d. Metoprolol
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690. A journalist for a long time was stationed in India. After his return from this country he deve

a. Dracunculiasis

- b. Ascariasis
- c. Opisthorchiasis
- d. Enterobiasis
- e. Trichinosis

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693. A lab rat has subcutaneously received mercury(II) chloride in the amount of 5 mg/kg. 24 hours l

a. Decreased glomerular filtration

- b. Increased creatinine secretion in the renal tubules
- c. Increased creatinine production in the muscles
- d. Increased creatinine reabsorption
- e. Increased glomerular filtration

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696. A laboratory rat with chronic kidney failure has osteoporosis, pathologic calcification of the

a. Parathyroid hormone

- b. Thyroxine
- c. Calcitonin
- d. Adrenaline
- e. Triiodothyronine

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699. A laboratory received a sample of the patient's sputum. It is necessary to perform bacteriologi

- a. Fuchsin
- b. Ziehl-Neelsen**

- c. Romanowsky-Giemsa
- d. Methylene blue
- e. Gram

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702. A large cell with weakly basophilic cytoplasm and a bean-shaped nucleus was detected in a smear

- a. Monocyte**
- b. Medium size lymphocyte
- c. Plasma cell
- d. Small lymphocyte
- e. Macrophage

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705. A local anesthetic has been topically applied to the tip of the patient's tongue. Which taste s

- a. Bitter
- b. Sour and salty
- c. Salty
- d. Sweet**

- e. Sour

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708. A lymphocyte was infected with HIV (AIDS) retrovirus. What is the direction of information tran

a. RNA > DNA > mRNA > polypeptide

b. Polypeptide > RNA > DNA > mRNA

c. DNA > polypeptide > mRNA

d. DNA > mRNA > polypeptide > DNA

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711. A man came to a hospital after a head injury. He complains of a loss of previously acquired occ

a. Gyrus parietalis superior

b. Gyrus supramarginalis

c. Gyrus temporalis superior

d. Gyrus precentralis

e. Gyrus angularis

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714. A man complains that at a mention of past tragic events in his life he develops tachycardia, sh

a. Cerebellum

b. Cerebral cortex

c. Specific nuclei of the thalamus

d. Corpora quadrigemina in the midbrain

e. Lateral nuclei of the hypothalamus

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717. A man had a bronchospasm attack. What membrane cytoceptors of bronchial smooth muscles should

- a. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors
- b. H₂-histamine receptors
- c. Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors
- d. alpha-adrenergic receptors

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720. A man had a trauma and subsequent hemorrhagic bursitis of the left knee joint. When he was exam

- a. Disturbed microcirculation
- b. Secondary alteration

c. Proliferation

- d. Exudation
- e. Primary alteration

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723. A man has a fine conjunctival rash and a rash that manifests as roseola and petechiae on the sk

a. Typhus

- b. Nodular periarteritis
- c. Sepsis
- d. Typhoid fever
- e. Systemic lupus erythematosus

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726. A man has a hip joint injury. X-ray clearly detects an intra-articular hemorrhage. What ligamen

- a. Lig. iliofemorale
- b. Lig. ischiofemorale
- c. Lig. transversum acetabuli

d. Lig. capitis femoris

- e. Zona orbicularis

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728. A man has a vitamin D deficiency, which causes the malabsorption of:

a. Calcium

- b. Sodium
- c. Chlorine
- d. Water
- e. Iron

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731. A man has asked a cosmetologist to remove a tattoo from his shoulder. What substance, contained

a. Hyaluronic acid

- b. Elastin
- c. Hyaluronidase
- d. Collagen
- e. Fibronectin

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734. A man has been diagnosed with hydrocele testis. What testicular membrane forms a cavity, inside

a. Tunica vaginalis testis

- b. Fascia spermatica externa
- c. Tunica albuginea
- d. Fascia spermatica interna
- e. Tunica dartos

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737. A man has been working for a long time in oil processing. What type of carcinogens does he encounter?

- a. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
- b. Nitrosamines
- c. Amines
- d. Biological carcinogens
- e. Amino-azo compounds

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740. A man has facial asymmetry that becomes especially noticeable when he is trying to actively close his mouth.

- a. Trigeminal nerve, branch II
- b. All branches of the trigeminal nerve
- c. Facial nerve (motor branches)
- d. Trigeminal nerve, branch I
- e. Trigeminal nerve, branch III

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- d. All branches of the trigeminal nerve
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742. A man has facial asymmetry that becomes especially noticeable when he is trying to actively close his mouth.

- a. Trigeminal nerve, branch III
- b. All branches of the trigeminal nerve
- c. Trigeminal nerve, branch I
- d. Facial nerve (motor branches)
- e. Trigeminal nerve, branch II

743. A man has stopped breathing as a result of an injury to the back of his head. What could have caused this?

- a. Damage to the medulla oblongata
- b. A rupture of the spinal cord below the fifth cervical segment

- c. Damage to the cerebellum
- d. Traumatic shock
- e. A rupture between the mesencephalon and the medulla oblongata

744. A man has stopped breathing as a result of an injury to the back of his head. What could have c

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746. A man has tissue ischemia below the knee joint, accompanied by intermittent claudication. What

- a. Descending genicular artery
- b. Popliteal artery**

- c. Proximal femoral artery
- d. Dorsalis pedis artery
- e. Deep femoral artery

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749. A man hospitalized into the neurological department has been diagnosed with brainstem hemorrhag

- a. Substantia nigra**
- b. Lateral vestibular nucleus (Deiters nucleus)
- c. Reticular formation
- d. Medial vestibular nucleus (Schwalbe nucleus)
- e. Nucleus of the third pair of cranial nerves

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752. A man is 33 years old. His condition lasts for 10 years already. Periodically he makes an appoi

- a. Bile acids
- b. Prostaglandins
- c. Heme**

- d. Collagen
- e. Insulin

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755. A man is being treated for chronic pneumonia for a long time. Microscopy of sputum smears stain

- a. Influenza pneumonia
- b. Pulmonary actinomycosis
- c. Pulmonary candidiasis

d. Pulmonary tuberculosis

- e. Pneumococcal pneumonia

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758. A man presents with atrophy of the posterior group of calf muscles. What nerve is affected in t

- a. Deep peroneal nerve
- b. Superficial peroneal nerve
- c. Sural nerve
- d. Femoral nerve

e. Tibial nerve

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d. Tibial nerve

- e. Femoral nerve

761. A man presents with convergent strabismus. What muscle of the eyeball is damaged in this case?

- a. Musculus rectus oculi inferior
- b. Musculus rectus oculi lateralis
- c. Musculus obliquus oculi superior
- d. Musculus rectus oculi medialis

e. Musculus rectus oculi superior

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e. Musculus rectus oculi medialis

764. A man presents with decreased blood pH, low levels of bicarbonate ions (a drop in the blood alk

a. Metabolic acidosis

b. Metabolic alkalosis

c. Respiratory alkalosis

d. Mixed alkalosis

e. Respiratory acidosis

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767. A man presents with disturbed circulation in the myocardium of the right atrium. The disturbanc

a. Right coronary artery

b. Left coronary artery

c. Right and left coronary arteries

d. Circumflex branch of the left coronary artery

e. Anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery

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770. A man presents with noticeable progressive muscular dystrophy. What indicator of urinary nitrog

a. Creatinine

b. Ammonium salts

c. Uric acid

d. Creatine

e. Urea

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- d. Urea
- e. Creatinine

773. A man suffers from acne and inflammatory changes in the skin of his face. Microscopy of a mater

- a. Flea lesions
- b. Allergy

c. Demodecosis

- d. Pediculosis
- e. Sarcoptes scabiei lesions

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776. A man suffers from cortical blindness. In this case, thrombosis developed in the following arte

- a. Anterior cerebral artery
- b. Posterior communicating artery
- c. Anterior choroid artery
- d. Medial cerebral artery

e. Posterior cerebral artery

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779. A man was admitted to the surgical department with a diagnosis of acute pancreatitis. Conservat

a. Contrykal (Aprotinin)

- b. Pancreatin
- c. Chymotrypsin
- d. Fibrinolysin
- e. Trypsin

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782. A man was admitted to the trauma department with an injury on the anterior surface of his left

- a. M. tibialis anterior
- b. M. extensor digitorum longus
- c. M. quadriceps femoris**
- d. M. peroneus longus
- e. M. triceps surae

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- b. M. extensor digitorum longus
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- d. M. peroneus longus
- e. M. tibialis anterior

785. A man was diagnosed with spongy encephalopathy. A postmortem examination of his brain was perfo

- a. Defective phage
- b. Prion**
- c. Viroid
- d. Transposon
- e. Episome

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- a. Viroid
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- d. Episome
- e. Defective phage

788. A man was hospitalized with a hemorrhage from a knife wound in the carotid triangle. The blood

- a. Facial artery
- b. Internal jugular vein**
- c. Facial vein
- d. Internal carotid artery
- e. External jugular vein

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791. A man was taking large doses of sulfonamides for a long time. Recently, he has developed signif

a. Oxidation of iron in hemoglobin

b. Damage of protein in hemoglobin

c. Blockade of reducing enzyme systems

d. Combination of hemoglobin with sulfonamides

e. Blockade of oxidative enzyme systems

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794. A man who had suffered multiple injuries in a car accident developed shock with acute renal fai

a. Necrotic nephrosis

b. Amyloidosis

c. Acute pyelonephritis

d. Hydronephrosis

e. Acute glomerulonephritis

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797. A man with a disorder of cerebral circulation has problems with swallowing liquid foods. What p

a. Medulla oblongata

b. Diencephalon

c. Cervical spinal cord

d. Mesencephalon

e. Cerebellum

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- e. Cervical spinal cord

800. A man with a kidney transplant was receiving immunosuppressive therapy. He died of intoxication

- a. Leprosy
- b. Syphilis
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Plague

e. Cytomegalovirus infection

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- a. Syphilis
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- d. Leprosy
- e. Plague

802. A man with chronic constipation was taking daily one tablet of Bisacodyl. After a time he had t

a. Habituation

- b. Sensitization
- c. Drug dependence
- d. Idiosyncrasy
- e. Cumulation

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- b. Idiosyncrasy

c. Habituation

- d. Drug dependence
- e. Sensitization

804. A man with chronic constipation was taking daily one tablet of Bisacodyl. After a time he had t

- a. Sensitization
- b. Drug dependence

c. Habituation

- d. Cumulation
- e. Idiosyncrasy

805. A man with suspected typhoid fever was admitted to the infectious diseases hospital on the 3rd

a. Method of isolation of a blood culture

- b. Method of isolation of a bile culture
- c. Method of isolation of a stool culture
- d. Method of isolation of the causative agent from the cerebrospinal fluid
- e. Method of isolation of a urine culture

806. A man with suspected typhoid fever was admitted to the infectious diseases hospital on the 3rd

- a. Method of isolation of a bile culture
- b. Method of isolation of a urine culture
- c. Method of isolation of the causative agent from the cerebrospinal fluid
- d. Method of isolation of a stool culture

e. Method of isolation of a blood culture

807. A man with suspected typhoid fever was admitted to the infectious diseases hospital on the 3rd

- a. Method of isolation of the causative agent from the cerebrospinal fluid
- b. Method of isolation of a urine culture
- c. Method of isolation of a stool culture

d. Method of isolation of a blood culture

e. Method of isolation of a bile culture

808. A man with type 2 diabetes mellitus has developed hyperglycemic coma (blood glucose levels - 56

a. Hyperhydration of brain cells (swelling)

b. Toxic damage

c. Energy deficit

d. Hypohydration of brain cells

e. Ionic imbalance

809. A man with type 2 diabetes mellitus has developed hyperglycemic coma (blood glucose levels - 56

a. Ionic imbalance

b. Hypohydration of brain cells

c. Toxic damage

d. Hyperhydration of brain cells (swelling)

e. Energy deficit

810. A man with type 2 diabetes mellitus has developed hyperglycemic coma (blood glucose levels - 56

a. Toxic damage

b. Ionic imbalance

c. Hypohydration of brain cells

d. Hyperhydration of brain cells (swelling)

e. Energy deficit

811. A man with urethritis was undergoing self-treatment with a penicillin antibiotic for a week, but

a. Mycoplasmas have no cell wall

b. Mycoplasmas produce no relevant transport proteins

c. The pathogen reproduces inside the cells

d. Mycoplasmas produce an enzyme that breaks down penicillin

e. Mycoplasma membrane contains cholesterol

812. A man with urethritis was undergoing self-treatment with a penicillin antibiotic for a week, but

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813. A man with urethritis was undergoing self-treatment with a penicillin antibiotic for a week, but

a. Mycoplasmas produce no relevant transport proteins

b. Mycoplasma membrane contains cholesterol

c. The pathogen reproduces inside the cells

d. Mycoplasmas produce an enzyme that breaks down penicillin

e. Mycoplasmas have no cell wall

814. A man, who recently returned from an African country, came to the urologist complaining of pain

a. Dicrocoeliasis

b. Intestinal schistosomiasis

c. Opisthorchiasis

d. Japanese schistosomiasis

e. Urogenital schistosomiasis

815. A man, who recently returned from an African country, came to the urologist complaining of pain

a. Japanese schistosomiasis

b. Opisthorchiasis

c. Urogenital schistosomiasis

d. Intestinal schistosomiasis

e. Dicrocoeliasis

816. A man, who recently returned from an African country, came to the urologist complaining of pain

a. Opisthorchiasis

b. Japanese schistosomiasis

c. Intestinal schistosomiasis

d. Urogenital schistosomiasis

e. Dicrocoeliasis

817. A medical student was hospitalized into the infectious diseases unit on the 2nd day after the d

a. IgM antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus were detected

b. Herpesvirus was isolated

c. Cytomegalovirus antibodies were detected

d. Fourfold increase in number of antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus was detected

e. IgM antibodies to herpes simplex virus were detected

818. A medical student was hospitalized into the infectious diseases unit on the 2nd day after the d

a. Cytomegalovirus antibodies were detected

b. IgM antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus were detected

c. IgM antibodies to herpes simplex virus were detected

d. Fourfold increase in number of antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus was detected

e. Herpesvirus was isolated

819. A medical student was hospitalized into the infectious diseases unit on the 2nd day after the d

a. Fourfold increase in number of antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus was detected

b. IgM antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus were detected

c. Cytomegalovirus antibodies were detected

d. IgM antibodies to herpes simplex virus were detected

e. Herpesvirus was isolated

820. A microbial culture has been grown from a pus sample obtained from a furuncle. It contains sphe

a. Staphylococci

b. Tetracocci

c. Streptococci

d. Micrococci

e. Diplococci

821. A microbial culture has been grown from a pus sample obtained from a furuncle. It contains sphe

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c. Tetracocci

d. Diplococci

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a. Micrococci

b. Streptococci

c. Tetracocci

d. Diplococci

e. Staphylococci

823. A microslide shows an organ of cardiovascular system. One of its layers consists of anastomosing

a. Arteriole

b. Heart

c. Muscular artery

d. Elastic artery

e. Muscular vein

824. A microslide shows an organ of cardiovascular system. One of its layers consists of anastomosing

a. Elastic artery

b. Arteriole

c. Muscular vein

d. Heart

e. Muscular artery

825. A microslide shows an organ of cardiovascular system. One of its layers consists of anastomosing

a. Elastic artery

b. Muscular vein

c. Arteriole

d. Muscular artery

e. Heart

826. A microspecimen of the heart demonstrates rectangular cells with a centrally located nucleus and

- a. Impulse conduction
- b. Endocrine function

c. Cardiac contractions

- d. Regenerative function
- e. Protective function

827. A microspecimen of the heart demonstrates rectangular cells with a centrally located nucleus and

- a. Protective function
- b. Impulse conduction
- c. Endocrine function

d. Cardiac contractions

- e. Regenerative function

828. A microspecimen of the heart demonstrates rectangular cells with a centrally located nucleus and

- a. Protective function
- b. Impulse conduction
- c. Regenerative function
- d. Endocrine function

e. Cardiac contractions

829. A microspecimen was made from the puncture sample obtained from a patient's regional lymph node

- a. Leishmaniasis

b. Syphilis

- c. Trypanosomiasis
- d. Relapsing fever
- e. Leptospirosis

830. A microspecimen was made from the puncture sample obtained from a patient's regional lymph node

- a. Relapsing fever
- b. Leishmaniasis

c. Syphilis

- d. Leptospirosis
- e. Trypanosomiasis

831. A microspecimen was made from the puncture sample obtained from a patient's regional lymph node

- a. Relapsing fever
- b. Leptospirosis
- c. Trypanosomiasis

d. Syphilis

- e. Leishmaniasis

832. A middle-aged man left for another country for a job position promised to him, but for a long time

a. Adrenal glands

- b. Thymus
- c. Testicles
- d. Parathyroid glands
- e. Thyroid gland

833. A middle-aged man left for another country for a job position promised to him, but for a long time

- a. Testicles
- b. Thymus
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d. Adrenal glands

- e. Thyroid gland

834. A middle-aged man left for another country for a job position promised to him, but for a long time

- a. Thyroid gland
- b. Thymus

c. Adrenal glands

- d. Testicles
- e. Parathyroid glands

835. A mixed helminthic infestation, consisting of intestinal ascariasis and hepatic trematodosis, has

- a. Chloxyl
- b. Piperazine adipinate
- c. Mebendazole**
- d. Pyrantel
- e. Levamisole

836. A mixed helminthic infestation, consisting of intestinal ascariasis and hepatic trematodosis, h

- a. Levamisole
- b. Chloxyl
- c. Piperazine adipinate

d. Mebendazole

- e. Pyrantel

837. A mixed helminthic infestation, consisting of intestinal ascariasis and hepatic trematodosis, h

- a. Pyrantel

b. Mebendazole

- c. Levamisole
- d. Piperazine adipinate
- e. Chloxyl

838. A newborn baby is vulnerable to infections. What immunoglobulin crosses the placental barrier a

a. IgG

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

839. A newborn baby is vulnerable to infections. What immunoglobulin crosses the placental barrier a

- a. IgE

- b. IgM

c. IgG

- d. IgD
- e. IgA

840. A newborn baby is vulnerable to infections. What immunoglobulin crosses the placental barrier a

- a. IgM

b. IgG

- c. IgE
- d. IgD
- e. IgA

841. A newborn with asphyxia was administered a drug for direct stimulation of the respiratory centre

- a. Camphor

b. Aethimizolum

- c. Bemegride
- d. Nikethamide
- e. Lobeline

842. A newborn with asphyxia was administered a drug for direct stimulation of the respiratory centre

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- a. Nikethamide

- b. Bemegride

- c. Lobeline
- d. Camphor

e. Aethimizolum

844. A number of blood and connective tissue cells participate in the synthesis and release of infla

a. Macrophages

- b. Lymphocytes
- c. Platelets
- d. Tissue basophils
- e. Eosinophilic granulocytes

845. A number of blood and connective tissue cells participate in the synthesis and release of infla

- a. Platelets
- b. Eosinophilic granulocytes
- c. Lymphocytes
- d. Tissue basophils

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846. A number of blood and connective tissue cells participate in the synthesis and release of infla

- a. Tissue basophils
- b. Eosinophilic granulocytes
- c. Lymphocytes

d. Macrophages

e. Platelets

847. A nurse was making an intramuscular injection into the posterior surface of the patient's shoul

- a. Ulnar nerve
- b. Axillary nerve

c. Radial nerve

- d. Median nerve
- e. Musculocutaneous nerve

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- a. Ulnar nerve
- b. Musculocutaneous nerve
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d. Radial nerve

e. Axillary nerve

849. A patient came to the dentist with complaints of pain and redness of oral mucosa and swollen gu

a. Herpes simplex virus 1

- b. Cytomegalovirus
- c. Herpes simplex virus 2
- d. Epstein-Barr virus
- e. Varicella zoster virus

850. A patient came to the dentist with complaints of pain and redness of oral mucosa and swollen gu

a. Herpes simplex virus 1

- b. Epstein-Barr virus
- c. Varicella zoster virus
- d. Cytomegalovirus
- e. Herpes simplex virus 2

851. A patient came to the dentist with complaints of pain and redness of oral mucosa and swollen gu

a. Herpes simplex virus 2

b. Herpes simplex virus 1

- c. Cytomegalovirus
- d. Varicella zoster virus
- e. Epstein-Barr virus

852. A patient came to the dentist with complaints of suppurative inflammation of the gums. What dru

a. Metronidazole

- b. Nitroxoline
- c. Co-trimoxazole
- d. Gentamicin
- e. Oxacillin sodium

853. A patient came to the dentist with complaints of suppurative inflammation of the gums. What dru

- a. Co-trimoxazole
- b. Nitroxoline

c. Metronidazole

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a. Nitroxoline

b. Metronidazole

c. Gentamicin

d. Oxacillin sodium

e. Co-trimoxazole

855. A patient came to the family doctor complaining of an intense headache. Objectively, the following

a. Nifedipine

b. Amlodipine

c. Lercanidipine

d. Felodipine

e. Lacidipine

856. A patient came to the family doctor complaining of an intense headache. Objectively, the following

a. Nifedipine

b. Lercanidipine

c. Felodipine

d. Lacidipine

e. Amlodipine

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a. Amlodipine

b. Lacidipine

c. Felodipine

d. Nifedipine

e. Lercanidipine

858. A patient complaining of nausea and heartburn after meals, and steatorrhea came to the gastroenterologist.

a. Bile acid deficiency

b. Disturbed phospholipase synthesis

c. Increased lipase production

d. Disturbed pepsin synthesis

e. Amylase deficiency

859. A patient complaining of nausea and heartburn after meals, and steatorrhea came to the gastroenterologist.

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b. Increased lipase production

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d. Disturbed phospholipase synthesis

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a. Increased lipase production

b. Bile acid deficiency

c. Amylase deficiency

d. Disturbed pepsin synthesis

e. Disturbed phospholipase synthesis

861. A patient complains of a headache and difficulty breathing. X-ray results allowed diagnosing the

a. Common nasal meatus

b. Above the upper nasal concha

c. Middle nasal meatus

d. Superior nasal meatus

e. Inferior nasal meatus

862. A patient complains of a headache and difficulty breathing. X-ray results allowed diagnosing the

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863. A patient complains of a headache and difficulty breathing. X-ray results allowed diagnosing th

a. Inferior nasal meatus

b. Middle nasal meatus

c. Above the upper nasal concha

d. Superior nasal meatus

e. Common nasal meatus

864. A patient complains of frequent bleeding from the gums. Blood test detects deficiency of blood

a. Thrombin formation

b. Clot retraction

c. Fibrin formation

d. Fibrinolysis

e. Prothrombinase formation

865. A patient complains of frequent bleeding from the gums. Blood test detects deficiency of blood

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a. Clot retraction

b. Thrombin formation

c. Fibrin formation

d. Prothrombinase formation

e. Fibrinolysis

867. A patient complains of pain in the are of the liver. Duodenal probing detected oval yellowish e

a. Taeniarhynchiasis

b. Enterobiasis

c. Opisthorchiasis

d. Taeniasis

e. Diphyllbothriasis

868. A patient complains of pain in the are of the liver. Duodenal probing detected oval yellowish e

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b. Taeniasis

c. Opisthorchiasis

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b. Taeniasis

c. Enterobiasis

d. Diphyllbothriasis

e. Opisthorchiasis

870. A patient complains of pain in the upper umbilical region. On palpation there is a mobile painf

a. Ileum

b. Jejunum

c. Sigmoid colon

d. Duodenum

e. Transverse colon

871. A patient complains of pain in the upper umbilical region. On palpation there is a mobile painf

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a. Sigmoid colon

b. Duodenum

c. Jejunum

d. Transverse colon

e. Ileum

873. A patient complains of red color of his urine and tears. According to his medical history, he u

a. Ethambutol

b. Ethionamide

c. Streptomycin sulfate

d. Isoniazid

e. Rifampicin

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876. A patient complains of skin itching, especially between the fingers, in the armpits, and on the

a. Scabies

b. Myiasis

c. Demodicosis

d. Dermatotropic leishmaniasis

e. Pediculosis

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c. Scabies

d. Demodicosis

e. Dermatotropic leishmaniasis

879. A patient developed a painful red nodule in the area of the lower jaw. Histologically, accumula

a. Carbuncle

b. Furuncle

c. Felon (panaritium)

d. Phlegmon

e. Abscess

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- a. Felon (panaritium)
- b. Furuncle
- c. Abscess
- d. Phlegmon

e. Carbuncle

882. A patient developed a purulent inflammatory process in the periodontal tissues. The process was

a. Exogenous infection

b. Autoinfection

c. Superinfection

d. Relapse

e. Reinfection

883. A patient developed a purulent inflammatory process in the periodontal tissues. The process was

a. Reinfection

b. Superinfection

c. Autoinfection

d. Exogenous infection

e. Relapse

884. A patient developed a purulent inflammatory process in the periodontal tissues. The process was

a. Superinfection

b. Reinfection

c. Exogenous infection

d. Relapse

e. Autoinfection

885. A patient developed arterial hypertension, tachyarrhythmia, and persistent disturbances of bloo

a. Medazepam

b. Salbutamol

c. Nikethamide

d. Metoprolol

e. Nitroglycerin

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a. Salbutamol

b. Nitroglycerin

c. Metoprolol

d. Nikethamide

e. Medazepam

888. A patient developed hemolytic jaundice as a result of transfusion of Rh-incompatible blood. Wha

a. Accumulation of urobilinogen

b. Decreased levels of unconjugated bilirubin

c. Accumulation of unconjugated bilirubin

d. Decreased stercobilin levels

e. Decreased levels of conjugated bilirubin

889. A patient developed hemolytic jaundice as a result of transfusion of Rh-incompatible blood. Wha

a. Decreased levels of unconjugated bilirubin

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- b. Accumulation of urobilinogen
- c. Decreased levels of conjugated bilirubin
- d. Decreased stercobilin levels

e. Accumulation of unconjugated bilirubin

891. A patient developed hyperchromic anemia after gastric resection. What drug must be prescribed i

- a. Coamid
- b. Ferrum Lek
- c. Ferbitol
- d. Folic acid

e. Cyanocobalamin

892. A patient developed hyperchromic anemia after gastric resection. What drug must be prescribed i

- a. Coamid
- b. Folic acid

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- d. Ferbitol
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- a. Ferbitol
- b. Coamid
- c. Ferrum Lek
- d. Folic acid

e. Cyanocobalamin

894. A patient developed immune hemolytic anemia. What substance will be present in an increased con

- a. Mesobilinogen
- b. Indirect bilirubin**
- c. Stercobilinogen
- d. Protoporphyrin
- e. Direct bilirubin

895. A patient developed immune hemolytic anemia. What substance will be present in an increased con

- a. Protoporphyrin
- b. Indirect bilirubin**
- c. Mesobilinogen
- d. Direct bilirubin
- e. Stercobilinogen

896. A patient developed immune hemolytic anemia. What substance will be present in an increased con

- a. Protoporphyrin
- b. Direct bilirubin
- c. Stercobilinogen

d. Indirect bilirubin

- e. Mesobilinogen

897. A patient developed punctate hemorrhages after a tourniquet had been applied. It occurred due t

- a. Eosinophils

b. Platelets

- c. Neutrophils
- d. Monocytes
- e. Lymphocytes

898. A patient developed punctate hemorrhages after a tourniquet had been applied. It occurred due t

- a. Monocytes
- b. Neutrophils
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- a. Neutrophils

b. Lymphocytes

c. Monocytes

d. Platelets

e. Eosinophils

900. A patient developed signs of mucosal inflammation in the anterior and middle ethmoidal cells. T

a. Choanae

b. Middle nasal meatus

c. Inferior nasal meatus

d. Common nasal meatus

e. Superior nasal meatus

901. A patient developed signs of mucosal inflammation in the anterior and middle ethmoidal cells. T

a. Common nasal meatus

b. Middle nasal meatus

c. Choanae

d. Inferior nasal meatus

e. Superior nasal meatus

902. A patient developed signs of mucosal inflammation in the anterior and middle ethmoidal cells. T

a. Superior nasal meatus

b. Choanae

c. Inferior nasal meatus

d. Common nasal meatus

e. Middle nasal meatus

903. A patient diagnosed with AIDS has a tumor on his leg. The tumor slightly protrudes above the sk

a. Kaposi's sarcoma

b. Fibrosarcoma

c. Angiofibrosarcoma

d. Malignant pericytoma

e. Hemangioendothelioma

904. A patient diagnosed with AIDS has a tumor on his leg. The tumor slightly protrudes above the sk

a. Fibrosarcoma

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a. Fibrosarcoma

b. Hemangioendothelioma

c. Malignant pericytoma

d. Angiofibrosarcoma

e. Kaposi's sarcoma

906. A patient diagnosed with acute respiratory failure underwent artificial lung ventilation at a h

a. Intensive oxidation of lung surfactant

b. Fibrosis

c. Inflammatory process

d. Blood stasis in the lungs

e. Atelectasis

907. A patient diagnosed with acute respiratory failure underwent artificial lung ventilation at a h

a. Atelectasis

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c. Inflammatory process

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a. Blood stasis in the lungs

b. Fibrosis

- c. Inflammatory process
- d. Atelectasis

e. Intensive oxidation of lung surfactant

909. A patient diagnosed with chronic glomerulonephritis developed persistent arterial hypertension.

- a. Calcium antagonists
- b. alpha-blockers
- c. Ganglionic blockers

d. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors

e. Myotropic antispasmodics

910. A patient diagnosed with chronic glomerulonephritis developed persistent arterial hypertension.

- a. Myotropic antispasmodics
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912. A patient diagnosed with chronic tuberculosis was prescribed a complex therapy. What antituberc

a. Beclometasone

b. Isoniazid

c. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)

d. Thymalin (Thymus extract)

e. Immunal

913. A patient diagnosed with chronic tuberculosis was prescribed a complex therapy. What antituberc

a. Immunal

b. Beclometasone

c. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)

d. Thymalin (Thymus extract)

e. Isoniazid

914. A patient diagnosed with diabetes mellitus presents with increased levels of ketone bodies in t

a. Acetyl-CoA

b. Oxyacyl-CoA

c. Succinyl-CoA

d. Acyl-CoA

e. Butyryl-CoA

915. A patient diagnosed with diabetes mellitus presents with increased levels of ketone bodies in t

a. Butyryl-CoA

b. Acyl-CoA

c. Acetyl-CoA

d. Succinyl-CoA

e. Oxyacyl-CoA

916. A patient diagnosed with diabetes mellitus presents with increased levels of ketone bodies in t

a. Butyryl-CoA

b. Succinyl-CoA

c. Acetyl-CoA

d. Oxyacyl-CoA

e. Acyl-CoA

917. A patient diagnosed with downward displacement of the right kidney (nephroptosis) was brought i

a. The 12th rib intersects the kidney in the upper third

b. -

c. The 12th rib can be projected on the lower renal pole

- d. The 12th rib intersects the kidney in the lower third
- e. The 12th rib bisects the kidney in the middle

918. A patient diagnosed with downward displacement of the right kidney (nephroptosis) was brought i

- a. The 12th rib bisects the kidney in the middle
- b. The 12th rib can be projected on the lower renal pole
- c. The 12th rib intersects the kidney in the upper third
- d. The 12th rib intersects the kidney in the lower third
- e. -

919. A patient diagnosed with downward displacement of the right kidney (nephroptosis) was brought i

- a. The 12th rib intersects the kidney in the lower third
- b. The 12th rib intersects the kidney in the upper third
- c. The 12th rib bisects the kidney in the middle
- d. The 12th rib can be projected on the lower renal pole
- e. -

920. A patient diagnosed with essential hypertension died of an acute myocardial infarction. Autopsy

- a. -
- b. Tuberculosis
- c. Echinococcus
- d. Abscess
- e. Cyst

921. A patient diagnosed with essential hypertension died of an acute myocardial infarction. Autopsy

- a. Abscess
- b. -
- c. Cyst

- d. Tuberculosis
- e. Echinococcus

922. A patient diagnosed with essential hypertension died of an acute myocardial infarction. Autopsy

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Echinococcus
- c. Abscess

d. Cyst

- e. -

923. A patient diagnosed with essential hypertension is taking enalapril. What is the mechanism of a

- a. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor
- b. Phosphodiesterase inhibitor
- c. Angiotensin receptor blocker
- d. Ca^{++} channel blocker
- e. Cyclooxygenase inhibitor

924. A patient diagnosed with essential hypertension is taking enalapril. What is the mechanism of a

- a. Cyclooxygenase inhibitor
- b. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor
- c. Angiotensin receptor blocker
- d. Ca^{++} channel blocker
- e. Phosphodiesterase inhibitor

925. A patient diagnosed with essential hypertension is taking enalapril. What is the mechanism of a

- a. Phosphodiesterase inhibitor
- b. Cyclooxygenase inhibitor
- c. Angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitor
- d. Angiotensin receptor blocker
- e. Ca^{++} channel blocker

926. A patient diagnosed with glaucoma was prescribed a drug that lowers the intraocular pressure. W

- a. Prozerin (Neostigmine)
- b. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
- c. Noradrenaline hydrotartrate
- d. Analgin (Metamizole sodium)

e. Phenazepam

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- d. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

e. Prozerin (Neostigmine)

929. A patient diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach was prescribed a third generation

a. Cimetidine

b. Famotidine

- c. Ranitidine
- d. Roxatidine
- e. Omeprazole

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- c. Omeprazole
- d. Cimetidine

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932. A patient diagnosed with polyneuropathy was prescribed vitamin B₁. Name the coenzyme form of t

- a. Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate
- b. Flavin adenine mononucleotide
- c. Pyridoxal phosphate
- d. Tetrahydrofolate

e. Thiamine diphosphate

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- c. Pyridoxal phosphate
- d. Flavin adenine mononucleotide
- e. Nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide phosphate

935. A patient diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis underwent a treatment with isoniazid. Recently,

- a. A strong bond forms between the vitamin and blood plasma proteins
- b. Vitamin elimination is accelerated
- c. Vitamin biotransformation is accelerated
- d. Vitamin absorption is slowed down

e. Isoniazid is an antagonist of vitamin B₆

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938. A patient diagnosed with rheumatic myocarditis periodically experiences irregular pulse. The EC

a. Delay of excitation in the atrioventricular node

b. Myocardial refractoriness before receiving the next impulse

- c. Disturbed myocardial contractility
- d. Retrograde conduction of excitation to the atria
- e. Inhibition of sinus node functioning

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e. Myocardial refractoriness before receiving the next impulse

941. A patient diagnosed with rheumatoid arthritis had been taking glucocorticoid drugs for several

- a. Exacerbation of chronic infectious processes
- b. Ulceration of gastric and duodenal mucosa

c. Withdrawal syndrome

- d. Increased blood pressure
- e. Hyperglycemia

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- c. Hyperglycemia

d. Withdrawal syndrome

- e. Increased blood pressure

944. A patient diagnosed with tuberculosis was prescribed etiotropic treatment. What antibiotic shou

a. Rifampicin

- b. Cefalexin
- c. Tetracycline
- d. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)
- e. Bicillin (Benzathine benzylpenicillin)

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a. Tetracycline

b. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

c. Cefalexin

d. Bicillin (Benzathine benzylpenicillin)

e. Rifampicin

947. A patient diagnosed with urticaria was prescribed an antihistamine dimedrol (diphenhydramine). What is the mechanism of its action?

a. Formation of antigen-antibody complex

b. Histamine release

c. B lymphocyte activation

d. Interaction of histamine with receptors in organs

e. Immunoglobulin synthesis

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d. Formation of antigen-antibody complex

e. Interaction of histamine with receptors in organs

950. A patient died of chronic renal failure. The patient's pericardial leaflets are dull-colored and thickened. What is the most likely cause of this?

a. Fibrinous inflammation

b. Serous inflammation

c. Proliferative inflammation

d. Catarrhal inflammation

e. Purulent inflammation

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953. A patient died of secondary bacterial pneumonia. Autopsy revealed pale yellow muscles with numerous small abscesses. What is the most likely cause of this?

a. Dermatomyositis (Wagner-Unverricht-Hepp disease)

b. Systemic scleroderma

c. Zenker's degeneration of muscles in typhoid fever

d. Myopathy

e. Myositis

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- c. Myositis

d. Dermatomyositis (Wagner-Unverricht-Hepp disease)

- e. Myopathy

956. A patient for a long time was on an imbalanced diet low in proteins, which resulted in hepatic

- a. Biotin
- b. Acetic acid
- c. Methionine

d. Alanine

- e. Cholesterol

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- b. Cholesterol
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- d. Acetic acid

e. Methionine

959. A patient had her tooth extracted in a dental clinic. Stratified squamous epithelium regenerate

a. Ribosomes

- b. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- c. Mitochondria
- d. Centrosomes
- e. Postlysosomes

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- b. Mitochondria
- c. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum
- d. Centrosomes

e. Ribosomes

962. A patient has a chromosomal disorder - Klinefelter syndrome - with the total number of chromoso

a. Barr bodies

- b. Cabot rings
- c. Jolly bodies
- d. Mallory bodies
- e. Doehle bodies

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- a. Doehle bodies
- b. Cabot rings
- c. Jolly bodies

d. Barr bodies

e. Mallory bodies

965. A patient has a head injury, accompanied by arterial bleeding in the area of the parietal bone.

a. A) temporalis superficialis

- b. A) maxillaris
- c. A) auricularis posterior
- d. A) occipitalis
- e. A) facialis

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a. A) temporalis superficialis

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- e. A) facialis

967. A patient has a head injury, accompanied by arterial bleeding in the area of the parietal bone.

- a. A) facialis
- b. A) maxillaris
- c. A) auricularis posterior

d. A) temporalis superficialis

e. A) occipitalis

968. A patient has a pancreatic tumor. During surgery it was accessed by making an opening through t

a. A. gastroomentalis dexter

- b. A. gastrica dexter
- c. A. gastrica sinister
- d. A. gastro-duodenalis
- e. A. pancreatico-duodenalis superior

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- c. A. gastrica dexter
- d. A. gastro-duodenalis

e. A. gastroomentalis dexter

971. A patient has a perforated ulcer in the posterior gastric wall. Into what structure will the st

a. Bursa pregastrica

b. Bursa omentalis

- c. Sinus mesentericus sinister
- d. Bursa hepatica
- e. Sinus mesentericus dexter

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e. Bursa hepatica

974. A patient has a skin inflammation in the first interdigital space of the foot. What regional ly

a. Posterior tibial and popliteal lymph nodes

b. Anterior tibial lymph nodes

c. Superficial and deep inguinal lymph nodes

d. Superficial inguinal lymph nodes

e. External iliac lymph nodes

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e. Anterior tibial lymph nodes

977. A patient has acute heart failure with myocardial unresponsiveness to cardiac glycosides. What

a. Atropine sulfate

b. Strophanthin

c. Corglycon

d. Dobutamine

e. Reserpine

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980. A patient has an abscess in the left inguinal region. The patient developed complaints of gener

a. Febris hectica

b. Febris continua

c. Febris acontinua

d. Febris recurrens

e. Febris remittens

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a. Febris remittens

b. Febris acontinua

c. Febris continua

d. Febris recurrens

e. Febris hectica

983. A patient has an asymmetrically distorted face and a dry eye. What nerve is likely to be damage

a. Hypoglossal nerve

b. Maxillary nerve

c. Mandibular nerve

d. Accessory nerve

e. Facial nerve

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d. Facial nerve

e. Accessory nerve

986. A patient has an injury of soft tissues and parietal bones in the area of their junction. The i

a. Sinus sagittalis superior

b. Sinus transversus

c. Sinus rectus

d. Sinus petrosus superior

e. Sinus sagittalis inferior

987. A patient has an injury of soft tissues and parietal bones in the area of their junction. The i

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c. Sinus petrosus superior

d. Sinus transversus

e. Sinus rectus

989. A patient has an injury of the radiocarpal joint. What bones of the proximal row of the wrist (

a. Scaphoid, lunate, triquetral

b. Scaphoid, trapezoid, lunate

c. -

d. Scaphoid, trapezoid, hamate

e. Trapezoid, hamate, lunate

990. A patient has an injury of the radiocarpal joint. What bones of the proximal row of the wrist (

a. Scaphoid, trapezoid, hamate

b. Trapezoid, hamate, lunate

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991. A patient has an injury of the radiocarpal joint. What bones of the proximal row of the wrist (

a. Trapezoid, hamate, lunate

b. -

c. Scaphoid, lunate, triquetral

d. Scaphoid, trapezoid, lunate

e. Scaphoid, trapezoid, hamate

992. A patient has been diagnosed with atrophy of masticatory muscles. This group of muscles is innervated by

a. Third branch of the trigeminal nerve

b. First branch of the trigeminal nerve

c. Second branch of the trigeminal nerve

d. Motor branches of the VII cranial nerve

e. Hypoglossal nerve

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a. Motor branches of the VII cranial nerve

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c. Second branch of the trigeminal nerve

d. Third branch of the trigeminal nerve

e. First branch of the trigeminal nerve

995. A patient has been diagnosed with chronic gastritis. Intra-gastric pH-metry detects decreased acid secretion

a. Enteroendocrine cells

b. Gastric chief cells

c. Gastric parietal cells

d. Mucocytes

e. -

996. A patient has been diagnosed with chronic gastritis. Intra-gastric pH-metry detects decreased acid secretion

a. Gastric chief cells

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a. Mucocytes

b. Enteroendocrine cells

c. -

d. Gastric parietal cells

e. Gastric chief cells

998. A patient has been diagnosed with hydrocele testis (an increase in the amount of fluid in a serous cavity)

a. Between the parietal and visceral laminae of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle

b. Between the skin and tunica dartos

c. Between the skin and cremaster muscle

d. Between the tunica dartos and internal spermatic fascia

e. Between the internal spermatic fascia and tunica vaginalis of the testicle

999. A patient has been diagnosed with hydrocele testis (an increase in the amount of fluid in a serous cavity)

a. Between the internal spermatic fascia and tunica vaginalis of the testicle

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d. Between the tunica dartos and internal spermatic fascia

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- a. Between the skin and cremaster muscle
- b. Between the tunica dartos and internal spermatic fascia
- c. Between the skin and tunica dartos
- d. Between the internal spermatic fascia and tunica vaginalis of the testicle
- e. Between the parietal and visceral laminae of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle**

1001. A patient has been diagnosed with megaloblastic anemia against the background of atrophic gast

- a. Prozerin (Neostigmine)
- b. Celecoxib
- c. Cyanocobalamin**
- d. Prednisolone
- e. Piracetam

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- c. Prednisolone

d. Cyanocobalamin

- e. Piracetam

1004. A patient has been diagnosed with mitral valve stenosis. What pathogenetic type of heart failu

- a. Heart failure due to myocardial damage
- b. Pressure overload-induced heart failure**
- c. Heart failure due to myocardial hypertrophy
- d. Volume overload-induced heart failure
- e. Mixed form of heart failure

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- c. Heart failure due to myocardial damage
- d. Mixed form of heart failure

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1007. A patient has been diagnosed with mixed intestinal helminthiasis. An ultra-broad spectrum anth

- a. Chingamine (Chloroquine)
- b. Doxycycline

c. Albendazole

- d. Metronidazole
- e. Fluconazole

1008. A patient has been diagnosed with mixed intestinal helminthiasis. An ultra-broad spectrum anth

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- b. Metronidazole

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- a. Metronidazole

- b. Fluconazole
- c. Chingamine (Chloroquine)

d. Albendazole

- e. Doxycycline

1010. A patient has been diagnosed with mucopolysaccharidosis. In this disease, certain substances t

a. Glycosaminoglycans

- b. Glycogen
- c. Fatty acids
- d. Fructose
- e. Triglycerides

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- b. Glycogen

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- d. Fatty acids
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1012. A patient has been diagnosed with mucopolysaccharidosis. In this disease, certain substances t

- a. Fructose
- b. Triglycerides
- c. Fatty acids
- d. Glycogen

e. Glycosaminoglycans

1013. A patient has been diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach and hyperacidity. Endosc

a. Urease activity

- b. Resistance to vancomycin
- c. Catalase activity
- d. Capsule formation
- e. Oxidase activity

1014. A patient has been diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach and hyperacidity. Endosc

- a. Oxidase activity
- b. Capsule formation
- c. Resistance to vancomycin

d. Urease activity

- e. Catalase activity

1015. A patient has been diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach and hyperacidity. Endosc

- a. Oxidase activity
- b. Resistance to vancomycin

c. Urease activity

- d. Catalase activity
- e. Capsule formation

1016. A patient has been diagnosed with psychosis. After two weeks of receiving pharmacotherapy, the

a. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

- b. Chlordiazepoxide
- c. Sydnocarb (Mesocarb)
- d. Diphenin (Phenytoin)
- e. Imizin (Imipramine)

1017. A patient has been diagnosed with psychosis. After two weeks of receiving pharmacotherapy, the

a. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

- b. Sydnocarb (Mesocarb)
- c. Diphenin (Phenytoin)
- d. Chlordiazepoxide
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1018. A patient has been diagnosed with psychosis. After two weeks of receiving pharmacotherapy, the

- a. Diphenin (Phenytoin)
- b. Imizin (Imipramine)

- c. Chlordiazepoxide
- d. Sydnocarb (Mesocarb)

e. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

1019. A patient has been hospitalized into the infectious diseases department with signs of fever th

- a. Leptospira interrogans
- b. Treponema pallidum
- c. Rickettsia typhi

d. Borrelia recurrentis

e. Plasmodium vivax

1020. A patient has been hospitalized into the infectious diseases department with signs of fever th

- a. Plasmodium vivax
- b. Leptospira interrogans
- c. Treponema pallidum

d. Borrelia recurrentis

e. Rickettsia typhi

1021. A patient has been hospitalized into the infectious diseases department with signs of fever th

a. Rickettsia typhi

b. Borrelia recurrentis

c. Treponema pallidum

d. Plasmodium vivax

e. Leptospira interrogans

1022. A patient has been hospitalized into the intensive care unit with suspected carbon monoxide po

a. Deoxyhemoglobin

b. Methemoglobin

c. Oxyhemoglobin

d. Carboxyhemoglobin

e. Carbhemo

1023. A patient has been hospitalized into the intensive care unit with suspected carbon monoxide po

a. Deoxyhemoglobin

b. Oxyhemoglobin

c. Methemoglobin

d. Carboxyhemoglobin

e. Carbhemo

1024. A patient has been hospitalized into the intensive care unit with suspected carbon monoxide po

a. Oxyhemoglobin

b. Carboxyhemoglobin

c. Carbhemo

d. Methemoglobin

e. Deoxyhemoglobin

1025. A patient has been hospitalized with complaints of dry mouth, photophobia, and visual impairme

a. Neostigmine (Proserin)

b. Insulin

c. Phenylephrine (Mesaton)

d. Succinylcholine (Dithylin)

e. Heparin

1026. A patient has been hospitalized with complaints of dry mouth, photophobia, and visual impairme

a. Insulin

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c. Neostigmine (Proserin)

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a. Insulin

b. Phenylephrine (Mesaton)

c. Neostigmine (Proserin)

d. Succinylcholine (Dithylin)

e. Heparin

1028. A patient has been hospitalized with complaints of headache, muscle pain during movements, weakness

a. Trichinellosis

b. Fascioliasis

c. Taeniasis

d. Taeniarhynchosis

e. Opisthorchiasis

1029. A patient has been hospitalized with complaints of headache, muscle pain during movements, weakness

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a. Taeniarhynchosis

b. Trichinellosis

c. Opisthorchiasis

d. Fascioliasis

e. Taeniasis

1031. A patient has been hospitalized with the provisional diagnosis of diphyllbothriasis. What food was consumed?

a. Milk and eggs

b. Beef

c. Vegetables and fruits

d. Fish

e. Pork

1032. A patient has been hospitalized with the provisional diagnosis of diphyllbothriasis. What food was consumed?

a. Pork

b. Vegetables and fruits

c. Milk and eggs

d. Fish

e. Beef

1033. A patient has been hospitalized with the provisional diagnosis of diphyllbothriasis. What food was consumed?

a. Vegetables and fruits

b. Fish

c. Pork

d. Beef

e. Milk and eggs

1034. A patient has been provisionally diagnosed with toxoplasmosis. What biological material was used for diagnosis?

a. Duodenal contents

b. Blood

c. Urine

d. Feces

e. Sputum

1035. A patient has been provisionally diagnosed with toxoplasmosis. What biological material was used for diagnosis?

a. Duodenal contents

b. Sputum

c. Blood

d. Urine

e. Feces

1036. A patient has been provisionally diagnosed with toxoplasmosis. What biological material was used for diagnosis?

a. Feces

b. Blood

c. Duodenal contents

d. Sputum

e. Urine

1037. A patient has been suffering from bronchial asthma for 15 years. What changes in the patient's

- a. Basophilia
- b. Left shift
- c. Leukocytosis

d. Eosinophilia

e. Leukopenia

1038. A patient has been suffering from bronchial asthma for 15 years. What changes in the patient's

a. Left shift

b. Eosinophilia

c. Leukocytosis

d. Basophilia

e. Leukopenia

1039. A patient has been suffering from bronchial asthma for 15 years. What changes in the patient's

a. Leukocytosis

b. Leukopenia

c. Eosinophilia

d. Basophilia

e. Left shift

1040. A patient has crystalline lens dislocation and spidery fingers. What syndrome can be diagnosed

a. Down syndrome

b. Turner syndrome

c. Marfan syndrome

d. Trisomy X

e. Klinefelter syndrome

1041. A patient has crystalline lens dislocation and spidery fingers. What syndrome can be diagnosed

a. Klinefelter syndrome

b. Trisomy X

c. Marfan syndrome

d. Down syndrome

e. Turner syndrome

1042. A patient has crystalline lens dislocation and spidery fingers. What syndrome can be diagnosed

a. Trisomy X

b. Turner syndrome

c. Marfan syndrome

d. Down syndrome

e. Klinefelter syndrome

1043. A patient has developed severe muscle weakness as a result of combined digitoxin and furosemid

a. Hypokalemia

b. Hypocalcemia

c. Hypercalcemia

d. Hypochloremia

e. Hyperkalemia

1044. A patient has developed severe muscle weakness as a result of combined digitoxin and furosemid

a. Hypochloremia

b. Hypercalcemia

c. Hypokalemia

d. Hyperkalemia

e. Hypocalcemia

1045. A patient has developed severe muscle weakness as a result of combined digitoxin and furosemid

a. Hypochloremia

b. Hypocalcemia

c. Hypercalcemia

d. Hyperkalemia

e. Hypokalemia

1046. A patient has developed status epilepticus. What medicine should be used in this case to stop

a. Diazepam

b. Cyclodol (Trihexyphenidyl)

c. Sodium bromide

d. Valerian extract

e. Diprazine (Promethazine)

1047. A patient has developed status epilepticus. What medicine should be used in this case to stop

a. Diazepam

b. Valerian extract

c. Cyclodol (Trihexyphenidyl)

d. Diprazine (Promethazine)

e. Sodium bromide

1048. A patient has developed status epilepticus. What medicine should be used in this case to stop

a. Cyclodol (Trihexyphenidyl)

b. Valerian extract

c. Diazepam

d. Sodium bromide

e. Diprazine (Promethazine)

1049. A patient has elevated blood pressure due to increased vascular tone. To lower the blood press

a. alpha-adrenoceptors

b. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors

c. beta-adrenoceptors

d. alpha- and beta-adrenoceptors

e. Histamine H1 receptors

1050. A patient has elevated blood pressure due to increased vascular tone. To lower the blood press

a. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors

b. Histamine H1 receptors

c. alpha-adrenoceptors

d. beta-adrenoceptors

e. alpha- and beta-adrenoceptors

1051. A patient has elevated blood pressure due to increased vascular tone. To lower the blood press

a. alpha- and beta-adrenoceptors

b. beta-adrenoceptors

c. Histamine H1 receptors

d. alpha-adrenoceptors

e. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors

1052. A patient has gradually developed a skin plaque on his face. In the center of this plaque ther

a. Papilloma

b. Trophic ulcer

c. Skin cancer

d. Sarcoma

e. Fibroma

1053. A patient has gradually developed a skin plaque on his face. In the center of this plaque ther

a. Papilloma

b. Trophic ulcer

c. Fibroma

d. Skin cancer

e. Sarcoma

1054. A patient has gradually developed a skin plaque on his face. In the center of this plaque ther

a. Sarcoma

b. Papilloma

c. Skin cancer

d. Trophic ulcer

e. Fibroma

1055. A patient has hemeralopia (impaired dark adaptation of the eyes). What vitamin supplement has

a. Retinol acetate

b. Tocopherol acetate

c. Cyanocobalamin

d. Ergocalciferol

e. Nicotinic acid

1056. A patient has hemeralopia (impaired dark adaptation of the eyes). What vitamin supplement has

a. Ergocalciferol

b. Cyanocobalamin

c. Retinol acetate

d. Tocopherol acetate

e. Nicotinic acid

1057. A patient has hemeralopia (impaired dark adaptation of the eyes). What vitamin supplement has

a. Nicotinic acid

b. Tocopherol acetate

c. Cyanocobalamin

d. Retinol acetate

e. Ergocalciferol

1058. A patient has hyperkalemia and hyponatremia. Such changes can be caused by decreased secretion

a. Aldosterone

b. Vasopressin

c. Parathyroid hormone

d. Cortisol

e. Natriuretic hormone

1059. A patient has hyperkalemia and hyponatremia. Such changes can be caused by decreased secretion

a. Natriuretic hormone

b. Cortisol

c. Aldosterone

d. Vasopressin

e. Parathyroid hormone

1060. A patient has hyperkalemia and hyponatremia. Such changes can be caused by decreased secretion

a. Natriuretic hormone

b. Cortisol

c. Parathyroid hormone

d. Aldosterone

e. Vasopressin

1061. A patient has inner ear damage of vascular genesis. What artery supplies the inner ear with bl

a. A. vertebralis

b. A. cerebri media

c. A. basilaris

d. A. cerebri anterior

e. A. cerebri posterior

1062. A patient has inner ear damage of vascular genesis. What artery supplies the inner ear with bl

a. A. vertebralis

b. A. cerebri media

c. A. basilaris

d. A. cerebri posterior

e. A. cerebri anterior

1063. A patient has inner ear damage of vascular genesis. What artery supplies the inner ear with bl

a. A. vertebralis

b. A. cerebri posterior

c. A. cerebri media

d. A. basilaris

e. A. cerebri anterior

1064. A patient has plasma glucose levels of 15 mmol/L, polyuria, thirst. What hormone levels are lo

a. Insulin

- b. Glucagon
- c. Growth hormone
- d. Growth hormone-releasing factor
- e. Cortisol

1065. A patient has plasma glucose levels of 15 mmol/L, polyuria, thirst. What hormone levels are low?

- a. Glucagon
- b. Cortisol
- c. Growth hormone

d. Insulin

- e. Growth hormone-releasing factor

1066. A patient has plasma glucose levels of 15 mmol/L, polyuria, thirst. What hormone levels are low?

- a. Growth hormone-releasing factor
- b. Growth hormone
- c. Cortisol
- d. Glucagon

e. Insulin

1067. A patient has telangiectasia and ataxia. Blood tests show reduced T lymphocyte count, absent

a. Louis-Barr syndrome

- b. Turner syndrome
- c. Down syndrome
- d. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
- e. Klinefelter syndrome

1068. A patient has telangiectasia and ataxia. Blood tests show reduced T lymphocyte count, absent

a. Louis-Barr syndrome

- b. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
- c. Klinefelter syndrome
- d. Turner syndrome
- e. Down syndrome

1069. A patient has telangiectasia and ataxia. Blood tests show reduced T lymphocyte count, absent

- a. Turner syndrome
- b. Klinefelter syndrome
- c. Louis-Barr syndrome

- d. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
- e. Down syndrome

1070. A patient has undergone a surgery for installation of a mitral valve prosthesis. Choose the drug

a. Acetylsalicylic acid

b. Warfarin

- c. Dipyridamole
- d. Urokinase
- e. Paracetamol

1071. A patient has undergone a surgery for installation of a mitral valve prosthesis. Choose the drug

- a. Acetylsalicylic acid
- b. Dipyridamole
- c. Paracetamol

d. Warfarin

- e. Urokinase

1072. A patient has undergone a surgery for installation of a mitral valve prosthesis. Choose the drug

- a. Dipyridamole
- b. Urokinase
- c. Paracetamol

d. Warfarin

- e. Acetylsalicylic acid

1073. A patient in the infectious diseases unit presents with elevated temperature up to 39°C. ECG

a. Automatism

- b. Rhythm assimilation

- c. Conductivity
- d. Automatism and conductivity
- e. Conductivity and rhythm assimilation

1074. A patient in the infectious diseases unit presents with elevated temperature up to 39°C ECG

- a. Automatism and conductivity
- b. Conductivity
- c. Rhythm assimilation
- d. Conductivity and rhythm assimilation

e. Automatism

1075. A patient in the infectious diseases unit presents with elevated temperature up to 39°C ECG

- a. Conductivity
- b. Conductivity and rhythm assimilation
- c. Automatism and conductivity

d. Automatism

e. Rhythm assimilation

1076. A patient is allergic to pollen. How should the specific hyposensitization of the body be carried out?

- a. Administration of an antispasmodic drug
- b. Repeated introduction of large doses of the allergen, with gradually reducing doses
- c. Administration of corticosteroid drugs
- d. Administration of an anesthetic

e. Repeated introduction of small doses of the allergen, with gradually increasing doses

1077. A patient is allergic to pollen. How should the specific hyposensitization of the body be carried out?

- a. Repeated introduction of large doses of the allergen, with gradually reducing doses
- b. Repeated introduction of small doses of the allergen, with gradually increasing doses
- c. Administration of corticosteroid drugs
- d. Administration of an antispasmodic drug
- e. Administration of an anesthetic

1078. A patient is being prepared for a cardiac surgery. Pressure in the heart chambers was measured

- a. -
- b. Right ventricle
- c. Right atrium

d. Left ventricle

e. Left atrium

1079. A patient is being prepared for a cardiac surgery. Pressure in the heart chambers was measured

- a. Left atrium
- b. -
- c. Right atrium
- d. Right ventricle

e. Left ventricle

1080. A patient is being prepared for a cardiac surgery. Pressure in the heart chambers was measured

- a. Right atrium
- b. Left ventricle
- c. Right ventricle
- d. -
- e. Left atrium

1081. A patient is diagnosed with an acute necrotizing pancreatitis. What peritoneal cavity will be affected?

- a. Bursa subhepatica
- b. Canalis lateralis dexter
- c. Canalis lateralis sinister

d. Bursa omentalis

e. Bursa pregastrica

1082. A patient is diagnosed with an acute necrotizing pancreatitis. What peritoneal cavity will be affected?

- a. Bursa subhepatica
- b. Canalis lateralis dexter
- c. Canalis lateralis sinister

d. Bursa pregastrica

e. Bursa omentalis

1083. A patient is diagnosed with an acute necrotizing pancreatitis. What peritoneal cavity will be

a. Canalis lateralis sinister

b. Bursa subhepatica

c. Canalis lateralis dexter

d. Bursa omentalis

e. Bursa pregastrica

1084. A patient is diagnosed with glucocerebroside lipidosis (Gaucher's disease) that manifests as s

a. Glucocerebrosidase

b. Hexosaminidase

c. beta-galactosidase

d. Hyaluronidase

e. Sphingomyelinase

1085. A patient is diagnosed with glucocerebroside lipidosis (Gaucher's disease) that manifests as s

a. Hexosaminidase

b. beta-galactosidase

c. Glucocerebrosidase

d. Hyaluronidase

e. Sphingomyelinase

1086. A patient is diagnosed with glucocerebroside lipidosis (Gaucher's disease) that manifests as s

a. Sphingomyelinase

b. Hexosaminidase

c. Hyaluronidase

d. Glucocerebrosidase

e. beta-galactosidase

1087. A patient is diagnosed with herpetic stomatitis. What should be prescribed for treatment in th

a. Clotrimazole

b. Acyclovir

c. Sulfacyl-sodium (Sulfacetamide)

d. Tetracycline

e. Thymalin

1088. A patient is diagnosed with herpetic stomatitis. What should be prescribed for treatment in th

a. Sulfacyl-sodium (Sulfacetamide)

b. Clotrimazole

c. Tetracycline

d. Acyclovir

e. Thymalin

1089. A patient is diagnosed with herpetic stomatitis. What should be prescribed for treatment in th

a. Tetracycline

b. Thymalin

c. Sulfacyl-sodium (Sulfacetamide)

d. Acyclovir

e. Clotrimazole

1090. A patient is diagnosed with severe B₁₂-deficiency anemia resulting in disturbed hematopoiesi

a. Megalocytes

b. Elliptocytes

c. Normocytes

d. Microcytes

e. Anulocytes

1091. A patient is diagnosed with severe B₁₂-deficiency anemia resulting in disturbed hematopoiesi

a. Anulocytes

b. Microcytes

c. Normocytes

d. Elliptocytes

e. Megalocytes

1092. A patient is diagnosed with severe B₁₂-deficiency anemia resulting in disturbed hematopoiesis

- a. Microcytes
- b. Anulocytes
- c. Elliptocytes

d. Megalocytes

e. Normocytes

1093. A patient is in a state of anaphylactic shock. What drug should be used for urgent treatment of

a. Adrenaline hydrochloride

- b. Fenoterol
- c. Noradrenaline hydrogen tartrate
- d. Phenylephrine
- e. Salbutamol

1094. A patient is in a state of anaphylactic shock. What drug should be used for urgent treatment of

- a. Phenylephrine
- b. Fenoterol
- c. Noradrenaline hydrogen tartrate
- d. Salbutamol

e. Adrenaline hydrochloride

1095. A patient is in a state of anaphylactic shock. What drug should be used for urgent treatment of

- a. Phenylephrine
- b. Noradrenaline hydrogen tartrate

c. Adrenaline hydrochloride

- d. Salbutamol
- e. Fenoterol

1096. A patient is suspected to have typhoid fever. For two weeks no laboratory diagnosis was made.

a. Feces and urine

- b. Sputum
- c. Pharyngeal mucus
- d. Gastric lavage waters
- e. Nasal mucus

1097. A patient is suspected to have typhoid fever. For two weeks no laboratory diagnosis was made.

a. Nasal mucus

b. Feces and urine

- c. Pharyngeal mucus
- d. Gastric lavage waters
- e. Sputum

1098. A patient is suspected to have typhoid fever. For two weeks no laboratory diagnosis was made.

- a. Nasal mucus
- b. Sputum

c. Feces and urine

- d. Gastric lavage waters
- e. Pharyngeal mucus

1099. A patient needs emergency botulism prophylaxis. What should be used for this purpose?

a. Anatoxin

b. Polyvalent antitoxic serum

- c. Placental γ globulin
- d. Monovalent antitoxic serum
- e. Interferon

1100. A patient needs emergency botulism prophylaxis. What should be used for this purpose?

- a. Monovalent antitoxic serum
- b. Anatoxin

c. Polyvalent antitoxic serum

- d. Placental γ globulin
- e. Interferon

1101. A patient needs emergency botulism prophylaxis. What should be used for this purpose?

- a. Placental γ globulin
- b. Interferon
- c. Monovalent antitoxic serum
- d. Anatoxin
- e. Polyvalent antitoxic serum**

1102. A patient presents with a decreased excitation conduction velocity in the atrioventricular nod

- a. PQ interval**
- b. R wave
- c. RR interval
- d. QRS complex
- e. ST segment

1103. A patient presents with a decreased excitation conduction velocity in the atrioventricular nod

- a. QRS complex
- b. RR interval
- c. ST segment
- d. PQ interval**
- e. R wave

1104. A patient presents with a decreased excitation conduction velocity in the atrioventricular nod

- a. ST segment
- b. R wave
- c. PQ interval**
- d. RR interval
- e. QRS complex

1105. A patient presents with a disturbed act of swallowing, hoarse voice, regurgitation of liquid f

- a. Cervical plexus
- b. Facial nerve and buccal nerve
- c. Vagus and mandibular nerve**
- d. Glossopharyngeal nerve and hypoglossal nerve
- e. Glossopharyngeal nerve and facial nerve

1106. A patient presents with a disturbed act of swallowing, hoarse voice, regurgitation of liquid f

- a. Facial nerve and buccal nerve
- b. Vagus and mandibular nerve**
- c. Glossopharyngeal nerve and facial nerve
- d. Glossopharyngeal nerve and hypoglossal nerve
- e. Cervical plexus

1107. A patient presents with a pinpoint pupil that does not dilate, when the lighting changes. Wher

- a. Lateral horn of the spinal cord's gray matter at the level of C8-Th1**
- b. Cerebral peduncles at the level of the superior colliculi in the midbrain tectum
- c. Superior colliculi in the midbrain tectum
- d. Lateral geniculate body in the diencephalon
- e. Pes pedunculi at the level of the inferior colliculi in the midbrain tectum

1108. A patient presents with a pinpoint pupil that does not dilate, when the lighting changes. Wher

- a. Lateral geniculate body in the diencephalon
- b. Cerebral peduncles at the level of the superior colliculi in the midbrain tectum
- c. Superior colliculi in the midbrain tectum
- d. Pes pedunculi at the level of the inferior colliculi in the midbrain tectum
- e. Lateral horn of the spinal cord's gray matter at the level of C8-Th1**

1109. A patient presents with a pinpoint pupil that does not dilate, when the lighting changes. Wher

- a. Superior colliculi in the midbrain tectum
- b. Cerebral peduncles at the level of the superior colliculi in the midbrain tectum
- c. Lateral geniculate body in the diencephalon
- d. Pes pedunculi at the level of the inferior colliculi in the midbrain tectum
- e. Lateral horn of the spinal cord's gray matter at the level of C8-Th1**

1110. A patient presents with a purulent inflammatory process in the thigh region (a post-injection

- a. Paratracheal
- b. Popliteal
- c. Posterior cervical

d. Inguinal

- e. Submandibular

1111. A patient presents with a purulent inflammatory process in the thigh region (a post-injection

- a. Paratracheal
- b. Posterior cervical
- c. Submandibular

d. Inguinal

- e. Popliteal

1112. A patient presents with a purulent inflammatory process in the thigh region (a post-injection

- a. Popliteal

b. Inguinal

- c. Submandibular
- d. Posterior cervical
- e. Paratracheal

1113. A patient presents with a sharp decrease in oncotic pressure and albumin levels in the blood p

- a. Increased blood volume

b. Edema

- c. Increased blood density
- d. Reduced diuresis
- e. Reduced ESR

1114. A patient presents with a sharp decrease in oncotic pressure and albumin levels in the blood p

- a. Reduced ESR

b. Edema

- c. Increased blood volume
- d. Increased blood density
- e. Reduced diuresis

1115. A patient presents with a sharp decrease in oncotic pressure and albumin levels in the blood p

- a. Reduced ESR
- b. Reduced diuresis
- c. Increased blood density

d. Edema

- e. Increased blood volume

1116. A patient presents with absence of T-lymphocytes, facial defects, defects of thyroid and parat

a. Thymus hypoplasia

- b. Combined immunodeficiency
- c. Thymus hyperplasia
- d. Primary T cell deficiency
- e. Primary B cell deficiency

1117. A patient presents with absence of T-lymphocytes, facial defects, defects of thyroid and parat

a. Thymus hypoplasia

- b. Thymus hyperplasia
- c. Primary B cell deficiency
- d. Combined immunodeficiency
- e. Primary T cell deficiency

1118. A patient presents with absence of T-lymphocytes, facial defects, defects of thyroid and parat

- a. Primary B cell deficiency
- b. Thymus hyperplasia
- c. Combined immunodeficiency

d. Thymus hypoplasia

- e. Primary T cell deficiency

1119. A patient presents with acute attack of cholelithiasis. What in this case will show the labora

- a. Connective tissue

b. Negative reaction to stercobilin

c. Starch granules

d. Partially digested cellulose

e. Positive reaction to stercobilin

1120. A patient presents with acute attack of cholelithiasis. What in this case will show the labora

a. Positive reaction to stercobilin

b. Partially digested cellulose

c. Negative reaction to stercobilin

d. Starch granules

e. Connective tissue

1121. A patient presents with acute attack of cholelithiasis. What in this case will show the labora

a. Positive reaction to stercobilin

b. Partially digested cellulose

c. Connective tissue

d. Starch granules

e. Negative reaction to stercobilin

1122. A patient presents with an inner ear inflammation. On examination the doctor states that the 1

a. G. ciliare

b. G. trigeminale

c. G. vestibulare

d. G. spirale

e. G. geniculi

1123. A patient presents with an inner ear inflammation. On examination the doctor states that the 1

a. G. geniculi

b. G. trigeminale

c. G. ciliare

d. G. spirale

e. G. vestibulare

1124. A patient presents with an inner ear inflammation. On examination the doctor states that the 1

a. G. geniculi

b. G. vestibulare

c. G. trigeminale

d. G. spirale

e. G. ciliare

1125. A patient presents with high blood aldosterone. What physiologically active substance is the I

a. Cyclic guanosine monophosphate

b. Cyclic adenosine monophosphate

c. Angiotensin II

d. Prostaglandin E2

e. Natriuretic factor

1126. A patient presents with high blood aldosterone. What physiologically active substance is the I

a. Prostaglandin E2

b. Angiotensin II

c. Natriuretic factor

d. Cyclic adenosine monophosphate

e. Cyclic guanosine monophosphate

1127. A patient presents with high blood aldosterone. What physiologically active substance is the I

a. Prostaglandin E2

b. Cyclic guanosine monophosphate

c. Cyclic adenosine monophosphate

d. Angiotensin II

e. Natriuretic factor

1128. A patient presents with impaired sensitivity on the lateral surface of the forearm. What nerve

a. N. medianus

b. N. musculocutaneus

- c. N. axillaris
- d. N. radialis
- e. N. ulnaris

1129. A patient presents with impaired sensitivity on the lateral surface of the forearm. What nerve

- a. N. radialis
- b. N. axillaris
- c. N. musculocutaneus
- d. N. medianus
- e. N. ulnaris

1130. A patient presents with impaired sensitivity on the lateral surface of the forearm. What nerve

- a. N. radialis
- b. N. medianus
- c. N. ulnaris
- d. N. musculocutaneus
- e. N. axillaris

1131. A patient presents with impaired twilight vision. What vitamin preparation should be prescribe

- a. Nicotinic acid
- b. Retinol acetate
- c. Pyridoxine hydrochloride
- d. Cyanocobalamin
- e. Ascorbic acid

1132. A patient presents with impaired twilight vision. What vitamin preparation should be prescribe

- a. Nicotinic acid
- b. Cyanocobalamin
- c. Retinol acetate
- d. Ascorbic acid
- e. Pyridoxine hydrochloride

1133. A patient presents with impaired twilight vision. What vitamin preparation should be prescribe

- a. Nicotinic acid
- b. Pyridoxine hydrochloride
- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Retinol acetate
- e. Cyanocobalamin

1134. A patient presents with impaired water reabsorption in the kidneys, which is directly related

- a. Vasopressin
- b. Aldosterone
- c. Thyrocalcitonin
- d. Parathyroid hormone
- e. Natriuretic hormone

1135. A patient presents with impaired water reabsorption in the kidneys, which is directly related

- a. Parathyroid hormone
- b. Vasopressin
- c. Aldosterone
- d. Thyrocalcitonin
- e. Natriuretic hormone

1136. A patient presents with impaired water reabsorption in the kidneys, which is directly related

- a. Thyrocalcitonin
- b. Natriuretic hormone
- c. Vasopressin
- d. Parathyroid hormone
- e. Aldosterone

1137. A patient presents with ptosis (drooping eyelid), divergent strabismus, disturbed accommodatio

- a. VII
- b. III
- c. VI

- d. IV
- e. V

1138. A patient presents with ptosis (drooping eyelid), divergent strabismus, disturbed accommodatio

- a. VII
- b. III
- c. IV
- d. V
- e. VI

1139. A patient presents with ptosis (drooping eyelid), divergent strabismus, disturbed accommodatio

- a. IV
- b. V
- c. VII
- d. III
- e. VI

1140. A patient presents with reduced elbow joint flexion, decreased muscle tone of the biceps brach

- a. N. musculocutaneus
- b. N. axillaris
- c. N. radialis
- d. N. ulnaris
- e. N. medianus

1141. A patient presents with reduced elbow joint flexion, decreased muscle tone of the biceps brach

- a. N. musculocutaneus
- b. N. medianus
- c. N. axillaris
- d. N. radialis
- e. N. ulnaris

1142. A patient presents with reduced elbow joint flexion, decreased muscle tone of the biceps brach

- a. N. medianus
- b. N. ulnaris
- c. N. radialis
- d. N. axillaris
- e. N. musculocutaneus

1143. A patient presents with signs of exudative pleurisy. The liquid will accumulate predominantly

- a. Recessus costodiaphragmaticus pleure
- b. Sinus obliquus pericardii
- c. Recessus costomediastinalis pleure
- d. Recessus frenicomediastinalis pleure
- e. Sinus transversus pericardii

1144. A patient presents with signs of exudative pleurisy. The liquid will accumulate predominantly

- a. Recessus costomediastinalis pleure
- b. Recessus frenicomediastinalis pleure
- c. Sinus transversus pericardii
- d. Recessus costodiaphragmaticus pleure
- e. Sinus obliquus pericardii

1145. A patient presents with signs of exudative pleurisy. The liquid will accumulate predominantly

- a. Sinus transversus pericardii
- b. Sinus obliquus pericardii
- c. Recessus costomediastinalis pleure
- d. Recessus frenicomediastinalis pleure
- e. Recessus costodiaphragmaticus pleure

1146. A patient presents with tachycardia, increased basal metabolic rate and body temperature, weig

- a. Thyroid gland
- b. Parathyroid glands
- c. Neurohypophysis
- d. Adrenal glands

e. Gonads

1147. A patient presents with tachycardia, increased basal metabolic rate and body temperature, weight loss, and exophthalmos.

a. Adrenal glands

b. Gonads

c. Neurohypophysis

d. Thyroid gland

e. Parathyroid glands

1148. A patient presents with tachycardia, increased basal metabolic rate and body temperature, weight loss, and exophthalmos.

a. Neurohypophysis

b. Gonads

c. Thyroid gland

d. Adrenal glands

e. Parathyroid glands

1149. A patient simultaneously presents with high levels of conjugated (direct) and unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in the blood.

a. Obstructive jaundice

b. Hemolytic jaundice

c. Gilbert's syndrome

d. Parenchymatous jaundice

e. Jaundice of the newborn

1150. A patient simultaneously presents with high levels of conjugated (direct) and unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in the blood.

a. Hemolytic jaundice

b. Gilbert's syndrome

c. Obstructive jaundice

d. Parenchymatous jaundice

e. Jaundice of the newborn

1151. A patient simultaneously presents with high levels of conjugated (direct) and unconjugated (indirect) bilirubin in the blood.

a. Parenchymatous jaundice

b. Gilbert's syndrome

c. Hemolytic jaundice

d. Obstructive jaundice

e. Jaundice of the newborn

1152. A patient suffers from hydrocele testis. What testicular structure is affected, causing this problem?

a. Tunica vaginalis testis

b. Fascia spermatica interna

c. Fascia cremasterica

d. Fascia spermatica externa

e. Tunica dartos

1153. A patient suffers from hydrocele testis. What testicular structure is affected, causing this problem?

a. Fascia spermatica externa

b. Tunica dartos

c. Fascia cremasterica

d. Tunica vaginalis testis

e. Fascia spermatica interna

1154. A patient suffers from hydrocele testis. What testicular structure is affected, causing this problem?

a. Tunica dartos

b. Fascia spermatica interna

c. Tunica vaginalis testis

d. Fascia cremasterica

e. Fascia spermatica externa

1155. A patient suffers from ischemic heart disease that disturbs energy supply to the myocardium. Which metabolic pathway is most affected?

a. Glycogenolysis

b. Proteolysis

c. Glycolysis

d. Fatty acid oxidation

e. Gluconeogenesis

1156. A patient suffers from ischemic heart disease that disturbs energy supply to the myocardium. W

- a. Glycolysis
- b. Glycogenolysis
- c. Proteolysis
- d. Gluconeogenesis
- e. Fatty acid oxidation**

1157. A patient suffers from ischemic heart disease that disturbs energy supply to the myocardium. W

- a. Proteolysis
- b. Fatty acid oxidation**
- c. Glycolysis
- d. Glycogenolysis
- e. Gluconeogenesis

1158. A patient suffers from peptic ulcer disease with ulcer localization in the duodenum. He compla

- a. Atropine sulfate
- b. Famotidine**
- c. Isovaleric acid
- d. Diphenhydramine
- e. Perphenazine

1159. A patient suffers from peptic ulcer disease with ulcer localization in the duodenum. He compla

- a. Isovaleric acid
- b. Diphenhydramine
- c. Famotidine**
- d. Atropine sulfate
- e. Perphenazine

1160. A patient suffers from peptic ulcer disease with ulcer localization in the duodenum. He compla

- a. Isovaleric acid
- b. Diphenhydramine
- c. Atropine sulfate
- d. Perphenazine
- e. Famotidine**

1161. A patient takes choleretic drugs. What process, besides bile secretion, do they stimulate?

- a. Secretion of gastric juice
- b. Gastric motility
- c. Intestinal motility**
- d. Secretion of pancreatic juice
- e. Water absorption

1162. A patient takes choleretic drugs. What process, besides bile secretion, do they stimulate?

- a. Secretion of gastric juice
- b. Secretion of pancreatic juice
- c. Water absorption
- d. Intestinal motility**
- e. Gastric motility

1163. A patient takes choleretic drugs. What process, besides bile secretion, do they stimulate?

- a. Water absorption
- b. Gastric motility
- c. Secretion of gastric juice
- d. Secretion of pancreatic juice
- e. Intestinal motility**

1164. A patient underwent a study of the secretory activity of the stomach to clarify the diagnosis

- a. Gastrixin
- b. Pepsin
- c. Renin
- d. Lactate**
- e. Pyruvate

1165. A patient underwent a study of the secretory activity of the stomach to clarify the diagnosis

- a. Pyruvate
- b. Gastrixin
- c. Renin
- d. Pepsin
- e. Lactate**

1166. A patient underwent a study of the secretory activity of the stomach to clarify the diagnosis

- a. Renin
- b. Pyruvate
- c. Pepsin

d. Lactate

- e. Gastrixin

1167. A patient underwent trepanation and curettage of the air cells in a certain process of the tem

a. -

b. Processus mastoideus

- c. Processus pterygoideus
- d. Processus zygomaticus
- e. Processus styloideus

1168. A patient underwent trepanation and curettage of the air cells in a certain process of the tem

a. -

b. Processus pterygoideus

c. Processus mastoideus

- d. Processus styloideus
- e. Processus zygomaticus

1169. A patient underwent trepanation and curettage of the air cells in a certain process of the tem

- a. Processus styloideus
- b. Processus pterygoideus
- c. Processus zygomaticus
- d. -

e. Processus mastoideus

1170. A patient used an indirect-acting adrenergic agonist to treat rhinitis. After the patient has

a. Tachyphylaxis

- b. Cumulation
- c. Teratogenicity
- d. Allergy
- e. Idiosyncrasy

1171. A patient used an indirect-acting adrenergic agonist to treat rhinitis. After the patient has

- a. Allergy
- b. Cumulation
- c. Idiosyncrasy
- d. Teratogenicity

e. Tachyphylaxis

1172. A patient used an indirect-acting adrenergic agonist to treat rhinitis. After the patient has

- a. Allergy
- b. Idiosyncrasy
- c. Teratogenicity

d. Tachyphylaxis

- e. Cumulation

1173. A patient was administered a certain drug for relief of cardiac rhythm disturbance. This drug

a. Lidocaine hydrochloride

- b. Diphenine (Phenytoin)
- c. Cocaine hydrochloride
- d. Anaesthesin (Benzocaine)
- e. Dicain (Tetracaine)

1174. A patient was administered a certain drug for relief of cardiac rhythm disturbance. This drug

a. Dicain (Tetracaine)

b. Lidocaine hydrochloride

- c. Diphenine (Phenytoin)
- d. Anaesthesin (Benzocaine)
- e. Cocaine hydrochloride

1175. A patient was administered a certain drug for relief of cardiac rhythm disturbance. This drug

- a. Dicain (Tetracaine)
- b. Anaesthesin (Benzocaine)
- c. Diphenine (Phenytoin)
- d. Cocaine hydrochloride

e. Lidocaine hydrochloride

1176. A patient was diagnosed with an esophageal foreign body, located at the level of the fourth th

- a. Abdominal constriction
- b. Bifurcation constriction
- c. Pharyngeal constriction
- d. Diaphragmatic constriction

e. Aortic constriction

1177. A patient was diagnosed with an esophageal foreign body, located at the level of the fourth th

- a. Bifurcation constriction
- b. Pharyngeal constriction

c. Aortic constriction

- d. Abdominal constriction
- e. Diaphragmatic constriction

1178. A patient was diagnosed with an esophageal foreign body, located at the level of the fourth th

- a. Diaphragmatic constriction
- b. Abdominal constriction

c. Aortic constriction

- d. Pharyngeal constriction
- e. Bifurcation constriction

1179. A patient was diagnosed with an injury to the middle third of the shoulder with an incomplete

a. Causalgia

- b. Somatic pain
- c. Phantom pain
- d. Referred pain
- e. Projected pain

1180. A patient was diagnosed with an injury to the middle third of the shoulder with an incomplete

- a. Projected pain
- b. Somatic pain
- c. Phantom pain

d. Causalgia

- e. Referred pain

1181. A patient was diagnosed with an injury to the middle third of the shoulder with an incomplete

- a. Somatic pain

b. Causalgia

- c. Phantom pain
- d. Projected pain
- e. Referred pain

1182. A patient was diagnosed with bronchial asthma. What changes in the patient's pulmonary ventila

a. Decrease of forced expiratory volume

- b. Increase of vital capacity
- c. Increase of expiratory reserve volume
- d. Decrease of residual volume
- e. Increase of forced expiratory volume

1183. A patient was diagnosed with bronchial asthma. What changes in the patient's pulmonary ventila

- a. Increase of vital capacity
- b. Decrease of residual volume

- c. Increase of expiratory reserve volume
- d. Increase of forced expiratory volume
- e. Decrease of forced expiratory volume**

1184. A patient was diagnosed with bronchial asthma. What changes in the patient's pulmonary ventila

- a. Increase of vital capacity
- b. Increase of forced expiratory volume
- c. Decrease of forced expiratory volume**
- d. Decrease of residual volume
- e. Increase of expiratory reserve volume

1185. A patient was given salbutamol to stop a bronchial asthma attack that occurred during the toot

- a. Adaptogens
- b. beta_2-adrenergic agonists**
- c. Analeptics
- d. Narcotic analgesics
- e. Muscarinic agonists

1186. A patient was given salbutamol to stop a bronchial asthma attack that occurred during the toot

- a. Adaptogens
- b. Muscarinic agonists
- c. beta_2-adrenergic agonists**
- d. Analeptics
- e. Narcotic analgesics

1187. A patient was given salbutamol to stop a bronchial asthma attack that occurred during the toot

- a. Muscarinic agonists
- b. beta_2-adrenergic agonists**
- c. Narcotic analgesics
- d. Adaptogens
- e. Analeptics

1188. A patient was hospitalized in a comatose state. The patient has a 5-year-long history of diabe

- a. Hepatic coma
- b. Hyperglycemic coma
- c. Hyperosmolar coma
- d. Ketoacidotic coma**
- e. Hypoglycemic coma

1189. A patient was hospitalized in a comatose state. The patient has a 5-year-long history of diabe

- a. Hyperglycemic coma
- b. Ketoacidotic coma**
- c. Hepatic coma
- d. Hyperosmolar coma
- e. Hypoglycemic coma

1190. A patient was hospitalized in a comatose state. The patient has a 5-year-long history of diabe

- a. Hyperosmolar coma
- b. Ketoacidotic coma**
- c. Hyperglycemic coma
- d. Hypoglycemic coma
- e. Hepatic coma

1191. A patient was hospitalized into the surgical department with signs of acute appendicitis. The

- a. Neutrophilia with regenerative left shift**
- b. Neutrophilia with right shift
- c. Neutrophilic leukemoid reaction
- d. Neutrophilia with degenerative left shift
- e. Neutrophilia with hyperregenerative left shift

1192. A patient was hospitalized into the surgical department with signs of acute appendicitis. The

- a. Neutrophilia with hyperregenerative left shift
- b. Neutrophilia with regenerative left shift**
- c. Neutrophilia with right shift

- d. Neutrophilia with degenerative left shift
- e. Neutrophilic leukemoid reaction

1193. A patient was hospitalized into the surgical department with signs of acute appendicitis. The

- a. Neutrophilia with right shift
- b. Neutrophilia with degenerative left shift
- c. Neutrophilic leukemoid reaction
- d. Neutrophilia with hyperregenerative left shift
- e. Neutrophilia with regenerative left shift**

1194. A patient was hospitalized with complaints of periodic attacks of palpitations that pass on th

- a. Atrial extrasystole
- b. Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia**
- c. Ventricular extrasystole
- d. Complete AV block
- e. First-degree AV block

1195. A patient was hospitalized with complaints of periodic attacks of palpitations that pass on th

- a. Atrial extrasystole
- b. Complete AV block
- c. First-degree AV block
- d. Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia**
- e. Ventricular extrasystole

1196. A patient was hospitalized with complaints of periodic attacks of palpitations that pass on th

- a. Complete AV block
- b. Ventricular extrasystole
- c. First-degree AV block
- d. Paroxysmal supraventricular tachycardia**
- e. Atrial extrasystole

1197. A patient was hospitalized with provisional diagnosis of acute pancreatitis. What enzyme will

- a. Alanine aminotransferase
- b. Alpha-amylase**
- c. Lactate dehydrogenase
- d. Creatine phosphokinase
- e. Aspartate aminotransferase

1198. A patient was hospitalized with provisional diagnosis of acute pancreatitis. What enzyme will

- a. Lactate dehydrogenase
- b. Alpha-amylase**
- c. Aspartate aminotransferase
- d. Creatine phosphokinase
- e. Alanine aminotransferase

1199. A patient was hospitalized with provisional diagnosis of acute pancreatitis. What enzyme will

- a. Lactate dehydrogenase
- b. Alanine aminotransferase
- c. Creatine phosphokinase
- d. Aspartate aminotransferase
- e. Alpha-amylase**

1200. A patient was hospitalized with the provisional diagnosis of typhoid fever. The disease onset

- a. Obtaining a biliculture
- b. Serology
- c. Obtaining a urinoculture
- d. Obtaining a blood culture**
- e. Obtaining a coproculture

1201. A patient was hospitalized with the provisional diagnosis of typhoid fever. The disease onset

- a. Obtaining a urinoculture
- b. Serology
- c. Obtaining a blood culture**
- d. Obtaining a biliculture

e. Obtaining a coproculture

1202. A patient was hospitalized with the provisional diagnosis of typhoid fever. The disease onset

a. Obtaining a urinoculture

b. Serology

c. Obtaining a billiculture

d. Obtaining a blood culture

e. Obtaining a coproculture

1203. A patient was prescribed a diuretic as a part of the complex treatment of essential hypertensi

a. Clonidine

b. Furosemide

c. Metoprolol

d. Enalapril

e. Spironolactone

1204. A patient was prescribed a diuretic as a part of the complex treatment of essential hypertensi

a. Clonidine

b. Spironolactone

c. Metoprolol

d. Furosemide

e. Enalapril

1205. A patient was prescribed a diuretic as a part of the complex treatment of essential hypertensi

a. Enalapril

b. Furosemide

c. Spironolactone

d. Clonidine

e. Metoprolol

1206. A patient was prescribed a drug with methionine to maintain liver function. Synthesis of what

a. Phosphatidylcholine

b. Pyruvate

c. Citrate

d. Lactate

e. Phosphatidylserine

1207. A patient was prescribed a drug with methionine to maintain liver function. Synthesis of what

a. Phosphatidylserine

b. Lactate

c. Pyruvate

d. Phosphatidylcholine

e. Citrate

1208. A patient was prescribed a drug with methionine to maintain liver function. Synthesis of what

a. Pyruvate

b. Citrate

c. Phosphatidylserine

d. Phosphatidylcholine

e. Lactate

1209. A patient was prescribed a synthetic antiprotozoal agent that is an imidazole derivative for t

a. Metronidazole

b. Tetracycline

c. Furazolidone

d. Chingamine (Chloroquine)

e. Methacycline

1210. A patient was prescribed a synthetic antiprotozoal agent that is an imidazole derivative for t

a. Chingamine (Chloroquine)

b. Metronidazole

c. Furazolidone

d. Methacycline

e. Tetracycline

1211. A patient was prescribed a synthetic antiprotozoal agent that is an imidazole derivative for t

- a. Tetracycline
- b. Chingamine (Chloroquine)
- c. Metronidazole**
- d. Methacycline
- e. Furazolidone

1212. A patient was prescribed atropine sulfate for relief of intestinal colic. What condition can b

- a. Bronchial asthma
- b. Hypotension
- c. Sinus bradycardia
- d. Vertigo

e. Glaucoma

1213. A patient was prescribed atropine sulfate for relief of intestinal colic. What condition can b

- a. Sinus bradycardia
- b. Vertigo
- c. Bronchial asthma

d. Glaucoma

e. Hypotension

1214. A patient was prescribed atropine sulfate for relief of intestinal colic. What condition can b

a. Vertigo

b. Glaucoma

- c. Sinus bradycardia
- d. Bronchial asthma
- e. Hypotension

1215. A patient was treating chronic edema syndrome with furosemide. In the process he developed dis

a. Potassium chloride

- b. Calcium chloride
- c. Lithium carbonate
- d. Sodium bicarbonate
- e. Sodium chloride

1216. A patient was treating chronic edema syndrome with furosemide. In the process he developed dis

a. Potassium chloride

- b. Sodium bicarbonate
- c. Sodium chloride
- d. Calcium chloride
- e. Lithium carbonate

1217. A patient was treating chronic edema syndrome with furosemide. In the process he developed dis

- a. Calcium chloride
- b. Lithium carbonate
- c. Sodium chloride

d. Potassium chloride

e. Sodium bicarbonate

1218. A patient with COVID-19 presents with increased production of proteins that suppress translati

a. Albumins

b. Interferons

- c. Interleukins
- d. Proteases
- e. Integrins

1219. A patient with COVID-19 presents with increased production of proteins that suppress translati

- a. Proteases
- b. Albumins
- c. Interleukins
- d. Integrins

e. Interferons

1220. A patient with COVID-19 presents with increased production of proteins that suppress translati

- a. Proteases
- b. Interleukins
- c. Albumins

d. Interferons

- e. Integrins

1221. A patient with a chronic pulmonary disease developed restrictive respiratory failure. What is

a. Inflammatory processes in the lungs

- b. Laryngospasm
- c. Airway compression due to a tumor
- d. Foreign body in the bronchial lumen
- e. Disturbed mucociliary transport and accumulation of mucus

1222. A patient with a chronic pulmonary disease developed restrictive respiratory failure. What is

a. Disturbed mucociliary transport and accumulation of mucus

- b. Foreign body in the bronchial lumen
- c. Laryngospasm
- d. Airway compression due to a tumor

e. Inflammatory processes in the lungs

1223. A patient with a chronic pulmonary disease developed restrictive respiratory failure. What is

- a. Laryngospasm
- b. Disturbed mucociliary transport and accumulation of mucus
- c. Airway compression due to a tumor

d. Inflammatory processes in the lungs

- e. Foreign body in the bronchial lumen

1224. A patient with a suspected systemic disease underwent a biopsy of an area of increased density

- a. Polyarteritis nodosa
- b. Psoriasis
- c. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- d. Dermatofibroma

e. Scleroderma

1225. A patient with a suspected systemic disease underwent a biopsy of an area of increased density

- a. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- b. Psoriasis

c. Scleroderma

- d. Dermatofibroma
- e. Polyarteritis nodosa

1226. A patient with a suspected systemic disease underwent a biopsy of an area of increased density

- a. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- b. Psoriasis
- c. Dermatofibroma
- d. Polyarteritis nodosa

e. Scleroderma

1227. A patient with a tumor in his large intestine complains of abdominal pain, feces with blood, g

a. Hyperchromic anemia

b. Hypochromic anemia

- c. Hyperregenerative anemia
- d. Aregenerative anemia
- e. Megaloblastic anemia

1228. A patient with a tumor in his large intestine complains of abdominal pain, feces with blood, g

- a. Hyperchromic anemia
- b. Hyperregenerative anemia
- c. Megaloblastic anemia

d. Hypochromic anemia

- e. Aregenerative anemia

1229. A patient with a tumor in his large intestine complains of abdominal pain, feces with blood, g

a. Hyperregenerative anemia

- b. Aregenerative anemia
- c. Hyperchromic anemia
- d. Hypochromic anemia
- e. Megaloblastic anemia

1230. A patient with alkaptonuria has signs of arthritis and ochronosis. What substance accumulates

- a. Homogentisates
- b. Phosphates
- c. Oxalates
- d. Carbonates
- e. Urates

1231. A patient with alkaptonuria has signs of arthritis and ochronosis. What substance accumulates

- a. Carbonates
- b. Homogentisates
- c. Oxalates
- d. Phosphates
- e. Urates

1232. A patient with alkaptonuria has signs of arthritis and ochronosis. What substance accumulates

- a. Oxalates
- b. Urates
- c. Homogentisates
- d. Carbonates
- e. Phosphates

1233. A patient with an acute myocardial infarction has been prescribed an anticoagulant therapy. Wh

- a. Activated partial thromboplastin time
- b. Prothrombin time
- c. International normalized ratio
- d. Fibrinogen concentration
- e. ESR

1234. A patient with an acute myocardial infarction has been prescribed an anticoagulant therapy. Wh

- a. Activated partial thromboplastin time
- b. Fibrinogen concentration
- c. International normalized ratio
- d. ESR
- e. Prothrombin time

1235. A patient with an acute myocardial infarction has been prescribed an anticoagulant therapy. Wh

- a. International normalized ratio
- b. Activated partial thromboplastin time
- c. Prothrombin time
- d. Fibrinogen concentration
- e. ESR

1236. A patient with an acute transmural left ventricular myocardial infarction has died of cardiac

- a. Autolytic processes with pathologic softening of myocardial tissue (myomalacia)
- b. Scar formation with thinning of the wall of the left cardiac ventricle
- c. Thinning of the cicatricially-changed stomach wall with formation of an aneurysm
- d. Increased pressure in the pulmonary circulation
- e. Replacement with connective tissue with a decrease in myocardial elasticity

1237. A patient with an acute transmural left ventricular myocardial infarction has died of cardiac

- a. Scar formation with thinning of the wall of the left cardiac ventricle
- b. Increased pressure in the pulmonary circulation
- c. Replacement with connective tissue with a decrease in myocardial elasticity
- d. Thinning of the cicatricially-changed stomach wall with formation of an aneurysm
- e. Autolytic processes with pathologic softening of myocardial tissue (myomalacia)

1238. A patient with an acute transmural left ventricular myocardial infarction has died of cardiac

- a. Thinning of the cicatricially-changed stomach wall with formation of an aneurysm
- b. Autolytic processes with pathologic softening of myocardial tissue (myomalacia)

- c. Scar formation with thinning of the wall of the left cardiac ventricle
- d. Increased pressure in the pulmonary circulation
- e. Replacement with connective tissue with a decrease in myocardial elasticity

1239. A patient with an adenoma in the zona glomerulosa of the adrenal gland (Conn's syndrome) prese

a. Hypersecretion of catecholamines

b. Hyperaldosteronism

- c. Hypoaldosteronism
- d. Hypersecretion of glucocorticoids
- e. Hyposecretion of glucocorticoids

1240. A patient with an adenoma in the zona glomerulosa of the adrenal gland (Conn's syndrome) prese

a. Hypersecretion of glucocorticoids

b. Hyperaldosteronism

- c. Hypersecretion of catecholamines
- d. Hypoaldosteronism
- e. Hyposecretion of glucocorticoids

1241. A patient with an adenoma in the zona glomerulosa of the adrenal gland (Conn's syndrome) prese

a. Hypoaldosteronism

- b. Hypersecretion of glucocorticoids
- c. Hypersecretion of catecholamines

d. Hyperaldosteronism

e. Hyposecretion of glucocorticoids

1242. A patient with an eye injury came to a doctor. Examination of the cornea detects changes in th

a. Non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

- b. Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
- c. Pseudostratified epithelium
- d. Stratified cuboidal epithelium
- e. Stratified columnar epithelium

1243. A patient with an eye injury came to a doctor. Examination of the cornea detects changes in th

a. Non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

- b. Pseudostratified epithelium
- c. Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium
- d. Stratified columnar epithelium
- e. Stratified cuboidal epithelium

1244. A patient with an eye injury came to a doctor. Examination of the cornea detects changes in th

a. Keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

b. Non-keratinized stratified squamous epithelium

- c. Pseudostratified epithelium
- d. Stratified cuboidal epithelium
- e. Stratified columnar epithelium

1245. A patient with an eye trauma was prescribed a substance that induces a long-term (up to 10 day

a. Pirenzepine

b. Methacin

c. Atropine sulfate

- d. Pilocarpine hydrochloride
- e. Scopolamine hydrobromide

1246. A patient with an eye trauma was prescribed a substance that induces a long-term (up to 10 day

a. Pirenzepine

b. Pilocarpine hydrochloride

c. Atropine sulfate

- d. Scopolamine hydrobromide
- e. Methacin

1247. A patient with an eye trauma was prescribed a substance that induces a long-term (up to 10 day

a. Pirenzepine

b. Scopolamine hydrobromide

c. Methacin

d. Pilocarpine hydrochloride

e. Atropine sulfate

1248. A patient with an infectious disease is sensitized to benzylpenicillin. What antibiotic will b

a. Azithromycin

b. Amoxicillin

c. Oxacillin

d. Bicillin

e. Ampicillin

1249. A patient with an infectious disease is sensitized to benzylpenicillin. What antibiotic will b

a. Bicillin

b. Azithromycin

c. Oxacillin

d. Ampicillin

e. Amoxicillin

1250. A patient with an infectious disease is sensitized to benzylpenicillin. What antibiotic will b

a. Bicillin

b. Ampicillin

c. Azithromycin

d. Amoxicillin

e. Oxacillin

1251. A patient with an occipital head injury was brought into the neurosurgical unit. During the su

a. Diaphragma sellae

b. Falx cerebelli

c. Falx cerebri

d. Tentorium cerebelli

e. Septum pellucidum

1252. A patient with an occipital head injury was brought into the neurosurgical unit. During the su

a. Diaphragma sellae

b. Falx cerebelli

c. Falx cerebri

d. Septum pellucidum

e. Tentorium cerebelli

1253. A patient with an occipital head injury was brought into the neurosurgical unit. During the su

a. Falx cerebelli

b. Diaphragma sellae

c. Septum pellucidum

d. Tentorium cerebelli

e. Falx cerebri

1254. A patient with an open spinal injury presents with a rupture of the right half of the spinal c

a. Proprioceptive sensitivity

b. -

c. Tactile sensitivity

d. Thermal sensitivity

e. Pain sensitivity

1255. A patient with an open spinal injury presents with a rupture of the right half of the spinal c

a. -

b. Pain sensitivity

c. Tactile sensitivity

d. Thermal sensitivity

e. Proprioceptive sensitivity

1256. A patient with an open spinal injury presents with a rupture of the right half of the spinal c

a. Thermal sensitivity

b. Pain sensitivity

c. Proprioceptive sensitivity

d. Tactile sensitivity

e. -

1257. A patient with arrhythmia was hospitalized into the cardiology unit. What antiarrhythmic drug

a. Amiodarone

b. Diclofenac sodium

c. Acetylsalicylic acid

d. Drotaverine hydrochloride

e. Furacilin (Nitrofurazone)

1258. A patient with arrhythmia was hospitalized into the cardiology unit. What antiarrhythmic drug

a. Acetylsalicylic acid

b. Diclofenac sodium

c. Amiodarone

d. Drotaverine hydrochloride

e. Furacilin (Nitrofurazone)

1259. A patient with arrhythmia was hospitalized into the cardiology unit. What antiarrhythmic drug

a. Diclofenac sodium

b. Acetylsalicylic acid

c. Drotaverine hydrochloride

d. Amiodarone

e. Furacilin (Nitrofurazone)

1260. A patient with arterial hypertension and signs of angina pectoris was prescribed an antianginal

a. Amlodipine

b. Pentoxifylline

c. Metoprolol

d. Molsidomine

e. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

1261. A patient with arterial hypertension and signs of angina pectoris was prescribed an antianginal

a. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

b. Molsidomine

c. Amlodipine

d. Metoprolol

e. Pentoxifylline

1262. A patient with arterial hypertension and signs of angina pectoris was prescribed an antianginal

a. Metoprolol

b. Amlodipine

c. Molsidomine

d. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

e. Pentoxifylline

1263. A patient with asphyxia after a brief respiratory arrest developed single infrequent respirations

a. Apneustic respiration

b. Gasping respiration

c. Biot respiration

d. Kussmaul respiration

e. Cheyne-Stokes respiration

1264. A patient with asphyxia after a brief respiratory arrest developed single infrequent respirations

a. Biot respiration

b. Gasping respiration

c. Cheyne-Stokes respiration

d. Apneustic respiration

e. Kussmaul respiration

1265. A patient with asphyxia after a brief respiratory arrest developed single infrequent respirations

a. Biot respiration

b. Kussmaul respiration

c. Cheyne-Stokes respiration

d. Apneustic respiration

e. Gasping respiration

1266. A patient with bilateral adrenal damage developed dark-brown skin color. Histochemical analysis

a. Melanin

b. Lipofuscin

c. Hemosiderin

d. Biliverdine

e. Porphyrin

1267. A patient with bilateral adrenal damage developed dark-brown skin color. Histochemical analysis

a. Biliverdine

b. Melanin

c. Porphyrin

d. Lipofuscin

e. Hemosiderin

1268. A patient with bilateral adrenal damage developed dark-brown skin color. Histochemical analysis

a. Hemosiderin

b. Lipofuscin

c. Porphyrin

d. Biliverdine

e. Melanin

1269. A patient with bronchial asthma developed acute respiratory insufficiency. What type of respiratory

a. Dysregulatory disturbance of alveolar ventilation

b. Perfusion insufficiency

c. Diffuse insufficiency

d. Restrictive disturbance of alveolar ventilation

e. Obstructive disturbance of alveolar ventilation

1270. A patient with bronchial asthma developed acute respiratory insufficiency. What type of respiratory

a. Perfusion insufficiency

b. Dysregulatory disturbance of alveolar ventilation

c. Obstructive disturbance of alveolar ventilation

d. Diffuse insufficiency

e. Restrictive disturbance of alveolar ventilation

1271. A patient with bronchial asthma developed acute respiratory insufficiency. What type of respiratory

a. Perfusion insufficiency

b. Dysregulatory disturbance of alveolar ventilation

c. Diffuse insufficiency

d. Obstructive disturbance of alveolar ventilation

e. Restrictive disturbance of alveolar ventilation

1272. A patient with bronchopulmonary aspergillosis developed allergic rhinitis. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

a. NK cells

b. Promonocytes

c. B cells

d. T cells

e. Mast cells

1273. A patient with bronchopulmonary aspergillosis developed allergic rhinitis. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

a. NK cells

b. T cells

c. Mast cells

d. B cells

e. Promonocytes

1274. A patient with bronchopulmonary aspergillosis developed allergic rhinitis. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

a. T cells

b. Mast cells

c. B cells

d. NK cells

e. Promonocytes

1275. A patient with burn disease developed DIC syndrome as a complication. What stage of DIC syndrome

- a. Fibrinolysis
- b. Hypocoagulation
- c. Terminal
- d. Transient
- e. Hypercoagulation

1276. A patient with burn disease developed DIC syndrome as a complication. What stage of DIC syndrome?

- a. Terminal
- b. Hypocoagulation
- c. Transient

d. Hypercoagulation

e. Fibrinolysis

1277. A patient with burn disease developed DIC syndrome as a complication. What stage of DIC syndrome?

a. Transient

b. Hypercoagulation

c. Fibrinolysis

d. Terminal

e. Hypocoagulation

1278. A patient with chronic cardiovascular failure was taking digoxin. After the patient was prescribed

a. Calcium chloride

b. Glucose solution

c. Asparcam (potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)

d. Potassium chloride

e. Magnesium chloride

1279. A patient with chronic cardiovascular failure was taking digoxin. After the patient was prescribed

a. Magnesium chloride

b. Glucose solution

c. Potassium chloride

d. Asparcam (potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)

e. Calcium chloride

1280. A patient with chronic cardiovascular failure was taking digoxin. After the patient was prescribed

a. Potassium chloride

b. Asparcam (potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)

c. Glucose solution

d. Magnesium chloride

e. Calcium chloride

1281. A patient with chronic glomerulonephritis has edema, blood pressure of 210/100 mm Hg, heart rate

a. Hyperfunction of the heart

b. Increased volume of circulating blood

c. Increased vasopressin production

d. Increased activity of sympathetic nervous system

e. Activation of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system

1282. A patient with chronic glomerulonephritis has edema, blood pressure of 210/100 mm Hg, heart rate

a. Increased vasopressin production

b. Hyperfunction of the heart

c. Increased volume of circulating blood

d. Activation of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system

e. Increased activity of sympathetic nervous system

1283. A patient with chronic glomerulonephritis has edema, blood pressure of 210/100 mm Hg, heart rate

a. Increased vasopressin production

b. Increased activity of sympathetic nervous system

c. Hyperfunction of the heart

d. Activation of renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system

e. Increased volume of circulating blood

1284. A patient with chronic heart failure developed hepatic cirrhosis with ascites and edema of the

a. Hypoalbuminemia

- b. Hypocholesterolemia
- c. Hypergammaglobulinemia
- d. Macroglobulinemia
- e. Hypoprothrombinemia

1285. A patient with chronic heart failure developed hepatic cirrhosis with ascites and edema of the

a. Hypergammaglobulinemia

b. Hypoalbuminemia

c. Hypoprothrombinemia

d. Macroglobulinemia

e. Hypocholesterolemia

1286. A patient with chronic heart failure developed hepatic cirrhosis with ascites and edema of the

a. Macroglobulinemia

b. Hypergammaglobulinemia

c. Hypoalbuminemia

d. Hypocholesterolemia

e. Hypoprothrombinemia

1287. A patient with chronic hepatitis presents with a significant decrease in the synthesis and sec

a. Digestion of carbohydrates

b. Emulsification of fats

c. Glycerin absorption

d. Absorption of amino acids

e. Digestion of proteins

1288. A patient with chronic hepatitis presents with a significant decrease in the synthesis and sec

a. Digestion of carbohydrates

b. Absorption of amino acids

c. Glycerin absorption

d. Emulsification of fats

e. Digestion of proteins

1289. A patient with chronic hepatitis presents with a significant decrease in the synthesis and sec

a. Digestion of carbohydrates

b. Digestion of proteins

c. Glycerin absorption

d. Absorption of amino acids

e. Emulsification of fats

1290. A patient with chronic hypoacid gastritis has symptoms of hypochromic anemia. Microscopy of a

a. Pernicious anemia

b. Iron deficiency anemia

c. Acute posthemorrhagic anemia

d. Sickle cell disease

e. Thalassemia

1291. A patient with chronic hypoacid gastritis has symptoms of hypochromic anemia. Microscopy of a

a. Pernicious anemia

b. Sickle cell disease

c. Thalassemia

d. Acute posthemorrhagic anemia

e. Iron deficiency anemia

1292. A patient with chronic hypoacid gastritis has symptoms of hypochromic anemia. Microscopy of a

a. Thalassemia

b. Acute posthemorrhagic anemia

c. Sickle cell disease

d. Iron deficiency anemia

e. Pernicious anemia

1293. A patient with chronic purulent osteomyelitis died of chronic kidney failure. Autopsy of the b

a. Renal amyloidosis

b. Acute necrotizing nephrosis

- c. Subacute glomerulonephritis
- d. Septic nephritis
- e. Chronic glomerulonephritis

1294. A patient with chronic purulent osteomyelitis died of chronic kidney failure. Autopsy of the b

- a. Chronic glomerulonephritis
- b. Septic nephritis

c. Renal amyloidosis

- d. Subacute glomerulonephritis
- e. Acute necrotizing nephrosis

1295. A patient with chronic purulent osteomyelitis died of chronic kidney failure. Autopsy of the b

- a. Septic nephritis

b. Renal amyloidosis

- c. Chronic glomerulonephritis
- d. Subacute glomerulonephritis
- e. Acute necrotizing nephrosis

1296. A patient with chronic renal failure presents with the inulin clearance decreased to 60 mL/min

- a. Reabsorption in the collecting tubules of the kidney

b. Glomerular filtration

- c. Tubular secretion
- d. Reabsorption in the proximal part of the nephron
- e. Reabsorption in the distal part of the nephron

1297. A patient with chronic renal failure presents with the inulin clearance decreased to 60 mL/min

- a. Reabsorption in the collecting tubules of the kidney
- b. Reabsorption in the proximal part of the nephron
- c. Reabsorption in the distal part of the nephron
- d. Tubular secretion

e. Glomerular filtration

1298. A patient with chronic renal failure presents with the inulin clearance decreased to 60 mL/min

- a. Reabsorption in the proximal part of the nephron

b. Glomerular filtration

- c. Reabsorption in the collecting tubules of the kidney
- d. Reabsorption in the distal part of the nephron
- e. Tubular secretion

1299. A patient with chronic tonsillitis has developed a complication - a retropharyngeal abscess. I

- a. Previsceral space
- b. Thoracic cavity, anterior mediastinum

c. Thoracic cavity, posterior mediastinum

- d. Suprasternal interaponeurotic space
- e. Thoracic cavity, middle mediastinum

1300. A patient with chronic tonsillitis has developed a complication - a retropharyngeal abscess. I

- a. Previsceral space
- b. Thoracic cavity, anterior mediastinum
- c. Suprasternal interaponeurotic space

d. Thoracic cavity, posterior mediastinum

- e. Thoracic cavity, middle mediastinum

1301. A patient with chronic tonsillitis has developed a complication - a retropharyngeal abscess. I

- a. Suprasternal interaponeurotic space
- b. Previsceral space
- c. Thoracic cavity, middle mediastinum
- d. Thoracic cavity, anterior mediastinum

e. Thoracic cavity, posterior mediastinum

1302. A patient with diabetes mellitus after an insulin injection lost his consciousness and develop

- a. 10 mmol/L
- b. 3.3 mmol/L
- c. 2.5 mmol/L**

- d. 8.0 mmol/L
- e. 5.5 mmol/L

1303. A patient with diabetes mellitus after an insulin injection lost his consciousness and develop

- a. 5.5 mmol/L
- b. 10 mmol/L
- c. 3.3 mmol/L
- d. 2.5 mmol/L**
- e. 8.0 mmol/L

1304. A patient with diabetes mellitus after an insulin injection lost his consciousness and develop

- a. 5.5 mmol/L
- b. 3.3 mmol/L
- c. 2.5 mmol/L**
- d. 10 mmol/L
- e. 8.0 mmol/L

1305. A patient with diabetes mellitus and allergic dermatitis was prescribed a certain fluorinated

- a. Had short-term action
- b. Had practically no resorptive effect**
- c. Increased insulin synthesis
- d. Was cheaper
- e. Was less potent

1306. A patient with diabetes mellitus and allergic dermatitis was prescribed a certain fluorinated

- a. Was less potent
- b. Increased insulin synthesis
- c. Had practically no resorptive effect**
- d. Had short-term action
- e. Was cheaper

1307. A patient with diabetes mellitus and allergic dermatitis was prescribed a certain fluorinated

- a. Was less potent
- b. Was cheaper
- c. Had short-term action
- d. Increased insulin synthesis
- e. Had practically no resorptive effect**

1308. A patient with diabetes mellitus developed a diabetic coma because of an acid-base imbalance.

- a. Metabolic acidosis**
- b. Respiratory acidosis
- c. Metabolic alkalosis
- d. Nongaseous alkalosis
- e. Mixed alkalosis

1309. A patient with diabetes mellitus developed a diabetic coma because of an acid-base imbalance.

- a. Metabolic alkalosis
- b. Respiratory acidosis
- c. Nongaseous alkalosis
- d. Metabolic acidosis**
- e. Mixed alkalosis

1310. A patient with diabetes mellitus developed a diabetic coma because of an acid-base imbalance.

- a. Nongaseous alkalosis
- b. Metabolic alkalosis
- c. Mixed alkalosis
- d. Respiratory acidosis
- e. Metabolic acidosis**

1311. A patient with edemas has plasma sodium levels of 160 mmol/L. This condition is caused by a ch

- a. Increased aldosterone**
- b. Increased thyroid hormones
- c. Increased glucocorticoids
- d. Decreased aldosterone

e. Increased natriuretic hormone

1312. A patient with edemas has plasma sodium levels of 160 mmol/L. This condition is caused by a ch

a. Increased glucocorticoids

b. Increased thyroid hormones

c. Decreased aldosterone

d. Increased aldosterone

e. Increased natriuretic hormone

1313. A patient with edemas has plasma sodium levels of 160 mmol/L. This condition is caused by a ch

a. Increased natriuretic hormone

b. Decreased aldosterone

c. Increased glucocorticoids

d. Increased aldosterone

e. Increased thyroid hormones

1314. A patient with endocarditis presents with a pathology of the valvular apparatus of the inner l

a. Elastic cartilage, endothelium

b. Dense connective tissue, endothelium

c. Loose connective tissue, endothelium

d. Cardiac muscle tissue, endothelium

e. Hyaline cartilage, endothelium

1315. A patient with endocarditis presents with a pathology of the valvular apparatus of the inner l

a. Elastic cartilage, endothelium

b. Loose connective tissue, endothelium

c. Hyaline cartilage, endothelium

d. Dense connective tissue, endothelium

e. Cardiac muscle tissue, endothelium

1316. A patient with endocarditis presents with a pathology of the valvular apparatus of the inner l

a. Hyaline cartilage, endothelium

b. Loose connective tissue, endothelium

c. Cardiac muscle tissue, endothelium

d. Elastic cartilage, endothelium

e. Dense connective tissue, endothelium

1317. A patient with essential hypertension was prescribed a drug that inhibits angiotensin-conver

a. Carvedilol

b. Losartan

c. Nifedipine

d. Colestyramine

e. Lisinopril

1318. A patient with essential hypertension was prescribed a drug that inhibits angiotensin-conver

a. Carvedilol

b. Nifedipine

c. Colestyramine

d. Losartan

e. Lisinopril

1319. A patient with essential hypertension was prescribed a drug that inhibits angiotensin-conver

a. Nifedipine

b. Carvedilol

c. Lisinopril

d. Losartan

e. Colestyramine

1320. A patient with forearm trauma was given Dithylin (Suxamethonium) for muscle relaxation during

a. Genetic deficiency of butyrylcholinesterase

b. Genetic deficiency of hydroxylases

c. Genetic deficiency of monoamine oxidase

d. Inhibition of microsomal oxidation

e. Formation of active metabolite

1321. A patient with forearm trauma was given Dithylin (Suxamethonium) for muscle relaxation during

- a. Genetic deficiency of hydroxylases
- b. Genetic deficiency of butyrylcholinesterase**
- c. Genetic deficiency of monoamine oxidase
- d. Formation of active metabolite
- e. Inhibition of microsomal oxidation

1322. A patient with forearm trauma was given Dithylin (Suxamethonium) for muscle relaxation during

- a. Inhibition of microsomal oxidation
- b. Formation of active metabolite
- c. Genetic deficiency of hydroxylases
- d. Genetic deficiency of butyrylcholinesterase**
- e. Genetic deficiency of monoamine oxidase

1323. A patient with heart failure was taking intermediate-acting cardiac glycoside digoxin in table

- a. Cumulation**
- b. Tolerance
- c. Potentiation
- d. Dependence
- e. Sensitization

1324. A patient with heart failure was taking intermediate-acting cardiac glycoside digoxin in table

- a. Dependence
- b. Potentiation
- c. Sensitization
- d. Cumulation**
- e. Tolerance

- e. Tolerance

1325. A patient with heart failure was taking intermediate-acting cardiac glycoside digoxin in table

- a. Sensitization
- b. Potentiation
- c. Cumulation**
- d. Dependence
- e. Tolerance

- d. Dependence

- e. Tolerance

1326. A patient with heavy metal salt poisoning was hospitalized into the intensive care unit. What

a. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate)

- b. Atropine sulfate
- c. Naloxone
- d. Alloxim
- e. Proserin (Neostigmine)

1327. A patient with heavy metal salt poisoning was hospitalized into the intensive care unit. What

- a. Alloxim
- b. Atropine sulfate
- c. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate)**
- d. Naloxone
- e. Proserin (Neostigmine)

- d. Naloxone

- e. Proserin (Neostigmine)

1328. A patient with heavy metal salt poisoning was hospitalized into the intensive care unit. What

- a. Naloxone
- b. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate)**
- c. Alloxim
- d. Proserin (Neostigmine)
- e. Atropine sulfate

- d. Proserin (Neostigmine)

- e. Atropine sulfate

1329. A patient with hepatic pathology developed bradycardia, low blood pressure, and signs of nervo

a. Cholemic syndrome

- b. Dyscholia
- c. Acholic syndrome
- d. Hepatorenal syndrome
- e. Portal hypertension syndrome

1330. A patient with hepatic pathology developed bradycardia, low blood pressure, and signs of nervo

a. Cholemic syndrome

b. Portal hypertension syndrome

c. Acholic syndrome

d. Hepatorenal syndrome

e. Dyscholia

1331. A patient with hepatic pathology developed bradycardia, low blood pressure, and signs of nerve

a. Portal hypertension syndrome

b. Hepatorenal syndrome

c. Cholemic syndrome

d. Dyscholia

e. Acholic syndrome

1332. A patient with hereditary hyperammonemia, caused by disturbed ornithine cycle, developed second

a. Argininosuccinate

b. Citrulline

c. Ornithine

d. Urea

e. Carbamoyl phosphate

1333. A patient with hereditary hyperammonemia, caused by disturbed ornithine cycle, developed second

a. Argininosuccinate

b. Ornithine

c. Carbamoyl phosphate

d. Urea

e. Citrulline

1334. A patient with hereditary hyperammonemia, caused by disturbed ornithine cycle, developed second

a. Argininosuccinate

b. Urea

c. Ornithine

d. Carbamoyl phosphate

e. Citrulline

1335. A patient with high blood levels of sulfhemoglobin was brought into the intensive care unit. What

a. Exogenous type

b. Circulatory type

c. Respiratory type

d. Hemic type

e. Tissue type

1336. A patient with high blood levels of sulfhemoglobin was brought into the intensive care unit. What

a. Exogenous type

b. Circulatory type

c. Tissue type

d. Hemic type

e. Respiratory type

1337. A patient with high blood levels of sulfhemoglobin was brought into the intensive care unit. What

a. Exogenous type

b. Respiratory type

c. Circulatory type

d. Hemic type

e. Tissue type

1338. A patient with influenza has fever, dyspnea, and tachycardia. How will the oxygen affinity of

a. Decrease

b. Remain unchanged

c. Increase

d. First increases, then decreases

e. -

1339. A patient with influenza has fever, dyspnea, and tachycardia. How will the oxygen affinity of

a. First increases, then decreases

- b. -
- c. Increase
- d. Remain unchanged

e. Decrease

1340. A patient with influenza has fever, dyspnea, and tachycardia. How will the oxygen affinity of

- a. First increases, then decreases
- b. Increase
- c. -
- d. Remain unchanged

e. Decrease

1341. A patient with inoperable lung cancer accompanied by unbearable pain was prescribed an analgesic

- a. Analgin (Metamizole)
- b. Fentanyl
- c. Omnopon (Papaveretum)
- d. Promedol (Trimeperidine)

e. Morphine

1342. A patient with inoperable lung cancer accompanied by unbearable pain was prescribed an analgesic

- a. Analgin (Metamizole)
- b. Omnopon (Papaveretum)
- c. Fentanyl

d. Morphine

e. Promedol (Trimeperidine)

1343. A patient with inoperable lung cancer accompanied by unbearable pain was prescribed an analgesic

- a. Omnopon (Papaveretum)
- b. Promedol (Trimeperidine)
- c. Analgin (Metamizole)
- d. Fentanyl

e. Morphine

1344. A patient with kidney disease presents with elevated blood pressure. What kidney structures cause

a. Cells of distal tubules

b. Juxtaglomerular cells

- c. Cells of macula densa
- d. Cells of proximal tubules
- e. Cells of nephron loop

1345. A patient with kidney disease presents with elevated blood pressure. What kidney structures cause

- a. Cells of distal tubules
- b. Cells of proximal tubules
- c. Cells of nephron loop
- d. Cells of macula densa

e. Juxtaglomerular cells

1346. A patient with kidney disease presents with elevated blood pressure. What kidney structures cause

a. Cells of proximal tubules

b. Juxtaglomerular cells

- c. Cells of distal tubules
- d. Cells of nephron loop
- e. Cells of macula densa

1347. A patient with marked pneumosclerosis after recovery from infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis

a. Restrictive

- b. Apneustic
- c. Dysregulatory
- d. Obstructive
- e. Reflex

1348. A patient with marked pneumosclerosis after recovery from infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis

a. Restrictive

b. Reflex

- c. Obstructive
- d. Apneustic
- e. Dysregulatory

1349. A patient with marked pneumosclerosis after recovery from infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis

- a. Apneustic
- b. Reflex

c. Restrictive

- d. Obstructive
- e. Dysregulatory

1350. A patient with microspherocytic hemolytic anemia (Minkowski-Chauffard disease) presents with i

- a. Acidotic
- b. Calcium
- c. Nucleic

d. Electrolyte-osmotic

- e. Protein

1351. A patient with microspherocytic hemolytic anemia (Minkowski-Chauffard disease) presents with i

- a. Calcium

b. Electrolyte-osmotic

- c. Protein
- d. Acidotic
- e. Nucleic

1352. A patient with microspherocytic hemolytic anemia (Minkowski-Chauffard disease) presents with i

- a. Calcium
- b. Protein

c. Electrolyte-osmotic

- d. Nucleic
- e. Acidotic

1353. A patient with myocardial infarction has acute heart failure. Among the drugs that increase th

a. Dobutamine

- b. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)
- c. Caffeine
- d. Adrenaline
- e. Isadrine (Isoprenaline)

1354. A patient with myocardial infarction has acute heart failure. Among the drugs that increase th

- a. Adrenaline
- b. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)
- c. Isadrine (Isoprenaline)
- d. Caffeine

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- a. Caffeine
- b. Isadrine (Isoprenaline)

c. Dobutamine

- d. Adrenaline
- e. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)

1356. A patient with myocardial infarction in the acute phase has been hospitalized into the cardiol

a. Streptokinase

- b. Chymotrypsin
- c. Lysozyme
- d. Hyaluronidase
- e. Trypsin

1357. A patient with myocardial infarction in the acute phase has been hospitalized into the cardiol

- a. Lysozyme
- b. Hyaluronidase
- c. Chymotrypsin

d. Trypsin

e. Streptokinase

1358. A patient with myocardial infarction in the acute phase has been hospitalized into the cardiol

a. Trypsin

b. Streptokinase

c. Chymotrypsin

d. Lysozyme

e. Hyaluronidase

1359. A patient with neurologic disorders was diagnosed with a brain tumor. The tumor was removed su

a. Meningioma

b. Meningeal sarcoma

c. Neuroblastoma

d. Glioblastoma

e. Astrocytoma

1360. A patient with neurologic disorders was diagnosed with a brain tumor. The tumor was removed su

a. Glioblastoma

b. Meningeal sarcoma

c. Neuroblastoma

d. Astrocytoma

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1361. A patient with neurologic disorders was diagnosed with a brain tumor. The tumor was removed su

a. Meningeal sarcoma

b. Neuroblastoma

c. Glioblastoma

d. Astrocytoma

e. Meningioma

1362. A patient with obliterating endarteritis has undergone a ganglionic sympathectomy. Positive th

a. Neurotonic

b. Reactive

c. Working

d. Metabolic

e. Neuroparalytic

1363. A patient with obliterating endarteritis has undergone a ganglionic sympathectomy. Positive th

a. Neurotonic

b. Working

c. Neuroparalytic

d. Metabolic

e. Reactive

1364. A patient with obliterating endarteritis has undergone a ganglionic sympathectomy. Positive th

a. Working

b. Neuroparalytic

c. Neurotonic

d. Metabolic

e. Reactive

1365. A patient with obliterating endarteritis underwent ganglionic sympathectomy. What type of arte

a. Neuroparalytic

b. Working

c. Metabolic

d. Reactive

e. Neurotonic

1366. A patient with obliterating endarteritis underwent ganglionic sympathectomy. What type of arte

a. Neuroparalytic

b. Working

c. Reactive

d. Neurotonic

e. Metabolic

1367. A patient with obliterating endarteritis underwent ganglionic sympathectomy. What type of arte

a. Reactive

b. Working

c. Metabolic

d. Neurotonic

e. Neuroparalytic

1368. A patient with pale skin, low body temperature, weak and shallow pulse, and low blood pressure

a. Atropine sulfate

b. Codeine sulfate

c. Adrenaline hydrochloride

d. Isadrine (Isoprenaline)

e. Naloxone

1369. A patient with pale skin, low body temperature, weak and shallow pulse, and low blood pressure

a. Atropine sulfate

b. Isadrine (Isoprenaline)

c. Codeine sulfate

d. Adrenaline hydrochloride

e. Naloxone

1370. A patient with pale skin, low body temperature, weak and shallow pulse, and low blood pressure

a. Isadrine (Isoprenaline)

b. Naloxone

c. Atropine sulfate

d. Codeine sulfate

e. Adrenaline hydrochloride

1371. A patient with peptic ulcer disease was prescribed famotidine. As a result his gastric juice a

a. Blockade of histamine receptors in the sympathetic ganglia

b. Muscarinic M1 receptor blockade

c. Histamine H1 receptor blockade

d. Histamine H2 receptor blockade

e. Inhibition of H^+ , K^+ -ATPase activity

1372. A patient with peptic ulcer disease was prescribed famotidine. As a result his gastric juice a

a. Histamine H1 receptor blockade

b. Blockade of histamine receptors in the sympathetic ganglia

c. Histamine H2 receptor blockade

d. Muscarinic M1 receptor blockade

e. Inhibition of H^+ , K^+ -ATPase activity

1373. A patient with peptic ulcer disease was prescribed famotidine. As a result his gastric juice a

a. Inhibition of H^+ , K^+ -ATPase activity

b. Histamine H2 receptor blockade

c. Histamine H1 receptor blockade

d. Blockade of histamine receptors in the sympathetic ganglia

e. Muscarinic M1 receptor blockade

1374. A patient with pheochromocytoma develops tachycardia, elevated blood pressure, and sharp pain

a. Activation of the vegetative nuclei of the hypothalamus

b. Release of noradrenaline by sympathetic nerves

c. Increased synthesis of adrenocorticotrophic hormone

d. Increased secretion of thyroid hormones

e. Massive release of catecholamines by the adrenal glands

1375. A patient with pheochromocytoma develops tachycardia, elevated blood pressure, and sharp pain

a. Increased secretion of thyroid hormones

b. Increased synthesis of adrenocorticotrophic hormone

c. Massive release of catecholamines by the adrenal glands

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1376. A patient with pheochromocytoma develops tachycardia, elevated blood pressure, and sharp pain
- Release of noradrenaline by sympathetic nerves
 - Increased secretion of thyroid hormones
 - Activation of the vegetative nuclei of the hypothalamus
 - Massive release of catecholamines by the adrenal glands**
 - Increased synthesis of adrenocorticotrophic hormone
1377. A patient with pollinosis after a travel to the countryside developed edemas of lips and eyelids
- Increased permeability of the capillaries**
 - Disturbed lymph efflux
 - Increased blood oncotic pressure
 - Increased capillary hydrostatic pressure
 - Increased interstitial oncotic pressure
1378. A patient with pollinosis after a travel to the countryside developed edemas of lips and eyelids
- Increased permeability of the capillaries**
 - Disturbed lymph efflux
 - Increased capillary hydrostatic pressure
 - Increased interstitial oncotic pressure
 - Increased blood oncotic pressure
1379. A patient with pollinosis after a travel to the countryside developed edemas of lips and eyelids
- Increased interstitial oncotic pressure
 - Increased capillary hydrostatic pressure
 - Disturbed lymph efflux
 - Increased permeability of the capillaries**
 - Increased blood oncotic pressure
1380. A patient with pulmonary fibrosis presents with decreased pulmonary ventilation. What parameter will change?
- Vital capacity of the lungs will decrease**
 - Inspiratory reserve volume will increase
 - Expiratory reserve volume will increase
 - Lung dead space will increase in volume
 - Residual volume will increase
1381. A patient with pulmonary fibrosis presents with decreased pulmonary ventilation. What parameter will change?
- Vital capacity of the lungs will decrease**
 - Inspiratory reserve volume will increase
 - Lung dead space will increase in volume
 - Expiratory reserve volume will increase
 - Residual volume will increase
1382. A patient with pulmonary fibrosis presents with decreased pulmonary ventilation. What parameter will change?
- Expiratory reserve volume will increase
 - Inspiratory reserve volume will increase
 - Lung dead space will increase in volume
 - Vital capacity of the lungs will decrease**
 - Residual volume will increase
1383. A patient with scurvy presents with impaired hydroxylation of collagen proline and lysine. What process is impaired?
- Oxidative phosphorylation
 - Lipid peroxidation
 - Tissue respiration
 - Peroxidase oxidation of fats
 - Microsomal oxidation**
1384. A patient with scurvy presents with impaired hydroxylation of collagen proline and lysine. What process is impaired?
- Peroxidase oxidation of fats
 - Microsomal oxidation**
 - Tissue respiration
 - Lipid peroxidation
 - Oxidative phosphorylation
1385. A patient with scurvy presents with impaired hydroxylation of collagen proline and lysine. What process is impaired?

- a. Tissue respiration
- b. Lipid peroxidation
- c. Microsomal oxidation
- d. Oxidative phosphorylation
- e. Peroxidase oxidation of fats

1386. A patient with severe poisoning caused by an unknown substance was brought into the intensive

- a. Acetazolamide
- b. Spironolactone

c. Furosemide

- d. Hydrochlorothiazide
- e. Triamterene

1387. A patient with severe poisoning caused by an unknown substance was brought into the intensive

- a. Hydrochlorothiazide
- b. Triamterene

c. Furosemide

- d. Acetazolamide
- e. Spironolactone

1388. A patient with severe poisoning caused by an unknown substance was brought into the intensive

- a. Spironolactone

b. Furosemide

- c. Triamterene
- d. Acetazolamide
- e. Hydrochlorothiazide

1389. A patient with severe poisoning was brought into the intensive care unit. In the course of com

- a. Spatium interaponeuroticum suprasternale
- b. Spatium retrosternocleidomastoideus
- c. Spatium interscalenum

d. Spatium antescalenum

- e. Trigonum omotrapezoideum

1390. A patient with severe poisoning was brought into the intensive care unit. In the course of com

- a. Spatium retrosternocleidomastoideus
- b. Spatium interaponeuroticum suprasternale
- c. Spatium interscalenum

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- e. Trigonum omotrapezoideum

1391. A patient with severe poisoning was brought into the intensive care unit. In the course of com

- a. Trigonum omotrapezoideum
- b. Spatium retrosternocleidomastoideus
- c. Spatium interscalenum

d. Spatium antescalenum

- e. Spatium interaponeuroticum suprasternale

1392. A patient with severe spinal cord damage caused by a missile injury has been diagnosed with tr

a. Proprioceptive - on the right

b. Pain - on the right

c. -

d. Tactile - on the right

e. Proprioceptive - on the left

1393. A patient with severe spinal cord damage caused by a missile injury has been diagnosed with tr

a. Proprioceptive - on the left

b. Proprioceptive - on the right

c. -

d. Tactile - on the right

e. Pain - on the right

1394. A patient with severe spinal cord damage caused by a missile injury has been diagnosed with tr

a. Proprioceptive - on the left

b. Proprioceptive - on the right

c. Tactile - on the right

d. Pain - on the right

e. -

1395. A patient with signs of mitral valve insufficiency has a history of rheumatism attacks, accomp

a. Arthritis

b. Mitral valve insufficiency

c. Rheumocarditis

d. Joint inflammation

e. Rheumatism

1396. A patient with signs of mitral valve insufficiency has a history of rheumatism attacks, accomp

a. Arthritis

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1397. A patient with signs of mitral valve insufficiency has a history of rheumatism attacks, accomp

a. Rheumatism

b. Arthritis

c. Rheumocarditis

d. Mitral valve insufficiency

e. Joint inflammation

1398. A patient with streptococcal pneumonia was prescribed an antimicrobial drug that disrupts form

a. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt

b. Doxycycline hydrochloride

c. Erythromycin

d. Gentamycin sulfate

e. Azithromycin

1399. A patient with streptococcal pneumonia was prescribed an antimicrobial drug that disrupts form

a. Azithromycin

b. Erythromycin

c. Doxycycline hydrochloride

d. Gentamycin sulfate

e. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt

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a. Gentamycin sulfate

b. Doxycycline hydrochloride

c. Erythromycin

d. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt

e. Azithromycin

1401. A patient with tuberculosis was prescribed an antibiotic. When taking this drug, the patient c

a. Isoniazid

b. Cycloserine

c. Sodium para-aminosalicylate

d. Rifampicin

e. Pyrazinamide

1402. A patient with tuberculosis was prescribed an antibiotic. When taking this drug, the patient c

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b. Pyrazinamide

c. Sodium para-aminosalicylate

d. Cycloserine

e. Rifampicin

1403. A patient with tuberculosis was prescribed an antibiotic. When taking this drug, the patient c

a. Pyrazinamide

b. Rifampicin

- c. Cycloserine
- d. Isoniazid
- e. Sodium para-aminosalicylate

1404. A patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus has been prescribed a drug that, besides a hypoglycemi

a. Glibenclamide

- b. Acarbose
- c. Novocainamide (Procainamide)
- d. Prednisolone
- e. Insulin

1405. A patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus has been prescribed a drug that, besides a hypoglycemi

- a. Acarbose
- b. Novocainamide (Procainamide)
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- d. Glibenclamide

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1406. A patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus has been prescribed a drug that, besides a hypoglycemi

- a. Insulin
- b. Novocainamide (Procainamide)
- c. Prednisolone
- d. Acarbose

e. Glibenclamide

1407. A patient, who had a severe infectious disease that affected CNS functioning, has instable bod

a. Hypothalamic damage

- b. Hypoxia
- c. Circulatory dysfunction
- d. Disturbed cortical processes in the brain
- e. Peripheral microcirculatory dysfunction

1408. A patient, who had a severe infectious disease that affected CNS functioning, has instable bod

- a. Circulatory dysfunction
- b. Disturbed cortical processes in the brain
- c. Peripheral microcirculatory dysfunction
- d. Hypoxia

e. Hypothalamic damage

1409. A patient, who had a severe infectious disease that affected CNS functioning, has instable bod

- a. Circulatory dysfunction
- b. Hypoxia

c. Hypothalamic damage

- d. Peripheral microcirculatory dysfunction
- e. Disturbed cortical processes in the brain

1410. A patient, who has been undergoing treatment for neurosis with Sibazone (Diazepam), developed

a. Potentiation

- b. Tolerance
- c. Addiction
- d. Cumulation
- e. Summation

1411. A patient, who has been undergoing treatment for neurosis with Sibazone (Diazepam), developed

- a. Addiction
- b. Summation

c. Potentiation

- d. Tolerance
- e. Cumulation

1412. A patient, who has been undergoing treatment for neurosis with Sibazone (Diazepam), developed

- a. Summation
- b. Cumulation
- c. Tolerance

d. Potentiation

e. Addiction

1413. A patient, who lived in a southern coastal city, developed marked vomiting and diarrhea and di

a. Cholera

b. Amebiasis

c. Salmonellosis

d. Typhoid fever

e. Bacterial dysentery

1414. A patient, who lived in a southern coastal city, developed marked vomiting and diarrhea and di

a. Bacterial dysentery

b. Typhoid fever

c. Salmonellosis

d. Amebiasis

e. Cholera

1415. A patient, who lived in a southern coastal city, developed marked vomiting and diarrhea and di

a. Typhoid fever

b. Cholera

c. Bacterial dysentery

d. Salmonellosis

e. Amebiasis

1416. A patient, who lives in a specific geochemical territory, was diagnosed with endemic goiter. W

a. Acetylation

b. Phosphorilation

c. Methylation

d. Glycosylation

e. Iodination

1417. A patient, who lives in a specific geochemical territory, was diagnosed with endemic goiter. W

a. Methylation

b. Glycosylation

c. Iodination

d. Phosphorilation

e. Acetylation

1418. A patient, who lives in a specific geochemical territory, was diagnosed with endemic goiter. W

a. Phosphorilation

b. Methylation

c. Acetylation

d. Glycosylation

e. Iodination

1419. A patient, who underwent a long-tem glucocorticoid treatment, presents with gastric ulcers. Wh

a. Increased secretion and acidity of gastric juice

b. Decreased levels of histamine in the gastric mucosa

c. Increased tone of the sympathetic nervous system

d. Increased production of prostaglandins E1 and E2

e. Decreased tone of the parasympathetic nervous system

1420. A patient, who underwent a long-tem glucocorticoid treatment, presents with gastric ulcers. Wh

a. Decreased levels of histamine in the gastric mucosa

b. Increased tone of the sympathetic nervous system

c. Increased production of prostaglandins E1 and E2

d. Increased secretion and acidity of gastric juice

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a. Increased tone of the sympathetic nervous system

b. Increased production of prostaglandins E1 and E2

c. Decreased levels of histamine in the gastric mucosa

d. Decreased tone of the parasympathetic nervous system

e. Increased secretion and acidity of gastric juice

1422. A patient, who was in the area of radiation exposure, developed increased concentration of mal

a. Increased number of oxygen radicals and activation of lipid peroxidation

b. Decreased levels of blood proteins

c. Increased cholesterol levels

d. Increased number of ketone bodies

e. Increased lactic acid levels

1423. A patient, who was in the area of radiation exposure, developed increased concentration of mal

a. Increased cholesterol levels

b. Increased lactic acid levels

c. Decreased levels of blood proteins

d. Increased number of ketone bodies

e. Increased number of oxygen radicals and activation of lipid peroxidation

1424. A patient, who was in the area of radiation exposure, developed increased concentration of mal

a. Increased lactic acid levels

b. Increased number of ketone bodies

c. Increased cholesterol levels

d. Decreased levels of blood proteins

e. Increased number of oxygen radicals and activation of lipid peroxidation

1425. A patient, who works in an underground mine, has developed pulmonary fibrosis. What can be det

a. Decreased vital capacity of the lungs

b. Increased vital capacity of the lungs

c. Normal airway resistance

d. Increased airway resistance

e. Decreased airway resistance

1426. A patient, who works in an underground mine, has developed pulmonary fibrosis. What can be det

a. Increased airway resistance

b. Normal airway resistance

c. Decreased vital capacity of the lungs

d. Increased vital capacity of the lungs

e. Decreased airway resistance

1427. A patient, who works in an underground mine, has developed pulmonary fibrosis. What can be det

a. Increased vital capacity of the lungs

b. Decreased airway resistance

c. Decreased vital capacity of the lungs

d. Increased airway resistance

e. Normal airway resistance

1428. A person at rest presents with significantly increased work of the inspiratory muscles. What c

a. Negative intrapleural pressure

b. Slow breathing

c. Narrowing of the respiratory tract

d. Reduced minute ventilation

e. Shallow breathing

1429. A person at rest presents with significantly increased work of the inspiratory muscles. What c

a. Shallow breathing

b. Slow breathing

c. Narrowing of the respiratory tract

d. Reduced minute ventilation

e. Negative intrapleural pressure

1430. A person at rest presents with significantly increased work of the inspiratory muscles. What c

a. Slow breathing

b. Negative intrapleural pressure

c. Shallow breathing

d. Narrowing of the respiratory tract

e. Reduced minute ventilation

1431. A person can raise an arm to a given height relative to the torso with the eyes closed. What r

a. Proprioceptors

b. Baroreceptors

c. Exteroreceptors

d. Chemoreceptors

e. Visceroreceptors

1432. A person can raise an arm to a given height relative to the torso with the eyes closed. What r

a. Baroreceptors

b. Chemoreceptors

c. Exteroreceptors

d. Visceroreceptors

e. Proprioceptors

1433. A person can raise an arm to a given height relative to the torso with the eyes closed. What r

a. Visceroreceptors

b. Baroreceptors

c. Chemoreceptors

d. Proprioceptors

e. Exteroreceptors

1434. A person developed increased pulmonary ventilation due to physical exertion. What indicator of

a. Respiratory volume

b. Total lung capacity

c. Vital lung capacity

d. Expiratory reserve volume

e. Inspiratory reserve volume

1435. A person developed increased pulmonary ventilation due to physical exertion. What indicator of

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1436. A person developed increased pulmonary ventilation due to physical exertion. What indicator of

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b. Vital lung capacity

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d. Inspiratory reserve volume

e. Respiratory volume

1437. A person diagnosed with pneumoconiosis and respiratory failure was hospitalized. What componen

a. Disturbed nervous regulation of external respiration

b. Decreased gas diffusion

c. Disturbed humoral regulation of external respiration

d. Decreased pulmonary ventilation

e. Disturbed pulmonary perfusion

1438. A person diagnosed with pneumoconiosis and respiratory failure was hospitalized. What componen

a. Disturbed pulmonary perfusion

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e. Disturbed humoral regulation of external respiration

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a. Disturbed pulmonary perfusion

b. Decreased pulmonary ventilation

c. Disturbed humoral regulation of external respiration

d. Decreased gas diffusion

e. Disturbed nervous regulation of external respiration

1440. A person entered a room with increased levels of carbon dioxide in the air. How will the breat

- a. Respiration depth will increase
- b. Respiration rate will increase
- c. Respiration rate and depth will increase**
- d. Respiration rate will decrease
- e. Respiration depth will decrease

1441. A person entered a room with increased levels of carbon dioxide in the air. How will the breath

- a. Respiration rate will increase
- b. Respiration depth will decrease
- c. Respiration rate and depth will increase**
- d. Respiration depth will increase
- e. Respiration rate will decrease

1442. A person entered a room with increased levels of carbon dioxide in the air. How will the breath

- a. Respiration rate will increase
- b. Respiration depth will increase
- c. Respiration rate will decrease
- d. Respiration depth will decrease
- e. Respiration rate and depth will increase**

1443. A person has a wound in the abdomen in the right. What part of the colon is most likely to be

- a. Ascending colon**
- b. Rectum
- c. Transverse colon
- d. Descending colon
- e. Sigmoid colon

1444. A person has a wound in the abdomen in the right. What part of the colon is most likely to be

- a. Rectum
- b. Ascending colon**
- c. Sigmoid colon
- d. Transverse colon
- e. Descending colon

1445. A person has a wound in the abdomen in the right. What part of the colon is most likely to be

- a. Transverse colon
- b. Rectum
- c. Descending colon
- d. Ascending colon**
- e. Sigmoid colon

1446. A person has died of an acute infectious disease accompanied by fever, jaundice, hemorrhagic r

- a. Leptospira**
- b. Borrelia
- c. Spirilla
- d. Treponema
- e. Campylobacter

1447. A person has died of an acute infectious disease accompanied by fever, jaundice, hemorrhagic r

- a. Borrelia
- b. Leptospira**
- c. Treponema
- d. Campylobacter
- e. Spirilla

1448. A person has died of an acute infectious disease accompanied by fever, jaundice, hemorrhagic r

- a. Spirilla
- b. Campylobacter
- c. Treponema
- d. Leptospira**
- e. Borrelia

1449. A person in a state of rest forcibly makes his own respirations deep and frequent for 3-4 minu

- a. Metabolic alkalosis develops

- b. Metabolic acidosis develops
- c. Respiratory alkalosis develops**
- d. Respiratory acidosis develops
- e. Mixed acidosis develops

1450. A person in a state of rest forcibly makes his own respirations deep and frequent for 3-4 minutes

- a. Metabolic alkalosis develops
- b. Mixed acidosis develops
- c. Respiratory alkalosis develops**
- d. Respiratory acidosis develops
- e. Metabolic acidosis develops

1451. A person in a state of rest forcibly makes his own respirations deep and frequent for 3-4 minutes

- a. Metabolic alkalosis develops
- b. Respiratory acidosis develops
- c. Respiratory alkalosis develops**
- d. Metabolic acidosis develops
- e. Mixed acidosis develops

1452. A person presents with base metabolism that exceeds normal by 8%. It means that the processes

- a. Moderately increased
- b. Within normal range**
- c. Significantly inhibited
- d. Significantly increased
- e. Moderately inhibited

1453. A person presents with base metabolism that exceeds normal by 8%. It means that the processes

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- b. Moderately inhibited
- c. Moderately increased
- d. Within normal range**
- e. Significantly inhibited

1454. A person presents with base metabolism that exceeds normal by 8%. It means that the processes

- a. Significantly inhibited
- b. Moderately increased
- c. Moderately inhibited
- d. Within normal range**
- e. Significantly increased

1455. A person took a blocker drug, which resulted in an increased heart rate. When this person's eye

- a. Fast Na⁺ channels
- b. alpha₁ adrenergic receptors
- c. L-type Ca₂⁺ channels
- d. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors**
- e. beta₁ adrenergic receptors

1456. A person took a blocker drug, which resulted in an increased heart rate. When this person's eye

- a. L-type Ca₂⁺ channels
- b. alpha₁ adrenergic receptors
- c. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors**
- d. beta₁ adrenergic receptors
- e. Fast Na⁺ channels

1457. A person took a blocker drug, which resulted in an increased heart rate. When this person's eye

- a. beta₁ adrenergic receptors
- b. L-type Ca₂⁺ channels
- c. Fast Na⁺ channels
- d. alpha₁ adrenergic receptors
- e. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors**

1458. A person was hospitalized into the intensive care unit in a state of hypoxia, caused by asphyxia

- a. Low blood pressure
- b. Skin pallor

- c. Acrocyanosis development
- d. Increased perspiration

e. Tachycardia

1459. A person was hospitalized into the intensive care unit in a state of hypoxia, caused by aspira

- a. Low blood pressure
- b. Skin pallor
- c. Increased perspiration
- d. Acrocyanosis development

e. Tachycardia

1460. A person was hospitalized into the intensive care unit in a state of hypoxia, caused by aspira

- a. Skin pallor
- b. Acrocyanosis development
- c. Low blood pressure
- d. Increased perspiration

e. Tachycardia

1461. A person was hospitalized with morphine poisoning. In cases of acute morphine poisoning, a spe

- a. Decreased sensitivity of the body to morphine

b. Competition for binding to opioid receptors

- c. Direct stimulation of the respiratory center
- d. Sharp acceleration of morphine metabolism
- e. Reflex excitation of the respiratory center

1462. A person was hospitalized with morphine poisoning. In cases of acute morphine poisoning, a spe

- a. Direct stimulation of the respiratory center
- b. Sharp acceleration of morphine metabolism
- c. Decreased sensitivity of the body to morphine
- d. Reflex excitation of the respiratory center

e. Competition for binding to opioid receptors

1463. A person was hospitalized with morphine poisoning. In cases of acute morphine poisoning, a spe

- a. Reflex excitation of the respiratory center

b. Competition for binding to opioid receptors

- c. Sharp acceleration of morphine metabolism
- d. Decreased sensitivity of the body to morphine
- e. Direct stimulation of the respiratory center

1464. A person with a heatstroke was brought into an admission room. What defensive and compensatory

- a. Coronary spasm

b. Peripheral vessel dilation

- c. Peripheral vessel constriction
- d. Increased heart rate
- e. Stable hyperglycemia

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- b. Peripheral vessel constriction
- c. Stable hyperglycemia
- d. Increased heart rate

e. Peripheral vessel dilation

1467. A person with carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning developed headache, shortness of breath, and dizz

a. Oxyhemoglobin

- b. Methemoglobin
- c. Deoxyhemoglobin

- d. Carbaminohemoglobin
- e. Carboxyhemoglobin

1468. A person with carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning developed headache, shortness of breath, and dizziness.

- a. Carboxyhemoglobin
- b. Oxyhemoglobin**

- c. Deoxyhemoglobin
- d. Methemoglobin
- e. Carbaminohemoglobin

1469. A person with carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning developed headache, shortness of breath, and dizziness.

- a. Deoxyhemoglobin
- b. Methemoglobin
- c. Carboxyhemoglobin
- d. Oxyhemoglobin**
- e. Carbaminohemoglobin

1470. A person with mushroom poisoning, who accidentally ate a fly agaric, was brought into the hospital.

- a. Direct functional one-way antagonism**
- b. -
- c. Chemical antagonism
- d. Chemo-physical antagonism (antidotism)
- e. Indirect functional antagonism

1471. A person with mushroom poisoning, who accidentally ate a fly agaric, was brought into the hospital.

- a. Chemical antagonism
- b. Indirect functional antagonism
- c. Chemo-physical antagonism (antidotism)
- d. Direct functional one-way antagonism**
- e. -

1472. A person's diet contains a large amount of carbohydrates. What structures can be detected in the liver?

- a. Glycogen granules**
- b. One big drop of fat
- c. Drops of fat
- d. Increased number of free ribosomes
- e. Lipofuscin inclusions

1473. A person's diet contains a large amount of carbohydrates. What structures can be detected in the liver?

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- b. Glycogen granules**
- c. Lipofuscin inclusions
- d. Increased number of free ribosomes
- e. Drops of fat

1474. A person's diet contains a large amount of carbohydrates. What structures can be detected in the liver?

- a. One big drop of fat
- b. Lipofuscin inclusions
- c. Drops of fat
- d. Increased number of free ribosomes
- e. Glycogen granules**

1475. A player injured his knee joint during a football match. X-ray clearly shows a fracture of the patella.

- a. Sesamoid**
- b. Flat
- c. Mixed
- d. Pneumatic
- e. Tubular

1476. A player injured his knee joint during a football match. X-ray clearly shows a fracture of the patella.

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- b. Pneumatic
- c. Flat
- d. Mixed

e. Tubular

1477. A player injured his knee joint during a football match. X-ray clearly shows a fracture of the

a. Flat

b. Sesamoid

c. Tubular

d. Mixed

e. Pneumatic

1478. A proton pump inhibitor has been prescribed to a patient diagnosed with hypersecretory gastritis

a. The influx of H^+ ions into the gastric cavity decreases

b. The K^+/Na^+ pump functioning is blocked

c. The influx of Cl^- ions into the gastric cavity decreases

d. The metabolism of parietal cells decreases

e. The influx of H^+ ions into parietal cells decreases

1479. A proton pump inhibitor has been prescribed to a patient diagnosed with hypersecretory gastritis

a. The influx of H^+ ions into parietal cells decreases

b. The metabolism of parietal cells decreases

c. The influx of H^+ ions into the gastric cavity decreases

d. The influx of Cl^- ions into the gastric cavity decreases

e. The K^+/Na^+ pump functioning is blocked

1480. A proton pump inhibitor has been prescribed to a patient diagnosed with hypersecretory gastritis

a. The metabolism of parietal cells decreases

b. The influx of H^+ ions into the gastric cavity decreases

c. The influx of H^+ ions into parietal cells decreases

d. The influx of Cl^- ions into the gastric cavity decreases

e. The K^+/Na^+ pump functioning is blocked

1481. A sample of pus discharged from the patient's urethra was inoculated onto a special nutrient medium

a. Gonorrhea

b. Syphilis

c. Melioidosis

d. Tularemia

e. Chlamydiosis

1482. A sample of pus discharged from the patient's urethra was inoculated onto a special nutrient medium

a. Chlamydiosis

b. Melioidosis

c. Syphilis

d. Gonorrhea

e. Tularemia

1483. A sample of pus discharged from the patient's urethra was inoculated onto a special nutrient medium

a. Syphilis

b. Tularemia

c. Melioidosis

d. Chlamydiosis

e. Gonorrhea

1484. A sample of the discharge from the affected pharyngeal mucosa was obtained from a sick child,

a. Capsule

b. Plasmids

c. Volutin granules

d. Spores

e. Flagella

1485. A sample of the discharge from the affected pharyngeal mucosa was obtained from a sick child,

a. Flagella

b. Volutin granules

c. Spores

d. Capsule

e. Plasmids

1486. A sample of the discharge from the affected pharyngeal mucosa was obtained from a sick child,

- a. Flagella
- b. Plasmids
- c. Volutin granules
- d. Capsule
- e. Spores

1487. A smear prepared from the material obtained from a patient with suspected diphtheria contains

- a. Neisser
- b. Kozlovsky
- c. Romanowsky
- d. Loeffler
- e. Ziehl-Nielsen

1488. A smear prepared from the material obtained from a patient with suspected diphtheria contains

- a. Loeffler
- b. Romanowsky
- c. Ziehl-Nielsen
- d. Neisser
- e. Kozlovsky

1489. A smear prepared from the material obtained from a patient with suspected diphtheria contains

- a. Ziehl-Nielsen
- b. Loeffler
- c. Romanowsky
- d. Neisser
- e. Kozlovsky

1490. A sputum sample obtained from a patient hospitalized with severe pneumonia was cultured on the

- a. Bacillus anthracis
- b. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- c. Klebsiella pneumoniae
- d. Bordetella pertussis
- e. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

1491. A sputum sample obtained from a patient hospitalized with severe pneumonia was cultured on the

- a. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- b. Bordetella pertussis
- c. Bacillus anthracis
- d. Klebsiella pneumoniae
- e. Mycobacterium tuberculosis

1492. A sputum sample obtained from a patient hospitalized with severe pneumonia was cultured on the

- a. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- b. Bordetella pertussis
- c. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- d. Klebsiella pneumoniae
- e. Bacillus anthracis

1493. A stillborn child was born with underdeveloped auricles and thickened, inelastic skin that res

- a. Dermatomyositis
- b. Ichthyosis
- c. Xeroderma
- d. Erythroplakia
- e. Leukoplakia

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- a. Xeroderma
- b. Erythroplakia

c. Ichthyosis

- d. Dermatomyositis
- e. Leukoplakia

1496. A study of residual nitrogen shows that urea nitrogen is significantly reduced. What organ is

- a. Heart
- b. Stomach
- c. Intestine

d. Liver

- e. Brain

1497. A study of residual nitrogen shows that urea nitrogen is significantly reduced. What organ is

- a. Stomach

b. Liver

- c. Intestine
- d. Brain
- e. Heart

1498. A study of residual nitrogen shows that urea nitrogen is significantly reduced. What organ is

- a. Stomach

b. Liver

- c. Intestine
- d. Heart
- e. Brain

1499. A surgeon performs an operation on the sigmoid colon, stopping the bleeding from aa. sigmoidea

a. A) mesenterica inferior

- b. A) colica dextra
- c. A) colica sinistra
- d. A) mesenterica superior
- e. Truncus coeliacus

1500. A surgeon performs an operation on the sigmoid colon, stopping the bleeding from aa. sigmoidea

- a. A) colica dextra
- b. A) colica sinistra

c. A) mesenterica inferior

- d. A) mesenterica superior
- e. Truncus coeliacus

1501. A surgeon performs an operation on the sigmoid colon, stopping the bleeding from aa. sigmoidea

- a. A) colica sinistra
- b. Truncus coeliacus

c. A) mesenterica inferior

- d. A) colica dextra
- e. A) mesenterica superior

1502. A surgeon performs primary surgical treatment of a deep incised wound on the lateral surface o

- a. Lig. patellae
- b. Lig. collaterale tibiale
- c. Lig. popliteum arcuatum

d. Lig. collaterale fibulare

- e. Lig. popliteum obliquum

1503. A surgeon performs primary surgical treatment of a deep incised wound on the lateral surface o

- a. Lig. popliteum obliquum

b. Lig. collaterale fibulare

- c. Lig. popliteum arcuatum
- d. Lig. patellae
- e. Lig. collaterale tibiale

1504. A surgeon performs primary surgical treatment of a deep incised wound on the lateral surface o

- a. Lig. popliteum obliquum

b. Lig. collaterale tibiale

c. Lig. collaterale fibulare

d. Lig. patellae

e. Lig. popliteum arcuatum

1505. A test animal received a concentrated solution of sodium chloride intravenously, which caused

a. Decreased secretion of vasopressin

b. Increased secretion of aldosterone

c. Increased secretion of vasopressin

d. Decreased secretion of aldosterone

e. Decreased secretion of natriuretic factor

1506. A test animal received a concentrated solution of sodium chloride intravenously, which caused

a. Decreased secretion of vasopressin

b. Increased secretion of vasopressin

c. Increased secretion of aldosterone

d. Decreased secretion of aldosterone

e. Decreased secretion of natriuretic factor

1507. A test animal received a concentrated solution of sodium chloride intravenously, which caused

a. Increased secretion of vasopressin

b. Decreased secretion of natriuretic factor

c. Increased secretion of aldosterone

d. Decreased secretion of vasopressin

e. Decreased secretion of aldosterone

1508. A test animal receives electrical impulses that irritate the sympathetic nerve that innervates

a. Arterial and venous constriction

b. No reaction

c. Arterial and venous dilation

d. Arterial dilation

e. Venous dilation

1509. A test animal receives electrical impulses that irritate the sympathetic nerve that innervates

a. Arterial dilation

b. Venous dilation

c. No reaction

d. Arterial and venous constriction

e. Arterial and venous dilation

1510. A test animal receives electrical impulses that irritate the sympathetic nerve that innervates

a. No reaction

b. Venous dilation

c. Arterial dilation

d. Arterial and venous dilation

e. Arterial and venous constriction

1511. A test animal was given a cytochrome oxidase blocker, which resulted in its instant death. What

a. Nitrite

b. Sulfate

c. Phosphate

d. Cyanide

e. Oxalate

1512. A test animal was given a cytochrome oxidase blocker, which resulted in its instant death. What

a. Sulfate

b. Cyanide

c. Nitrite

d. Phosphate

e. Oxalate

1513. A test animal was given a cytochrome oxidase blocker, which resulted in its instant death. What

a. Sulfate

b. Oxalate

- c. Phosphate
- d. Nitrite

e. Cyanide

1514. A tired driver took a rest in the car with its engine running. As a result, he developed carbo

a. Carboxyhemoglobin

- b. Fetal hemoglobin
- c. Carbaminohemoglobin
- d. Deoxyhemoglobin
- e. Methemoglobin

1515. A tired driver took a rest in the car with its engine running. As a result, he developed carbo

a. Carbaminohemoglobin

b. Carboxyhemoglobin

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

1516. A tired driver took a rest in the car with its engine running. As a result, he developed carbo

a. Carbaminohemoglobin

- b. Fetal hemoglobin
- c. Methemoglobin
- d. Deoxyhemoglobin

e. Carboxyhemoglobin

1517. A toad was given a solution of a certain chemical substance. As a result, it responds with gen

- a. Acetylcholine
- b. Serotonin

c. Strychnine

- d. Dopamine
- e. Adrenalin

1518. A toad was given a solution of a certain chemical substance. As a result, it responds with gen

a. Adrenalin

b. Strychnine

- c. Acetylcholine
- d. Dopamine
- e. Serotonin

1519. A toad was given a solution of a certain chemical substance. As a result, it responds with gen

a. Dopamine

b. Strychnine

- c. Acetylcholine
- d. Serotonin
- e. Adrenalin

1520. A transplanted kidney responds to painful stimuli by stopping urination. What causes this resp

- a. Decreased secretion of ACTH
- b. Decreased secretion of ADH
- c. Effect of the sympathetic nervous system
- d. Effect of the parasympathetic nervous system

e. Increased secretion of ADH

1521. A transplanted kidney responds to painful stimuli by stopping urination. What causes this resp

a. Decreased secretion of ADH

b. Increased secretion of ADH

- c. Effect of the sympathetic nervous system
- d. Effect of the parasympathetic nervous system
- e. Decreased secretion of ACTH

1522. A transplanted kidney responds to painful stimuli by stopping urination. What causes this resp

- a. Effect of the sympathetic nervous system
- b. Decreased secretion of ACTH
- c. Decreased secretion of ADH

d. Effect of the parasympathetic nervous system

e. Increased secretion of ADH

1523. A tricuspid valve defect was detected in a patient. Where is it located?

a. Between the right atrium and right ventricle

b. Opening of the coronary sinus

c. Aortic opening

d. Opening of the pulmonary trunk

e. Between the left atrium and left ventricle

1524. A tricuspid valve defect was detected in a patient. Where is it located?

a. Aortic opening

b. Opening of the pulmonary trunk

c. Between the left atrium and left ventricle

d. Opening of the coronary sinus

e. Between the right atrium and right ventricle

1525. A tricuspid valve defect was detected in a patient. Where is it located?

a. Opening of the pulmonary trunk

b. Between the left atrium and left ventricle

c. Opening of the coronary sinus

d. Aortic opening

e. Between the right atrium and right ventricle

1526. A tuberculosis patient was prescribed a complex treatment. Isoniazid is a part of this treatment

a. Isonicotinic acid hydrazide derivative

b. Streptomycin group antibiotic

c. Para-aminobenzoic acid derivative

d. Para-aminosalicylic acid derivative

e. Semi-synthetic antibiotic

1527. A tuberculosis patient was prescribed a complex treatment. Isoniazid is a part of this treatment

a. Para-aminosalicylic acid derivative

b. Streptomycin group antibiotic

c. Semi-synthetic antibiotic

d. Para-aminobenzoic acid derivative

e. Isonicotinic acid hydrazide derivative

1528. A tuberculosis patient was prescribed a complex treatment. Isoniazid is a part of this treatment

a. Semi-synthetic antibiotic

b. Streptomycin group antibiotic

c. Para-aminobenzoic acid derivative

d. Para-aminosalicylic acid derivative

e. Isonicotinic acid hydrazide derivative

1529. A tumor was removed from extraperitoneal fat of a 75-year-old man. The tumor is 16.0x8.0x6.5 cm

a. Liposarcoma

b. Leiomyosarcoma

c. Lipoma

d. -

e. Angiomyolipoma

1530. A tumor was removed from extraperitoneal fat of a 75-year-old man. The tumor is 16.0x8.0x6.5 cm

a. Leiomyosarcoma

b. Lipoma

c. Angiomyolipoma

d. Liposarcoma

e. -

1531. A tumor was removed from extraperitoneal fat of a 75-year-old man. The tumor is 16.0x8.0x6.5 cm

a. Lipoma

b. Leiomyosarcoma

c. Angiomyolipoma

d. Liposarcoma

e. -

1532. A tuning fork was used to assess the patient's perception of sounds. When it was placed near t

a. Middle ear

b. Medial geniculate body

c. Inferior colliculi

d. Inner ear

e. Auditory (cochlear) nerve

1533. A tuning fork was used to assess the patient's perception of sounds. When it was placed near t

a. Middle ear

b. Medial geniculate body

c. Inner ear

d. Inferior colliculi

e. Auditory (cochlear) nerve

1534. A tuning fork was used to assess the patient's perception of sounds. When it was placed near t

a. Medial geniculate body

b. Middle ear

c. Inferior colliculi

d. Auditory (cochlear) nerve

e. Inner ear

1535. A victim has received a deep incised stab wound to the upper posterior surface of the shoulder

a. N. medianus

b. N. radialis

c. N. ulnaris

d. N. musculocutaneus

e. N. cutaneus brachii medialis

1536. A victim has received a deep incised stab wound to the upper posterior surface of the shoulder

a. N. musculocutaneus

b. N. medianus

c. N. ulnaris

d. N. cutaneus brachii medialis

e. N. radialis

1537. A victim has received a deep incised stab wound to the upper posterior surface of the shoulder

a. N. ulnaris

b. N. musculocutaneus

c. N. medianus

d. N. cutaneus brachii medialis

e. N. radialis

1538. A woman came to a doctor with complaints of a lump in the upper lateral area of her right brea

a. Axillary

b. Intercostal

c. Superior diaphragmatic

d. Anterior mediastinal

e. Parasternal

1539. A woman came to a doctor with complaints of a lump in the upper lateral area of her right brea

a. Parasternal

b. Axillary

c. Anterior mediastinal

d. Intercostal

e. Superior diaphragmatic

1540. A woman came to a doctor with complaints of a lump in the upper lateral area of her right brea

a. Superior diaphragmatic

b. Parasternal

c. Anterior mediastinal

d. Intercostal

e. Axillary

1541. A woman came to a doctor with complaints of redness and itching of the skin of her face after

- a. Blockade of H₂-histamine receptors
- b. Blockade of H₁-histamine receptors**
- c. Inhibition of leukotriene receptors
- d. Stimulation of H₁-histamine receptors
- e. Stimulation of beta-adrenoreceptors

1542. A woman came to a doctor with complaints of redness and itching of the skin of her face after

- a. Blockade of H₂-histamine receptors
- b. Inhibition of leukotriene receptors
- c. Blockade of H₁-histamine receptors**
- d. Stimulation of beta-adrenoreceptors
- e. Stimulation of H₁-histamine receptors

1543. A woman came to a doctor with complaints of redness and itching of the skin of her face after

- a. Stimulation of beta-adrenoreceptors
- b. Stimulation of H₁-histamine receptors
- c. Blockade of H₂-histamine receptors
- d. Inhibition of leukotriene receptors
- e. Blockade of H₁-histamine receptors**

1544. A woman came to a genetic consultancy, concerned about the risk of giving birth to a son with

- a. Equals 25%
- b. Equals 75%
- c. Equals 50%
- d. Equals 0%**
- e. Equals 100%

1545. A woman came to a genetic consultancy, concerned about the risk of giving birth to a son with

- a. Equals 75%
- b. Equals 25%
- c. Equals 50%
- d. Equals 100%
- e. Equals 0%**

1546. A woman came to a genetic consultancy, concerned about the risk of giving birth to a son with

- a. Equals 75%
- b. Equals 50%
- c. Equals 25%
- d. Equals 0%**
- e. Equals 100%

1547. A woman came to the ophthalmologist with complaints of deteriorating vision. Examination revealed

- a. M. dilatator pupillae
- b. Lig. pectinatum iridis
- c. Corpus vitreum
- d. M. ciliaris**
- e. M. sphincter pupillae

1548. A woman came to the ophthalmologist with complaints of deteriorating vision. Examination revealed

- a. M. dilatator pupillae
- b. Lig. pectinatum iridis
- c. Corpus vitreum
- d. M. sphincter pupillae
- e. M. ciliaris**

1549. A woman came to the ophthalmologist with complaints of deteriorating vision. Examination revealed

- a. M. sphincter pupillae
- b. M. dilatator pupillae
- c. Corpus vitreum
- d. Lig. pectinatum iridis
- e. M. ciliaris**

1550. A woman complains of itching and burning in her external genitalia and purulent frothy discharge

- a. Entamoeba gingivalis
- b. Trichomonas vaginalis**
- c. Lamblia intestinalis
- d. Trichomonas hominis
- e. Toxoplasma gondii

1551. A woman complains of itching and burning in her external genitalia and purulent frothy discharge

- a. Entamoeba gingivalis
- b. Trichomonas hominis
- c. Trichomonas vaginalis**
- d. Toxoplasma gondii
- e. Lamblia intestinalis

1552. A woman complains of itching and burning in her external genitalia and purulent frothy discharge

- a. Trichomonas hominis
- b. Entamoeba gingivalis
- c. Trichomonas vaginalis**
- d. Toxoplasma gondii
- e. Lamblia intestinalis

1553. A woman diagnosed with bronchial asthma has been undergoing a glucocorticoid treatment for a long time

- a. Accumulation
- b. -
- c. Tachyphylaxis
- d. Withdrawal syndrome**
- e. Sensitization

1554. A woman diagnosed with bronchial asthma has been undergoing a glucocorticoid treatment for a long time

- a. Accumulation
- b. Sensitization
- c. Tachyphylaxis
- d. -
- e. Withdrawal syndrome**

1555. A woman diagnosed with bronchial asthma has been undergoing a glucocorticoid treatment for a long time

- a. Accumulation
- b. Tachyphylaxis
- c. Sensitization
- d. -
- e. Withdrawal syndrome**

1556. A woman gave birth to a child with toxoplasmosis. She believes she has contracted toxoplasmosis

- a. Contact with a sick person**
- b. Eating semi-raw meat of an infected animal
- c. Contact with a cat
- d. Eating unwashed vegetables
- e. Drinking water contaminated with oocysts

1557. A woman gave birth to a child with toxoplasmosis. She believes she has contracted toxoplasmosis

- a. Drinking water contaminated with oocysts
- b. Eating unwashed vegetables
- c. Eating semi-raw meat of an infected animal
- d. Contact with a cat
- e. Contact with a sick person**

1558. A woman gave birth to a child with toxoplasmosis. She believes she has contracted toxoplasmosis

- a. Eating unwashed vegetables
- b. Contact with a sick person**
- c. Eating semi-raw meat of an infected animal
- d. Drinking water contaminated with oocysts
- e. Contact with a cat

1559. A woman gave birth to a stillborn child with maldevelopments. What protozoan disease could have caused this?

- a. Toxoplasmosis**

- b. Leishmaniasis
- c. Malaria
- d. Trichomoniasis
- e. Trypanosomiasis

1560. A woman gave birth to a stillborn child with maldevelopments. What protozoan disease could have caused this?

- a. Trichomoniasis
- b. Malaria
- c. Leishmaniasis
- d. Toxoplasmosis
- e. Trypanosomiasis

1561. A woman gave birth to a stillborn child with maldevelopments. What protozoan disease could have caused this?

- a. Trypanosomiasis
- b. Toxoplasmosis
- c. Malaria
- d. Trichomoniasis
- e. Leishmaniasis

1562. A woman giving birth has an increased pain threshold due to activation of the following system

- a. Antinociceptive
- b. Pituitary-adrenal and antinociceptive
- c. Sympathoadrenal
- d. Sympathoadrenal and pituitary-adrenal
- e. Sympathoadrenal and antinociceptive

1563. A woman giving birth has an increased pain threshold due to activation of the following system

- a. Sympathoadrenal
- b. Antinociceptive
- c. Sympathoadrenal and antinociceptive
- d. Pituitary-adrenal and antinociceptive
- e. Sympathoadrenal and pituitary-adrenal

1564. A woman giving birth has an increased pain threshold due to activation of the following system

- a. Sympathoadrenal and antinociceptive
- b. Antinociceptive
- c. Sympathoadrenal and pituitary-adrenal
- d. Sympathoadrenal
- e. Pituitary-adrenal and antinociceptive

1565. A woman has been diagnosed with the bone marrow syndrome of acute radiation sickness. What hemogram changes are characteristic?

- a. Pancytopenia
- b. Left-shift of the leukogram
- c. Erythrocytosis
- d. Relative lymphocytosis
- e. Relative lymphopenia

1566. A woman has been diagnosed with the bone marrow syndrome of acute radiation sickness. What hemogram changes are characteristic?

- a. Relative lymphocytosis
- b. Left-shift of the leukogram
- c. Erythrocytosis
- d. Pancytopenia
- e. Relative lymphopenia

1567. A woman has been diagnosed with the bone marrow syndrome of acute radiation sickness. What hemogram changes are characteristic?

- a. Relative lymphocytosis
- b. Left-shift of the leukogram
- c. Relative lymphopenia
- d. Pancytopenia
- e. Erythrocytosis

1568. A woman has been hospitalized into the gynecological department with a suspected intraperitoneal pregnancy. What is the most likely location of the fetus?

- a. Posterior vaginal fornix
- b. Internal os

- c. Anterior vaginal wall
- d. Anterior vaginal fornix
- e. Cervix

1569. A woman has been hospitalized into the gynecological department with a suspected intraperitone

a. Posterior vaginal fornix

- b. Internal os
- c. Cervix
- d. Anterior vaginal fornix
- e. Anterior vaginal wall

1570. A woman has been hospitalized into the gynecological department with a suspected intraperitone

a. Anterior vaginal fornix

b. Posterior vaginal fornix

- c. Anterior vaginal wall
- d. Internal os
- e. Cervix

1571. A woman has clinical diagnosis of gonorrhea. What type of analysis can be used to confirm this

a. Bacteriophage test

b. Microscopy of pathologic material

- c. Immobilization reaction
- d. Inoculation of test animals
- e. Hemagglutination reaction

1572. A woman has clinical diagnosis of gonorrhea. What type of analysis can be used to confirm this

a. Bacteriophage test

b. Hemagglutination reaction

- c. Inoculation of test animals
- d. Immobilization reaction

e. Microscopy of pathologic material

1573. A woman has clinical diagnosis of gonorrhea. What type of analysis can be used to confirm this

a. Hemagglutination reaction

b. Microscopy of pathologic material

- c. Immobilization reaction
- d. Inoculation of test animals
- e. Bacteriophage test

1574. A woman periodically has arterial hypertension attacks, accompanied by headaches, palpitations

a. Pheochromocytoma

- b. Stomach cancer
- c. Parathyroid adenoma
- d. Thyroid adenoma
- e. Ovarian tumor

1575. A woman periodically has arterial hypertension attacks, accompanied by headaches, palpitations

a. Pheochromocytoma

- b. Thyroid adenoma
- c. Ovarian tumor
- d. Stomach cancer
- e. Parathyroid adenoma

1576. A woman periodically has arterial hypertension attacks, accompanied by headaches, palpitations

a. Ovarian tumor

b. Pheochromocytoma

- c. Stomach cancer
- d. Parathyroid adenoma
- e. Thyroid adenoma

1577. A woman presents with weight loss, exophthalmus, tachycardia, negative nitrogen balance, high

a. Diabetes mellitus

b. Hyperthyroidism

c. Adrenal insufficiency

- d. Hypothyroidism
- e. Overproduction of growth hormone

1578. A woman presents with weight loss, exophthalmus, tachycardia, negative nitrogen balance, high

a. Hypothyroidism

b. Hyperthyroidism

- c. Diabetes mellitus
- d. Adrenal insufficiency
- e. Overproduction of growth hormone

1579. A woman presents with weight loss, exophthalmus, tachycardia, negative nitrogen balance, high

a. Overproduction of growth hormone

b. Adrenal insufficiency

c. Hypothyroidism

d. Hyperthyroidism

e. Diabetes mellitus

1580. A woman underwent a surgery for a uterine tumor. A macropreparation shows a spongy variegated

a. Chorioepithelioma

b. Destructive (malignant) hydatidiform mole

c. Cavernous hemangioma

d. Adenocarcinoma

e. Medullary cancer

1581. A woman underwent a surgery for a uterine tumor. A macropreparation shows a spongy variegated

a. Cavernous hemangioma

b. Adenocarcinoma

c. Medullary cancer

d. Destructive (malignant) hydatidiform mole

e. Chorioepithelioma

1582. A woman underwent a surgery for a uterine tumor. A macropreparation shows a spongy variegated

a. Destructive (malignant) hydatidiform mole

b. Chorioepithelioma

c. Adenocarcinoma

d. Medullary cancer

e. Cavernous hemangioma

1583. A woman was diagnosed with a cerebral tumor on the ventral surface of the pons. In what artery

a. A) cerebri anterior

b. A) basilaris

c. A) carotis interna

d. A) communicans posterior

e. A) cerebri media

1584. A woman was diagnosed with a cerebral tumor on the ventral surface of the pons. In what artery

a. A) cerebri media

b. A) cerebri anterior

c. A) communicans posterior

d. A) basilaris

e. A) carotis interna

1585. A woman was diagnosed with a cerebral tumor on the ventral surface of the pons. In what artery

a. A) communicans posterior

b. A) cerebri media

c. A) carotis interna

d. A) cerebri anterior

e. A) basilaris

1586. A woman was diagnosed with peptic ulcer of the stomach. She has a long history of rheumatoid a

a. Glucocorticoids

b. Antihistamines

c. Antibiotics

d. Antihypertensive agents

e. H2-antagonists

1587. A woman was diagnosed with peptic ulcer of the stomach. She has a long history of rheumatoid a

a. Glucocorticoids

b. H2-antagonists

c. Antibiotics

d. Antihistamines

e. Antihypertensive agents

1588. A woman was diagnosed with peptic ulcer of the stomach. She has a long history of rheumatoid a

a. H2-antagonists

b. Antihistamines

c. Glucocorticoids

d. Antihypertensive agents

e. Antibiotics

1589. A woman was hospitalized into the pulmonology department with the diagnosis of exudative pleur

a. Costodiaphragmatic recess

b. -

c. Transverse pericardial sinus

d. Mediastinodiaphragmatic recess

e. Costomediastinal recess

1590. A woman was hospitalized into the pulmonology department with the diagnosis of exudative pleur

a. Costodiaphragmatic recess

b. Mediastinodiaphragmatic recess

c. Transverse pericardial sinus

d. -

e. Costomediastinal recess

1591. A woman was hospitalized into the pulmonology department with the diagnosis of exudative pleur

a. Costomediastinal recess

b. -

c. Costodiaphragmatic recess

d. Transverse pericardial sinus

e. Mediastinodiaphragmatic recess

1592. A woman with I (O) Rh- blood group married a man with IV (AB) Rh+ blood group. What blood type

a. I (O) Rh-

b. III (B) Rh+

c. IV (AB) Rh+

d. IV (AB) Rh-

e. I (O) Rh+

1593. A woman with I (O) Rh- blood group married a man with IV (AB) Rh+ blood group. What blood type

a. I (O) Rh-

b. IV (AB) Rh+

c. I (O) Rh+

d. IV (AB) Rh-

e. III (B) Rh+

1594. A woman with I (O) Rh- blood group married a man with IV (AB) Rh+ blood group. What blood type

a. I (O) Rh-

b. IV (AB) Rh-

c. III (B) Rh+

d. IV (AB) Rh+

e. I (O) Rh+

1595. A woman with Rh-negative blood of the II group gave birth to a baby with the blood group IV. T

a. II (A), Rh-positive

b. III (B), Rh-negative

c. I (O), Rh-positive

d. IV (AB), Rh-negative

e. III (B), Rh-positive

1596. A woman with Rh-negative blood of the II group gave birth to a baby with the blood group IV. T

- a. II (A), Rh-positive
- b. IV (AB), Rh-negative
- c. III (B), Rh-positive
- d. I (O), Rh-positive
- e. III (B), Rh-negative

1597. A woman with Rh-negative blood of the II group gave birth to a baby with the blood group IV. T

- a. IV (AB), Rh-negative
- b. III (B), Rh-positive
- c. I (O), Rh-positive
- d. III (B), Rh-negative
- e. II (A), Rh-positive

1598. A woman with a pregnancy pathology needs medical anesthesia for childbirth. What medication ca

- a. Trimeperidine
- b. Metamizole sodium
- c. Fentanyl
- d. Morphine
- e. -

1599. A woman with a pregnancy pathology needs medical anesthesia for childbirth. What medication ca

- a. -
- b. Fentanyl
- c. Morphine

d. Trimeperidine

- e. Metamizole sodium

1600. A woman with a pregnancy pathology needs medical anesthesia for childbirth. What medication ca

- a. Fentanyl
- b. Morphine
- c. Metamizole sodium

d. Trimeperidine

- e. -

1601. A woman with allergic neurodermatitis was prescribed a second-generation antihistamine without

- a. Loratadine
- b. Diazolin (Mebhydrolin)
- c. Ketotifen
- d. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- e. Tavegil (Clemastine)

1602. A woman with allergic neurodermatitis was prescribed a second-generation antihistamine without

- a. Loratadine
- b. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- c. Ketotifen
- d. Diazolin (Mebhydrolin)
- e. Tavegil (Clemastine)

1603. A woman with allergic neurodermatitis was prescribed a second-generation antihistamine without

- a. Diazolin (Mebhydrolin)

b. Loratadine

- c. Ketotifen
- d. Tavegil (Clemastine)
- e. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

1604. A woman with enteritis accompanied by severe diarrhea presents with the loss of water in the e

a. Hypoosmolar hypohydration

- b. Isoosmolar hypohydration
- c. Hyperosmolar hypohydration
- d. Hyperosmolar hyperhydration
- e. Hypoosmolar hyperhydration

1605. A woman with enteritis accompanied by severe diarrhea presents with the loss of water in the e

- a. Hyperosmolar hypohydration
- b. Hyperosmolar hyperhydration
- c. Hypoosmolar hypohydration
- d. Isoosmolar hypohydration
- e. Hypoosmolar hyperhydration

1606. A woman with enteritis accompanied by severe diarrhea presents with the loss of water in the e

- a. Hyperosmolar hypohydration
- b. Isoosmolar hypohydration
- c. Hypoosmolar hypohydration
- d. Hypoosmolar hyperhydration
- e. Hyperosmolar hyperhydration

1607. A woman with low blood pressure was parenterally administered a hormone, after which she devel

- a. Insulin
- b. Adrenaline
- c. Thyroxine
- d. Progesterone
- e. Glucagon

1608. A woman with low blood pressure was parenterally administered a hormone, after which she devel

- a. Insulin
- b. Progesterone
- c. Glucagon
- d. Thyroxine
- e. Adrenaline

1609. A woman with low blood pressure was parenterally administered a hormone, after which she devel

- a. Progesterone
- b. Thyroxine
- c. Adrenaline
- d. Insulin
- e. Glucagon

1610. A woman with menstrual disorders that include prolonged bleeding presents with hypochromia, lo

- a. Iron-deficiency anemia
- b. B₁₂ and folate-deficiency anemia
- c. Metaplastic anemia
- d. Hypoplastic anemia
- e. Hemolytic anemia

1611. A woman with menstrual disorders that include prolonged bleeding presents with hypochromia, lo

- a. Iron-deficiency anemia
- b. Hypoplastic anemia
- c. Metaplastic anemia
- d. Hemolytic anemia
- e. B₁₂ and folate-deficiency anemia

1612. A woman with menstrual disorders that include prolonged bleeding presents with hypochromia, lo

- a. Hemolytic anemia
- b. B₁₂ and folate-deficiency anemia
- c. Iron-deficiency anemia
- d. Hypoplastic anemia
- e. Metaplastic anemia

1613. A worker at a factory that produces vanadium compounds presents with increased ossification ca

- a. Osteoblasts
- b. Fibroblasts
- c. Osteoclasts
- d. Fibrocytes
- e. Chondrocytes

1614. A worker at a factory that produces vanadium compounds presents with increased ossification ca

- a. Chondrocytes

- b. Osteoclasts
- c. Fibroblasts

d. Osteoblasts

- e. Fibrocytes

1615. A worker at a factory that produces vanadium compounds presents with increased ossification ca

- a. Fibrocytes
- b. Chondrocytes
- c. Fibroblasts

d. Osteoblasts

- e. Osteoclasts

1616. A young man came to a doctor with complaints of pain in his heart. It turns out that he drinks

- a. Causes narrowing of coronary vessels
- b. Increases body temperature
- c. Causes tachycardia, increases myocardial oxygen demand

d. Decreases the force of heart contractions

- e. Slows down conduction in the heart

1617. A young man came to a doctor with complaints of pain in his heart. It turns out that he drinks

- a. Slows down conduction in the heart
- b. Causes tachycardia, increases myocardial oxygen demand

c. Causes narrowing of coronary vessels

d. Increases body temperature

- e. Decreases the force of heart contractions

1618. A young man came to a doctor with complaints of pain in his heart. It turns out that he drinks

- a. Slows down conduction in the heart
- b. Causes narrowing of coronary vessels
- c. Decreases the force of heart contractions
- d. Increases body temperature

e. Causes tachycardia, increases myocardial oxygen demand

1619. A young man has come to the genetic consultation. He complains of abnormalities in his physical

a. 47, XXY

b. 47, XY, +21

c. 47, XY, +18

d. 45, X0

e. 47, XYY

1620. A young man has come to the genetic consultation. He complains of abnormalities in his physical

a. 45, X0

b. 47, XYY

c. 47, XY, +18

d. 47, XXY

e. 47, XY, +21

1621. A young man has come to the genetic consultation. He complains of abnormalities in his physical

a. 47, XYY

b. 47, XXY

c. 47, XY, +18

d. 45, X0

e. 47, XY, +21

1622. A young man provisionally diagnosed with Klinefelter syndrome came to a genetic consultancy. W

a. Biochemistry

b. Twin study

c. Cytogenetics

d. Population statistics

e. Genealogy

1623. A young man provisionally diagnosed with Klinefelter syndrome came to a genetic consultancy. W

a. Genealogy

b. Population statistics

c. Biochemistry

d. Cytogenetics

e. Twin study

1624. A young man provisionally diagnosed with Klinefelter syndrome came to a genetic consultancy. W

a. Population statistics

b. Twin study

c. Genealogy

d. Biochemistry

e. Cytogenetics

1625. A young man underwent an IFA test for HIV antibodies and received a positive result. However,

a. Hemagglutination inhibition test

b. Immunofluorescence

c. Passive hemagglutination test

d. Immunoblotting

e. PCR

1626. A young man underwent an IFA test for HIV antibodies and received a positive result. However,

a. Immunofluorescence

b. PCR

c. Hemagglutination inhibition test

d. Passive hemagglutination test

e. Immunoblotting

1627. A young man underwent an IFA test for HIV antibodies and received a positive result. However,

a. Passive hemagglutination test

b. Hemagglutination inhibition test

c. Immunofluorescence

d. Immunoblotting

e. PCR

1628. A young man with a history of gonorrhea that was completely treated presents with a case of go

a. Reinfection

b. Superinfection

c. Secondary infection

d. Mixed infection

e. Recurrence

1629. A young man with a history of gonorrhea that was completely treated presents with a case of go

a. Recurrence

b. Reinfection

c. Secondary infection

d. Superinfection

e. Mixed infection

1630. A young man with a history of gonorrhea that was completely treated presents with a case of go

a. Superinfection

b. Recurrence

c. Reinfection

d. Secondary infection

e. Mixed infection

1631. A young person developed a painless neoplasm without clear boundaries in the soft tissues of t

a. Fibrosarcoma

b. Myosarcoma

c. Cancer

d. Fibroma

e. Myoma

1632. A young person developed a painless neoplasm without clear boundaries in the soft tissues of t

a. Fibroma

b. Fibrosarcoma

c. Myosarcoma

- d. Cancer
- e. Myoma

1633. A young person developed a painless neoplasm without clear boundaries in the soft tissues of t

- a. Myosarcoma
- b. Fibrosarcoma**

- c. Fibroma
- d. Cancer
- e. Myoma

1634. A young person has excessive levels of somatotrophic hormone and enlarged nose, lips, ears, low

- a. Pituitary dwarfism

b. Acromegaly

- c. Cushing disease
- d. Adiposogenital dystrophy
- e. Addison disease

1635. A young person has excessive levels of somatotrophic hormone and enlarged nose, lips, ears, low

- a. Pituitary dwarfism

b. Adiposogenital dystrophy

- c. Cushing disease
- d. Addison disease

e. Acromegaly

1636. A young woman, a foreign student from Tehran, has made an appointment with the urologist. She

a. Schistosomiasis

- b. Opisthorchiasis
- c. Fascioliasis
- d. Paragonimiasis
- e. Dicroceliasis

1637. A young woman, a foreign student from Tehran, has made an appointment with the urologist. She

- a. Fascioliasis
- b. Dicroceliasis

c. Schistosomiasis

- d. Opisthorchiasis
- e. Paragonimiasis

1638. A young woman, a foreign student from Tehran, has made an appointment with the urologist. She

- a. Fascioliasis
- b. Paragonimiasis
- c. Opisthorchiasis

d. Schistosomiasis

- e. Dicroceliasis

1639. ABO blood group is being determined. Erythrocyte agglutination occurred when standard sera of

- a. A

b. B

- c. C
- d. D and C
- e. A and B

1640. ABO blood group is being determined. Erythrocyte agglutination occurred when standard sera of

- a. A and B
- b. A
- c. D and C
- d. C

e. B

1641. ABO blood group is being determined. Erythrocyte agglutination occurred when standard sera of

- a. D and C
- b. A and B
- c. A
- d. B**

e. C

1642. Abdominal cavity revision detected a venous bleeding from the hepatoduodenal ligament. What ve

a. Hepatic portal vein

b. Inferior vena cava

c. Splenic vein

d. Superior mesenteric vein

e. Inferior mesenteric vein

1643. Abdominal cavity revision detected a venous bleeding from the hepatoduodenal ligament. What ve

a. Inferior vena cava

b. Superior mesenteric vein

c. Splenic vein

d. Hepatic portal vein

e. Inferior mesenteric vein

1644. Abdominal cavity revision detected a venous bleeding from the hepatoduodenal ligament. What ve

a. Superior mesenteric vein

b. Inferior vena cava

c. Hepatic portal vein

d. Inferior mesenteric vein

e. Splenic vein

1645. Absence or insufficient production of lipotropic factors in the human body causes development

a. Choline

b. Riboflavin

c. Cholesterol

d. Triacylglycerides

e. Fatty acids

1646. Absence or insufficient production of lipotropic factors in the human body causes development

a. Riboflavin

b. Fatty acids

c. Choline

d. Triacylglycerides

e. Cholesterol

1647. Absence or insufficient production of lipotropic factors in the human body causes development

a. Triacylglycerides

b. Cholesterol

c. Choline

d. Riboflavin

e. Fatty acids

1648. Acetylsalicylic acid and glucocorticoids both have a marked anti-inflammatory effect. However,

a. Prostacyclins

b. Prostaglandins E

c. Prostaglandins F

d. Leukotrienes

e. Thromboxanes

1649. Acetylsalicylic acid and glucocorticoids both have a marked anti-inflammatory effect. However,

a. Prostaglandins F

b. Prostacyclins

c. Thromboxanes

d. Leukotrienes

e. Prostaglandins E

1650. Acetylsalicylic acid and glucocorticoids both have a marked anti-inflammatory effect. However,

a. Prostaglandins F

b. Thromboxanes

c. Prostacyclins

d. Prostaglandins E

e. Leukotrienes

1651. Acquired immunodeficiencies often are caused by an infection, where causative agents reproduce

a. Infectious mononucleosis, AIDS

b. Tuberculosis, mycobacteriosis

c. Poliomyelitis, hepatitis A

d. Q fever, typhus

e. Dysentery, cholera

1652. Acquired immunodeficiencies often are caused by an infection, where causative agents reproduce

a. Dysentery, cholera

b. Q fever, typhus

c. Poliomyelitis, hepatitis A

d. Tuberculosis, mycobacteriosis

e. Infectious mononucleosis, AIDS

1653. Acquired immunodeficiencies often are caused by an infection, where causative agents reproduce

a. Q fever, typhus

b. Tuberculosis, mycobacteriosis

c. Poliomyelitis, hepatitis A

d. Dysentery, cholera

e. Infectious mononucleosis, AIDS

1654. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) production is one of the mechanisms of mobilizing the body

a. Corticotropin-releasing hormone

b. Somatotrophic hormone

c. Thyrotrophic hormone

d. Growth hormone

e. Epidermal growth factor

1655. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) production is one of the mechanisms of mobilizing the body

a. Corticotropin-releasing hormone

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c. Somatotrophic hormone

d. Growth hormone

e. Epidermal growth factor

1656. Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) production is one of the mechanisms of mobilizing the body

a. Epidermal growth factor

b. Somatotrophic hormone

c. Thyrotrophic hormone

d. Corticotropin-releasing hormone

e. Growth hormone

1657. After 10 days of antibiotic treatment, the patient developed signs of dysbiosis: dyspeptic phe

a. Tetracycline group

b. Rifampicin group

c. Penicillin group

d. Aminoglycoside group

e. Cephalosporin group

1658. After 10 days of antibiotic treatment, the patient developed signs of dysbiosis: dyspeptic phe

a. Cephalosporin group

b. Tetracycline group

c. Penicillin group

d. Aminoglycoside group

e. Rifampicin group

1659. After 10 days of antibiotic treatment, the patient developed signs of dysbiosis: dyspeptic phe

a. Rifampicin group

b. Tetracycline group

c. Cephalosporin group

d. Aminoglycoside group

e. Penicillin group

1660. After a baby is born, the vascular system of the newborn undergoes changes associated with the

a. V. umbilicalis

b. Ductus venosus

c. A) umbilicalis sinistra

d. A) umbilicalis dextra

e. Ductus arteriosus

1661. After a baby is born, the vascular system of the newborn undergoes changes associated with the

a. Ductus arteriosus

b. A) umbilicalis sinistra

c. Ductus venosus

d. V. umbilicalis

e. A) umbilicalis dextra

1662. After a baby is born, the vascular system of the newborn undergoes changes associated with the

a. Ductus venosus

b. Ductus arteriosus

c. V. umbilicalis

d. A) umbilicalis dextra

e. A) umbilicalis sinistra

1663. After a case of severe infectious disease the patient developed signs of diabetes insipidus, w

a. Increased osmolarity of ultrafiltrate

b. Decreased renal reabsorption of sodium

c. Decreased plasma oncotic pressure

d. Inhibited intestinal absorption of water

e. Decreased renal reabsorption of water

1664. After a case of severe infectious disease the patient developed signs of diabetes insipidus, w

a. Increased osmolarity of ultrafiltrate

b. Inhibited intestinal absorption of water

c. Decreased renal reabsorption of sodium

d. Decreased renal reabsorption of water

e. Decreased plasma oncotic pressure

1665. After a case of severe infectious disease the patient developed signs of diabetes insipidus, w

a. Inhibited intestinal absorption of water

b. Decreased renal reabsorption of water

c. Decreased plasma oncotic pressure

d. Decreased renal reabsorption of sodium

e. Increased osmolarity of ultrafiltrate

1666. After a certain CNS structure had been destroyed in a test animal, this animal lost its orient

a. Medial reticular nuclei

b. Lateral vestibular nuclei

c. Corpora quadrigemina

d. Red nuclei

e. Substantia nigra

1667. After a certain CNS structure had been destroyed in a test animal, this animal lost its orient

a. Medial reticular nuclei

b. Substantia nigra

c. Red nuclei

d. Lateral vestibular nuclei

e. Corpora quadrigemina

1668. After a certain CNS structure had been destroyed in a test animal, this animal lost its orient

a. Substantia nigra

b. Red nuclei

c. Lateral vestibular nuclei

d. Corpora quadrigemina

e. Medial reticular nuclei

1669. After a collision of two cars, one of the drivers has an extremely painful deformity in the mi

a. Femur

- b. Patella
- c. Talus

d. Tibia

- e. Fibula

1670. After a collision of two cars, one of the drivers has an extremely painful deformity in the mi

- a. Fibula
- b. Talus
- c. Patella
- d. Femur

e. Tibia

1671. After a collision of two cars, one of the drivers has an extremely painful deformity in the mi

- a. Patella
- b. Fibula

c. Tibia

- d. Talus

- e. Femur

1672. After a compression bandage was applied to a hand injury, the patient developed edema of the f

- a. Postischemic arterial hyperemia

b. Venous hyperemia

- c. Ischemic stasis

- d. Ischemia

- e. Thrombosis

1673. After a compression bandage was applied to a hand injury, the patient developed edema of the f

- a. Thrombosis

b. Venous hyperemia

- c. Ischemia

- d. Postischemic arterial hyperemia

- e. Ischemic stasis

1674. After a compression bandage was applied to a hand injury, the patient developed edema of the f

- a. Thrombosis

- b. Ischemia

- c. Postischemic arterial hyperemia

- d. Ischemic stasis

e. Venous hyperemia

1675. After a craniocerebral trauma, the patient has lost the ability to read and understand written

- a. Gyrus lingualis

b. Gyrus angularis

- c. Gyrus parahippocampalis

- d. Gyrus paracentralis

- e. Gyrus supramarginalis

1676. After a craniocerebral trauma, the patient has lost the ability to read and understand written

- a. Gyrus lingualis

- b. Gyrus supramarginalis

- c. Gyrus paracentralis

- d. Gyrus parahippocampalis

e. Gyrus angularis

1677. After a craniocerebral trauma, the patient has lost the ability to read and understand written

- a. Gyrus parahippocampalis

b. Gyrus angularis

- c. Gyrus supramarginalis

- d. Gyrus lingualis

- e. Gyrus paracentralis

1678. After a hypertensive crisis, a man has lost voluntary movements in his right arm and leg. The

a. Central paralysis

- b. Central paresis

- c. Peripheral paralysis
- d. Peripheral paresis
- e. Reflex paresis

1679. After a hypertensive crisis, a man has lost voluntary movements in his right arm and leg. The

- a. Central paresis
- b. Reflex paresis
- c. Peripheral paresis
- d. Central paralysis
- e. Peripheral paralysis

1680. After a hypertensive crisis, a man has lost voluntary movements in his right arm and leg. The

- a. Reflex paresis
- b. Peripheral paresis
- c. Central paralysis
- d. Central paresis
- e. Peripheral paralysis

1681. After a long course of treatment of sluggish schizophrenia, a man developed signs of parkinson

- a. Haloperidol
- b. Piracetam
- c. Sibazon (Diazepam)
- d. Lithium carbonate
- e. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

1682. After a long course of treatment of sluggish schizophrenia, a man developed signs of parkinson

- a. Piracetam
- b. Haloperidol
- c. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)
- d. Lithium carbonate
- e. Sibazon (Diazepam)

1683. After a long course of treatment of sluggish schizophrenia, a man developed signs of parkinson

- a. Sibazon (Diazepam)
- b. Haloperidol
- c. Lithium carbonate
- d. Piracetam
- e. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

1684. After a long-term antibiotic therapy, a patient developed whitish spots on the oral mucosa. Gr

- a. Actinomyces
- b. Tetracocci
- c. Sarcina
- d. Staphylococci
- e. Candida fungi

1685. After a long-term antibiotic therapy, a patient developed whitish spots on the oral mucosa. Gr

- a. Sarcina
- b. Staphylococci
- c. Actinomyces
- d. Tetracocci
- e. Candida fungi

1686. After a long-term antibiotic therapy, a patient developed whitish spots on the oral mucosa. Gr

- a. Sarcina
- b. Tetracocci
- c. Actinomyces
- d. Staphylococci
- e. Candida fungi

1687. After a maxillofacial injury, a 40-year-old man developed a dysfunction of the sublingual and

- a. Cranial nerve X
- b. Cranial nerve VII
- c. Cranial nerve XI

- d. Cranial nerve XII
- e. Cranial nerve VI

1688. After a maxillofacial injury, a 40-year-old man developed a disfunction of the sublingual and

- a. Cranial nerve XII
- b. Cranial nerve VII**

- c. Cranial nerve VI
- d. Cranial nerve XI
- e. Cranial nerve X

1689. After a maxillofacial injury, a 40-year-old man developed a disfunction of the sublingual and

- a. Cranial nerve XII
- b. Cranial nerve VI
- c. Cranial nerve X
- d. Cranial nerve VII**
- e. Cranial nerve XI

1690. After a prolonged attack of severe headache the patient lost mobility in his left arm and leg.

- a. Flaccid paralysis
- b. Peripheral paralysis
- c. Extraparalysidal paralysis
- d. Central paralysis**
- e. Reflex paralysis

1691. After a prolonged attack of severe headache the patient lost mobility in his left arm and leg.

- a. Peripheral paralysis
- b. Reflex paralysis
- c. Central paralysis**

- d. Flaccid paralysis
- e. Extraparalysidal paralysis

1692. After a prolonged attack of severe headache the patient lost mobility in his left arm and leg.

- a. Reflex paralysis
- b. Central paralysis**

- c. Peripheral paralysis
- d. Flaccid paralysis
- e. Extraparalysidal paralysis

1693. After a prolonged fasting therapy, the patient presents with decreased ratio of albumins and g

- a. Increased ESR**
- b. Decreased hematocrit
- c. Hypercoagulability
- d. Increased hematocrit
- e. Decreased ESR

1694. After a prolonged fasting therapy, the patient presents with decreased ratio of albumins and g

- a. Decreased ESR
- b. Decreased hematocrit
- c. Hypercoagulability
- d. Increased hematocrit
- e. Increased ESR**

1695. After a prolonged fasting therapy, the patient presents with decreased ratio of albumins and g

- a. Hypercoagulability
- b. Increased ESR**

- c. Decreased hematocrit
- d. Decreased ESR
- e. Increased hematocrit

1696. After a prolonged protein-free diet a student developed edema. Her condition indicates a decre

- a. Globulins
- b. Plasminogen
- c. Albumins**
- d. Fibrinogen

e. Transferrin

1697. After a prolonged protein-free diet a student developed edema. Her condition indicates a decrease

a. Globulins

b. Plasminogen

c. Fibrinogen

d. Albumins

e. Transferrin

1698. After a prolonged protein-free diet a student developed edema. Her condition indicates a decrease

a. Transferrin

b. Globulins

c. Plasminogen

d. Albumins

e. Fibrinogen

1699. After a recovery from meningoencephalitis, the patient presents with some residual signs, such

a. Mimic muscles

b. Deep muscles of the neck

c. Suprahyoid muscles

d. Strap muscles

e. Masticatory muscles

1700. After a recovery from meningoencephalitis, the patient presents with some residual signs, such

a. Masticatory muscles

b. Suprahyoid muscles

c. Strap muscles

d. Deep muscles of the neck

e. Mimic muscles

1701. After a recovery from meningoencephalitis, the patient presents with some residual signs, such

a. Suprahyoid muscles

b. Strap muscles

c. Mimic muscles

d. Deep muscles of the neck

e. Masticatory muscles

1702. After a stroke that occurred one week ago, a 64-year-old woman has lost the mobility of her left

a. Hemiplegia

b. Paraplegia

c. Tetraplegia

d. Monoplegia

e. Diplegia

1703. After a stroke that occurred one week ago, a 64-year-old woman has lost the mobility of her left

a. Diplegia

b. Hemiplegia

c. Monoplegia

d. Tetraplegia

e. Paraplegia

1704. After a stroke that occurred one week ago, a 64-year-old woman has lost the mobility of her left

a. Paraplegia

b. Diplegia

c. Tetraplegia

d. Monoplegia

e. Hemiplegia

1705. After a tibial fracture, the patient presents with excessive bone tissue production (exostosis)

a. Pathologically excessive

b. Pathological insufficient

c. -

d. Physiological

e. Reparative

1706. After a tibial fracture, the patient presents with excessive bone tissue production (exostosis)

a. Pathologically excessive

b. Reparative

c. -

d. Pathological insufficient

e. Physiological

1707. After a tibial fracture, the patient presents with excessive bone tissue production (exostosis)

a. -

b. Physiological

c. Pathological insufficient

d. Pathologically excessive

e. Reparative

1708. After a trauma the patient cannot extend his arm in the elbow joint. This condition is likely

a. M. triceps brachii

b. M. coraco-brachialis

c. M. brachialis

d. M. biceps brachii

e. M. subscapularis

1709. After a trauma the patient cannot extend his arm in the elbow joint. This condition is likely

a. M. triceps brachii

b. M. coraco-brachialis

c. M. subscapularis

d. M. brachialis

e. M. biceps brachii

1710. After a trauma the patient cannot extend his arm in the elbow joint. This condition is likely

a. M. brachialis

b. M. triceps brachii

c. M. biceps brachii

d. M. subscapularis

e. M. coraco-brachialis

1711. After a trauma the patient has developed right-sided paralyses and disturbed pain sensitivity.

a. Brainstem injury

b. Cerebellar injury

c. Midbrain injury

d. Unilateral right-side spinal cord injury

e. Motor cortex injury

1712. After a trauma the patient has developed right-sided paralyses and disturbed pain sensitivity.

a. Cerebellar injury

b. Motor cortex injury

c. Brainstem injury

d. Unilateral right-side spinal cord injury

e. Midbrain injury

1713. After a trauma the patient has developed right-sided paralyses and disturbed pain sensitivity.

a. Motor cortex injury

b. Midbrain injury

c. Cerebellar injury

d. Unilateral right-side spinal cord injury

e. Brainstem injury

1714. After a week of starvation, blood glucose levels maintain stability due to the following process

a. Glycogen phosphorylation

b. Gluconeogenesis

c. Tricarboxylic acid cycle

d. Glycolysis

e. Glycogenolysis

1715. After a week of starvation, blood glucose levels maintain stability due to the following process

- a. Glycogenolysis
- b. Tricarboxylic acid cycle

c. Gluconeogenesis

- d. Glycogen phosphorylase
- e. Glycolysis

1716. After a week of starvation, blood glucose levels maintain stability due to the following process

- a. Glycolysis
- b. Tricarboxylic acid cycle

c. Gluconeogenesis

- d. Glycogenolysis
- e. Glycogen phosphorylase

1717. After administration of antitetanus serum the patient developed anaphylactic shock. What cells

a. Mast cells

- b. Eosinophils
- c. B lymphocytes
- d. T lymphocytes
- e. Neutrophils

1718. After administration of antitetanus serum the patient developed anaphylactic shock. What cells

- a. Eosinophils
- b. T lymphocytes
- c. B lymphocytes

d. Mast cells

e. Neutrophils

1719. After administration of antitetanus serum the patient developed anaphylactic shock. What cells

a. T lymphocytes

b. Mast cells

- c. Neutrophils
- d. B lymphocytes
- e. Eosinophils

1720. After an industrial accident, a man was exposed to potassium cyanide, which resulted in cytochrome

a. Tissue hypoxia

- b. Hypoxic hypoxia
- c. Respiratory hypoxia
- d. Hemoglobin hypoxia
- e. Circulatory hypoxia

1721. After an industrial accident, a man was exposed to potassium cyanide, which resulted in cytochrome

- a. Hemoglobin hypoxia
- b. Respiratory hypoxia

c. Tissue hypoxia

- d. Hypoxic hypoxia
- e. Circulatory hypoxia

1722. After an industrial accident, a man was exposed to potassium cyanide, which resulted in cytochrome

- a. Respiratory hypoxia
- b. Hypoxic hypoxia
- c. Circulatory hypoxia
- d. Hemoglobin hypoxia

e. Tissue hypoxia

1723. After bacteria enters the body, the first stage of immune response formation occurs. What is the

a. Processing and presentation of antigen to T helpers

- b. Activation of T killers
- c. Production of immunoglobulins
- d. Activation of NK cells
- e. Processing and presentation of antigen to T killers

1724. After bacteria enters the body, the first stage of immune response formation occurs. What is the

a. Processing and presentation of antigen to T helpers

- b. Activation of T killers
- c. Production of immunoglobulins
- d. Processing and presentation of antigen to T killers
- e. Activation of NK cells

1725. After bacteria enters the body, the first stage of immune response formation occurs. What is t

- a. Production of immunoglobulins
- b. Processing and presentation of antigen to T killers
- c. Processing and presentation of antigen to T helpers**
- d. Activation of T killers
- e. Activation of NK cells

1726. After bladder catheterization, a large number of fresh erythrocytes appeared in the patient's

- a. Membranous**
- b. Spongy
- c. Prostatic
- d. Distal
- e. Proximal

1727. After bladder catheterization, a large number of fresh erythrocytes appeared in the patient's

- a. Membranous**
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- c. Prostatic
- d. Distal
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- c. Distal
- d. Proximal
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1729. After bladder catheterization, a large number of fresh erythrocytes appeared in the patient's

- a. Spongy**
- b. Membranous
- c. Distal
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- e. Prostatic

1730. After bladder catheterization, a large number of fresh erythrocytes appeared in the patient's

- a. Spongy**
- b. Membranous
- c. Distal
- d. Proximal
- e. Prostatic

1731. After bladder catheterization, a large number of fresh erythrocytes appeared in the patient's

- a. Spongy**
- b. Membranous
- c. Distal
- d. Proximal
- e. Prostatic

1732. After bladder catheterization, a large number of fresh erythrocytes appeared in the patient's

- a. Spongy**
- b. Membranous
- c. Distal
- d. Proximal
- e. Prostatic

1733. After bladder catheterization, a large number of fresh erythrocytes appeared in the patient's

- a. Spongy**
- b. Membranous
- c. Distal
- d. Proximal
- e. Prostatic

1734. After bladder catheterization, a large number of fresh erythrocytes appeared in the patient's

- a. Spongy**
- b. Membranous
- c. Distal
- d. Proximal
- e. Prostatic

1735. After bladder catheterization, a large number of fresh erythrocytes appeared in the patient's

- a. Spongy**
- b. Membranous
- c. Distal
- d. Proximal
- e. Prostatic

1736. After chronic pneumonia a patient developed pulmonary fibrosis. What indicator of pulmonary ve

- a. Vital capacity will decrease**
- b. Functional residual capacity will increase
- c. Expiratory reserve volume will increase
- d. Residual volume will increase
- e. Inspiratory reserve volume will increase

1737. After chronic pneumonia a patient developed pulmonary fibrosis. What indicator of pulmonary ve

- a. Expiratory reserve volume will increase**
- b. Vital capacity will decrease
- c. Inspiratory reserve volume will increase
- d. Residual volume will increase
- e. Functional residual capacity will increase

1738. After chronic pneumonia a patient developed pulmonary fibrosis. What indicator of pulmonary ve

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- d. Inspiratory reserve volume will increase
- e. Functional residual capacity will increase

1740. After chronic pneumonia a patient developed pulmonary fibrosis. What indicator of pulmonary ve

- a. Expiratory reserve volume will increase**
- b. Residual volume will increase
- c. Vital capacity will decrease
- d. Inspiratory reserve volume will increase
- e. Functional residual capacity will increase

1741. After eating canned mushrooms, a person developed signs of bulbar paralysis: ptosis, diplopia,

- a. Neutralization**
- b. Immunofluorescence
- c. Agglutination
- d. Precipitation
- e. Complement fixation

1742. After eating canned mushrooms, a person developed signs of bulbar paralysis: ptosis, diplopia,

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1734. After eating canned mushrooms, a person developed signs of bulbar paralysis: ptosis, diplopia,

- a. Precipitation
- b. Agglutination
- c. Complement fixation
- d. Neutralization

- e. Immunofluorescence

1735. After eating fatty foods, the patient develops nausea, heartburn, and steatorrhea. What is the

- a. Bile acid deficiency
- b. Disturbed phospholipase synthesis
- c. Amylase deficiency
- d. Disturbed trypsin synthesis
- e. Increased lipase production

1736. After eating fatty foods, the patient develops nausea, heartburn, and steatorrhea. What is the

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- c. Disturbed phospholipase synthesis
- d. Amylase deficiency
- e. Increased lipase production

1737. After eating fatty foods, the patient develops nausea, heartburn, and steatorrhea. What is the

- a. Disturbed trypsin synthesis
- b. Increased lipase production
- c. Amylase deficiency
- d. Disturbed phospholipase synthesis
- e. Bile acid deficiency

1738. After eating homemade canned meat, a student developed signs of food poisoning caused by Clostridium

- a. Neurotoxin action
- b. Adenylate cyclase activation
- c. Enterotoxin secretion
- d. Endotoxic shock
- e. Clostridium botulinum invasion of intestinal epithelium

1739. After eating homemade canned meat, a student developed signs of food poisoning caused by Clostridium

- a. Adenylate cyclase activation
- b. Clostridium botulinum invasion of intestinal epithelium
- c. Endotoxic shock
- d. Enterotoxin secretion
- e. Neurotoxin action

1740. After eating homemade canned meat, a student developed signs of food poisoning caused by Clostridium

- a. Endotoxic shock
- b. Clostridium botulinum invasion of intestinal epithelium
- c. Adenylate cyclase activation
- d. Neurotoxin action
- e. Enterotoxin secretion

1741. After exacerbation of chronic calculous cholecystitis, the patient developed acute jaundice. D

- a. Bile acid damage to the myocardium
- b. Bile acid stimulation of the vagal receptors
- c. Bile acid damage to the sinus node
- d. Bile acid stimulation of the sinus node

- e. Stimulation of the conductive system by the toxins that were not neutralized in the liver

1742. After exacerbation of chronic calculous cholecystitis, the patient developed acute jaundice. D

- a. Bile acid damage to the sinus node
- b. Stimulation of the conductive system by the toxins that were not neutralized in the liver
- c. Bile acid stimulation of the sinus node

- d. Bile acid damage to the myocardium
- e. Bile acid stimulation of the vagal receptors

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- a. Stimulation of the conductive system by the toxins that were not neutralized in the liver
- b. Bile acid damage to the myocardium

c. Bile acid stimulation of the sinus node

- d. Bile acid stimulation of the vagal receptors
- e. Bile acid damage to the sinus node

1744. After hyperventilation an athlete developed a brief respiratory arrest. It occurred due to the

a. Decrease of CO₂ pressure

- b. Increase of CO₂ pressure
- c. Decrease of pH
- d. Increase of CO₂ and O₂ pressure
- e. Decrease of O₂ pressure

1745. After hyperventilation an athlete developed a brief respiratory arrest. It occurred due to the

- a. Decrease of pH
- b. Increase of CO₂ and O₂ pressure
- c. Decrease of O₂ pressure

d. Decrease of CO₂ pressure

- e. Increase of CO₂ pressure

1746. After hyperventilation an athlete developed a brief respiratory arrest. It occurred due to the

- a. Decrease of pH
- b. Increase of CO₂ pressure

c. Decrease of CO₂ pressure

- d. Decrease of O₂ pressure
- e. Increase of CO₂ and O₂ pressure

1747. After ligation of one of the branches of the coronary arteries in a dog, the dog developed a m

a. Increased blood levels of creatine kinase

- b. Retrosternal pain
- c. Increased blood levels of catecholamines
- d. Ventricular fibrillation
- e. Decreased minute blood volume

1748. After ligation of one of the branches of the coronary arteries in a dog, the dog developed a m

a. Increased blood levels of creatine kinase

- b. Retrosternal pain
- c. Ventricular fibrillation
- d. Decreased minute blood volume
- e. Increased blood levels of catecholamines

1749. After ligation of one of the branches of the coronary arteries in a dog, the dog developed a m

- a. Increased blood levels of catecholamines
- b. Retrosternal pain
- c. Decreased minute blood volume

d. Increased blood levels of creatine kinase

- e. Ventricular fibrillation

1750. After partial pancreatic resection the patient developed steatorrhea, which indicates disturbe

a. Lipase

- b. Trypsin
- c. Pepsin
- d. Amylase
- e. Gastricsin

1751. After partial pancreatic resection the patient developed steatorrhea, which indicates disturbe

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1752. After partial pancreatic resection the patient developed steatorrhea, which indicates disturbance

a. Trypsin

b. Pepsin

c. Lipase

d. Amylase

e. Gastricsin

1753. After removal of a tumor, the patient was prescribed 5-fluorouracil for chemotherapy. What characteristic

a. It is a thymidylate synthase inhibitor

b. It is an RNA polymerase inhibitor

c. It is a dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor

d. -

e. It is an RNA polymerase activator

1754. After removal of a tumor, the patient was prescribed 5-fluorouracil for chemotherapy. What characteristic

a. -

b. It is a dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor

c. It is a thymidylate synthase inhibitor

d. It is an RNA polymerase inhibitor

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a. -

b. It is an RNA polymerase activator

c. It is a thymidylate synthase inhibitor

d. It is an RNA polymerase inhibitor

e. It is a dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor

1756. After surgical removal of the thyroid gland, a patient developed numbness in the extremities.

a. Thyroidin

b. Triiodothyronine

c. Parathyrin

d. Calcitonin

e. Thyroxine

1757. After surgical removal of the thyroid gland, a patient developed numbness in the extremities.

a. Thyroxine

b. Calcitonin

c. Parathyrin

d. Triiodothyronine

e. Thyroidin

1758. After surgical removal of the thyroid gland, a patient developed numbness in the extremities.

a. Triiodothyronine

b. Calcitonin

c. Parathyrin

d. Thyroxine

e. Thyroidin

1759. After the blood supply to the brain was impaired, a person has lost the ability to write letters

a. Insula

b. Lobus temporalis

c. Lobus occipitalis

d. Lobus parietalis

e. Lobus frontalis

1760. After the blood supply to the brain was impaired, a person has lost the ability to write letters

a. Lobus occipitalis

b. Lobus parietalis

c. Lobus frontalis

d. Lobus temporalis

e. Insula

1761. After the blood supply to the brain was impaired, a person has lost the ability to write letters

- a. Lobus parietalis
- b. Lobus frontalis**
- c. Lobus occipitalis
- d. Insula
- e. Lobus temporalis

1762. After the introduction of a large dose of antibodies into the glomerular basement membrane of

- a. Delayed hypersensitivity
- b. Stimulating
- c. Anaphylactic
- d. Cytotoxic**
- e. Immune complex-mediated

1763. After the introduction of a large dose of antibodies into the glomerular basement membrane of

- a. Immune complex-mediated
- b. Stimulating
- c. Cytotoxic**
- d. Anaphylactic
- e. Delayed hypersensitivity

1764. After the introduction of a large dose of antibodies into the glomerular basement membrane of

- a. Stimulating
- b. Anaphylactic
- c. Delayed hypersensitivity
- d. Cytotoxic**
- e. Immune complex-mediated

1765. After the treatment with an antitubercular agent, a 40-year-old woman developed optic neuritis

- a. Kanamycin
- b. Para-aminosalicylic acid
- c. Isoniazid**
- d. Rifampicin
- e. Thioacetazone

1766. After the treatment with an antitubercular agent, a 40-year-old woman developed optic neuritis

- a. Para-aminosalicylic acid
- b. Kanamycin
- c. Isoniazid**
- d. Rifampicin
- e. Thioacetazone

1767. After the treatment with an antitubercular agent, a 40-year-old woman developed optic neuritis

- a. Para-aminosalicylic acid
- b. Thioacetazone
- c. Kanamycin
- d. Isoniazid**
- e. Rifampicin

1768. Against the background of an allergic reaction, a child has developed laryngeal edema. What type

- a. Dysregulatory type
- b. Obstructive type**
- c. Restrictive type
- d. Perfusion failure
- e. Diffusion failure

1769. Against the background of an allergic reaction, a child has developed laryngeal edema. What type

- a. Dysregulatory type
- b. Restrictive type
- c. Obstructive type**
- d. Diffusion failure
- e. Perfusion failure

1770. Against the background of an allergic reaction, a child has developed laryngeal edema. What type

a. Perfusion failure

b. Obstructive type

c. Diffusion failure

d. Restrictive type

e. Dysregulatory type

1771. Against the background of ionizing radiation exposure, a decrease in the granulocyte count was

a. Leukopoiesis inhibition

b. Increased leukocyte destruction

c. Increased migration of granulocytes into tissues

d. Disturbed release of mature leukocytes from the bone marrow

e. Autoimmune process development

1772. Against the background of ionizing radiation exposure, a decrease in the granulocyte count was

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b. Increased migration of granulocytes into tissues

c. Disturbed release of mature leukocytes from the bone marrow

d. Leukopoiesis inhibition

e. Increased leukocyte destruction

1774. All nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs can damage the gastric mucosa. To find the substances

a. Cyclooxygenase-1

b. Kallikrein

c. Cyclooxygenase-2

d. Adenylate cyclase

e. Lysosomal enzymes

1775. All nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs can damage the gastric mucosa. To find the substances

a. Lysosomal enzymes

b. Cyclooxygenase-1

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1776. All nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs can damage the gastric mucosa. To find the substances

a. Lysosomal enzymes

b. Adenylate cyclase

c. Kallikrein

d. Cyclooxygenase-2

e. Cyclooxygenase-1

1777. Allergologist examined a patient and diagnosed him with pollinosis. What technique can be used

a. Fractional introduction of allergen

b. Introduction of physiological saline

c. Antihistamines

d. -

e. Glucocorticoids

1778. Allergologist examined a patient and diagnosed him with pollinosis. What technique can be used

a. Antihistamines

b. Glucocorticoids

c. Introduction of physiological saline

d. Fractional introduction of allergen

e. -

1779. Alveoli of the lungs have special cells, through which gas exchange occurs. These cells are a

a. Alveolar type I cells

- b. Alveolar type II cells
- c. Alveolar macrophages
- d. Microvillous epithelial cells
- e. Clara cells

1780. Alveoli of the lungs have special cells, through which gas exchange occurs. These cells are a

- a. Alveolar type I cells
- b. Microvillous epithelial cells
- c. Alveolar macrophages
- d. Clara cells
- e. Alveolar type II cells

1781. Alveoli of the lungs have special cells, through which gas exchange occurs. These cells are a

- a. Microvillous epithelial cells
- b. Alveolar type II cells
- c. Alveolar type I cells
- d. Alveolar macrophages
- e. Clara cells

1782. Ammonia is extremely toxic for human CNS. What is the main way of ammonia neutralization in th

- a. Ammonium salts synthesis
- b. Urea synthesis
- c. Transamination
- d. Glutamine synthesis
- e. Formation of paired compounds

1783. Ammonia is extremely toxic for human CNS. What is the main way of ammonia neutralization in th

- a. Formation of paired compounds
- b. Glutamine synthesis
- c. Ammonium salts synthesis
- d. Urea synthesis
- e. Transamination

1784. Ammonia is extremely toxic for human CNS. What is the main way of ammonia neutralization in th

- a. Transamination
- b. Urea synthesis
- c. Glutamine synthesis
- d. Ammonium salts synthesis
- e. Formation of paired compounds

1785. An 18-year-old young man has been diagnosed with muscular dystrophy. What substance is most li

- a. Creatine
- b. Myoglobin
- c. Lactate
- d. Myosin
- e. Alanine

1786. An 18-year-old young man has been diagnosed with muscular dystrophy. What substance is most li

- a. Lactate
- b. Alanine
- c. Creatine
- d. Myosin
- e. Myoglobin

1787. An 18-year-old young man has been diagnosed with muscular dystrophy. What substance is most li

- a. Myosin
- b. Alanine
- c. Lactate
- d. Creatine
- e. Myoglobin

1788. An HIV-infected patient presents with suppressed activity of the immune system. The state of i

- a. B-lymphocytes
- b. Killer T-cells

c. Suppressor T-cells

d. Helper T-cells

e. Macrophages

1789. An HIV-infected patient presents with suppressed activity of the immune system. The state of i

a. Macrophages

b. Helper T-cells

c. B-lymphocytes

d. Suppressor T-cells

e. Killer T-cells

1790. An HIV-infected patient presents with suppressed activity of the immune system. The state of i

a. Suppressor T-cells

b. Macrophages

c. Killer T-cells

d. B-lymphocytes

e. Helper T-cells

1791. An anti-inflammatory drug that blocks cyclooxygenase activity was used in the treatment of a p

a. Aspirin (Acetylsalicylic acid)

b. Creatine

c. Allopurinol

d. Thiamine

e. Analgin (Metamizole sodium)

1792. An anti-inflammatory drug that blocks cyclooxygenase activity was used in the treatment of a p

a. Allopurinol

b. Aspirin (Acetylsalicylic acid)

c. Creatine

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1793. An anti-inflammatory drug that blocks cyclooxygenase activity was used in the treatment of a p

a. Analgin (Metamizole sodium)

b. Thiamine

c. Allopurinol

d. Creatine

e. Aspirin (Acetylsalicylic acid)

1794. An electron micrograph of the red bone marrow shows a megakaryocyte. Its peripheral part of th

a. Platelet separation

b. Increase of the number of ion channels

c. Cell division

d. Cell destruction

e. Increase of the cell surface area

1795. An electron micrograph of the red bone marrow shows a megakaryocyte. Its peripheral part of th

a. Cell destruction

b. Cell division

c. Increase of the number of ion channels

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1796. An electron micrograph of the red bone marrow shows a megakaryocyte. Its peripheral part of th

a. Increase of the number of ion channels

b. Increase of the cell surface area

c. Cell destruction

d. Platelet separation

e. Cell division

1797. An electronic microphotograph of the biopsy material shows structures containing surfactant, t

a. Blood-air barrier

b. Blood-brain barrier

c. Blood-testis barrier

- d. Blood-cerebrospinal fluid barrier
- e. Blood-thymus barrier

1798. An electronic microphotograph of the biopsy material shows structures containing surfactant, t

- a. Blood-testis barrier
- b. Blood-thymus barrier
- c. Blood-brain barrier

d. Blood-air barrier

- e. Blood-cerebrospinal fluid barrier

1799. An electronic microphotograph of the biopsy material shows structures containing surfactant, t

- a. Blood-thymus barrier
- b. Blood-testis barrier
- c. Blood-brain barrier

d. Blood-air barrier

- e. Blood-cerebrospinal fluid barrier

1800. An electronic microphotograph of the myocardium shows appendaged cells with few organelles. Th

- a. His bundle cells
- b. Pacemaker cells
- c. Ventricular cardiomyocytes
- d. Transitional atypical cells

e. Secretory cardiomyocytes

1801. An electronic microphotograph of the myocardium shows appendaged cells with few organelles. Th

- a. Transitional atypical cells
- b. His bundle cells
- c. Pacemaker cells

d. Secretory cardiomyocytes

- e. Ventricular cardiomyocytes

1802. An electronic microphotograph of the myocardium shows appendaged cells with few organelles. Th

- a. Ventricular cardiomyocytes
- b. Transitional atypical cells

c. Secretory cardiomyocytes

- d. Pacemaker cells

- e. His bundle cells

1803. An electronic microphotography of a part of a kidney shows cells with large secretory granules

- a. Distal part of nephron

b. Juxtaglomerular apparatus

- c. Proximal part of nephron

- d. Loop of Henle

- e. Renal corpuscle

1804. An electronic microphotography of a part of a kidney shows cells with large secretory granules

- a. Loop of Henle

- b. Distal part of nephron

- c. Proximal part of nephron

- d. Renal corpuscle

e. Juxtaglomerular apparatus

1805. An electronic microphotography of a part of a kidney shows cells with large secretory granules

- a. Renal corpuscle

b. Juxtaglomerular apparatus

- c. Proximal part of nephron

- d. Loop of Henle

- e. Distal part of nephron

1806. An embryonic organ, in which the first blood corpuscles are formed, is being studied. Name thi

a. Yolk sac

- b. Liver

- c. Red bone marrow

- d. Spleen

e. Thymus

1807. An embryonic organ, in which the first blood corpuscles are formed, is being studied. Name thi

a. Yolk sac

b. Thymus

c. Spleen

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1808. An embryonic organ, in which the first blood corpuscles are formed, is being studied. Name thi

a. Red bone marrow

b. Spleen

c. Liver

d. Yolk sac

e. Thymus

1809. An experiment was conducted to measure the skin sensitivity threshold. What patches of skin ha

a. Face

b. Dorsal surface of the hand

c. Shin

d. Shoulder

e. Back

1810. An experiment was conducted to measure the skin sensitivity threshold. What patches of skin ha

a. Shin

b. Shoulder

c. Dorsal surface of the hand

d. Back

e. Face

1811. An experiment was conducted to measure the skin sensitivity threshold. What patches of skin ha

a. Shoulder

b. Dorsal surface of the hand

c. Back

d. Face

e. Shin

1812. An extrasystole caused by excitation in one of the ventricles leads to:

a. Complete block of excitation conduction in the ventricles

b. Prolonged compensatory pause of the ventricle

c. Compensatory pause of the atria

d. Decreased rate of excitation conduction in the atria

e. Increased rate of excitation conduction in the ventricles

1813. An extrasystole caused by excitation in one of the ventricles leads to:

a. Complete block of excitation conduction in the ventricles

b. Compensatory pause of the atria

c. Decreased rate of excitation conduction in the atria

d. Prolonged compensatory pause of the ventricle

e. Increased rate of excitation conduction in the ventricles

1814. An extrasystole caused by excitation in one of the ventricles leads to:

a. Increased rate of excitation conduction in the ventricles

b. Complete block of excitation conduction in the ventricles

c. Compensatory pause of the atria

d. Decreased rate of excitation conduction in the atria

e. Prolonged compensatory pause of the ventricle

1815. An infant presents with colored sclerae and mucous membranes. The infant's urine becomes dark

a. Alcaptonuria

b. Albinism

c. Cystinuria

d. Histidinemia

e. Galactosemia

1816. An infant presents with colored sclerae and mucous membranes. The infant's urine becomes dark

a. Alcaptonuria

b. Cystinuria

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1817. An infant presents with colored sclerae and mucous membranes. The infant's urine becomes dark

a. Cystinuria

b. Galactosemia

c. Alcaptonuria

d. Histidinemia

e. Albinism

1818. An infant refuses to be breastfed, is anxious, presents with irregular breathing and specific

a. Branched-chain alpha-keto acid dehydrogenase complex

b. Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase

c. Glycerol kinase

d. Aspartate aminotransferase

e. UDP-glucuronyl transferase

1819. An infant refuses to be breastfed, is anxious, presents with irregular breathing and specific

a. Branched-chain alpha-keto acid dehydrogenase complex

b. Glycerol kinase

c. UDP-glucuronyl transferase

d. Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase

e. Aspartate aminotransferase

1820. An infant refuses to be breastfed, is anxious, presents with irregular breathing and specific

a. Glycerol kinase

b. Aspartate aminotransferase

c. UDP-glucuronyl transferase

d. Branched-chain alpha-keto acid dehydrogenase complex

e. Glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase

1821. An infectionist has detected an acute enterocolitis syndrome with impaired processes of digest

a. Apically granular cells

b. Columnar cells with a border

c. Endocrine cells

d. Columnar cells without a border

e. Goblet cells

1822. An infectionist has detected an acute enterocolitis syndrome with impaired processes of digest

a. Goblet cells

b. Columnar cells with a border

c. Endocrine cells

d. Columnar cells without a border

e. Apically granular cells

1823. An infectionist has detected an acute enterocolitis syndrome with impaired processes of digest

a. Goblet cells

b. Apically granular cells

c. Columnar cells with a border

d. Endocrine cells

e. Columnar cells without a border

1824. An infectious diseases laboratory has received feces of a patient diagnosed with cholera for t

a. Bacterioscopy

b. Virology

c. Allergy testing

d. Biological method

e. Bacteriology

1825. An infectious diseases laboratory has received feces of a patient diagnosed with cholera for t

- a. Biological method
- b. Bacterioscopy
- c. Allergy testing

d. Bacteriology

- e. Virology

1826. An infectious diseases laboratory has received feces of a patient diagnosed with cholera for t

- a. Virology

b. Bacteriology

- c. Allergy testing
- d. Bacterioscopy
- e. Biological method

1827. An inflammation can be characterized by hemocapillary dilation in the affected area, decreased

a. Tissue basophils

- b. Fibroblasts
- c. Macrophages
- d. Eosinophils
- e. Plasma cells

1828. An inflammation can be characterized by hemocapillary dilation in the affected area, decreased

a. Tissue basophils

- b. Macrophages
- c. Fibroblasts
- d. Plasma cells
- e. Eosinophils

1829. An inflammation can be characterized by hemocapillary dilation in the affected area, decreased

- a. Macrophages

b. Tissue basophils

- c. Fibroblasts
- d. Plasma cells
- e. Eosinophils

1830. An isolated heart was used to study excitation conduction velocity in different areas of the h

a. Atrioventricular node

- b. His bundle
- c. Atrial myocardium
- d. Ventricular myocardium
- e. Purkinje fibers

1831. An isolated heart was used to study excitation conduction velocity in different areas of the h

- a. Atrial myocardium

b. His bundle

c. Atrioventricular node

- d. Ventricular myocardium
- e. Purkinje fibers

1832. An isolated heart was used to study excitation conduction velocity in different areas of the h

- a. Purkinje fibers

b. Atrial myocardium

c. Atrioventricular node

- d. Ventricular myocardium
- e. His bundle

1833. An older woman has broken her arm four times already. What substance makes bones more fragile,

- a. Extracellular fluid

b. Nonorganic substances

- c. Water
- d. Organic substances
- e. Binding substance

1834. An older woman has broken her arm four times already. What substance makes bones more fragile,

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b. Nonorganic substances

- c. Extracellular fluid
- d. Organic substances
- e. Binding substance

1835. An older woman has broken her arm four times already. What substance makes bones more fragile,

- a. Water
- b. Binding substance
- c. Organic substances
- d. Extracellular fluid

e. Nonorganic substances

1836. An oligomycin antibiotic inhibits ATP synthase. In what process does this enzyme take part?

a. Oxidative phosphorylation

- b. Protein synthesis
- c. Tricarboxylic acid cycle
- d. Substrate-level phosphorylation
- e. Nucleic acid synthesis

1837. An oligomycin antibiotic inhibits ATP synthase. In what process does this enzyme take part?

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- b. Protein synthesis
- c. Tricarboxylic acid cycle

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1838. An oligomycin antibiotic inhibits ATP synthase. In what process does this enzyme take part?

- a. Substrate-level phosphorylation

b. Oxidative phosphorylation

- c. Tricarboxylic acid cycle
- d. Nucleic acid synthesis
- e. Protein synthesis

1839. An oncology patient is to undergo a surgery on the descending colon. Name the main source of t

- a. Middle colic artery
- b. Celiac trunk

c. Inferior mesenteric artery

- d. Splenic artery
- e. Superior mesenteric artery

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- a. Middle colic artery
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- d. Splenic artery
- e. Celiac trunk

1841. An oncology patient is to undergo a surgery on the descending colon. Name the main source of t

- a. Superior mesenteric artery
- b. Middle colic artery

c. Inferior mesenteric artery

- d. Celiac trunk
- e. Splenic artery

1842. An ovarian tumor was detected in a woman. She is prescribed a surgery. What ligament should be

- a. Lateral umbilical ligament

b. Proper ovarian ligament

- c. Round ligament of the uterus
- d. Broad ligament of the uterus
- e. Suspensory ligament of the ovary

1843. An ovarian tumor was detected in a woman. She is prescribed a surgery. What ligament should be

- a. Lateral umbilical ligament
- b. Round ligament of the uterus

c. Broad ligament of the uterus

d. Proper ovarian ligament

e. Suspensory ligament of the ovary

1844. An ovarian tumor was detected in a woman. She is prescribed a surgery. What ligament should be

a. Lateral umbilical ligament

b. Round ligament of the uterus

c. Suspensory ligament of the ovary

d. Proper ovarian ligament

e. Broad ligament of the uterus

1845. Analysis of a clear lemon-yellow liquid obtained from a patient via abdominal tap shows the fo

a. Edematous form of hemolytic disease of the newborn

b. Peritonitis

c. Peritoneal empyema

d. Ascites caused by blood stagnation in the portal system

e. Peritoneal inflammation

1846. Analysis of a clear lemon-yellow liquid obtained from a patient via abdominal tap shows the fo

a. Peritoneal inflammation

b. Peritoneal empyema

c. Peritonitis

d. Edematous form of hemolytic disease of the newborn

e. Ascites caused by blood stagnation in the portal system

1847. Analysis of a clear lemon-yellow liquid obtained from a patient via abdominal tap shows the fo

a. Peritonitis

b. Peritoneal empyema

c. Edematous form of hemolytic disease of the newborn

d. Ascites caused by blood stagnation in the portal system

e. Peritoneal inflammation

1848. Analysis of the patient's ECG recorded in the I, II, and III standard leads shows that the P w

a. Direction of atrial depolarization

b. Pumping function of the left side of the heart

c. Mitral valve condition

d. Ventricular depolarization rate

e. Atrial depolarization rate

1849. Analysis of the patient's ECG recorded in the I, II, and III standard leads shows that the P w

a. Direction of atrial depolarization

b. Ventricular depolarization rate

c. Mitral valve condition

d. Pumping function of the left side of the heart

e. Atrial depolarization rate

1850. Analysis of the patient's ECG recorded in the I, II, and III standard leads shows that the P w

a. Mitral valve condition

b. Ventricular depolarization rate

c. Direction of atrial depolarization

d. Atrial depolarization rate

e. Pumping function of the left side of the heart

1851. Analysis of the primary structure of a globin molecule revealed that glutamic acid had been re

a. Sickle cell anemia

b. Minkowski-Chauffard disease

c. Thalassemia

d. Hemoglobinosis

e. Favism

1852. Analysis of the primary structure of a globin molecule revealed that glutamic acid had been re

a. Favism

b. Minkowski-Chauffard disease

c. Thalassemia

d. Hemoglobinosis

e. Sickle cell anemia

1853. Analysis of the primary structure of a globin molecule revealed that glutamic acid had been re

a. Minkowski-Chauffard disease

b. Hemoglobinosis

c. Thalassemia

d. Sickle cell anemia

e. Favism

1854. Anaprilin (propranolol) therapy had a positive effect on the disease course in a 44-year-old w

a. Beta-adrenergic receptor block and a decrease in myocardial oxygen demand

b. Decreased myocardial oxygen demand and increased oxygen supply to the myocardium

c. Increased oxygen supply to the myocardium

d. Reduction of oxidative metabolism in the myocardium due to blockade of the Krebs cycle enzymes

e. Reduction of myocardial energy consumption due to reduced load

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1856. Antibiotic treatment of a 6-year-old child resulted in hepatitis, photodermatitis, and disturb

a. Tetracyclines

b. Aminoglycosides

c. Macrolides

d. Cephalosporins

e. Polyenes

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a. Aminoglycosides

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a. Macrolides

b. Polyenes

c. Cephalosporins

d. Aminoglycosides

e. Tetracyclines

1859. Antibiotics (streptomycin, erythromycin, chloramphenicol) are used to treat infectious bacteri

a. Processing

b. Replication

c. Transcription

d. Splicing

e. Translation

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b. Replication

c. Processing

d. Translation

e. Splicing

1862. Anticoagulant therapy is indicated in cases of acute thrombosis. What direct-acting anticoagulant

a. Fraxiparine (Nadroparin)

b. Dipyridamole

c. Warfarin

d. Heparin

e. Pentoxifylline

1863. Anticoagulant therapy is indicated in cases of acute thrombosis. What direct-acting anticoagulant

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b. Pentoxifylline

c. Warfarin

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e. Heparin

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a. Pentoxifylline

b. Dipyridamole

c. Heparin

d. Fraxiparine (Nadroparin)

e. Warfarin

1865. Antigen-presenting cells play a major role in the immune response in the process of cell cooperation

a. Macrophages, B-lymphocytes

b. Dendritic cells, killer T cells

c. Helper T cells, B-lymphocytes

d. Helper T cells, killer T cells

e. Natural killers: NK and K cells

1866. Antigen-presenting cells play a major role in the immune response in the process of cell cooperation

a. Helper T cells, B-lymphocytes

b. Natural killers: NK and K cells

c. Dendritic cells, killer T cells

d. Helper T cells, killer T cells

e. Macrophages, B-lymphocytes

1867. Antigen-presenting cells play a major role in the immune response in the process of cell cooperation

a. Helper T cells, B-lymphocytes

b. Natural killers: NK and K cells

c. Helper T cells, killer T cells

d. Macrophages, B-lymphocytes

e. Dendritic cells, killer T cells

1868. Antileukocytic antibodies are detected in the blood of a patient with leukopenia. What type of

a. Anaphylactic

b. Cytotoxic

c. Delayed-type hypersensitivity

d. Immune complex-mediated

e. Stimulating

1869. Antileukocytic antibodies are detected in the blood of a patient with leukopenia. What type of

a. Anaphylactic

b. Cytotoxic

c. Stimulating

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1870. Antileukocytic antibodies are detected in the blood of a patient with leukopenia. What type of

a. Anaphylactic

b. Delayed-type hypersensitivity

c. Immune complex-mediated

d. Stimulating

e. Cytotoxic

1871. As a part of complex therapy for gastric ulcer, the doctor has prescribed an antibiotic to a 3

a. Azithromycin

b. Gentamicin

c. Benzylpenicillin

d. Tetracycline

e. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

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c. Gentamicin

d. Tetracycline

e. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

1874. As a result of a fall from a height, a man has suffered a femoral fracture. What drug should b

a. Acetylsalicylic acid

b. Paracetamol

c. Morphine hydrochloride

d. Pentamine (Azamethonium bromide)

e. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

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c. Acetylsalicylic acid

d. Morphine hydrochloride

e. Paracetamol

1876. As a result of a head injury, a hematoma formed, localized in the area of the middle cranial f

a. N. opticus

b. N. trigeminus

c. N. oculomotorius

d. N. trochlearis

e. N. abduceus

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a. N. trigeminus

b. N. opticus

c. N. oculomotorius

d. N. trochlearis

e. N. abduceus

1879. As a result of a punctate hemorrhage into the retina of the eye, the patient lost the ability

a. Iris part of the retina

b. Ciliary part of the retina

c. Macula lutea

d. Uvea

e. Punctum caecum

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- a. Iris part of the retina
- b. Uvea
- c. Ciliary part of the retina
- d. Punctum caecum

e. Macula lutea

1881. As a result of a punctate hemorrhage into the retina of the eye, the patient lost the ability

- a. Punctum caecum
- b. Iris part of the retina
- c. Ciliary part of the retina
- d. Uvea

e. Macula lutea

1882. As a result of an abdominal trauma, one of the muscles that form the superior wall of the ingu

- a. M. pyramidalis
- b. M. obliquus externus abdominis
- c. M. quadratus abdominis
- d. M. rectus abdominis

e. M. obliquus internus abdominis

1883. As a result of an abdominal trauma, one of the muscles that form the superior wall of the ingu

- a. M. quadratus abdominis
- b. M. obliquus externus abdominis
- c. M. pyramidalis
- d. M. rectus abdominis

e. M. obliquus internus abdominis

1884. As a result of an abdominal trauma, one of the muscles that form the superior wall of the ingu

- a. M. rectus abdominis
- b. M. obliquus externus abdominis
- c. M. quadratus abdominis
- d. M. pyramidalis

e. M. obliquus internus abdominis

1885. As a result of physical exertion, the person's blood clotting rate became faster, because the

- a. Cortisol
- b. Somatotropin

c. Adrenaline

- d. Plasmins
- e. Thyroxine

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- a. Cortisol
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1887. As a result of physical exertion, the person's blood clotting rate became faster, because the

- a. Thyroxine
- b. Somatotropin
- c. Cortisol
- d. Plasmins

e. Adrenaline

1888. As a result of the injury, the spinal cord of a person was damaged with a complete its rupture

- a. Breathing will stop
- b. Breathing will remain unchanged
- c. Respiratory rate will increase
- d. Respiratory rate will decrease
- e. Breathing depth will increase

1889. As a result of the injury, the spinal cord of a person was damaged with a complete its rupture

- a. Breathing depth will increase

- b. Breathing will remain unchanged
- c. Respiratory rate will increase
- d. Respiratory rate will decrease

e. Breathing will stop

1890. As a result of the injury, the spinal cord of a person was damaged with a complete its rupture

- a. Breathing will remain unchanged
- b. Respiratory rate will decrease
- c. Respiratory rate will increase

d. Breathing will stop

e. Breathing depth will increase

1891. As proposed by the World Health Organization, diabetes mellitus is divided into type 1 and typ

a. Damage to beta-cells

- b. Damage to the pituitary gland
- c. Strong bond between insulin and protein
- d. High insulinase activity
- e. Absence of insulin receptors

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- a. Strong bond between insulin and protein
- b. High insulinase activity
- c. Absence of insulin receptors

d. Damage to beta-cells

e. Damage to the pituitary gland

1894. As the result of a trauma, the semicircular canals in the patient's inner ear were damaged. Th

a. Angularly accelerated motion

- b. Sound
- c. Linearly accelerated motion
- d. Cutaneous
- e. Photic

1895. As the result of a trauma, the semicircular canals in the patient's inner ear were damaged. Th

a. Linearly accelerated motion

b. Angularly accelerated motion

- c. Sound
- d. Cutaneous
- e. Photic

1896. As the result of a trauma, the semicircular canals in the patient's inner ear were damaged. Th

a. Linearly accelerated motion

b. Sound

c. Angularly accelerated motion

- d. Cutaneous
- e. Photic

1897. At a kindergarten, the children and the staff were examined in order to detect meningococcal c

a. Bacteriology

- b. Bacterioscopy
- c. Biological method
- d. Serology
- e. Allergy testing

1898. At a kindergarten, the children and the staff were examined in order to detect meningococcal c

a. Bacteriology

b. Bacterioscopy

- c. Serology
- d. Biological method
- e. Allergy testing

1899. At a kindergarten, the children and the staff were examined in order to detect meningococcal c

- a. Biological method
- b. Serology
- c. Bacterioscopy

d. Bacteriology

- e. Allergy testing

1900. At a medical genetic consultancy, the karyotype of a child with physical development problems

- a. Down syndrome
- b. Edwards syndrome

c. Patau syndrome

- d. Turner syndrome
- e. Klinefelter syndrome

1901. At a medical genetic consultancy, the karyotype of a child with physical development problems

- a. Klinefelter syndrome

b. Patau syndrome

- c. Down syndrome
- d. Edwards syndrome
- e. Turner syndrome

1902. At a medical genetic consultancy, the karyotype of a child with physical development problems

- a. Turner syndrome
- b. Klinefelter syndrome
- c. Down syndrome

d. Patau syndrome

- e. Edwards syndrome

1903. Auscultation shows a pathological noise in the second intercostal region near the sternum. Wha

a. Aortic valve

- b. Tricuspid valve
- c. -
- d. Mitral valve
- e. Pulmonary valve

1904. Auscultation shows a pathological noise in the second intercostal region near the sternum. Wha

a. -

b. Aortic valve

- c. Pulmonary valve
- d. Mitral valve
- e. Tricuspid valve

1905. Auscultation shows a pathological noise in the second intercostal region near the sternum. Wha

a. Pulmonary valve

b. Aortic valve

- c. Mitral valve
- d. Tricuspid valve
- e. -

1906. Autopsy of a 3-year-old child shows a tumor in the cerebellum. The tumor has no clear margins

- a. Cancer metastasis
- b. Glioblastoma
- c. Sarcoma metastasis

d. Medulloblastoma

- e. Medullary sarcoma

1907. Autopsy of a 3-year-old child shows a tumor in the cerebellum. The tumor has no clear margins

- a. Glioblastoma
- b. Sarcoma metastasis
- c. Cancer metastasis

d. Medulloblastoma

e. Medullary sarcoma

1908. Autopsy of a 3-year-old child shows a tumor in the cerebellum. The tumor has no clear margins

a. Sarcoma metastasis

b. Glioblastoma

c. Medulloblastoma

d. Medullary sarcoma

e. Cancer metastasis

1909. Autopsy of a 30-year-old man shows enlarged spleen (weight - 900.0 g), enlarged liver (weight

a. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

b. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia

c. Chronic myeloid leukemia

d. Generalized lymphogranulomatosis

e. Acute myeloblastic leukemia

1910. Autopsy of a 30-year-old man shows enlarged spleen (weight - 900.0 g), enlarged liver (weight

a. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

b. Generalized lymphogranulomatosis

c. Chronic myeloid leukemia

d. Acute myeloblastic leukemia

e. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia

1911. Autopsy of a 30-year-old man shows enlarged spleen (weight - 900.0 g), enlarged liver (weight

a. Generalized lymphogranulomatosis

b. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia

c. Chronic myeloid leukemia

d. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia

e. Acute myeloblastic leukemia

1912. Autopsy of a 49-year-old woman who died of chronic kidney failure shows small dense striated k

a. Amyloidosis

b. Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis

c. Rheumatism

d. Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis

e. Systemic lupus erythematosus

1913. Autopsy of a 49-year-old woman who died of chronic kidney failure shows small dense striated k

a. Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis

b. Systemic lupus erythematosus

c. Amyloidosis

d. Rheumatism

e. Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis

1914. Autopsy of a 49-year-old woman who died of chronic kidney failure shows small dense striated k

a. Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis

b. Systemic lupus erythematosus

c. Arteriolosclerotic nephrosclerosis

d. Rheumatism

e. Amyloidosis

1915. Autopsy of a 58-year-old man, who for a long time has been drinking alcohol in large amounts a

a. Croupous pneumonia

b. Caseous pneumonia

c. Primary pulmonary tuberculosis

d. Interstitial pneumonia

e. Focal pneumonia

1916. Autopsy of a 58-year-old man, who for a long time has been drinking alcohol in large amounts a

a. Croupous pneumonia

b. Primary pulmonary tuberculosis

c. Focal pneumonia

d. Interstitial pneumonia

e. Caseous pneumonia

1917. Autopsy of a 58-year-old man, who for a long time has been drinking alcohol in large amounts a

a. Caseous pneumonia

b. Interstitial pneumonia

c. Primary pulmonary tuberculosis

d. Focal pneumonia

e. Croupous pneumonia

1918. Autopsy of a 60-year-old woman, who for a long time had been suffering from essential hyperten

a. Primary contracted kidney

b. Amyloid contracted kidney

c. Pyelonephritic contracted kidney

d. Secondary contracted kidney

e. Diabetic nephrosclerosis

1919. Autopsy of a 60-year-old woman, who for a long time had been suffering from essential hyperten

a. Primary contracted kidney

b. Pyelonephritic contracted kidney

c. Diabetic nephrosclerosis

d. Secondary contracted kidney

e. Amyloid contracted kidney

1920. Autopsy of a 60-year-old woman, who for a long time had been suffering from essential hyperten

a. Diabetic nephrosclerosis

b. Amyloid contracted kidney

c. Secondary contracted kidney

d. Pyelonephritic contracted kidney

e. Primary contracted kidney

1921. Autopsy of the body a 40-year-old man detected a dense subpleural area 1.5 cm in diameter with

a. Fibroma

b. Organizing pulmonary infarction

c. Chondroma

d. Peripheral cancer

e. Encapsulated primary affect

1922. Autopsy of the body a 40-year-old man detected a dense subpleural area 1.5 cm in diameter with

a. Peripheral cancer

b. Encapsulated primary affect

c. Fibroma

d. Organizing pulmonary infarction

e. Chondroma

1923. Autopsy of the body a 40-year-old man detected a dense subpleural area 1.5 cm in diameter with

a. Peripheral cancer

b. Encapsulated primary affect

c. Organizing pulmonary infarction

d. Fibroma

e. Chondroma

1924. Autopsy of the body of a 29-year-old man, who had been suffering from peptic ulcer disease of

a. Malignization

b. Duodenitis

c. Penetration

d. Hemorrhage

e. Stenosis

1925. Autopsy of the body of a 29-year-old man, who had been suffering from peptic ulcer disease of

a. Malignization

b. Duodenitis

c. Hemorrhage

d. Stenosis

e. Penetration

1926. Autopsy of the body of a 29-year-old man, who had been suffering from peptic ulcer disease of

- a. Stenosis
- b. Duodenitis
- c. Penetration
- d. Hemorrhage
- e. Malignization

1927. Autopsy of the body of a 35-year-old drug addicted man with a long history of fibrocavitary pu

- a. Idiopathic amyloidosis
- b. Senile amyloidosis
- c. Diffuse hyalinosi
- d. Local tumor-like amyloidosis

e. Secondary amyloidosis

1928. Autopsy of the body of a 35-year-old drug addicted man with a long history of fibrocavitary pu

- a. Senile amyloidosis
- b. Diffuse hyalinosi
- c. Idiopathic amyloidosis
- d. Local tumor-like amyloidosis

e. Secondary amyloidosis

1929. Autopsy of the body of a 38-year-old man, who died suddenly, shows yellowish patches in the in

- a. Lipoidosis
- b. Atherocalcinosis
- c. Atheromatosis
- d. Liposclerosis
- e. Ulceration

1930. Autopsy of the body of a 38-year-old man, who died suddenly, shows yellowish patches in the in

- a. Liposclerosis
- b. Atheromatosis
- c. Ulceration
- d. Atherocalcinosis

e. Lipoidosis

1931. Autopsy of the body of a 38-year-old man, who died suddenly, shows yellowish patches in the in

- a. Ulceration
- b. Lipoidosis
- c. Atherocalcinosis
- d. Atheromatosis
- e. Liposclerosis

1932. Autopsy of the body of a 45-year-old woman, who was suffering from upper-body obesity, steroid

- a. Adiposogenital dystrophy
- b. Pituitary dwarfism
- c. Simmonds disease

d. Cushing disease

e. Cushing syndrome

1933. Autopsy of the body of a 45-year-old woman, who was suffering from upper-body obesity, steroid

- a. Cushing syndrome
- b. Adiposogenital dystrophy
- c. Simmonds disease
- d. Pituitary dwarfism

e. Cushing disease

1934. Autopsy of the body of a 45-year-old woman, who was suffering from upper-body obesity, steroid

- a. Pituitary dwarfism
- b. Cushing syndrome
- c. Simmonds disease

d. Cushing disease

e. Adiposogenital dystrophy

1935. Autopsy of the body of a 50-year-old man shows the following: the right lung is moderately den

- a. Bronchopneumonia
- b. Croupous pneumonia**
- c. Pneumofibrosis
- d. Tuberculosis
- e. Interstitial pneumonia

1936. Autopsy of the body of a 50-year-old man shows the following: the right lung is moderately den

- a. Interstitial pneumonia
- b. Pneumofibrosis
- c. Bronchopneumonia
- d. Croupous pneumonia**
- e. Tuberculosis

1937. Autopsy of the body of a 50-year-old man shows the following: the right lung is moderately den

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Bronchopneumonia
- c. Croupous pneumonia**
- d. Interstitial pneumonia
- e. Pneumofibrosis

1938. Autopsy of the body of a 52-year-old man, who had a long history of tuberculous prostatitis an

- a. Macrofocal disseminated tuberculosis
- b. Secondary tuberculosis
- c. Septicopyemia
- d. Peracute tuberculous sepsis
- e. Miliary tuberculosis**

1939. Autopsy of the body of a 52-year-old man, who had a long history of tuberculous prostatitis an

- a. Septicopyemia
- b. Miliary tuberculosis**
- c. Macrofocal disseminated tuberculosis
- d. Peracute tuberculous sepsis
- e. Secondary tuberculosis

1940. Autopsy of the body of a 52-year-old man, who had a long history of tuberculous prostatitis an

- a. Septicopyemia
- b. Macrofocal disseminated tuberculosis
- c. Peracute tuberculous sepsis
- d. Secondary tuberculosis
- e. Miliary tuberculosis**

1941. Autopsy of the body of a 54-year-old man, who died with clinical signs of diffuse fibrinopurul

- a. Crohn's disease**
- b. Menetrier's disease
- c. Pseudomembranous colitis
- d. Typhoid fever
- e. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis

1942. Autopsy of the body of a 54-year-old man, who died with clinical signs of diffuse fibrinopurul

- a. Crohn's disease**
- b. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis
- c. Menetrier's disease
- d. Pseudomembranous colitis
- e. Typhoid fever

1943. Autopsy of the body of a 54-year-old man, who died with clinical signs of diffuse fibrinopurul

- a. Typhoid fever
- b. Pseudomembranous colitis
- c. Crohn's disease**
- d. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis
- e. Menetrier's disease

1944. Autopsy of the body of a 56-year-old man detected several ulcers from 4 to 5 cm in size in the

- a. Crohn disease**

- b. Paratyphoid
- c. Relapsing fever

d. Typhoid fever

- e. Dysentery

1945. Autopsy of the body of a 56-year-old man detected several ulcers from 4 to 5 cm in size in the

- a. Dysentery

b. Typhoid fever

- c. Relapsing fever

- d. Crohn disease

- e. Paratyphoid

1946. Autopsy of the body of a 56-year-old man detected several ulcers from 4 to 5 cm in size in the

- a. Paratyphoid

- b. Relapsing fever

- c. Crohn disease

d. Typhoid fever

- e. Dysentery

1947. Autopsy of the body of a 59-year-old woman, who had a long history of essential hypertension,

a. Atrophy caused by insufficient blood supply

- b. Atrophy caused by pressure

- c. Hypoplasia

- d. Senile atrophy

- e. Dysfunctional atrophy

1948. Autopsy of the body of a 59-year-old woman, who had a long history of essential hypertension,

a. Atrophy caused by insufficient blood supply

- b. Senile atrophy

- c. Dysfunctional atrophy

- d. Atrophy caused by pressure

- e. Hypoplasia

1949. Autopsy of the body of a 59-year-old woman, who had a long history of essential hypertension,

- a. Dysfunctional atrophy

- b. Atrophy caused by pressure

- c. Senile atrophy

d. Atrophy caused by insufficient blood supply

- e. Hypoplasia

1950. Autopsy of the body of a 60-year-old man, who had been suffering from fibrocavitary pulmonary

- a. Idiopathic amyloidosis

- b. Local tumor-like amyloidosis

c. Secondary amyloidosis

- d. Senile amyloidosis

- e. Diffuse hyalinosis

1951. Autopsy of the body of a 60-year-old man, who had been suffering from fibrocavitary pulmonary

- a. Idiopathic amyloidosis

- b. Senile amyloidosis

- c. Local tumor-like amyloidosis

- d. Diffuse hyalinosis

e. Secondary amyloidosis

1952. Autopsy of the body of a 60-year-old man, who had been suffering from fibrocavitary pulmonary

- a. Senile amyloidosis

- b. Diffuse hyalinosis

c. Secondary amyloidosis

- d. Local tumor-like amyloidosis

- e. Idiopathic amyloidosis

1953. Autopsy of the body of a 61-year-old man with rheumatoid arthritis shows enlarged and dense ye

a. Secondary renal amyloidosis

- b. Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis

- c. Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
- d. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- e. Acute necrotizing nephrosis

1954. Autopsy of the body of a 61-year-old man with rheumatoid arthritis shows enlarged and dense ye

a. Acute necrotizing nephrosis

b. Secondary renal amyloidosis

- c. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- d. Postinfectious glomerulonephritis
- e. Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis

1955. Autopsy of the body of a 61-year-old man with rheumatoid arthritis shows enlarged and dense ye

a. Postinfectious glomerulonephritis

b. Acute necrotizing nephrosis

c. Secondary renal amyloidosis

- d. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
- e. Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis

1956. Autopsy of the body of a 62-year-old man shows a supralvalvular aortic rupture with cardiac tam

a. Atherosclerosis

b. Syphilitic aortitis

- c. Rheumatic aortitis
- d. Septic aortitis
- e. Essential hypertension

1957. Autopsy of the body of a 62-year-old man shows a supralvalvular aortic rupture with cardiac tam

a. Atherosclerosis

b. Essential hypertension

c. Rheumatic aortitis

d. Syphilitic aortitis

e. Septic aortitis

1958. Autopsy of the body of a 62-year-old man shows a supralvalvular aortic rupture with cardiac tam

a. Atherosclerosis

b. Essential hypertension

c. Rheumatic aortitis

d. Septic aortitis

e. Syphilitic aortitis

1959. Autopsy of the body of a 63-year-old man, who died of lung cancer, detected multiple metastase

a. Small multiple tumor nodules on the pleura

b. Metastases into the adrenal glands

c. Metastases into the brain

d. Invasion of the tumor from the bronchus into the esophagus

e. Metastases into the peribronchial, bifurcation, and paratracheal lymph nodes

1960. Autopsy of the body of a 63-year-old man, who died of lung cancer, detected multiple metastase

a. Metastases into the adrenal glands

b. Metastases into the peribronchial, bifurcation, and paratracheal lymph nodes

c. Metastases into the brain

d. Small multiple tumor nodules on the pleura

e. Invasion of the tumor from the bronchus into the esophagus

1961. Autopsy of the body of a 63-year-old man, who died of lung cancer, detected multiple metastase

a. Metastases into the brain

b. Metastases into the peribronchial, bifurcation, and paratracheal lymph nodes

c. Invasion of the tumor from the bronchus into the esophagus

d. Metastases into the adrenal glands

e. Small multiple tumor nodules on the pleura

1962. Autopsy of the body of a 67-year-old man shows acutely swollen and dull rectosigmoid mucosa in

a. Exacerbation of nonspecific ulcerative colitis

b. Typhoid fever

c. Acute ulcerative colitis

- d. Dysentery
- e. Crohn disease

1963. Autopsy of the body of a 67-year-old man shows acutely swollen and dull rectosigmoid mucosa in

- a. Crohn disease
- b. Exacerbation of nonspecific ulcerative colitis**

- c. Dysentery
- d. Acute ulcerative colitis
- e. Typhoid fever

1964. Autopsy of the body of a 67-year-old man shows acutely swollen and dull rectosigmoid mucosa in

- a. Crohn disease
- b. Dysentery
- c. Exacerbation of nonspecific ulcerative colitis**

- d. Acute ulcerative colitis
- e. Typhoid fever

1965. Autopsy of the body of a 67-year-old man shows signs of fibrinous inflammation in the large in

- a. Dysentery**
- b. Amoebiasis
- c. Cholera
- d. Balantidiasis
- e. Typhoid fever

1966. Autopsy of the body of a 67-year-old man shows signs of fibrinous inflammation in the large in

- a. Amoebiasis
- b. Cholera
- c. Dysentery**
- d. Balantidiasis
- e. Typhoid fever

1967. Autopsy of the body of a 67-year-old man shows signs of fibrinous inflammation in the large in

- a. Balantidiasis
- b. Typhoid fever
- c. Amoebiasis
- d. Dysentery**

- e. Cholera

1968. Autopsy of the body of a child shows a primary intestinal tuberculosis complex: the primary af

- a. Contact
- b. Aerogenic
- c. Mixed
- d. Alimentary**

- e. Transplacental

1969. Autopsy of the body of a child shows a primary intestinal tuberculosis complex: the primary af

- a. Contact
- b. Transplacental
- c. Mixed
- d. Alimentary**

- e. Aerogenic

1970. Autopsy of the body of a child shows a primary intestinal tuberculosis complex: the primary af

- a. Mixed
- b. Transplacental
- c. Alimentary**
- d. Contact
- e. Aerogenic

1971. Autopsy of the body of a deceased man shows dark gray color of the substance that makes up bra

- a. Black pox (hemorrhagic smallpox)
- b. Malaria**
- c. Addison's disease
- d. Hemolytic anemia

e. Septicemia

1972. Autopsy of the body of a deceased man shows dark gray color of the substance that makes up brain

a. Hemolytic anemia

b. Malaria

c. Septicemia

d. Black pox (hemorrhagic smallpox)

e. Addison's disease

1973. Autopsy of the body of a deceased man shows dark gray color of the substance that makes up brain

a. Hemolytic anemia

b. Septicemia

c. Addison's disease

d. Black pox (hemorrhagic smallpox)

e. Malaria

1974. Autopsy of the body of a deceased person detected systemic enlargement of the lymph nodes with

a. Lymphocytic leukemia

b. Lung cancer

c. Lymphosarcoma

d. Sarcoidosis

e. Lymphogranulomatosis

1975. Autopsy of the body of a deceased person detected systemic enlargement of the lymph nodes with

a. Lymphocytic leukemia

b. Lung cancer

c. Sarcoidosis

d. Lymphosarcoma

e. Lymphogranulomatosis

1976. Autopsy of the body of a deceased person detected systemic enlargement of the lymph nodes with

a. Sarcoidosis

b. Lung cancer

c. Lymphosarcoma

d. Lymphogranulomatosis

e. Lymphocytic leukemia

1977. Autopsy of the body of a man who died of croupous pneumonia revealed an opaque liquid in the pleural cavity

a. Catarrhal

b. Granulomatous

c. Purulent

d. Fibrinous

e. Hemorrhagic

1978. Autopsy of the body of a man who died of croupous pneumonia revealed an opaque liquid in the pleural cavity

a. Granulomatous

b. Hemorrhagic

c. Purulent

d. Catarrhal

e. Fibrinous

1979. Autopsy of the body of a man who died of croupous pneumonia revealed an opaque liquid in the pleural cavity

a. Purulent

b. Granulomatous

c. Hemorrhagic

d. Catarrhal

e. Fibrinous

1980. Autopsy of the body of a patient diagnosed with multiple myeloma, who died with signs of heart failure

a. Fatty heart

b. Hypertensive heart disease

c. -

d. Cardiac obesity

e. Tiger heart disease

1981. Autopsy of the body of a patient diagnosed with multiple myeloma, who died with signs of heart

- a. -
- b. Tiger heart disease
- c. Cardiac obesity
- d. Hypertensive heart disease

e. Fatty heart

1982. Autopsy of the body of a patient diagnosed with multiple myeloma, who died with signs of heart

- a. Tiger heart disease
- b. Hypertensive heart disease

c. Fatty heart

- d. -
- e. Cardiac obesity

1983. Autopsy of the body of a patient who died with signs of cardiopulmonary failure shows deformed

a. Bronchiectasis

- b. Acute bronchitis
- c. Chronic bronchitis
- d. Abscess
- e. Tuberculosis

1984. Autopsy of the body of a patient who died with signs of cardiopulmonary failure shows deformed

- a. Acute bronchitis
- b. Chronic bronchitis
- c. Abscess
- d. Tuberculosis

e. Bronchiectasis

1985. Autopsy of the body of a patient who died with signs of cardiopulmonary failure shows deformed

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Abscess
- c. Acute bronchitis

d. Bronchiectasis

e. Chronic bronchitis

1986. Autopsy of the body of a person, who died of renal failure and had been suffering from bronchi

- a. Chronic pyelonephritis
- b. Necrotic nephrosis
- c. Glomerulonephritis

d. Secondary amyloidosis

e. Nephroblastoma

1987. Autopsy of the body of a person, who died of renal failure and had been suffering from bronchi

- a. Glomerulonephritis
- b. Chronic pyelonephritis
- c. Necrotic nephrosis
- d. Nephroblastoma

e. Secondary amyloidosis

1988. Autopsy of the body of a person, who died of renal failure and had been suffering from bronchi

- a. Necrotic nephrosis
- b. Chronic pyelonephritis
- c. Glomerulonephritis
- d. Nephroblastoma

e. Secondary amyloidosis

1989. Autopsy of the body of a woman who died of uremia revealed that the kidneys differed in size,

- a. Acute glomerulonephritis
- b. Chronic pyelonephritis
- c. Tubulointerstitial nephritis
- d. Chronic glomerulonephritis
- e. Acute pyelonephritis

1990. Autopsy of the body of a woman who died of uremia revealed that the kidneys differed in size,

a. Chronic glomerulonephritis

b. Chronic pyelonephritis

c. Acute pyelonephritis

d. Acute glomerulonephritis

e. Tubulointerstitial nephritis

1991. Autopsy of the body of a woman who died of uremia revealed that the kidneys differed in size,

a. Chronic glomerulonephritis

b. Acute pyelonephritis

c. Acute glomerulonephritis

d. Tubulointerstitial nephritis

e. Chronic pyelonephritis

1992. Autopsy of the body of a woman, who suffered from purulent cholecystitis and died of sepsis, r

a. Empyema

b. Acute abscess

c. Fibrinous inflammation

d. Chronic abscess

e. Serous inflammation

1993. Autopsy of the body of a woman, who suffered from purulent cholecystitis and died of sepsis, r

a. Fibrinous inflammation

b. Chronic abscess

c. Serous inflammation

d. Empyema

e. Acute abscess

1994. Autopsy of the body of a woman, who suffered from purulent cholecystitis and died of sepsis, r

a. Serous inflammation

b. Empyema

c. Chronic abscess

d. Acute abscess

e. Fibrinous inflammation

1995. Autopsy of the body of the fetus from the second pregnancy of an Rh-negative woman is being pe

a. Congenital icteric form of hemolytic disease

b. Edematous form of hemolytic disease

c. Anemic form of hemolytic disease

d. Hemorrhagic disease of newborn

e. Postpartum icteric form of hemolytic disease

1996. Autopsy of the body of the fetus from the second pregnancy of an Rh-negative woman is being pe

a. Congenital icteric form of hemolytic disease

b. Anemic form of hemolytic disease

c. Edematous form of hemolytic disease

d. Postpartum icteric form of hemolytic disease

e. Hemorrhagic disease of newborn

1997. Autopsy of the body of the fetus from the second pregnancy of an Rh-negative woman is being pe

a. Hemorrhagic disease of newborn

b. Postpartum icteric form of hemolytic disease

c. Edematous form of hemolytic disease

d. Anemic form of hemolytic disease

e. Congenital icteric form of hemolytic disease

1998. Autopsy of the body revealed a large wedge-shaped patch of a dense dark red tissue with clear

a. Atelectasis

b. Hemorrhage

c. Carnification

d. Gangrene

e. Hemorrhagic infarction

1999. Autopsy of the body revealed a large wedge-shaped patch of a dense dark red tissue with clear

a. Carnification

- b. Gangrene
- c. Hemorrhage
- d. Atelectasis

e. Hemorrhagic infarction

2000. Autopsy of the body revealed a large wedge-shaped patch of a dense dark red tissue with clear

- a. Hemorrhage
- b. Carnification

c. Hemorrhagic infarction

- d. Gangrene
- e. Atelectasis

2001. Autopsy of the fetus revealed an epidural hematoma caused by the rupture of the falciform sinu

a. Intranatal

- b. Perinatal
- c. Antenatal
- d. Progenesis
- e. Postnatal

2002. Autopsy of the fetus revealed an epidural hematoma caused by the rupture of the falciform sinu

a. Perinatal

b. Intranatal

- c. Antenatal
- d. Progenesis
- e. Postnatal

2003. Autopsy of the fetus revealed an epidural hematoma caused by the rupture of the falciform sinu

a. Perinatal

b. Intranatal

- c. Postnatal
- d. Progenesis
- e. Antenatal

2004. Autopsy of the patient, who died of diffuse peritonitis, shows numerous small oval ulcers loca

- a. Cholera
- b. Typhus

c. Typhoid fever

- d. Dysentery
- e. Tuberculosis

2005. Autopsy of the patient, who died of diffuse peritonitis, shows numerous small oval ulcers loca

- a. Cholera
- b. Typhus
- c. Tuberculosis

d. Typhoid fever

e. Dysentery

2006. Autopsy of the patient, who died of diffuse peritonitis, shows numerous small oval ulcers loca

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Typhus

c. Typhoid fever

- d. Dysentery
- e. Cholera

2007. Autopsy shows that the lung tissue has an appearance resembling that of a honeycomb because of

- a. Chronic bronchitis
- b. Pneumofibrosis
- c. Interstitial pneumonia
- d. Pulmonary emphysema

e. Multiple bronchiectasis

2008. Autopsy shows that the lung tissue has an appearance resembling that of a honeycomb because of

- a. Interstitial pneumonia
- b. Multiple bronchiectasis

- c. Pneumofibrosis
- d. Pulmonary emphysema
- e. Chronic bronchitis

2009. Autopsy shows that the lung tissue has an appearance resembling that of a honeycomb because of

- a. Interstitial pneumonia
- b. Pulmonary emphysema
- c. Multiple bronchiectasis

- d. Pneumofibrosis
- e. Chronic bronchitis

2010. Bacteria entered the alveolar space of an acinus. Here they interacted with the surfactant, le

- a. Alveolar macrophages
- b. Type II alveolocytes
- c. Endothelial cells
- d. Clara's cells (club cells)
- e. Type I alveolocytes

2011. Bacteria entered the alveolar space of an acinus. Here they interacted with the surfactant, le

- a. Endothelial cells
- b. Clara's cells (club cells)
- c. Alveolar macrophages

- d. Type I alveolocytes
- e. Type II alveolocytes

2012. Bacteria entered the alveolar space of an acinus. Here they interacted with the surfactant, le

- a. Type I alveolocytes
- b. Type II alveolocytes
- c. Endothelial cells
- d. Alveolar macrophages

- e. Clara's cells (club cells)

2013. Bacteriological analysis of the feces of a 4-month-old child with signs of acute enteric infec

- a. Salmonellae
- b. Escherichia

- c. Streptococci
- d. Staphylococci
- e. Shigellae

2014. Bacteriological analysis of the feces of a 4-month-old child with signs of acute enteric infec

- a. Shigellae
- b. Escherichia

- c. Salmonellae
- d. Streptococci
- e. Staphylococci

2015. Bacteriological analysis of the feces of a 4-month-old child with signs of acute enteric infec

- a. Shigellae
- b. Staphylococci
- c. Streptococci
- d. Escherichia

- e. Salmonellae

2016. Bacteriological study of feces inoculated on Endo medium results in the growth of red colonies

- a. Based on its phage sensitivity
- b. Based on its morphological characteristics
- c. Based on its antigenic characteristics

- d. Based on its toxigenic characteristics
- e. Based on its cultural characteristics

2017. Bacteriological study of feces inoculated on Endo medium results in the growth of red colonies

- a. Based on its toxigenic characteristics
- b. Based on its cultural characteristics
- c. Based on its morphological characteristics

d. Based on its antigenic characteristics

e. Based on its phage sensitivity

2018. Bacteriological study of feces inoculated on Endo medium results in the growth of red colonies

a. Based on its toxigenic characteristics

b. Based on its morphological characteristics

c. Based on its phage sensitivity

d. Based on its cultural characteristics

e. Based on its antigenic characteristics

2019. Bacteriology of purulent secretions from the patient's urethra reveals bacteria that stain neg

a. Lymphogranuloma venereum

b. Gonorrhea

c. Syphilis

d. Melioidosis

e. Candidiasis

2020. Bacteriology of purulent secretions from the patient's urethra reveals bacteria that stain neg

a. Syphilis

b. Candidiasis

c. Lymphogranuloma venereum

d. Melioidosis

e. Gonorrhea

2021. Bacteriology of purulent secretions from the patient's urethra reveals bacteria that stain neg

a. Syphilis

b. Lymphogranuloma venereum

c. Gonorrhea

d. Melioidosis

e. Candidiasis

2022. Bacteriology of the urine of a patient with acute cystitis allowed isolating Gram-negative mot

a. Escherichia coli

b. Klebsiella ozaenae

c. Staphylococcus aureus

d. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

e. Proteus vulgaris

2023. Bacteriology of the urine of a patient with acute cystitis allowed isolating Gram-negative mot

a. Escherichia coli

b. Proteus vulgaris

c. Staphylococcus aureus

d. Klebsiella ozaenae

e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

2024. Bacteriology of the urine of a patient with acute cystitis allowed isolating Gram-negative mot

a. Staphylococcus aureus

b. Proteus vulgaris

c. Pseudomonas aeruginosa

d. Escherichia coli

e. Klebsiella ozaenae

2025. Based on the clinical data, the patient was provisionally diagnosed with acute pancreatitis. W

a. Blood amylase activity

b. Blood creatinine levels

c. Blood aminotransferase activity

d. Acid phosphatase activity in blood

e. Alkaline phosphatase activity in blood

2026. Based on the clinical data, the patient was provisionally diagnosed with acute pancreatitis. W

a. Blood creatinine levels

b. Blood amylase activity

c. Blood aminotransferase activity

d. Alkaline phosphatase activity in blood

e. Acid phosphatase activity in blood

2027. Based on the clinical data, the patient was provisionally diagnosed with acute pancreatitis. W

a. Blood creatinine levels

b. Acid phosphatase activity in blood

c. Blood amylase activity

d. Blood aminotransferase activity

e. Alkaline phosphatase activity in blood

2028. Based on the clinical parameters, the patient has been prescribed pyridoxal phosphate. This dr

a. Deamination of purine nucleotides

b. Oxidative decarboxylation of keto acids

c. Protein synthesis

d. Transamination and decarboxylation of amino acids

e. Synthesis of purine and pyrimidine bases

2029. Based on the clinical parameters, the patient has been prescribed pyridoxal phosphate. This dr

a. Protein synthesis

b. Deamination of purine nucleotides

c. Transamination and decarboxylation of amino acids

d. Oxidative decarboxylation of keto acids

e. Synthesis of purine and pyrimidine bases

2030. Based on the clinical parameters, the patient has been prescribed pyridoxal phosphate. This dr

a. Protein synthesis

b. Oxidative decarboxylation of keto acids

c. Synthesis of purine and pyrimidine bases

d. Transamination and decarboxylation of amino acids

e. Deamination of purine nucleotides

2031. Based on their ability to be synthesized in the human body, all proteinogenic amino acids are

a. Glutamine

b. Tyrosine

c. Phenylalanine

d. Proline

e. Serine

2032. Based on their ability to be synthesized in the human body, all proteinogenic amino acids are

a. Serine

b. Glutamine

c. Phenylalanine

d. Tyrosine

e. Proline

2033. Based on their ability to be synthesized in the human body, all proteinogenic amino acids are

a. Serine

b. Glutamine

c. Tyrosine

d. Phenylalanine

e. Proline

2034. Because of a common bile duct obstruction detected on the X-ray, the bile stopped flowing into

a. Hydrochloric acid secretion in the stomach

b. Emulsification of lipids

c. Protein absorption

d. Carbohydrate hydrolysis

e. Inhibition of salivation

2035. Because of a common bile duct obstruction detected on the X-ray, the bile stopped flowing into

a. Inhibition of salivation

b. Hydrochloric acid secretion in the stomach

c. Carbohydrate hydrolysis

d. Emulsification of lipids

e. Protein absorption

2036. Because of a common bile duct obstruction detected on the X-ray, the bile stopped flowing into

- a. Protein absorption
- b. Inhibition of salivation
- c. Hydrochloric acid secretion in the stomach
- d. Emulsification of lipids
- e. Carbohydrate hydrolysis

2037. Because of a long-term starving a person's glomerular filtration rate increased by 20%. What i

- a. Decreased oncotic plasma pressure
- b. Increased filtration coefficient
- c. Increased permeability of the renal filter
- d. Increased systemic arterial pressure
- e. Increased renal plasma flow

2038. Because of a long-term starving a person's glomerular filtration rate increased by 20%. What i

- a. Increased filtration coefficient
- b. Increased permeability of the renal filter
- c. Increased renal plasma flow
- d. Decreased oncotic plasma pressure
- e. Increased systemic arterial pressure

2039. Because of a long-term starving a person's glomerular filtration rate increased by 20%. What i

- a. Increased systemic arterial pressure
- b. Increased filtration coefficient
- c. Decreased oncotic plasma pressure
- d. Increased permeability of the renal filter
- e. Increased renal plasma flow

2040. Because of an injury to the anterior surface of his shoulder, a man cannot flex his arm in the

- a. M. biceps brachii
- b. M. deltoideus
- c. M. triceps brachii
- d. M. anconeus
- e. M. pectoralis major

2041. Because of an injury to the anterior surface of his shoulder, a man cannot flex his arm in the

- a. M. anconeus
- b. M. pectoralis major
- c. M. triceps brachii
- d. M. biceps brachii
- e. M. deltoideus

2042. Because of an injury to the anterior surface of his shoulder, a man cannot flex his arm in the

- a. M. triceps brachii
- b. M. biceps brachii
- c. M. deltoideus
- d. M. anconeus
- e. M. pectoralis major

2043. Because of an injury to the posterior surface of the shoulder, a 35-year-old man has sustained

- a. A. brachialis
- b. A. radialis
- c. A. profunda brachii
- d. A. axillaris
- e. A. ulnaris

2044. Because of an injury to the posterior surface of the shoulder, a 35-year-old man has sustained

- a. A. radialis
- b. A. profunda brachii
- c. A. axillaris
- d. A. ulnaris
- e. A. brachialis

2045. Because of an injury to the posterior surface of the shoulder, a 35-year-old man has sustained

- a. A. ulnaris
- b. A. axillaris
- c. A. brachialis

d. A. profunda brachii

- e. A. radialis

2046. Because of the violation of the safety rulew while working with organophosphorus insecticide,

a. Atropine

- b. Adrenalin
- c. Berotec (Fenoterol)
- d. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)
- e. Ephedrine

2047. Because of the violation of the safety rulew while working with organophosphorus insecticide,

a. Atropine

- b. Ephedrine
- c. Adrenalin
- d. Berotec (Fenoterol)
- e. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)

2048. Because of the violation of the safety rulew while working with organophosphorus insecticide,

- a. Adrenalin
- b. Berotec (Fenoterol)
- c. Ephedrine
- d. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)

e. Atropine

2049. Before a surgery the patient was prescribed a synthetic antiprotozoal drug for prevention of w

a. Metronidazole

- b. Aciclovir
- c. Chingamin (Chloroquine)
- d. Isoniazid
- e. Doxycycline hydrochloride

2050. Before a surgery the patient was prescribed a synthetic antiprotozoal drug for prevention of w

- a. Aciclovir
- b. Isoniazid

c. Metronidazole

- d. Doxycycline hydrochloride
- e. Chingamin (Chloroquine)

2051. Before a surgery the patient was prescribed a synthetic antiprotozoal drug for prevention of w

- a. Isoniazid
- b. Doxycycline hydrochloride

c. Metronidazole

- d. Chingamin (Chloroquine)
- e. Aciclovir

2052. Before surgery, a patient with a hepatic disorder was prescribed a drug that activates the syn

a. Menadione

- b. Heparin
- c. Validol (Menthyl isovalerate)
- d. Neodicumarin
- e. Neostigmine

2053. Before surgery, a patient with a hepatic disorder was prescribed a drug that activates the syn

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

c. Menadione

- d. Neodicumarin
- e. Heparin

2054. Before surgery, a patient with a hepatic disorder was prescribed a drug that activates the syn

- a. Validol (Menthyl isovalerate)

- b. Neostigmine
- c. Neodicumarin

d. Menadione

- e. Heparin

2055. Before tooth extraction the patient was given conduction anesthesia with lidocaine. After lido

- a. Drug dependence
- b. Tachyphylaxis
- c. Toxic effect
- d. Tolerance

e. Allergic reaction

2056. Before tooth extraction the patient was given conduction anesthesia with lidocaine. After lido

- a. Tachyphylaxis
- b. Toxic effect
- c. Drug dependence
- d. Tolerance

e. Allergic reaction

2057. Before tooth extraction the patient was given conduction anesthesia with lidocaine. After lido

- a. Toxic effect
- b. Tachyphylaxis

c. Allergic reaction

- d. Tolerance
- e. Drug dependence

2058. Bioactive substances hormones are produced as a result of hydrolysis and modification of certa

- a. Neuroglobulin

b. Proopiomelanocortin (POMC)

- c. Neuroalbumin
- d. Thyroglobulin
- e. Neurostromin

2059. Bioactive substances hormones are produced as a result of hydrolysis and modification of certa

- a. Neurostromin
- b. Thyroglobulin
- c. Neuroglobulin

d. Proopiomelanocortin (POMC)

- e. Neuroalbumin

2060. Biopsy material obtained from thickened nasal mucosa of a 29-year-old woman, who has problems

- a. Exudative
- b. Mixed type
- c. With formation of polyps and pointed condylomas
- d. Interstitial

e. Granulomatous

2061. Biopsy material obtained from thickened nasal mucosa of a 29-year-old woman, who has problems

- a. Exudative
- b. With formation of polyps and pointed condylomas
- c. Interstitial

d. Granulomatous

- e. Mixed type

2062. Biopsy material obtained from thickened nasal mucosa of a 29-year-old woman, who has problems

- a. Interstitial
- b. Exudative

c. Granulomatous

- d. With formation of polyps and pointed condylomas
- e. Mixed type

2063. Biopsy of the endometrium of a healthy woman, performed during the secretory phase of the mens

- a. Fibroblasts
- b. Smooth muscle cells

c. Myofibroblasts

d. Decidual cells

e. Endothelial cells of damaged vessels

2064. Biopsy of the endometrium of a healthy woman, performed during the secretory phase of the mens

a. Myofibroblasts

b. Endothelial cells of damaged vessels

c. Smooth muscle cells

d. Fibroblasts

e. Decidual cells

2065. Biopsy of the endometrium of a healthy woman, performed during the secretory phase of the mens

a. Smooth muscle cells

b. Myofibroblasts

c. Endothelial cells of damaged vessels

d. Decidual cells

e. Fibroblasts

2066. Biotin plays an important role in the metabolism of carbohydrates and lipids. In what type of

a. Carboxylation

b. Hydroxylation

c. Decarboxylation

d. Transamination

e. Deamination

2067. Biotin plays an important role in the metabolism of carbohydrates and lipids. In what type of

a. Hydroxylation

b. Transamination

c. Decarboxylation

d. Deamination

e. Carboxylation

2068. Biotin plays an important role in the metabolism of carbohydrates and lipids. In what type of

a. Transamination

b. Decarboxylation

c. Deamination

d. Hydroxylation

e. Carboxylation

2069. Birds migrate from cold regions to warm regions every year, each time arriving to the same are

a. Play instinct

b. Protective instinct

c. Ecological instinct

d. Thermoregulating instinct

e. Orienting instinct

2070. Birds migrate from cold regions to warm regions every year, each time arriving to the same are

a. Play instinct

b. Protective instinct

c. Thermoregulating instinct

d. Ecological instinct

e. Orienting instinct

2071. Birds migrate from cold regions to warm regions every year, each time arriving to the same are

a. Protective instinct

b. Orienting instinct

c. Play instinct

d. Thermoregulating instinct

e. Ecological instinct

2072. Blood of a man, who 3 days ago had an acute blood loss, was studied and its leukocyte composit

a. Neutrophilia with a regenerative left shift

b. Neutrophilia with a degenerative left shift

c. Absolute monocytopenia

- d. Neutrophilia with a right shift
- e. Absolute lymphocytopenia

2073. Blood of a man, who 3 days ago had an acute blood loss, was studied and its leukocyte composition

- a. Neutrophilia with a degenerative left shift
- b. Absolute lymphocytopenia
- c. Neutrophilia with a right shift

d. Neutrophilia with a regenerative left shift

- e. Absolute monocytopenia

2074. Blood of a man, who 3 days ago had an acute blood loss, was studied and its leukocyte composition

- a. Neutrophilia with a degenerative left shift
- b. Neutrophilia with a right shift
- c. Absolute monocytopenia

d. Neutrophilia with a regenerative left shift

- e. Absolute lymphocytopenia

2075. Blood samples of a patient with typhoid fever have been sent to a laboratory to be tested for

a. Agglutination reaction

- b. Complement fixation reaction
- c. Hemagglutination inhibition reaction
- d. Hemagglutination reaction
- e. Precipitation reaction

2076. Blood samples of a patient with typhoid fever have been sent to a laboratory to be tested for

- a. Hemagglutination reaction
- b. Hemagglutination inhibition reaction
- c. Complement fixation reaction

d. Agglutination reaction

- e. Precipitation reaction

2077. Blood samples of a patient with typhoid fever have been sent to a laboratory to be tested for

- a. Precipitation reaction
- b. Hemagglutination reaction

c. Agglutination reaction

- d. Hemagglutination inhibition reaction
- e. Complement fixation reaction

2078. Blood test of the patient revealed albumin content of 20 g/L and increased activity of lactate

a. Liver

- b. Heart
- c. Kidneys
- d. Spleen
- e. Lungs

2079. Blood test of the patient revealed albumin content of 20 g/L and increased activity of lactate

- a. Heart
- b. Kidneys
- c. Lungs
- d. Spleen

e. Liver

2080. Blood test of the patient revealed albumin content of 20 g/L and increased activity of lactate

- a. Lungs
- b. Kidneys
- c. Spleen
- d. Heart

e. Liver

2081. Blood test shows low hemoglobin levels. What function of the blood will be disturbed in this case

a. Gas transport

- b. Coagulability
- c. Immunity maintenance
- d. Nutrient transport

e. Hormone transport

2082. Blood test shows low hemoglobin levels. What function of the blood will be disturbed in this c

a. Hormone transport

b. Gas transport

c. Coagulability

d. Immunity maintenance

e. Nutrient transport

2083. Blood test shows low hemoglobin levels. What function of the blood will be disturbed in this c

a. Nutrient transport

b. Gas transport

c. Coagulability

d. Hormone transport

e. Immunity maintenance

2084. Calcium phosphate crystals form the basis of the inorganic structure of teeth. What hormone re

a. Parathyroid hormone

b. Aldosterone

c. Adrenaline

d. Vasopressin

e. Testosterone

2085. Calcium phosphate crystals form the basis of the inorganic structure of teeth. What hormone re

a. Testosterone

b. Vasopressin

c. Adrenaline

d. Parathyroid hormone

e. Aldosterone

2086. Calcium phosphate crystals form the basis of the inorganic structure of teeth. What hormone re

a. Vasopressin

b. Aldosterone

c. Adrenaline

d. Parathyroid hormone

e. Testosterone

2087. Carboxybiotin is a coenzyme form of vitamin H. This vitamin takes part in the following proces

a. Decarboxylation of amino acids

b. Hydroxylation of proline

c. Transamination of acids

d. Biosynthesis of higher fatty acids

e. Tricarboxylic acid cycle

2088. Carboxybiotin is a coenzyme form of vitamin H. This vitamin takes part in the following proces

a. Transamination of acids

b. Biosynthesis of higher fatty acids

c. Tricarboxylic acid cycle

d. Decarboxylation of amino acids

e. Hydroxylation of proline

2089. Carboxybiotin is a coenzyme form of vitamin H. This vitamin takes part in the following proces

a. Tricarboxylic acid cycle

b. Biosynthesis of higher fatty acids

c. Decarboxylation of amino acids

d. Hydroxylation of proline

e. Transamination of acids

2090. Carriers of causative agents play a significant role in the spreading of certain diseases. The

a. Balantidiasis

b. Malaria

c. Giardiasis

d. Amoebiasis

e. Trichomoniasis

2091. Carriers of causative agents play a significant role in the spreading of certain diseases. The

- a. Balantidiasis
- b. Amoebiasis
- c. Trichomoniasis
- d. Giardiasis

e. Malaria

2092. Carriers of causative agents play a significant role in the spreading of certain diseases. The

- a. Giardiasis
- b. Trichomoniasis

c. Malaria

- d. Balantidiasis
- e. Amoebiasis

2093. Cases of tonsillitis are observed among the children at a boarding school. Microscopy of smear

- a. Listeriosis
- b. Diphtheria**
- c. Tonsillitis
- d. Scarlet fever
- e. Infectious mononucleosis

2094. Cases of tonsillitis are observed among the children at a boarding school. Microscopy of smear

- a. Listeriosis
- b. Infectious mononucleosis
- c. Tonsillitis

d. Diphtheria

- e. Scarlet fever

2095. Cases of tonsillitis are observed among the children at a boarding school. Microscopy of smear

- a. Tonsillitis
- b. Scarlet fever
- c. Infectious mononucleosis

d. Diphtheria

- e. Listeriosis

2096. Cellular cytoplasm has high levels of aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase enzyme. What process in the ce

a. Amino acid activation

- b. Replication
- c. Transcription
- d. Repair
- e. Elongation

2097. Cellular cytoplasm has high levels of aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase enzyme. What process in the ce

- a. Repair
- b. Replication
- c. Transcription
- d. Elongation

e. Amino acid activation

2098. Cellular cytoplasm has high levels of aminoacyl-tRNA synthetase enzyme. What process in the ce

- a. Transcription
- b. Replication
- c. Repair

d. Amino acid activation

- e. Elongation

2099. Certain vessels look like blunt-ended, flattened, endothelial tubes and have no basement membr

a. Lymphatic capillaries

- b. Arterioles
- c. Arterio-venous anastomoses
- d. Hemocapillaries
- e. Venules

2100. Certain vessels look like blunt-ended, flattened, endothelial tubes and have no basement membr

a. Arterioles

b. Lymphatic capillaries

c. Arterio-venous anastomoses

d. Hemocapillaries

e. Venules

2101. Certain vessels look like blunt-ended, flattened, endothelial tubes and have no basement membr

a. Venules

b. Arterioles

c. Hemocapillaries

d. Arterio-venous anastomoses

e. Lymphatic capillaries

2102. Chemically, thyroid hormones (thyroxine and triiodothyronine) are amino acid derivatives. Name

a. Threonine

b. Tyrosine

c. Methionine

d. Proline

e. Tryptophan

2103. Chemically, thyroid hormones (thyroxine and triiodothyronine) are amino acid derivatives. Name

a. Threonine

b. Tyrosine

c. Methionine

d. Tryptophan

e. Proline

2104. Chemically, thyroid hormones (thyroxine and triiodothyronine) are amino acid derivatives. Name

a. Tryptophan

b. Methionine

c. Proline

d. Threonine

e. Tyrosine

2105. Chest X-ray of a newborn child with convulsive syndrome and a defect of the interventricular s

a. DiGeorge syndrome

b. Louis-Bar syndrome (ataxia- telangiectasia)

c. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome

d. Bruton syndrome

e. Good syndrome

2106. Chest X-ray of a newborn child with convulsive syndrome and a defect of the interventricular s

a. Louis-Bar syndrome (ataxia- telangiectasia)

b. Bruton syndrome

c. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome

d. Good syndrome

e. DiGeorge syndrome

2107. Chest X-ray of a newborn child with convulsive syndrome and a defect of the interventricular s

a. Louis-Bar syndrome (ataxia- telangiectasia)

b. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome

c. Good syndrome

d. DiGeorge syndrome

e. Bruton syndrome

2108. Cholera is an acute infectious disease that can be characterized by severe diarrhea and hemody

a. Adenylate cyclase

b. Guanylate cyclase

c. Tyrosine kinase

d. Protein kinase

e. Phospholipase C

2109. Cholera is an acute infectious disease that can be characterized by severe diarrhea and hemody

a. Adenylate cyclase

- b. Tyrosine kinase
- c. Protein kinase
- d. Guanylate cyclase
- e. Phospholipase C

2110. Cholera is an acute infectious disease that can be characterized by severe diarrhea and hemody

- a. Protein kinase
- b. Tyrosine kinase
- c. Adenylate cyclase
- d. Phospholipase C
- e. Guanylate cyclase

2111. Chronic overdose of glucocorticoids leads to the development of hyperglycemia in a patient. Na

- a. Glycogenesis
- b. Glycogenolysis
- c. Aerobic glycolysis
- d. Gluconeogenesis
- e. Pentose-phosphate pathway

2112. Chronic overdose of glucocorticoids leads to the development of hyperglycemia in a patient. Na

- a. Pentose-phosphate pathway
- b. Gluconeogenesis
- c. Glycogenesis
- d. Aerobic glycolysis
- e. Glycogenolysis

2113. Chronic overdose of glucocorticoids leads to the development of hyperglycemia in a patient. Na

- a. Pentose-phosphate pathway
- b. Glycogenesis
- c. Glycogenolysis
- d. Gluconeogenesis
- e. Aerobic glycolysis

2114. Clinical and biochemical examination of a patient revealed sickle cell anemia. Measurement of

- a. Hemoglobin S
- b. Hemoglobin F
- c. Methemoglobin
- d. Hemoglobin A1
- e. Hemoglobin C

2115. Clinical and biochemical examination of a patient revealed sickle cell anemia. Measurement of

- a. Hemoglobin C
- b. Hemoglobin F
- c. Hemoglobin S
- d. Hemoglobin A1
- e. Methemoglobin

2116. Clinical and biochemical examination of a patient revealed sickle cell anemia. Measurement of

- a. Methemoglobin
- b. Hemoglobin C
- c. Hemoglobin F
- d. Hemoglobin A1
- e. Hemoglobin S

2117. Clinical course of urolithiasis was complicated by the passage of a renal calculus. Where in t

- a. 2 cm above the entrance to the urinary bladder
- b. At the border between the abdominal and pelvic segments
- c. In the middle of the abdominal segment
- d. In the renal pelvis
- e. 5 cm above the pelvic segment

2118. Clinical course of urolithiasis was complicated by the passage of a renal calculus. Where in t

- a. 5 cm above the pelvic segment
- b. At the border between the abdominal and pelvic segments

- c. 2 cm above the entrance to the urinary bladder
- d. In the renal pelvis
- e. In the middle of the abdominal segment

2119. Clinical course of urolithiasis was complicated by the passage of a renal calculus. Where in t

- a. In the middle of the abdominal segment
- b. In the renal pelvis
- c. 5 cm above the pelvic segment
- d. At the border between the abdominal and pelvic segments**
- e. 2 cm above the entrance to the urinary bladder

2120. Copper deficiency has an effect on energy metabolism in the human body. What substance becomes

- a. Cytochrome oxidase**
- b. Pyruvate carboxylase
- c. Arginase
- d. Succinate dehydrogenase
- e. Lactate dehydrogenase

2121. Copper deficiency has an effect on energy metabolism in the human body. What substance becomes

- a. Pyruvate carboxylase
- b. Cytochrome oxidase**
- c. Lactate dehydrogenase
- d. Succinate dehydrogenase
- e. Arginase

2122. Copper deficiency has an effect on energy metabolism in the human body. What substance becomes

- a. Succinate dehydrogenase
- b. Lactate dehydrogenase
- c. Cytochrome oxidase**
- d. Arginase
- e. Pyruvate carboxylase

2123. Cushing disease (hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex with increased production of corticostero

- a. Gluconeogenesis**
- b. Glycogen phosphorolysis
- c. Glycolysis
- d. Pentose phosphate pathway of glucose oxidation
- e. Krebs cycle

2124. Cushing disease (hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex with increased production of corticostero

- a. Gluconeogenesis**
- b. Glycogen phosphorolysis
- c. Pentose phosphate pathway of glucose oxidation
- d. Glycolysis
- e. Krebs cycle

2125. Cushing disease (hyperfunction of the adrenal cortex with increased production of corticostero

- a. Pentose phosphate pathway of glucose oxidation
- b. Krebs cycle
- c. Gluconeogenesis**
- d. Glycolysis
- e. Glycogen phosphorolysis

2126. Cysteine plays a special role because it is a component of a potent antioxidant that consists

- a. Glutathione**
- b. Anserine
- c. Carnosine
- d. Retinol
- e. Tocopherol

2127. Cysteine plays a special role because it is a component of a potent antioxidant that consists

- a. Tocopherol
- b. Carnosine
- c. Glutathione**

- d. Anserine
- e. Retinol

2128. Cysteine plays a special role because it is a component of a potent antioxidant that consists

- a. Tocopherol
- b. Carnosine

c. Glutathione

- d. Retinol
- e. Anserine

2129. DNA diagnostics-polymerase chain reaction - was used during the forensic investigation of the

a. Amino acid compositional analysis

b. Gene amplification

- c. Nucleotide composition analysis of rRNA
- d. Nucleotide composition analysis of tRNA
- e. Nucleotide composition analysis of mRNA

2130. DNA diagnostics-polymerase chain reaction - was used during the forensic investigation of the

a. Amino acid compositional analysis

b. Nucleotide composition analysis of mRNA

c. Gene amplification

- d. Nucleotide composition analysis of tRNA
- e. Nucleotide composition analysis of rRNA

2131. DNA diagnostics-polymerase chain reaction - was used during the forensic investigation of the

- a. Nucleotide composition analysis of tRNA
- b. Nucleotide composition analysis of mRNA
- c. Nucleotide composition analysis of rRNA
- d. Amino acid compositional analysis

e. Gene amplification

2132. Decarboxylase activity leads to formation of biogenic amines. What biogenic amine triggers the

a. Dopamine

b. Histamine

- c. Serotonin
- d. Glutamine
- e. GABA

2133. Decarboxylase activity leads to formation of biogenic amines. What biogenic amine triggers the

a. GABA

b. Histamine

- c. Serotonin
- d. Glutamine
- e. Dopamine

2134. Decarboxylase activity leads to formation of biogenic amines. What biogenic amine triggers the

a. GABA

b. Glutamine

c. Histamine

- d. Dopamine
- e. Serotonin

2135. Detailed examination of the karyotype of a person with Down syndrome detects two populations o

a. Mosaicism

- b. Genocopy
- c. Phenocopy
- d. Polyploidy
- e. Modification

2136. Detailed examination of the karyotype of a person with Down syndrome detects two populations o

a. Genocopy

b. Mosaicism

- c. Modification
- d. Phenocopy

e. Polyploidy

2137. Detailed examination of the karyotype of a person with Down syndrome detects two populations o

a. Phenocopy

b. Genocopy

c. Mosaicism

d. Polyploidy

e. Modification

2138. Disturbed activity of trypsin and chymotrypsin leads to disturbed protein breakup in the small

a. Enterokinase

b. Bile acids

c. Na^+ salts

d. Pepsin

e. Hydrochloric acid

2139. Disturbed activity of trypsin and chymotrypsin leads to disturbed protein breakup in the small

a. Hydrochloric acid

b. Na^+ salts

c. Pepsin

d. Enterokinase

e. Bile acids

2140. Disturbed activity of trypsin and chymotrypsin leads to disturbed protein breakup in the small

a. Na^+ salts

b. Pepsin

c. Bile acids

d. Hydrochloric acid

e. Enterokinase

2141. Divers risk developing decompression sickness, when ascending quickly from the depth to the su

a. N_2

b. O_2

c. CO_2

d. CO

e. NO_2

2142. Divers risk developing decompression sickness, when ascending quickly from the depth to the su

a. CO_2

b. NO_2

c. N_2

d. CO

e. O_2

2143. Divers risk developing decompression sickness, when ascending quickly from the depth to the su

a. CO

b. N_2

c. O_2

d. CO_2

e. NO_2

2144. Domestic accident has resulted in a significant blood loss in the patient, which was accompani

a. Cortisol

b. Adrenaline, vasopressin

c. Reproductive hormones

d. Oxytocin

e. Aldosterone

2145. Domestic accident has resulted in a significant blood loss in the patient, which was accompani

a. Cortisol

b. Reproductive hormones

c. Adrenaline, vasopressin

d. Aldosterone

e. Oxytocin

2146. Domestic accident has resulted in a significant blood loss in the patient, which was accompanied by

- a. Reproductive hormones
- b. Oxytocin
- c. Adrenaline, vasopressin**
- d. Aldosterone
- e. Cortisol

2147. Due to a bullet wound in the left supraclavicular region, the patient developed motor disturbances in the left arm.

a. Brachial plexus

- b. Cervical plexus
- c. Intercostal nerves
- d. Nerve roots
- e. Spinal cord

2148. Due to a bullet wound in the left supraclavicular region, the patient developed motor disturbances in the right arm.

a. Brachial plexus

- b. Cervical plexus
- c. Spinal cord
- d. Nerve roots
- e. Intercostal nerves

2149. Due to a bullet wound in the left supraclavicular region, the patient developed motor disturbances in the right arm.

a. Brachial plexus

- b. Nerve roots
- c. Intercostal nerves
- d. Spinal cord
- e. Cervical plexus

2150. Due to a trauma, the olfactory filaments, emerging from the nasal cavity, were torn. Through which bone did they pass?

a. Ethmoid bone

- b. Maxilla
- c. Cuneiform bone
- d. Nasal bone
- e. Inferior nasal concha

2151. Due to a trauma, the olfactory filaments, emerging from the nasal cavity, were torn. Through which bone did they pass?

a. Inferior nasal concha

b. Ethmoid bone

- c. Nasal bone
- d. Cuneiform bone
- e. Maxilla

2152. Due to a trauma, the olfactory filaments, emerging from the nasal cavity, were torn. Through which bone did they pass?

a. Inferior nasal concha

- b. Maxilla
- c. Nasal bone

d. Ethmoid bone

- e. Cuneiform bone

2153. Due to a traumatic brain injury, a woman presents with functionally disturbed pineal gland. Which physiological process is most likely affected?

a. Sleep-wake cycle

- b. Cardiac cycle
- c. Respiratory rate
- d. Heart rate
- e. Menstrual cycle

2154. Due to a traumatic brain injury, a woman presents with functionally disturbed pineal gland. Which physiological process is most likely affected?

a. Respiratory rate

b. Sleep-wake cycle

- c. Menstrual cycle
- d. Heart rate
- e. Cardiac cycle

2155. Due to a traumatic brain injury, a woman presents with functionally disturbed pineal gland. Which physiological process is most likely affected?

a. Respiratory rate

b. Heart rate

c. Sleep-wake cycle

d. Cardiac cycle

e. Menstrual cycle

2156. Due to an uncontrolled intake of a vitamin supplement, a child developed anorexia, nausea, vom

a. Cyanocobalamin

b. Thiamine

c. Nicotinamide

d. Retinol acetate

e. Tocopherol acetate

2157. Due to an uncontrolled intake of a vitamin supplement, a child developed anorexia, nausea, vom

a. Thiamine

b. Cyanocobalamin

c. Nicotinamide

d. Retinol acetate

e. Tocopherol acetate

2158. Due to an uncontrolled intake of a vitamin supplement, a child developed anorexia, nausea, vom

a. Tocopherol acetate

b. Nicotinamide

c. Cyanocobalamin

d. Retinol acetate

e. Thiamine

2159. Due to early taking of antibiotics by a patient with typical clinical presentation of dysenter

a. Confirms diagnosis of dysentery

b. Past history of dysentery

c. Non-specific reaction

d. Vaccination reaction

e. Excludes diagnosis of dysentery

2160. Due to early taking of antibiotics by a patient with typical clinical presentation of dysenter

a. Non-specific reaction

b. Past history of dysentery

c. Vaccination reaction

d. Confirms diagnosis of dysentery

e. Excludes diagnosis of dysentery

2161. Due to early taking of antibiotics by a patient with typical clinical presentation of dysenter

a. Past history of dysentery

b. Confirms diagnosis of dysentery

c. Non-specific reaction

d. Excludes diagnosis of dysentery

e. Vaccination reaction

2162. Due to gamma-radiation a segment of DNA chain rotated 180° What mutation occurred in the DN

a. Inversion

b. Deletion

c. Translocation

d. Replication

e. Duplication

2163. Due to gamma-radiation a segment of DNA chain rotated 180° What mutation occurred in the DN

a. Deletion

b. Inversion

c. Translocation

d. Replication

e. Duplication

2164. Due to gamma-radiation a segment of DNA chain rotated 180° What mutation occurred in the DN

a. Translocation

b. Duplication

c. Inversion

d. Replication

e. Deletion

2165. During a brain surgery, it was noted that stimulation of certain areas of the cortex of the la

a. Postcentral gyrus

b. Parahippocampal gyrus

c. Superior lateral gyrus

d. Cingulate gyrus

e. Precentral gyrus

2166. During a brain surgery, it was noted that stimulation of certain areas of the cortex of the la

a. Postcentral gyrus

b. Superior lateral gyrus

c. Cingulate gyrus

d. Parahippocampal gyrus

e. Precentral gyrus

2167. During a brain surgery, it was noted that stimulation of certain areas of the cortex of the la

a. Precentral gyrus

b. Postcentral gyrus

c. Superior lateral gyrus

d. Parahippocampal gyrus

e. Cingulate gyrus

2168. During a surgery for gallstones in bile ducts, the surgeon must find the common hepatic duct.

a. Hepatoduodenal ligament

b. Ligamentum venosum

c. Hepatorenal ligament

d. Hepatogastric ligament

e. Round ligament of the liver

2169. During a surgery for gallstones in bile ducts, the surgeon must find the common hepatic duct.

a. Hepatogastric ligament

b. Hepatorenal ligament

c. Round ligament of the liver

d. Ligamentum venosum

e. Hepatoduodenal ligament

2170. During a surgery for gallstones in bile ducts, the surgeon must find the common hepatic duct.

a. Ligamentum venosum

b. Hepatoduodenal ligament

c. Hepatorenal ligament

d. Round ligament of the liver

e. Hepatogastric ligament

2171. During a surgery for inguinal hernia, the surgeon removes the superficial inguinal ring. The m

a. M. psoas major

b. M. obliquus externus abdominis

c. M. obliquus internus abdominis

d. M. transversus abdominis

e. M. rectus abdominis

2172. During a surgery for inguinal hernia, the surgeon removes the superficial inguinal ring. The m

a. M. rectus abdominis

b. M. psoas major

c. M. obliquus internus abdominis

d. M. obliquus externus abdominis

e. M. transversus abdominis

2173. During a surgery for inguinal hernia, the surgeon removes the superficial inguinal ring. The m

a. M. transversus abdominis

b. M. obliquus externus abdominis

- c. M. obliquus internus abdominis
- d. M. psoas major
- e. M. rectus abdominis

2174. During a surgery on the posterior mediastinum there is a risk of damaging the nerves located n

- a. Glossopharyngeal nerves
- b. Intercostal nerves

c. Vagus nerves

- d. Phrenic nerves
- e. Accessory nerves

2175. During a surgery on the posterior mediastinum there is a risk of damaging the nerves located n

- a. Intercostal nerves
- b. Phrenic nerves
- c. Glossopharyngeal nerves

d. Vagus nerves

- e. Accessory nerves

2176. During a surgery on the posterior mediastinum there is a risk of damaging the nerves located n

- a. Phrenic nerves

b. Vagus nerves

- c. Intercostal nerves
- d. Accessory nerves
- e. Glossopharyngeal nerves

2177. During a surgery on the thoracic spine, the surgeon severed the ligaments that connect the ver

- a. Lig. longitudinale posterius

b. Ligg. flava

- c. Lig. supraspinale
- d. Ligg. intertransversaria
- e. Ligg. interspinalia

2178. During a surgery on the thoracic spine, the surgeon severed the ligaments that connect the ver

- a. Ligg. interspinalia
- b. Lig. supraspinale
- c. Lig. longitudinale posterius

d. Ligg. flava

- e. Ligg. intertransversaria

2179. During a surgery on the thoracic spine, the surgeon severed the ligaments that connect the ver

- a. Ligg. intertransversaria
- b. Ligg. interspinalia

c. Ligg. flava

- d. Lig. supraspinale
- e. Lig. longitudinale posterius

2180. During a surgery on the thyroid gland due to Basedow disease (toxic diffuse goiter), the pati

- a. Iron
- b. Sodium
- c. Magnesium

d. Calcium

- e. Potassium

2181. During a surgery on the thyroid gland due to Basedow disease (toxic diffuse goiter), the pati

- a. Potassium

b. Calcium

- c. Sodium
- d. Magnesium
- e. Iron

2182. During a surgery on the thyroid gland due to Basedow disease (toxic diffuse goiter), the pati

- a. Sodium
- b. Potassium

c. Calcium

- d. Iron
- e. Magnesium

2183. During a surgery, a Meckel's diverticulum was detected in the patient. Where in the gastrointe

- a. Cecum
- b. Ileum**

- c. Jejunum
- d. Sigmoid colon
- e. Duodenum

2184. During a surgery, a Meckel's diverticulum was detected in the patient. Where in the gastrointe

- a. Cecum
- b. Jejunum**

- c. Ileum**
- d. Sigmoid colon
- e. Duodenum

2185. During a surgery, a Meckel's diverticulum was detected in the patient. Where in the gastrointe

- a. Sigmoid colon
- b. Cecum
- c. Jejunum
- d. Duodenum
- e. Ileum**

2186. During a surgery, a tumor was detected in the patient's stomach in the primary focus of malign

- a. Initiation
- b. Promotion**

- c. -
- d. Immune suppression of the tumor
- e. Transformation

2187. During a surgery, a tumor was detected in the patient's stomach in the primary focus of malign

- a. Transformation
- b. -
- c. Immune suppression of the tumor
- d. Promotion**

- e. Initiation

2188. During a surgery, a tumor was detected in the patient's stomach in the primary focus of malign

- a. Transformation
- b. Immune suppression of the tumor
- c. -
- d. Promotion**

- e. Initiation

2189. During a surgery, curare-like drugs are used to induce myorelaxation in the patient. What is t

- a. Blockade of nicotinic cholinergic receptors in skeletal muscles**
- b. Blockade of excitation conduction through nerve fibers
- c. Blockade of muscarinic cholinergic receptors in smooth muscles
- d. Blockade of acetylcholine release from the presynaptic compartment
- e. Blockade of noradrenaline release from the presynaptic compartment

2190. During a surgery, curare-like drugs are used to induce myorelaxation in the patient. What is t

- a. Blockade of acetylcholine release from the presynaptic compartment
- b. Blockade of muscarinic cholinergic receptors in smooth muscles
- c. Blockade of excitation conduction through nerve fibers
- d. Blockade of noradrenaline release from the presynaptic compartment
- e. Blockade of nicotinic cholinergic receptors in skeletal muscles**

2191. During a surgery, curare-like drugs are used to induce myorelaxation in the patient. What is t

- a. Blockade of excitation conduction through nerve fibers
- b. Blockade of nicotinic cholinergic receptors in skeletal muscles**
- c. Blockade of noradrenaline release from the presynaptic compartment
- d. Blockade of acetylcholine release from the presynaptic compartment

e. Blockade of muscarinic cholinergic receptors in smooth muscles

2192. During a surgery, the patient received a blood transfusion. In such cases, the donor blood must

a. Hepatitis B virus

b. Hepatitis E virus

c. Enteroviruses

d. Adenoviruses

e. Hepatitis A virus

2193. During a surgery, the patient received a blood transfusion. In such cases, the donor blood must

a. Adenoviruses

b. Enteroviruses

c. Hepatitis A virus

d. Hepatitis B virus

e. Hepatitis E virus

2194. During a surgery, the patient received a blood transfusion. In such cases, the donor blood must

a. Hepatitis A virus

b. Hepatitis E virus

c. Enteroviruses

d. Hepatitis B virus

e. Adenoviruses

2195. During a surgery, the surgeon must find the site, where the portal hepatic vein begins. Name the

a. Behind the head of the pancreas

b. Behind the body of the pancreas

c. On the posterior wall of the bursa hepatica

d. Behind the stomach

e. In the hepatogastric ligament

2196. During a surgery, the surgeon must find the site, where the portal hepatic vein begins. Name the

a. On the posterior wall of the bursa hepatica

b. Behind the stomach

c. Behind the body of the pancreas

d. Behind the head of the pancreas

e. In the hepatogastric ligament

2197. During a surgery, the surgeon must find the site, where the portal hepatic vein begins. Name the

a. On the posterior wall of the bursa hepatica

b. In the hepatogastric ligament

c. Behind the head of the pancreas

d. Behind the body of the pancreas

e. Behind the stomach

2198. During an abdominal surgery, a reflex cardiac arrest has occurred. Where is this reflex center

a. In cerebral cortex

b. In diencephalon

c. In midbrain

d. In spinal cord

e. In medulla oblongata

2199. During an abdominal surgery, a reflex cardiac arrest has occurred. Where is this reflex center

a. In midbrain

b. In medulla oblongata

c. In diencephalon

d. In spinal cord

e. In cerebral cortex

2200. During an abdominal surgery, a reflex cardiac arrest has occurred. Where is this reflex center

a. In midbrain

b. In cerebral cortex

c. In medulla oblongata

d. In spinal cord

e. In diencephalon

2201. During an appointment with a doctor, a patient says that at his own discretion he takes an ant

a. Cromolyn sodium (Disodium cromoglycate)

b. Loratadine

c. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

d. Ranitidine

e. Tavegyl (Clemastine)

2202. During an appointment with a doctor, a patient says that at his own discretion he takes an ant

a. Cromolyn sodium (Disodium cromoglycate)

b. Tavegyl (Clemastine)

c. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

d. Ranitidine

e. Loratadine

2203. During an appointment with a doctor, a patient says that at his own discretion he takes an ant

a. Ranitidine

b. Tavegyl (Clemastine)

c. Cromolyn sodium (Disodium cromoglycate)

d. Loratadine

e. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

2204. During an emotional overload, a 30-year-old woman's heart rate reached 112/min. What structure

a. Sinoatrial node

b. Purkinje fibers

c. Intraventricular node

d. Bundle of His

e. Branches of the bundle of His

2205. During an emotional overload, a 30-year-old woman's heart rate reached 112/min. What structure

a. Purkinje fibers

b. Sinoatrial node

c. Branches of the bundle of His

d. Bundle of His

e. Intraventricular node

2206. During an emotional overload, a 30-year-old woman's heart rate reached 112/min. What structure

a. Purkinje fibers

b. Branches of the bundle of His

c. Bundle of His

d. Sinoatrial node

e. Intraventricular node

2207. During an examination of animal carcasses, a provisional diagnosis of anthrax was made. What r

a. Complement fixation test

b. Agglutination test

c. Thermoprecipitation test

d. Mantoux test

e. Hemagglutination inhibition test

2208. During an examination of animal carcasses, a provisional diagnosis of anthrax was made. What r

a. Complement fixation test

b. Mantoux test

c. Hemagglutination inhibition test

d. Agglutination test

e. Thermoprecipitation test

2209. During an examination of animal carcasses, a provisional diagnosis of anthrax was made. What r

a. Mantoux test

b. Agglutination test

c. Hemagglutination inhibition test

d. Complement fixation test

e. Thermoprecipitation test

2210. During an examination of the patient, the surgeon detected an injury in the upper third of the

- a. Liver
- b. Descending colon

c. Stomach

- d. Transverse colon
- e. Small intestine

2211. During an examination of the patient, the surgeon detected an injury in the upper third of the

a. Small intestine

b. Stomach

- c. Transverse colon
- d. Descending colon
- e. Liver

2212. During an examination of the patient, the surgeon detected an injury in the upper third of the

a. Small intestine

b. Liver

c. Transverse colon

d. Stomach

e. Descending colon

2213. During an invasive operation the surgeon needs to access the omental bursa of the peritoneal c

a. Greater omentum

b. Hepatorenal ligament

c. Visceral surface of liver

d. Superior part of duodenum

e. Hepatoduodenal ligament

2214. During an invasive operation the surgeon needs to access the omental bursa of the peritoneal c

a. Hepatorenal ligament

b. Greater omentum

c. Hepatoduodenal ligament

d. Visceral surface of liver

e. Superior part of duodenum

2215. During an invasive operation the surgeon needs to access the omental bursa of the peritoneal c

a. Hepatorenal ligament

b. Greater omentum

c. Visceral surface of liver

d. Superior part of duodenum

e. Hepatoduodenal ligament

2216. During appointment with the dentist, patients often develop anxiety, fear, and depression. The

a. GABA

b. Serotonin

c. Dopamine

d. Noradrenaline

e. Acetylcholine

2217. During appointment with the dentist, patients often develop anxiety, fear, and depression. The

a. Noradrenaline

b. Acetylcholine

c. Dopamine

d. GABA

e. Serotonin

2218. During blood transfusion, it is recommended to transfer only the blood of the corresponding gr

a. Carbohydrate determinants of erythrocyte membranes

b. Blood serum proteins

c. Carbohydrate determinants of leukocyte membranes

d. Protein-polysaccharide components of leukocytes

e. Protein determinants of erythrocyte membranes

2219. During blood transfusion, it is recommended to transfer only the blood of the corresponding gr

a. Carbohydrate determinants of erythrocyte membranes

- b. Carbohydrate determinants of leukocyte membranes
- c. Protein-polysaccharide components of leukocytes
- d. Protein determinants of erythrocyte membranes
- e. Blood serum proteins

2220. During blood transfusion, it is recommended to transfer only the blood of the corresponding group

- a. Protein-polysaccharide components of leukocytes
- b. Carbohydrate determinants of leukocyte membranes
- c. Blood serum proteins
- d. Protein determinants of erythrocyte membranes

e. Carbohydrate determinants of erythrocyte membranes

2221. During childbirth, the woman developed secondary weakness of labor activity. What drug must be

a. Oxytocin

- b. Chlorpromazine
- c. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- d. Suxamethonium
- e. Unithiol

2222. During childbirth, the woman developed secondary weakness of labor activity. What drug must be

a. Oxytocin

- b. Chlorpromazine
- c. Unithiol
- d. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- e. Suxamethonium

2223. During childbirth, the woman developed secondary weakness of labor activity. What drug must be

- a. Unithiol
- b. Suxamethonium
- c. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

d. Oxytocin

e. Chlorpromazine

2224. During cytostatic chemotherapy, blood test of a patient with bladder cancer shows the following

a. Agranulocytosis

- b. Leukemia
- c. Leukocytosis
- d. Leukemoid reaction
- e. Leucopenia

2225. During cytostatic chemotherapy, blood test of a patient with bladder cancer shows the following

- a. Leukemoid reaction
- b. Leucopenia
- c. Leukocytosis

d. Agranulocytosis

e. Leukemia

2226. During dental treatment, a 30-year-old woman was given an injection of a drug, after which she

a. Blockade of sodium channels in nerve fibers

- b. Blockade of calcium channels in nerve fibers
- c. -

- d. Increasing the sodium permeability of the membrane of nerve fibers
- e. Increasing the potassium permeability of the membrane of nerve fibers

2227. During dental treatment, a 30-year-old woman was given an injection of a drug, after which she

a. Blockade of sodium channels in nerve fibers

- b. Increasing the potassium permeability of the membrane of nerve fibers
- c. -

- d. Increasing the sodium permeability of the membrane of nerve fibers
- e. Blockade of calcium channels in nerve fibers

2228. During dental treatment, a 30-year-old woman was given an injection of a drug, after which she

- a. Blockade of calcium channels in nerve fibers
- b. Increasing the sodium permeability of the membrane of nerve fibers

c. -

d. Blockade of sodium channels in nerve fibers

e. Increasing the potassium permeability of the membrane of nerve fibers

2229. During diabetes mellitus and starvation, the number of acetone bodies in blood increases. These

a. Acetyl-CoA

b. Citrate

c. Ketoglutarate

d. Malate

e. Succinyl-CoA

2230. During diabetes mellitus and starvation, the number of acetone bodies in blood increases. These

a. Ketoglutarate

b. Acetyl-CoA

c. Succinyl-CoA

d. Malate

e. Citrate

2231. During diabetes mellitus and starvation, the number of acetone bodies in blood increases. These

a. Malate

b. Citrate

c. Ketoglutarate

d. Acetyl-CoA

e. Succinyl-CoA

2232. During diabetes mellitus, the content of ketone bodies in the blood is increased, which leads

a. Malonyl-CoA

b. Succinyl-CoA

c. Methylmalonyl-CoA

d. Acetyl-CoA

e. Propionyl-CoA

2233. During diabetes mellitus, the content of ketone bodies in the blood is increased, which leads

a. Methylmalonyl-CoA

b. Propionyl-CoA

c. Succinyl-CoA

d. Acetyl-CoA

e. Malonyl-CoA

2234. During diabetes mellitus, the content of ketone bodies in the blood is increased, which leads

a. Propionyl-CoA

b. Malonyl-CoA

c. Acetyl-CoA

d. Succinyl-CoA

e. Methylmalonyl-CoA

2235. During examination a man was diagnosed with acute radiation sickness. Laboratory tests detected

a. Histidine

b. Phenylalanine

c. 5-Hydroxytryptophan

d. Serine

e. Tyrosine

2236. During examination a man was diagnosed with acute radiation sickness. Laboratory tests detected

a. Phenylalanine

b. Tyrosine

c. Histidine

d. Serine

e. 5-Hydroxytryptophan

2237. During examination a man was diagnosed with acute radiation sickness. Laboratory tests detected

a. Serine

b. Tyrosine

c. Histidine

d. Phenylalanine

e. 5-Hydroxytryptophan

2238. During examination by a pediatrician, multiple petechiae were detected on the skin of a 10-year-old child.

- a. Activation of hyaluronidase
- b. Proteoglycan breakdown
- c. Collagen breakdown
- d. Proteoglycan synthesis

e. Collagen synthesis

2239. During examination by a pediatrician, multiple petechiae were detected on the skin of a 10-year-old child.

- a. Collagen breakdown
- b. Proteoglycan synthesis
- c. Proteoglycan breakdown
- d. Activation of hyaluronidase

e. Collagen synthesis

2240. During examination by a pediatrician, multiple petechiae were detected on the skin of a 10-year-old child.

- a. Proteoglycan breakdown
- b. Collagen breakdown
- c. Proteoglycan synthesis

d. Collagen synthesis

e. Activation of hyaluronidase

2241. During gastric resection the patient received mixed anesthesia with tubocurarine chloride muscle relaxant.

a. Cholinesterase inhibitors

- b. Muscarinic antagonists
- c. Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors
- d. Calcium channel blockers
- e. Muscarinic agonists

2242. During gastric resection the patient received mixed anesthesia with tubocurarine chloride muscle relaxant.

a. Calcium channel blockers

b. Cholinesterase inhibitors

- c. Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors
- d. Muscarinic antagonists
- e. Muscarinic agonists

2243. During gastric resection the patient received mixed anesthesia with tubocurarine chloride muscle relaxant.

- a. Muscarinic agonists
- b. Angiotensin-converting-enzyme inhibitors
- c. Muscarinic antagonists

d. Cholinesterase inhibitors

e. Calcium channel blockers

2244. During haymaking time, one of the workers developed high body temperature, chills, and runny nose.

a. Type I

- b. Type V
- c. Type III
- d. Type IV
- e. Type II

2245. During haymaking time, one of the workers developed high body temperature, chills, and runny nose.

a. Type IV

b. Type I

- c. Type V
- d. Type II
- e. Type III

2246. During haymaking time, one of the workers developed high body temperature, chills, and runny nose.

- a. Type V
- b. Type III
- c. Type II
- d. Type I

e. Type IV

2247. During immediate allergic reactions, degranulation of basophilic granulocytes that secrete bio

a. Serotonin

b. Acetylcholine

c. Thromboxane

d. Hageman factor

e. Lymphokines

2248. During immediate allergic reactions, degranulation of basophilic granulocytes that secrete bio

a. Hageman factor

b. Serotonin

c. Lymphokines

d. Thromboxane

e. Acetylcholine

2249. During immediate allergic reactions, degranulation of basophilic granulocytes that secrete bio

a. Thromboxane

b. Serotonin

c. Lymphokines

d. Hageman factor

e. Acetylcholine

2250. During inflammation modelling in a frog's mesentery, leukocyte margination and emigration thro

a. Decreased hydrostatic pressure in the vessels

b. Decreased oncotic pressure in the vessels

c. Effect of chemotaxic substances

d. Increased oncotic pressure in the inflammation focus

e. Increased hydrostatic pressure in the vessels

2251. During inflammation modelling in a frog's mesentery, leukocyte margination and emigration thro

a. Decreased hydrostatic pressure in the vessels

b. Increased oncotic pressure in the inflammation focus

c. Effect of chemotaxic substances

d. Decreased oncotic pressure in the vessels

e. Increased hydrostatic pressure in the vessels

2252. During inflammation modelling in a frog's mesentery, leukocyte margination and emigration thro

a. Increased oncotic pressure in the inflammation focus

b. Effect of chemotaxic substances

c. Decreased hydrostatic pressure in the vessels

d. Decreased oncotic pressure in the vessels

e. Increased hydrostatic pressure in the vessels

2253. During periodic medical examination, a person with no health complaints presents with leukocyt

a. Alcohol drinking

b. Physical exertion

c. Rest at a resort

d. Drinking large amounts of water

e. Mental exertion

2254. During periodic medical examination, a person with no health complaints presents with leukocyt

a. Drinking large amounts of water

b. Rest at a resort

c. Physical exertion

d. Alcohol drinking

e. Mental exertion

2255. During periodic medical examination, a person with no health complaints presents with leukocyt

a. Rest at a resort

b. Alcohol drinking

c. Physical exertion

d. Drinking large amounts of water

e. Mental exertion

2256. During practical classes the students were studying a stained smear of mouse blood, where the

- a. Golgi apparatus
- b. Mitochondria

c. Lysosomes

- d. Granular endoplasmic reticulum
- e. Ribosomes

2257. During practical classes the students were studying a stained smear of mouse blood, where the

- a. Ribosomes
- b. Mitochondria
- c. Golgi apparatus
- d. Granular endoplasmic reticulum

e. Lysosomes

2258. During practical classes the students were studying a stained smear of mouse blood, where the

- a. Ribosomes
- b. Mitochondria
- c. Granular endoplasmic reticulum
- d. Golgi apparatus

e. Lysosomes

2259. During regular examination of schoolchildren, a scrape from the perianal folds of a 10-year-old

a. Enterobiasis

- b. Trichuriasis
- c. Ancylostomiasis
- d. Amebiasis
- e. Ascariasis

2260. During regular examination of schoolchildren, a scrape from the perianal folds of a 10-year-old

a. Trichuriasis

b. Enterobiasis

- c. Amebiasis
- d. Ascariasis
- e. Ancylostomiasis

2261. During regular examination of schoolchildren, a scrape from the perianal folds of a 10-year-old

- a. Trichuriasis
- b. Amebiasis
- c. Ancylostomiasis
- d. Ascariasis

e. Enterobiasis

2262. During repeated exposure to ultraviolet rays, the skin darkens due to the synthesis of melanin

a. Activation of tyrosinase

- b. Inhibition of phenylalanine hydroxylase
- c. Inhibition of tyrosinase
- d. Inhibition of homogentisic acid oxidase
- e. Activation of homogentisic acid oxidase

2263. During repeated exposure to ultraviolet rays, the skin darkens due to the synthesis of melanin

a. Activation of homogentisic acid oxidase

b. Activation of tyrosinase

- c. Inhibition of tyrosinase
- d. Inhibition of homogentisic acid oxidase
- e. Inhibition of phenylalanine hydroxylase

2264. During repeated exposure to ultraviolet rays, the skin darkens due to the synthesis of melanin

- a. Inhibition of homogentisic acid oxidase
- b. Inhibition of phenylalanine hydroxylase
- c. Inhibition of tyrosinase
- d. Activation of homogentisic acid oxidase

e. Activation of tyrosinase

2265. During the emergency ascent from the depths, a diver developed seizures with loss of conscious

a. Hypercapnia

b. Gas embolism

c. Toxic effect of nitrogen

d. Toxic effect of oxygen

e. Hypoxia

2266. During the emergency ascent from the depths, a diver developed seizures with loss of conscious

a. Toxic effect of nitrogen

b. Hypoxia

c. Gas embolism

d. Hypercapnia

e. Toxic effect of oxygen

2267. During the emergency ascent from the depths, a diver developed seizures with loss of conscious

a. Toxic effect of oxygen

b. Hypercapnia

c. Gas embolism

d. Hypoxia

e. Toxic effect of nitrogen

2268. During the generation of action potential in the nerve fiber of a living cell, ATP energy is u

a. Activation of sodium channels

b. Restoration of ionic asymmetry

c. Inactivation of sodium channels

d. Inactivation of potassium channels

e. Activation of potassium channels

2269. During the generation of action potential in the nerve fiber of a living cell, ATP energy is u

a. Activation of sodium channels

b. Inactivation of potassium channels

c. Activation of potassium channels

d. Inactivation of sodium channels

e. Restoration of ionic asymmetry

2270. During the generation of action potential in the nerve fiber of a living cell, ATP energy is u

a. Inactivation of sodium channels

b. Restoration of ionic asymmetry

c. Activation of potassium channels

d. Activation of sodium channels

e. Inactivation of potassium channels

2271. During the medical examination of students, they underwent a Mantoux test. What specific fact

a. Antibodies

b. Leukocytes

c. T-lymphocytes

d. Erythrocytes

e. B-lymphocytes

2272. During the medical examination of students, they underwent a Mantoux test. What specific fact

a. B-lymphocytes

b. T-lymphocytes

c. Antibodies

d. Erythrocytes

e. Leukocytes

2273. During the medical examination of students, they underwent a Mantoux test. What specific fact

a. Erythrocytes

b. Antibodies

c. B-lymphocytes

d. T-lymphocytes

e. Leukocytes

2274. During the study of digestive processes in vitro, a swelling of the protein substrate was obse

a. Hydrochloric acid

- b. Trypsin
- c. Mucus
- d. Gastrixin
- e. Pepsin

2275. During the study of digestive processes in vitro, a swelling of the protein substrate was obse

- a. Mucus
- b. Gastrixin
- c. Trypsin

d. Hydrochloric acid

- e. Pepsin

2276. During the study of digestive processes in vitro, a swelling of the protein substrate was obse

- a. Trypsin
- b. Mucus
- c. Gastrixin
- d. Pepsin

e. Hydrochloric acid

2277. During the surgical treatment of femoral hernia, the doctor takes note of the external opening

- a. Arcus iliopectineus
- b. Fascia pectinea

c. Hiatus saphenus

- d. Fossa femoralis
- e. Septum femorale

2278. During the surgical treatment of femoral hernia, the doctor takes note of the external opening

- a. Fossa femoralis
- b. Fascia pectinea
- c. Arcus iliopectineus

d. Hiatus saphenus

- e. Septum femorale

2279. During the surgical treatment of femoral hernia, the doctor takes note of the external opening

- a. Septum femorale
- b. Fossa femoralis

c. Hiatus saphenus

- d. Arcus iliopectineus

- e. Fascia pectinea

2280. During the viroscopy of the cell monolayer infected with an infectious material, a medical lab

a. Formation of multinucleated cells

- b. Total destruction of the cell monolayer
- c. The presence of Babes-Negri bodies
- d. Exfoliation of the monolayer
- e. Rounded cell degeneration

2281. During the viroscopy of the cell monolayer infected with an infectious material, a medical lab

- a. Exfoliation of the monolayer
- b. Rounded cell degeneration
- c. The presence of Babes-Negri bodies

d. Formation of multinucleated cells

- e. Total destruction of the cell monolayer

2282. During the viroscopy of the cell monolayer infected with an infectious material, a medical lab

- a. Total destruction of the cell monolayer
- b. The presence of Babes-Negri bodies
- c. Rounded cell degeneration

d. Formation of multinucleated cells

- e. Exfoliation of the monolayer

2283. Dwellers of a village located in the taiga make a living by harvesting berries. Lately the occ

- a. Birds
- b. Sick people

- c. Rodents
- d. Fish

e. Foxes

2284. Dwellers of a village located in the taiga make a living by harvesting berries. Lately the occ

- a. Fish
- b. Rodents
- c. Birds

d. Foxes

e. Sick people

2285. Dwellers of a village located in the taiga make a living by harvesting berries. Lately the occ

- a. Rodents
- b. Fish
- c. Birds
- d. Sick people

e. Foxes

2286. Dystrophic changes in the cardiac muscle are accompanied by dilation of the heart chambers, de

a. Developing stage of myocardial hypertrophy

b. Myogenic dilatation

- c. Stage of cardiosclerosis
- d. Tonogenic dilatation
- e. Cardiac tamponade

2287. Dystrophic changes in the cardiac muscle are accompanied by dilation of the heart chambers, de

- a. Developing stage of myocardial hypertrophy
- b. Tonogenic dilatation
- c. Cardiac tamponade

d. Myogenic dilatation

e. Stage of cardiosclerosis

2288. Dystrophic changes in the cardiac muscle are accompanied by dilation of the heart chambers, de

- a. Stage of cardiosclerosis
- b. Tonogenic dilatation

c. Myogenic dilatation

d. Cardiac tamponade

e. Developing stage of myocardial hypertrophy

2289. ECG analysis shows that the alpha angle is 80° . What is the position of the electrical axis o

- a. Deviated to the left
- b. -

c. Vertical

d. Horizontal

e. Deviated to the right

2290. ECG analysis shows that the alpha angle is 80° . What is the position of the electrical axis o

- a. Deviated to the right
- b. Horizontal

c. Vertical

d. -

e. Deviated to the left

2291. ECG analysis shows that the alpha angle is 80° . What is the position of the electrical axis o

- a. Horizontal
- b. Deviated to the left

c. Vertical

d. -

e. Deviated to the right

2292. ECG of a 30-year-old man shows the following changes: an area of abnormal contraction, where t

- a. Atrial extrasystole
- b. Atrioventricular extrasystole
- c. Paroxysmal tachycardia

d. Sinus arrhythmia

e. Ventricular extrasystole

2293. ECG of a 30-year-old man shows the following changes: an area of abnormal contraction, where t

a. Atrioventricular extrasystole

b. Sinus arrhythmia

c. Ventricular extrasystole

d. Paroxysmal tachycardia

e. Atrial extrasystole

2294. ECG of a 30-year-old man shows the following changes: an area of abnormal contraction, where t

a. Atrioventricular extrasystole

b. Sinus arrhythmia

c. Atrial extrasystole

d. Ventricular extrasystole

e. Paroxysmal tachycardia

2295. ECG of a man shows an increased duration of the QT interval. It may be due to a decrease in th

a. Depolarization and repolarization

b. Depolarization

c. Contraction

d. Repolarization

e. Relaxation

2296. ECG of a man shows an increased duration of the QT interval. It may be due to a decrease in th

a. Contraction

b. Repolarization

c. Depolarization

d. Depolarization and repolarization

e. Relaxation

2297. ECG of a man shows an increased duration of the QT interval. It may be due to a decrease in th

a. Repolarization

b. Contraction

c. Relaxation

d. Depolarization

e. Depolarization and repolarization

2298. ECG of a patient with hyperthyroidism shows an increased heart rate. What ECG element will be

a. R-R interval

b. P-Q interval

c. P-T interval

d. P-Q segment

e. QRS complex

2299. ECG of a patient with hyperthyroidism shows an increased heart rate. What ECG element will be

a. P-Q interval

b. P-Q segment

c. R-R interval

d. QRS complex

e. P-T interval

2300. ECG of a patient with hyperthyroidism shows an increased heart rate. What ECG element will be

a. QRS complex

b. R-R interval

c. P-Q segment

d. P-Q interval

e. P-T interval

2301. ECG of a woman with ischemic heart disease shows the following: heart rate - 230/min., deforme

a. Atrial paroxysmal tachycardia

b. Ciliary arrhythmia

c. Ventricular extrasystole

d. Atrial flutter

e. Ventricular fibrillation

2302. ECG of a woman with ischemic heart disease shows the following: heart rate - 230/min., deformed

a. Atrial flutter

b. Ventricular fibrillation

c. Ventricular extrasystole

d. Atrial paroxysmal tachycardia

e. Ciliary arrhythmia

2303. ECG of a woman with ischemic heart disease shows the following: heart rate - 230/min., deformed

a. Ventricular fibrillation

b. Atrial flutter

c. Ciliary arrhythmia

d. Ventricular extrasystole

e. Atrial paroxysmal tachycardia

2304. ECG of the patient shows increased duration of the QRS complex. What is the most likely cause?

a. Increased period of ventricular excitation

b. Increased period of atrial excitation

c. Increased atrial and ventricular excitability

d. Increased atrial excitability

e. Disturbed conduction in the atrioventricular node

2305. ECG of the patient shows increased duration of the QRS complex. What is the most likely cause?

a. Disturbed conduction in the atrioventricular node

b. Increased period of ventricular excitation

c. Increased atrial excitability

d. Increased period of atrial excitation

e. Increased atrial and ventricular excitability

2306. ECG of the patient shows increased duration of the QRS complex. What is the most likely cause?

a. Increased atrial and ventricular excitability

b. Increased period of ventricular excitation

c. Increased atrial excitability

d. Disturbed conduction in the atrioventricular node

e. Increased period of atrial excitation

2307. Electronic microphotograph of a renal corpuscle shows certain cells with processes between the

a. Adventitial

b. Fibroblasts

c. Juxtavascular

d. Mesangial

e. Juxtaglomerular

2308. Electronic microphotograph of a renal corpuscle shows certain cells with processes between the

a. Adventitial

b. Juxtaglomerular

c. Juxtavascular

d. Fibroblasts

e. Mesangial

2309. Electronic microphotograph of a renal corpuscle shows certain cells with processes between the

a. Fibroblasts

b. Adventitial

c. Mesangial

d. Juxtaglomerular

e. Juxtavascular

2310. Electronic microscopy of the pancreatic cells shows the structures that separate the cell into

a. Centrosomes

b. Mitochondria

c. Ribosomes

d. Endoplasmic reticulum

e. Golgi complex

2311. Electronic microscopy of the pancreatic cells shows the structures that separate the cell into

- a. Golgi complex
- b. Ribosomes

c. Endoplasmic reticulum

- d. Mitochondria
- e. Centrosomes

2312. Electronic microscopy of the pancreatic cells shows the structures that separate the cell into

- a. Ribosomes
- b. Mitochondria
- c. Golgi complex

d. Endoplasmic reticulum

- e. Centrosomes

2313. Energy is necessary for the work of cardiac muscle. What substrate is the main source of energy

- a. Amino acids
- b. Lactic acid

c. Fatty acids

- d. Ketoglutaric acid
- e. Pyruvic acid

2314. Energy is necessary for the work of cardiac muscle. What substrate is the main source of energy

- a. Lactic acid
- b. Ketoglutaric acid
- c. Amino acids
- d. Pyruvic acid

e. Fatty acids

2315. Energy is necessary for the work of cardiac muscle. What substrate is the main source of energy

- a. Pyruvic acid
- b. Amino acids
- c. Lactic acid
- d. Ketoglutaric acid

e. Fatty acids

2316. Enzyme lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT) catalyzes the reaction of cholesterol ether

a. Linoleic acid

- b. Myristic acid
- c. Lauric acid
- d. Stearic acid
- e. Palmitic acid

2317. Enzyme lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT) catalyzes the reaction of cholesterol ether

- a. Myristic acid
- b. Lauric acid
- c. Stearic acid
- d. Palmitic acid

e. Linoleic acid

2318. Enzyme lecithin-cholesterol acyltransferase (LCAT) catalyzes the reaction of cholesterol ether

- a. Stearic acid
- b. Palmitic acid
- c. Lauric acid
- d. Myristic acid

e. Linoleic acid

2319. Eubiotic colicin is used for disease treatment and prevention. This protein suppresses the growth of

a. Plasmid

- b. Nucleus
- c. Mesosome
- d. Nucleoid
- e. Ribosome

2320. Eubiotic colicin is used for disease treatment and prevention. This protein suppresses the growth of

- a. Nucleoid
- b. Plasmid**
- c. Ribosome
- d. Nucleus
- e. Mesosome

2321. Eubiotic colicin is used for disease treatment and prevention. This protein suppresses the gro

- a. Ribosome
- b. Nucleoid
- c. Plasmid**
- d. Nucleus
- e. Mesosome

2322. Examination detected disturbed circulation in the patient's pancreas. What artery is likely to

- a. A. lienalis**
- b. A. hepatica propria
- c. A. gastroepiploica dextra
- d. A. gastrica dextra
- e. A. dastrica sinistra

2323. Examination detected disturbed circulation in the patient's pancreas. What artery is likely to

- a. A. gastrica dextra
- b. A. gastroepiploica dextra
- c. A. lienalis**
- d. A. dastrica sinistra
- e. A. hepatica propria

2324. Examination detected disturbed circulation in the patient's pancreas. What artery is likely to

- a. A. gastroepiploica dextra
- b. A. lienalis**
- c. A. hepatica propria
- d. A. dastrica sinistra
- e. A. gastrica dextra

2325. Examination detected phenylpyruvic acid in patient's urine and elevated phenylalanine levels i

- a. Cytogenetics
- b. Genealogical method
- c. Population statistics
- d. Biochemical method**
- e. Twin study

2326. Examination detected phenylpyruvic acid in patient's urine and elevated phenylalanine levels i

- a. Cytogenetics
- b. Genealogical method
- c. Population statistics
- d. Twin study
- e. Biochemical method**

2327. Examination detected phenylpyruvic acid in patient's urine and elevated phenylalanine levels i

- a. Twin study
- b. Genealogical method
- c. Cytogenetics
- d. Population statistics
- e. Biochemical method**

2328. Examination detected the following changes in the patient's peripheral blood: erythrocytes - 3

- a. Acute myeloblastic leukemia**
- b. Undifferentiated leukemia
- c. Erythromyelosis
- d. Chronic myeloid leukemia
- e. Leukemoid reaction

2329. Examination detected the following changes in the patient's peripheral blood: erythrocytes - 3

- a. Chronic myeloid leukemia**

b. Acute myeloblastic leukemia

c. Erythromyelosis

d. Undifferentiated leukemia

e. Leukemoid reaction

2330. Examination detected the following changes in the patient's peripheral blood: erythrocytes - 3

a. Undifferentiated leukemia

b. Erythromyelosis

c. Leukemoid reaction

d. Chronic myeloid leukemia

e. Acute myeloblastic leukemia

2331. Examination detects a dysfunction of the nodes in the patient's cardiac conduction system. In

a. Anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery

b. Right coronary artery

c. Right and left coronary arteries

d. Circumflex branch of the left coronary artery

e. Left coronary artery

2332. Examination detects a dysfunction of the nodes in the patient's cardiac conduction system. In

a. Circumflex branch of the left coronary artery

b. Anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery

c. Left coronary artery

d. Right coronary artery

e. Right and left coronary arteries

2333. Examination detects a dysfunction of the nodes in the patient's cardiac conduction system. In

a. Left coronary artery

b. Circumflex branch of the left coronary artery

c. Right coronary artery

d. Right and left coronary arteries

e. Anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery

2334. Examination has detected a polyp in the distal part of the patient's large intestine. What is

a. Rectum

b. Caecum

c. Colon transversum

d. Colon descendens

e. Colon sigmoideum

2335. Examination has detected a polyp in the distal part of the patient's large intestine. What is

a. Rectum

b. Colon descendens

c. Caecum

d. Colon transversum

e. Colon sigmoideum

2336. Examination has detected a polyp in the distal part of the patient's large intestine. What is

a. Colon transversum

b. Caecum

c. Colon descendens

d. Rectum

e. Colon sigmoideum

2337. Examination of a 2-year-old child detected a delay in the child's physical and mental developm

a. Corticotropin

b. L-thyroxine

c. Dexamethasone

d. Thiamazole

e. Metformin

2338. Examination of a 2-year-old child detected a delay in the child's physical and mental developm

a. Corticotropin

b. L-thyroxine

- c. Metformin
- d. Thiamazole
- e. Dexamethasone

2339. Examination of a 2-year-old child detected a delay in the child's physical and mental developm

- a. Metformin
- b. Dexamethasone

c. L-thyroxine

- d. Corticotropin
- e. Thiamazole

2340. Examination of a 32-year-old patient detects a disproportional structure of the skeleton and e

- a. Decreased insulin levels
- b. Increased thyroxine levels
- c. Increase catecholamine levels
- d. Increase glucagon levels

e. Increased levels of somatotrophic hormone

2341. Examination of a 32-year-old patient detects a disproportional structure of the skeleton and e

- a. Increase glucagon levels
- b. Decreased insulin levels

c. Increased levels of somatotrophic hormone

- d. Increased thyroxine levels
- e. Increase catecholamine levels

2342. Examination of a 32-year-old patient detects a disproportional structure of the skeleton and e

- a. Increased thyroxine levels
- b. Increase glucagon levels
- c. Increase catecholamine levels

d. Increased levels of somatotrophic hormone

- e. Decreased insulin levels

2343. Examination of a 7-year-old child detects clinical signs of Down's syndrome. What is the cause

a. Trisomy 21

- b. Trisomy 13
- c. Nondisjunction of sex chromosomes
- d. Deletion of the short arm of chromosome 21
- e. Trisomy X

2344. Examination of a 7-year-old child detects clinical signs of Down's syndrome. What is the cause

- a. Nondisjunction of sex chromosomes
- b. Trisomy X
- c. Trisomy 13
- d. Deletion of the short arm of chromosome 21

e. Trisomy 21

2345. Examination of a 7-year-old child detects clinical signs of Down's syndrome. What is the cause

- a. Trisomy 13
- b. Deletion of the short arm of chromosome 21
- c. Nondisjunction of sex chromosomes

d. Trisomy 21

- e. Trisomy X

2346. Examination of a 70-year-old man detected impaired motor functions. The doctor associates this

- a. Increased number of isogenous groups
- b. Increased hydrophilicity of the basal substance
- c. Deposition of calcium salts in the intercellular substance

- d. Increased number of cartilage cells
- e. Thickening of the perichondrium

2347. Examination of a 70-year-old man detected impaired motor functions. The doctor associates this

- a. Thickening of the perichondrium
- b. Increased number of cartilage cells
- c. Increased number of isogenous groups

d. Increased hydrophilicity of the basal substance

e. Deposition of calcium salts in the intercellular substance

2348. Examination of a 70-year-old man detected impaired motor functions. The doctor associates this

a. Thickening of the perichondrium

b. Increased number of isogenous groups

c. Deposition of calcium salts in the intercellular substance

d. Increased number of cartilage cells

e. Increased hydrophilicity of the basal substance

2349. Examination of a boy revealed that he was unable to pucker his lips into a tube. He cannot blo

a. Orbicularis oris

b. Risorius

c. Zygomaticus major muscle

d. Masseter

e. Buccinator

2350. Examination of a boy revealed that he was unable to pucker his lips into a tube. He cannot blo

a. Masseter

b. Orbicularis oris

c. Buccinator

d. Zygomaticus major muscle

e. Risorius

2351. Examination of a boy revealed that he was unable to pucker his lips into a tube. He cannot blo

a. Masseter

b. Buccinator

c. Risorius

d. Zygomaticus major muscle

e. Orbicularis oris

2352. Examination of a kidney shows that it is edematous and plethoric, its capsule can be easily re

a. Acute pyelonephritis

b. Nephrolithiasis

c. Renal amyloidosis

d. Polycystic kidney disease

e. Acute glomerulonephritis

2353. Examination of a kidney shows that it is edematous and plethoric, its capsule can be easily re

a. Acute pyelonephritis

b. Renal amyloidosis

c. Acute glomerulonephritis

d. Nephrolithiasis

e. Polycystic kidney disease

2354. Examination of a kidney shows that it is edematous and plethoric, its capsule can be easily re

a. Acute glomerulonephritis

b. Renal amyloidosis

c. Acute pyelonephritis

d. Polycystic kidney disease

e. Nephrolithiasis

2355. Examination of a man detected athetosis and chorea. The doctor suspects damage to the followin

a. Corpus striatum

b. Hypothalamus

c. Cerebellum

d. Medulla oblongata

e. Limbic system

2356. Examination of a man detected athetosis and chorea. The doctor suspects damage to the followin

a. Corpus striatum

b. Medulla oblongata

c. Limbic system

d. Cerebellum

e. Hypothalamus

2357. Examination of a man detected athetosis and chorea. The doctor suspects damage to the following

- a. Cerebellum
- b. Medulla oblongata
- c. Hypothalamus

d. Corpus striatum

e. Limbic system

2358. Examination of a man detects skin calcification, Raynaud syndrome, an esophageal motility disorder

a. Systemic scleroderma

b. Dermatomyositis

c. Gouty arthritis

d. Rheumatoid arthritis

e. Systemic lupus erythematosus

2359. Examination of a man detects skin calcification, Raynaud syndrome, an esophageal motility disorder

a. Dermatomyositis

b. Systemic lupus erythematosus

c. Rheumatoid arthritis

d. Systemic scleroderma

e. Gouty arthritis

2360. Examination of a man detects skin calcification, Raynaud syndrome, an esophageal motility disorder

a. Rheumatoid arthritis

b. Systemic lupus erythematosus

c. Dermatomyositis

d. Gouty arthritis

e. Systemic scleroderma

2361. Examination of a man with signs of hypertension shows that the optimal medicine for him would be

a. Lisinopril

b. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

c. Apressin (Hydralazine)

d. Octadine (Guanethidine)

e. Dibazol (Bendazol)

2362. Examination of a man with signs of hypertension shows that the optimal medicine for him would be

a. Lisinopril

b. Dibazol (Bendazol)

c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

d. Apressin (Hydralazine)

e. Octadine (Guanethidine)

2363. Examination of a man with signs of hypertension shows that the optimal medicine for him would be

a. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

b. Apressin (Hydralazine)

c. Dibazol (Bendazol)

d. Lisinopril

e. Octadine (Guanethidine)

2364. Examination of a patient in a clinical diagnostic laboratory detected that the activity of the following enzyme is decreased

a. Liver

b. Pancreas

c. Heart

d. Skeletal muscles

e. Kidneys

2365. Examination of a patient in a clinical diagnostic laboratory detected that the activity of the following enzyme is decreased

a. Liver

b. Pancreas

c. Kidneys

d. Heart

e. Skeletal muscles

2366. Examination of a patient in a clinical diagnostic laboratory detected that the activity of the

- a. Pancreas
- b. Skeletal muscles
- c. Kidneys
- d. Liver
- e. Heart

2367. Examination of a patient shows decreased leukocyte and erythrocyte count and low hemoglobin le

a. Folic acid

- b. Niacin
- c. Riboflavin
- d. Biotin
- e. Ascorbic acid

2368. Examination of a patient shows decreased leukocyte and erythrocyte count and low hemoglobin le

a. Folic acid

- b. Riboflavin
- c. Niacin
- d. Biotin
- e. Ascorbic acid

2369. Examination of a patient shows decreased leukocyte and erythrocyte count and low hemoglobin le

- a. Riboflavin
- b. Niacin
- c. Ascorbic acid
- d. Biotin
- e. Folic acid

e. Folic acid

2370. Examination of a patient shows the following: blood pressure - 180/110 mm Hg, heart rate - 95/

- a. Immune system
- b. Hemostatic system
- c. Kinin system
- d. Renin-angiotensin system
- e. Sympathoadrenal system

2371. Examination of a patient shows the following: blood pressure - 180/110 mm Hg, heart rate - 95/

- a. Immune system
- b. Sympathoadrenal system
- c. Renin-angiotensin system
- d. Hemostatic system
- e. Kinin system

d. Hemostatic system

e. Kinin system

2372. Examination of a patient shows the following: blood pressure - 180/110 mm Hg, heart rate - 95/

- a. Kinin system
- b. Immune system
- c. Hemostatic system
- d. Renin-angiotensin system
- e. Sympathoadrenal system

d. Renin-angiotensin system

e. Sympathoadrenal system

2373. Examination of a patient, who came to the neurology department, detected smoothing-out of the

- a. Accessory
- b. Trigeminal
- c. Facial
- d. Oculomotor
- e. Vagus

c. Facial

d. Oculomotor

e. Vagus

2374. Examination of a patient, who came to the neurology department, detected smoothing-out of the

- a. Oculomotor
- b. Vagus
- c. Accessory
- d. Trigeminal
- e. Facial

e. Facial

2375. Examination of a patient, who came to the neurology department, detected smoothing-out of the

a. Vagus

b. Facial

c. Oculomotor

d. Accessory

e. Trigeminal

2376. Examination of a surgically excised adrenal gland shows large cells that can be impregnated with

a. Aldosterone

b. Cholecystokinin

c. Secretin

d. Thyroxine

e. Adrenaline

2377. Examination of a surgically excised adrenal gland shows large cells that can be impregnated with

a. Cholecystokinin

b. Adrenaline

c. Thyroxine

d. Secretin

e. Aldosterone

2378. Examination of a surgically excised adrenal gland shows large cells that can be impregnated with

a. Secretin

b. Adrenaline

c. Cholecystokinin

d. Thyroxine

e. Aldosterone

2379. Examination of an 18-year-old girl detects the following: underdeveloped ovaries, broad shoulders

a. Biochemical method

b. Dermatoglyphics

c. Twin study

d. Genealogical method

e. Cytogenetics

2380. Examination of an 18-year-old girl detects the following: underdeveloped ovaries, broad shoulders

a. Dermatoglyphics

b. Cytogenetics

c. Genealogical method

d. Twin study

e. Biochemical method

2381. Examination of an 18-year-old girl detects the following: underdeveloped ovaries, broad shoulders

a. Twin study

b. Genealogical method

c. Dermatoglyphics

d. Biochemical method

e. Cytogenetics

2382. Examination of the cells of the buccal mucosa obtained from a woman detected no sex chromatin.

a. Turner syndrome

b. Down syndrome

c. Wilson disease

d. Lesch-Nyhan syndrome

e. Trisomy X

2383. Examination of the cells of the buccal mucosa obtained from a woman detected no sex chromatin.

a. Lesch-Nyhan syndrome

b. Turner syndrome

c. Down syndrome

d. Wilson disease

e. Trisomy X

2384. Examination of the cells of the buccal mucosa obtained from a woman detected no sex chromatin.

a. Wilson disease

b. Trisomy X

c. Turner syndrome

d. Down syndrome

e. Lesch-Nyhan syndrome

2385. Examination of the oral cavity of a 50-year-old man, who smokes for a long time, revealed an i

a. Leukoplakia

b. Hypertrophic glossitis

c. Chronic stomatitis

d. Avitaminosis A

e. Keratoacanthoma

2386. Examination of the oral cavity of a 50-year-old man, who smokes for a long time, revealed an i

a. Chronic stomatitis

b. Avitaminosis A

c. Keratoacanthoma

d. Leukoplakia

e. Hypertrophic glossitis

2387. Examination of the oral cavity of a 50-year-old man, who smokes for a long time, revealed an i

a. Keratoacanthoma

b. Hypertrophic glossitis

c. Avitaminosis A

d. Leukoplakia

e. Chronic stomatitis

2388. Examination of the patient's facial expressions detected his inability to pucker his lips or w

a. Orbicularis oris muscle

b. Risorius muscle

c. Masseter muscle

d. Buccinator muscle

e. Zygomaticus major muscle

2389. Examination of the patient's facial expressions detected his inability to pucker his lips or w

a. Orbicularis oris muscle

b. Zygomaticus major muscle

c. Masseter muscle

d. Risorius muscle

e. Buccinator muscle

2390. Examination of the patient's facial expressions detected his inability to pucker his lips or w

a. Buccinator muscle

b. Masseter muscle

c. Orbicularis oris muscle

d. Risorius muscle

e. Zygomaticus major muscle

2391. Examination revealed that patient has problems with seeing color green. What cells are absent

a. Neurosensory cells - cones

b. Retinal pigment epithelium

c. Bipolar neurons

d. Ganglionic neurons

e. Neurosensory cells - rods

2392. Examination revealed that patient has problems with seeing color green. What cells are absent

a. Bipolar neurons

b. Retinal pigment epithelium

c. Ganglionic neurons

d. Neurosensory cells - rods

e. Neurosensory cells - cones

2393. Examination revealed that patient has problems with seeing color green. What cells are absent

a. Neurosensory cells - rods

b. Retinal pigment epithelium

c. Neurosensory cells - cones

d. Ganglionic neurons

e. Bipolar neurons

2394. Examination revealed that the patient has an insufficient immunoglobulin count. The likely cause is

a. Plasma cells

b. T-helpers

c. Plasmablasts

d. T-suppressors

e. T-killers

2395. Examination revealed that the patient has an insufficient immunoglobulin count. The likely cause is

a. Plasma cells

b. T-suppressors

c. T-helpers

d. T-killers

e. Plasmablasts

2396. Examination revealed that the patient has an insufficient immunoglobulin count. The likely cause is

a. T-suppressors

b. T-killers

c. T-helpers

d. Plasma cells

e. Plasmablasts

2397. Examination shows that the patient's apical beat is displaced 3.5 cm to the left from the left

a. Left ventricle

b. Right ventricle

c. Left atrium

d. All heart chambers

e. Right atrium

2398. Examination shows that the patient's apical beat is displaced 3.5 cm to the left from the left

a. All heart chambers

b. Left atrium

c. Right atrium

d. Left ventricle

e. Right ventricle

2399. Examination shows that the patient's apical beat is displaced 3.5 cm to the left from the left

a. Right ventricle

b. Left atrium

c. All heart chambers

d. Left ventricle

e. Right atrium

2400. Excessive formation of free radicals leads to cell damage. Name the non-enzymatic factor of the antioxidant defense system

a. Cyanocobalamin

b. Glutathione reductase

c. Superoxide dismutase

d. Vitamin E

e. Glucuronidase

2401. Excessive formation of free radicals leads to cell damage. Name the non-enzymatic factor of the antioxidant defense system

a. Cyanocobalamin

b. Glutathione reductase

c. Superoxide dismutase

d. Glucuronidase

e. Vitamin E

2402. Excessive formation of free radicals leads to cell damage. Name the non-enzymatic factor of the antioxidant defense system

a. Glutathione reductase

b. Cyanocobalamin

c. Glucuronidase

d. Superoxide dismutase

e. Vitamin E

2403. Excessive intake of carbohydrates (600 g per day) that surpasses the energy needs of a 28-year

a. Beta-oxidation of fatty acids

b. Lipolysis

c. Glycolysis

d. Lipogenesis

e. Gluconeogenesis

2404. Excessive intake of carbohydrates (600 g per day) that surpasses the energy needs of a 28-year

a. Glycolysis

b. Lipogenesis

c. Lipolysis

d. Beta-oxidation of fatty acids

e. Gluconeogenesis

2405. Excessive intake of carbohydrates (600 g per day) that surpasses the energy needs of a 28-year

a. Glycolysis

b. Gluconeogenesis

c. Beta-oxidation of fatty acids

d. Lipogenesis

e. Lipolysis

2406. Exo- and endotoxins, aggression enzymes play a significant role in the pathogenesis of cholera

a. Membrane phospholipid defect

b. Hyaluronic acid destruction

c. Neuraminic acid elimination

d. Adenylate cyclase activation

e. Mucin destruction

2407. Exo- and endotoxins, aggression enzymes play a significant role in the pathogenesis of cholera

a. Neuraminic acid elimination

b. Mucin destruction

c. Adenylate cyclase activation

d. Hyaluronic acid destruction

e. Membrane phospholipid defect

2408. Exo- and endotoxins, aggression enzymes play a significant role in the pathogenesis of cholera

a. Neuraminic acid elimination

b. Mucin destruction

c. Membrane phospholipid defect

d. Adenylate cyclase activation

e. Hyaluronic acid destruction

2409. Familial hypercholesterolemia was detected during the examination of a teenager with xanthomat

a. High-density lipoproteins

b. Chylomicrons

c. Non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA)

d. Very-low-density lipoproteins

e. Low-density lipoproteins

2410. Familial hypercholesterolemia was detected during the examination of a teenager with xanthomat

a. Non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA)

b. High-density lipoproteins

c. Chylomicrons

d. Low-density lipoproteins

e. Very-low-density lipoproteins

2411. Familial hypercholesterolemia was detected during the examination of a teenager with xanthomat

a. Non-esterified fatty acids (NEFA)

b. High-density lipoproteins

c. Very-low-density lipoproteins

d. Low-density lipoproteins

e. Chylomicrons

2412. Family of a 52-year-old man brought him to a doctor with complaints that he does not understand

a. In the cortex of the posterior part of the superior temporal gyrus

b. -

c. In the cortex of the anterior part of the superior temporal gyrus

d. In the cortex of the posterior part of the inferior frontal gyrus

e. In the hippocampus

2413. Family of a 52-year-old man brought him to a doctor with complaints that he does not understand

a. -

b. In the cortex of the anterior part of the superior temporal gyrus

c. In the cortex of the posterior part of the superior temporal gyrus

d. In the cortex of the posterior part of the inferior frontal gyrus

e. In the hippocampus

2414. Family of a 52-year-old man brought him to a doctor with complaints that he does not understand

a. In the cortex of the anterior part of the superior temporal gyrus

b. -

c. In the cortex of the posterior part of the inferior frontal gyrus

d. In the cortex of the posterior part of the superior temporal gyrus

e. In the hippocampus

2415. Famotidine was prescribed to a patient for the treatment of peptic ulcer disease of the stomach

a. Blockade of H₂-histamine receptors

b. Anti-enzymatic action

c. Effect on transport systems in cell membranes

d. Proton pump blockade

e. Effect on ion channels in cell membranes

2416. Famotidine was prescribed to a patient for the treatment of peptic ulcer disease of the stomach

a. Effect on ion channels in cell membranes

b. Proton pump blockade

c. Blockade of H₂-histamine receptors

d. Anti-enzymatic action

e. Effect on transport systems in cell membranes

2417. Famotidine was prescribed to a patient for the treatment of peptic ulcer disease of the stomach

a. Effect on transport systems in cell membranes

b. Proton pump blockade

c. Anti-enzymatic action

d. Effect on ion channels in cell membranes

e. Blockade of H₂-histamine receptors

2418. Fever development can be characterized by increased levels of acute-phase proteins: ceruloplasmin

a. Basophil degranulation in tissues

b. Interleukin-2-induced proliferation of T lymphocytes

c. Interleukin-1-stimulation of hepatocytes

d. -

e. Heat-induced destruction of body cells

2419. Fever development can be characterized by increased levels of acute-phase proteins: ceruloplasmin

a. Interleukin-2-induced proliferation of T lymphocytes

b. -

c. Interleukin-1-stimulation of hepatocytes

d. Heat-induced destruction of body cells

e. Basophil degranulation in tissues

2420. Fever development can be characterized by increased levels of acute-phase proteins: ceruloplasmin

a. Interleukin-2-induced proliferation of T lymphocytes

b. Heat-induced destruction of body cells

c. -

d. Interleukin-1-stimulation of hepatocytes

e. Basophil degranulation in tissues

2421. Fibrillar elements of connective tissue include collagen, elastin, and reticulin. What amino a

- a. Lysine
- b. Proline

c. Hydroxyproline

- d. Phenylalanine
- e. Glycine

2422. Fibrillar elements of connective tissue include collagen, elastin, and reticulin. What amino a

- a. Phenylalanine

b. Hydroxyproline

- c. Proline
- d. Glycine
- e. Lysine

2423. Fibrillar elements of connective tissue include collagen, elastin, and reticulin. What amino a

- a. Proline

b. Hydroxyproline

- c. Glycine
- d. Lysine
- e. Phenylalanine

2424. Fibrogastroscopy of a 48-year-old man, a driver, with complaints of epigastric pain after eati

a. Chronic atrophic gastritis

- b. Acute catarrhal gastritis
- c. Chronic superficial gastritis
- d. Giant hypertrophic gastritis
- e. Acute purulent gastritis

2425. Fibrogastroscopy of a 48-year-old man, a driver, with complaints of epigastric pain after eati

- a. Chronic superficial gastritis

- b. Acute purulent gastritis
- c. Giant hypertrophic gastritis
- d. Acute catarrhal gastritis

e. Chronic atrophic gastritis

2426. Fibrogastroscopy of a 48-year-old man, a driver, with complaints of epigastric pain after eati

- a. Giant hypertrophic gastritis

b. Chronic atrophic gastritis

- c. Acute catarrhal gastritis
- d. Acute purulent gastritis
- e. Chronic superficial gastritis

2427. Five days after a diarrhea onset, colonoscopy detected gray-green filmy deposits tightly attac

- a. Crohn's disease

b. Dysentery

- c. Typhoid fever
- d. Salmonellosis
- e. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis

2428. Five days after a diarrhea onset, colonoscopy detected gray-green filmy deposits tightly attac

- a. Crohn's disease
- b. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis

- c. Salmonellosis
- d. Typhoid fever

e. Dysentery

2429. Five days after a diarrhea onset, colonoscopy detected gray-green filmy deposits tightly attac

- a. Crohn's disease
- b. Nonspecific ulcerative colitis
- c. Typhoid fever

d. Dysentery

- e. Salmonellosis

2430. Five-eight days after administering a significant amount of therapeutic serum, the patient dev

- a. Activation of T-killers
- b. Activation of macrophages
- c. Accumulation of circulating immune complexes in the blood
- d. Degranulation of tissue basophils
- e. Cytolysis of blood cells

2431. Five-eight days after administering a significant amount of therapeutic serum, the patient dev

- a. Activation of macrophages
- b. Activation of T-killers
- c. Accumulation of circulating immune complexes in the blood
- d. Cytolysis of blood cells
- e. Degranulation of tissue basophils

2432. Five-eight days after administering a significant amount of therapeutic serum, the patient dev

- a. Cytolysis of blood cells
- b. Degranulation of tissue basophils
- c. Activation of T-killers

- d. Accumulation of circulating immune complexes in the blood
- e. Activation of macrophages

2433. Floor of the crypts in the small intestine mucosa contains cells with acidophilic secretory gr

- a. Paneth cells
- b. Cervical mucus cells
- c. Exocrine goblet cells
- d. Columnar epithelial cells
- e. Endocrine cells

2434. Floor of the crypts in the small intestine mucosa contains cells with acidophilic secretory gr

- a. Paneth cells
- b. Columnar epithelial cells
- c. Cervical mucus cells
- d. Exocrine goblet cells
- e. Endocrine cells

2435. Floor of the crypts in the small intestine mucosa contains cells with acidophilic secretory gr

- a. Cervical mucus cells
- b. Columnar epithelial cells
- c. Paneth cells

- d. Endocrine cells
- e. Exocrine goblet cells

2436. For a short surgical procedure, the patient was given droperidol and fentanyl. What effect res

- a. Antagonism
- b. Cumulation
- c. Potentiation

- d. Summation
- e. Chemical interaction

2437. For a short surgical procedure, the patient was given droperidol and fentanyl. What effect res

- a. Chemical interaction
- b. Potentiation

- c. Summation
- d. Antagonism
- e. Cumulation

2438. For a short surgical procedure, the patient was given droperidol and fentanyl. What effect res

- a. Chemical interaction
- b. Summation
- c. Antagonism
- d. Cumulation

- e. Potentiation

2439. For infectious disease prevention, a person preparing to travel to Africa was prescribed ching

- a. Antimycotic

- b. Antihelmintic
- c. Antituberculosis

d. Antimalarial

- e. Antisymphilitic

2440. For infectious disease prevention, a person preparing to travel to Africa was prescribed ching

- a. Antisymphilitic
- b. Antimycotic

c. Antimalarial

- d. Antihelmintic
- e. Antituberculosis

2441. For infectious disease prevention, a person preparing to travel to Africa was prescribed ching

- a. Antituberculosis
- b. Antisymphilitic
- c. Antimycotic
- d. Antihelmintic

e. Antimalarial

2442. For oxidation of fatty acids, a transport system is necessary. Such system must include an alk

- a. Carbamoyl phosphate
- b. Carnosine

c. Carnitine

- d. Cardiolipin
- e. Creatinine

2443. For oxidation of fatty acids, a transport system is necessary. Such system must include an alk

- a. Cardiolipin
- b. Carbamoyl phosphate
- c. Carnosine

d. Carnitine

- e. Creatinine

2444. For oxidation of fatty acids, a transport system is necessary. Such system must include an alk

- a. Creatinine
- b. Cardiolipin
- c. Carnosine
- d. Carbamoyl phosphate

e. Carnitine

2445. For preventive immunization against poliomyelitis, inactivated vaccine was introduced parenter

a. IgM, IgG

- b. IgM, secretory IgA
- c. IgE, IgM
- d. IgG, secretory IgA
- e. Serum IgA, IgM

2446. For preventive immunization against poliomyelitis, inactivated vaccine was introduced parenter

- a. IgG, secretory IgA
- b. IgM, secretory IgA

c. IgM, IgG

- d. Serum IgA, IgM
- e. IgE, IgM

2447. For preventive immunization against poliomyelitis, inactivated vaccine was introduced parenter

- a. IgE, IgM
- b. Serum IgA, IgM

c. IgM, IgG

- d. IgM, secretory IgA
- e. IgG, secretory IgA

2448. For relief of pain syndrome, a patient with myocardial infarction was prescribed an analgesic.

- a. Baralgin (Metamizole)
- b. Morphine hydrochloride

- c. Meloxicam
- d. Paracetamol
- e. Ibuprofen

2449. For relief of pain syndrome, a patient with myocardial infarction was prescribed an analgesic.

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- a. Ibuprofen
- b. Meloxicam

c. Morphine hydrochloride

- d. Baralgin (Metamizole)
- e. Paracetamol

2451. For the last three days a woman has been suffering from profuse diarrhea. Her blood gas test s

a. Increased pulmonary ventilation

- b. -
- c. Decreased reabsorption of bicarbonate in the kidneys
- d. Decreased pulmonary ventilation
- e. Decreased ammonia excretion with urine

2452. For the last three days a woman has been suffering from profuse diarrhea. Her blood gas test s

- a. -
- b. Decreased ammonia excretion with urine
- c. Decreased pulmonary ventilation
- d. Decreased reabsorption of bicarbonate in the kidneys

e. Increased pulmonary ventilation

2453. For the last three days a woman has been suffering from profuse diarrhea. Her blood gas test s

a. Decreased ammonia excretion with urine

b. Increased pulmonary ventilation

- c. -
- d. Decreased pulmonary ventilation
- e. Decreased reabsorption of bicarbonate in the kidneys

2454. For the last three years a 45-year-old man had been suffering from dry cough, progressing dysp

- a. Bronchial asthma
- b. Dust-induced pneumosclerosis
- c. Chronic bullous emphysema

d. Multiple bronchiectasis

e. Postinflammatory pneumosclerosis

2455. For the last three years a 45-year-old man had been suffering from dry cough, progressing dysp

- a. Bronchial asthma
- b. Postinflammatory pneumosclerosis

c. Multiple bronchiectasis

- d. Dust-induced pneumosclerosis
- e. Chronic bullous emphysema

2456. For the last three years a 45-year-old man had been suffering from dry cough, progressing dysp

- a. Dust-induced pneumosclerosis
- b. Bronchial asthma
- c. Chronic bullous emphysema
- d. Postinflammatory pneumosclerosis

e. Multiple bronchiectasis

2457. For the treatment of glaucoma, the patient was prescribed a diuretic along with other drugs. T

- a. Chlorthalidone
- b. Furosemide
- c. Hydrochlorothiazide

d. Acetazolamide

e. Spironolactone

2458. For the treatment of glaucoma, the patient was prescribed a diuretic along with other drugs. T

a. Furosemide

b. Hydrochlorothiazide

c. Acetazolamide

d. Spironolactone

e. Chlorthalidone

2459. For the treatment of glaucoma, the patient was prescribed a diuretic along with other drugs. T

a. Spironolactone

b. Furosemide

c. Hydrochlorothiazide

d. Acetazolamide

e. Chlorthalidone

2460. Formation of a large number of immunoglobulins with different antigenic specificity occurs fro

a. Gene recombination

b. Deletion

c. Transcription

d. Replication

e. Translocation

2461. Formation of a large number of immunoglobulins with different antigenic specificity occurs fro

a. Gene recombination

b. Transcription

c. Replication

d. Deletion

e. Translocation

2462. Formation of a large number of immunoglobulins with different antigenic specificity occurs fro

a. Transcription

b. Gene recombination

c. Deletion

d. Translocation

e. Replication

2463. From the feces of a patient with acute gastroenteritis a pure culture of microorganisms was ob

a. Vibrios

b. Bacilli

c. Clostridia

d. Spirilli

e. Spirochaetes

2464. From the feces of a patient with acute gastroenteritis a pure culture of microorganisms was ob

a. Bacilli

b. Spirilli

c. Clostridia

d. Vibrios

e. Spirochaetes

2465. From the feces of a patient with acute gastroenteritis a pure culture of microorganisms was ob

a. Spirilli

b. Spirochaetes

c. Clostridia

d. Bacilli

e. Vibrios

2466. Gastric microflora tends to be scarce due to the acidity of the stomach contents. However, H.

a. Urease

b. Adenylate cyclase

c. Lipase

d. Protease

e. Hyaluronidase

2467. Gastric microflora tends to be scarce due to the acidity of the stomach contents. However, H.

a. Urease

b. Hyaluronidase

c. Adenylate cyclase

d. Protease

e. Lipase

2468. Gastric microflora tends to be scarce due to the acidity of the stomach contents. However, H.

a. Lipase

b. Adenylate cyclase

c. Hyaluronidase

d. Urease

e. Protease

2469. Gene expression is regulated by various mechanisms. What DNA segments activate the gene expres

a. Enhancer

b. Terminator

c. Silencer

d. Attenuator

e. Spacer

2470. Gene expression is regulated by various mechanisms. What DNA segments activate the gene expres

a. Spacer

b. Terminator

c. Enhancer

d. Attenuator

e. Silencer

2471. Gene expression is regulated by various mechanisms. What DNA segments activate the gene expres

a. Terminator

b. Attenuator

c. Enhancer

d. Silencer

e. Spacer

2472. Genealogical analysis of a child with myotonic dystrophy determined that this disease manifest

a. Autosomal dominant

b. Autosomal recessive

c. X-linked recessive

d. X-linked dominant

e. Y-linked

2473. Genealogical analysis of a child with myotonic dystrophy determined that this disease manifest

a. Autosomal dominant

b. Y-linked

c. Autosomal recessive

d. X-linked dominant

e. X-linked recessive

2474. Genealogical analysis of a child with myotonic dystrophy determined that this disease manifest

a. Autosomal dominant

b. Y-linked

c. X-linked dominant

d. X-linked recessive

e. Autosomal recessive

2475. Gluconeogenesis reactions use phosphoenolpyruvate formed from oxaloacetate. Oxaloacetate is sy

a. Carnitine shuttle system

b. Glycerol phosphate shuttle system

c. Malate shuttle system

d. Lactate shuttle system

e. Alanine shuttle system

2476. Gluconeogenesis reactions use phosphoenolpyruvate formed from oxaloacetate. Oxaloacetate is sy

a. Glycerol phosphate shuttle system

b. Malate shuttle system

c. Alanine shuttle system

d. Carnitine shuttle system

e. Lactate shuttle system

2477. Gluconeogenesis reactions use phosphoenolpyruvate formed from oxaloacetate. Oxaloacetate is sy

a. Glycerol phosphate shuttle system

b. Lactate shuttle system

c. Carnitine shuttle system

d. Alanine shuttle system

e. Malate shuttle system

2478. Healthy parents gave birth to a son with phenylketonuria. The child presents with normal devel

a. Combinative variability

b. Mutational variability

c. Somatic variability

d. Modification variability

e. Genotypic variability

2479. Healthy parents gave birth to a son with phenylketonuria. The child presents with normal devel

a. Genotypic variability

b. Modification variability

c. Somatic variability

d. Combinative variability

e. Mutational variability

2480. Healthy parents gave birth to a son with phenylketonuria. The child presents with normal devel

a. Somatic variability

b. Mutational variability

c. Genotypic variability

d. Combinative variability

e. Modification variability

2481. Hematologic study shows the following pattern: erythrocytes - $2,8 \cdot 10^{12}/L$, Hb - 80 g/L, color

a. Acute myeloleukemia

b. Undifferentiated leukemia

c. Chronic myeloleukemia

d. Hypoplastic anemia

e. Hemolytic anemia

2482. Hematologic study shows the following pattern: erythrocytes - $2,8 \cdot 10^{12}/L$, Hb - 80 g/L, color

a. Hypoplastic anemia

b. Chronic myeloleukemia

c. Hemolytic anemia

d. Undifferentiated leukemia

e. Acute myeloleukemia

2483. Hemoglobin of an adult person (HbA1) is a tetrameric protein, consisting of two alpha- and two

a. Quaternary

b. Primary

c. -

d. Secondary

e. Tertiary

2484. Hemoglobin of an adult person (HbA1) is a tetrameric protein, consisting of two alpha- and two

a. Secondary

b. Quaternary

c. Tertiary

d. Primary

e. -

2485. Hemoglobin of an adult person (HbA1) is a tetrameric protein, consisting of two alpha- and two

- a. Tertiary
- b. Secondary
- c. Primary
- d. -

e. Quaternary

2486. Hepatocytes of a man, who died of chronic alcoholism, have an increased count of single membra

a. Peroxisomes

- b. Golgi apparatus
- c. Ribosomes
- d. Lysosomes
- e. Mitochondria

2487. Hepatocytes of a man, who died of chronic alcoholism, have an increased count of single membra

a. Peroxisomes

- b. Mitochondria
- c. Ribosomes
- d. Lysosomes
- e. Golgi apparatus

2488. Hepatocytes of a man, who died of chronic alcoholism, have an increased count of single membra

- a. Lysosomes
- b. Ribosomes
- c. Golgi apparatus

d. Peroxisomes

e. Mitochondria

2489. Hereditary disorders of methionine metabolism manifest in children as neurological disorders,

a. Cysteine

b. Homocysteine

- c. Cystine
- d. Serine
- e. Taurine

2490. Hereditary disorders of methionine metabolism manifest in children as neurological disorders,

a. Cystine

b. Taurine

c. Homocysteine

d. Serine

e. Cysteine

2491. Hereditary disorders of methionine metabolism manifest in children as neurological disorders,

a. Cystine

b. Taurine

c. Serine

d. Cysteine

e. Homocysteine

2492. Histological analysis of a biopsy material obtained from a tuberculosis patient shows a focus

a. Apoptosis

b. Mitotic activity of nuclei

c. Karyorrhexis

d. Karyolysis

e. Karyopyknosis

2493. Histological analysis of a biopsy material obtained from a tuberculosis patient shows a focus

a. Karyolysis

b. Apoptosis

c. Karyopyknosis

d. Karyorrhexis

e. Mitotic activity of nuclei

2494. Histological analysis of a biopsy material obtained from a tuberculosis patient shows a focus

a. Mitotic activity of nuclei

b. Karyorrhexis

c. Karyopyknosis

d. Karyolysis

e. Apoptosis

2495. Histological analysis of a biopsy skin sample obtained from a 24-year-old patient detects case

a. Abscess

b. Catarrhal inflammation

c. Ichorous inflammation

d. Proliferative interstitial inflammation

e. Proliferative granulomatous inflammation

2496. Histological analysis of a biopsy skin sample obtained from a 24-year-old patient detects case

a. Abscess

b. Proliferative interstitial inflammation

c. Ichorous inflammation

d. Catarrhal inflammation

e. Proliferative granulomatous inflammation

2497. Histological analysis of a biopsy skin sample obtained from a 24-year-old patient detects case

a. Catarrhal inflammation

b. Proliferative granulomatous inflammation

c. Proliferative interstitial inflammation

d. Abscess

e. Ichorous inflammation

2498. Histological microslide of a certain endocrine gland shows epithelial bands that consist of ch

a. Neurohypophysis

b. Adenohypophysis

c. Adrenal gland

d. Pineal gland

e. Thyroid gland

2499. Histological microslide of a certain endocrine gland shows epithelial bands that consist of ch

a. Neurohypophysis

b. Pineal gland

c. Adrenal gland

d. Adenohypophysis

e. Thyroid gland

2500. Histological microslide of a certain endocrine gland shows epithelial bands that consist of ch

a. Pineal gland

b. Thyroid gland

c. Adrenal gland

d. Adenohypophysis

e. Neurohypophysis

2501. Histological microslide of the wall of the eyeball shows a structure with no blood vessels. Th

a. Cornea

b. Ciliary body

c. Iris

d. Choroid

e. Retina

2502. Histological microslide of the wall of the eyeball shows a structure with no blood vessels. Th

a. Cornea

b. Retina

c. Ciliary body

d. Iris

e. Choroid

2503. Histological microslide of the wall of the eyeball shows a structure with no blood vessels. Th

a. Ciliary body

b. Iris

c. Retina

d. Cornea

e. Choroid

2504. Histological slide of the biopsy material obtained from epidermis of a healthy adult shows div

a. Apoptosis

b. Differentiation

c. Adaptation

d. Reparative regeneration

e. Physiological regeneration

2505. Histological slide of the biopsy material obtained from epidermis of a healthy adult shows div

a. Differentiation

b. Apoptosis

c. Physiological regeneration

d. Reparative regeneration

e. Adaptation

2506. Histological slide of the biopsy material obtained from epidermis of a healthy adult shows div

a. Reparative regeneration

b. Adaptation

c. Apoptosis

d. Differentiation

e. Physiological regeneration

2507. Histological slides of spleen and lymph node show enlargement of lymphoid tissue, which can in

a. Germinal center of a lymph node

b. Paracortical zone

c. Brain sinuses

d. Mantle zone

e. Periarterial zone

2508. Histological slides of spleen and lymph node show enlargement of lymphoid tissue, which can in

a. Mantle zone

b. Brain sinuses

c. Germinal center of a lymph node

d. Paracortical zone

e. Periarterial zone

2509. Histological slides of spleen and lymph node show enlargement of lymphoid tissue, which can in

a. Paracortical zone

b. Brain sinuses

c. Periarterial zone

d. Mantle zone

e. Germinal center of a lymph node

2510. Histological specimen shows parenchyma of an organ that consists of lymphoid tissue that forms

a. Red bone marrow

b. Spleen

c. Tonsil

d. Lymph node

e. Thymus

2511. Histological specimen shows parenchyma of an organ that consists of lymphoid tissue that forms

a. Red bone marrow

b. Lymph node

c. Spleen

d. Tonsil

e. Thymus

2512. Histological specimen shows parenchyma of an organ that consists of lymphoid tissue that forms

a. Tonsil

b. Lymph node

c. Spleen

- d. Red bone marrow
- e. Thymus

2513. Histology of a biopsy material obtained from the liver of a 67-year-old man, who for a long ti

a. Nutmeg liver

- b. Brimstone liver
- c. Portal cirrhosis
- d. Goose liver
- e. Fatty hepatitis

2514. Histology of a biopsy material obtained from the liver of a 67-year-old man, who for a long ti

- a. Fatty hepatitis
- b. Portal cirrhosis
- c. Goose liver
- d. Brimstone liver

e. Nutmeg liver

2515. Histology of a biopsy material obtained from the liver of a 67-year-old man, who for a long ti

- a. Portal cirrhosis
- b. Fatty hepatitis
- c. Goose liver
- d. Brimstone liver

e. Nutmeg liver

2516. Histology of a lymph node revealed numerous enlarged lymphoid follicles with croupous prolifer

- a. Lymphocytic leukemia
- b. Atrophy of lymphoid tissue

c. Antigen stimulation with follicular hyperplasia

- d. Lymphosarcoma
- e. Lymphogranulomatosis

2517. Histology of a lymph node revealed numerous enlarged lymphoid follicles with croupous prolifer

- a. Lymphogranulomatosis

b. Antigen stimulation with follicular hyperplasia

- c. Atrophy of lymphoid tissue
- d. Lymphosarcoma
- e. Lymphocytic leukemia

2518. Histology of a lymph node revealed numerous enlarged lymphoid follicles with croupous prolifer

- a. Lymphogranulomatosis
- b. Lymphosarcoma

c. Antigen stimulation with follicular hyperplasia

- d. Atrophy of lymphoid tissue
- e. Lymphocytic leukemia

2519. Histology of a skin tumor detects adipose tissue particles of varying size, separated by irreg

- a. Hemangioma
- b. Hygroma
- c. Papilloma
- d. Fibroma

e. Lipoma

2520. Histology of a skin tumor detects adipose tissue particles of varying size, separated by irreg

- a. Hygroma
- b. Fibroma
- c. Papilloma

d. Lipoma

- e. Hemangioma

2521. Histology of a skin tumor detects adipose tissue particles of varying size, separated by irreg

- a. Hygroma
- b. Papilloma

c. Lipoma

- d. Hemangioma

e. Fibroma

2522. Histology of an eyeball wall microslide shows a structure consisting of a chain of three neuro

a. Ciliary body

b. Retina

c. Vascular membrane

d. Iris

e. Sclera

2523. Histology of an eyeball wall microslide shows a structure consisting of a chain of three neuro

a. Iris

b. Retina

c. Ciliary body

d. Sclera

e. Vascular membrane

2524. Histology of an eyeball wall microslide shows a structure consisting of a chain of three neuro

a. Iris

b. Ciliary body

c. Retina

d. Sclera

e. Vascular membrane

2525. Histology of intrathoracic lymph nodes revealed epithelioid cell granulomas without signs of c

a. Hodgkin's lymphoma

b. Sarcoidosis

c. Acute lymphadenitis

d. Lymphosarcoma

e. Tuberculosis

2526. Histology of intrathoracic lymph nodes revealed epithelioid cell granulomas without signs of c

a. Hodgkin's lymphoma

b. Lymphosarcoma

c. Sarcoidosis

d. Acute lymphadenitis

e. Tuberculosis

2527. Histology of intrathoracic lymph nodes revealed epithelioid cell granulomas without signs of c

a. Lymphosarcoma

b. Sarcoidosis

c. Acute lymphadenitis

d. Tuberculosis

e. Hodgkin's lymphoma

2528. Histology of the biopsy material obtained from a mammary gland detects large neoplastic epithe

a. Paget's cancer

b. Simple (usual) ductal hyperplasia

c. Infiltrating lobular cancer

d. Adenofibroma

e. Medullary cancer

2529. Histology of the biopsy material obtained from a mammary gland detects large neoplastic epithe

a. Infiltrating lobular cancer

b. Simple (usual) ductal hyperplasia

c. Paget's cancer

d. Medullary cancer

e. Adenofibroma

2530. Histology of the biopsy material obtained from a mammary gland detects large neoplastic epithe

a. Simple (usual) ductal hyperplasia

b. Medullary cancer

c. Adenofibroma

d. Paget's cancer

e. Infiltrating lobular cancer

2531. Histology of the cardiac auricle in a patient with mitral valve stenosis revealed Aschoff-Tala

- a. Atherosclerotic
- b. Syphilitic
- c. Congenital
- d. Rheumatic**
- e. Septic

2532. Histology of the cardiac auricle in a patient with mitral valve stenosis revealed Aschoff-Tala

- a. Septic
- b. Congenital
- c. Rheumatic**
- d. Syphilitic
- e. Atherosclerotic

2533. Histology of the cardiac auricle in a patient with mitral valve stenosis revealed Aschoff-Tala

- a. Syphilitic
- b. Rheumatic**
- c. Septic
- d. Atherosclerotic
- e. Congenital

2534. Histology of the lungs of a premature baby shows that the alveoli stick together due to the ab

- a. Secretory alveolar cells**
- b. Respiratory alveolar cells
- c. Clara cells
- d. Fibroblast-like cells
- e. Alveolar macrophages

2535. Histology of the lungs of a premature baby shows that the alveoli stick together due to the ab

- a. Alveolar macrophages
- b. Clara cells
- c. Secretory alveolar cells**
- d. Respiratory alveolar cells
- e. Fibroblast-like cells

2536. Histology of the lungs of a premature baby shows that the alveoli stick together due to the ab

- a. Fibroblast-like cells
- b. Respiratory alveolar cells
- c. Clara cells
- d. Secretory alveolar cells**
- e. Alveolar macrophages

2537. Histology of the neck of the proper gastric gland reveals small cells with high nuclear-cytopl

- a. Endocrine
- b. Epithelial regeneration**
- c. Protective
- d. Pepsinogen secretion
- e. Secretion of Cl^- ions

2538. Histology of the neck of the proper gastric gland reveals small cells with high nuclear-cytopl

- a. Protective
- b. Endocrine
- c. Pepsinogen secretion
- d. Secretion of Cl^- ions
- e. Epithelial regeneration**

2539. Histology of the neck of the proper gastric gland reveals small cells with high nuclear-cytopl

- a. Protective
- b. Pepsinogen secretion
- c. Secretion of Cl^- ions
- d. Endocrine
- e. Epithelial regeneration**

2540. Histology of the thyroid gland that was removed in the course of a surgery reveals destruction

a. Autoimmune

b. Infectious-allergic

c. Bacterial

d. Viral

e. Caused by physical factors

2541. Histology of the thyroid gland that was removed in the course of a surgery reveals destruction

a. Caused by physical factors

b. Infectious-allergic

c. Viral

d. Bacterial

e. Autoimmune

2542. Histology of the thyroid gland that was removed in the course of a surgery reveals destruction

a. Viral

b. Autoimmune

c. Bacterial

d. Infectious-allergic

e. Caused by physical factors

2543. Histone protein synthesis is artificially blocked in a cell. What cell structure will be damaged

a. Nuclear chromatin

b. Nucleolus

c. Cell membrane

d. Golgi apparatus

e. Nuclear membrane

2544. Histone protein synthesis is artificially blocked in a cell. What cell structure will be damaged

a. Cell membrane

b. Nuclear chromatin

c. Nuclear membrane

d. Nucleolus

e. Golgi apparatus

2545. Histone protein synthesis is artificially blocked in a cell. What cell structure will be damaged

a. Nuclear membrane

b. Cell membrane

c. Nuclear chromatin

d. Nucleolus

e. Golgi apparatus

2546. Human brain produces endogenous peptides that are similar to morphine and can reduce pain perception

a. Oxytocin

b. Vasopressin

c. Liberins

d. Endorphins

e. Statins

2547. Human brain produces endogenous peptides that are similar to morphine and can reduce pain perception

a. Statins

b. Oxytocin

c. Liberins

d. Endorphins

e. Vasopressin

2548. Human brain produces endogenous peptides that are similar to morphine and can reduce pain perception

a. Vasopressin

b. Endorphins

c. Statins

d. Oxytocin

e. Liberins

2549. Human genetic apparatus consists of approximately 30 thousand of genes, while the number of an

a. Genetic recombination

- b. Gene amplification
- c. DNA replication
- d. Formation of Okazaki fragments
- e. DNA repair

2550. Human genetic apparatus consists of approximately 30 thousand of genes, while the number of an

- a. DNA repair
- b. Gene amplification
- c. Formation of Okazaki fragments
- d. DNA replication

e. Genetic recombination

2551. Human genetic apparatus consists of approximately 30 thousand of genes, while the number of an

- a. Formation of Okazaki fragments
- b. Gene amplification
- c. DNA repair

d. Genetic recombination

e. DNA replication

2552. Human immunodeficiency virus belongs to the family of retroviruses. What is the most character

- a. The presence of reverse transcriptase enzyme
- b. Nucleic acid is not integrated into the genome of the host
- c. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay is needed for antigen detection
- d. These are simple viruses that affect only humans
- e. Radioimmunoassay is needed for antigen detection

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- c. Nucleic acid is not integrated into the genome of the host
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- a. Radioimmunoassay is needed for antigen detection
- b. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay is needed for antigen detection
- c. These are simple viruses that affect only humans

d. The presence of reverse transcriptase enzyme

e. Nucleic acid is not integrated into the genome of the host

2555. Human immunodeficiency virus has on its surface antigens gp 41 and gp 120 and interacts with t

a. CD 4

- b. CD 28
- c. CD 3
- d. CD 19
- e. CD 8

2556. Human immunodeficiency virus has on its surface antigens gp 41 and gp 120 and interacts with t

- a. CD 3
- b. CD 19
- c. CD 8
- d. CD 28

e. CD 4

2557. Human immunodeficiency virus has on its surface antigens gp 41 and gp 120 and interacts with t

- a. CD 8
- b. CD 28
- c. CD 3
- d. CD 19

e. CD 4

2558. Husband and wife are homozygous for one gene. But the husband has dominant alleles of this gen

- a. Law of uniformity of the first hybrid generation
- b. Law of independent assortment

- c. Phenomenon of sex-linked inheritance
- d. Law of segregation of genes
- e. Phenomenon of genetic linkage

2559. Husband and wife are homozygous for one gene. But the husband has dominant alleles of this gene

- a. Law of segregation of genes
- b. Law of uniformity of the first hybrid generation

- c. Phenomenon of genetic linkage
- d. Law of independent assortment
- e. Phenomenon of sex-linked inheritance

2560. Husband and wife are homozygous for one gene. But the husband has dominant alleles of this gene

- a. Phenomenon of sex-linked inheritance
- b. Law of uniformity of the first hybrid generation

- c. Law of segregation of genes
- d. Phenomenon of genetic linkage
- e. Law of independent assortment

2561. Hypovitaminosis C causes decreased formation of organic matrix and disturbs the collagen synthesis

- a. Proline hydroxylation

- b. -
- c. Arginine hydroxylation
- d. Lysine carboxylation
- e. Proline carboxylation

2562. Hypovitaminosis C causes decreased formation of organic matrix and disturbs the collagen synthesis

- a. Proline hydroxylation

- b. -
- c. Proline carboxylation
- d. Lysine carboxylation
- e. Arginine hydroxylation

2563. Hypovitaminosis C causes decreased formation of organic matrix and disturbs the collagen synthesis

- a. Proline carboxylation
- b. -
- c. Arginine hydroxylation
- d. Lysine carboxylation
- e. Proline hydroxylation

2564. If a dog for a long time is being conditioned in a very precise differentiation, as a result there is

- a. Neurosis

- b. Paresis
- c. Hypokinesia
- d. Athetosis
- e. Fibrillation

2565. If a dog for a long time is being conditioned in a very precise differentiation, as a result there is

- a. Athetosis
- b. Hypokinesia

- c. Neurosis

- d. Paresis
- e. Fibrillation

2566. If a dog for a long time is being conditioned in a very precise differentiation, as a result there is

- a. Fibrillation
- b. Athetosis
- c. Hypokinesia

- d. Neurosis

- e. Paresis

2567. In ECG analysis, it is necessary to determine the pacemaker of the heart. It can be done by determining

- a. The direction of the P wave
- b. The amplitude of the P wave
- c. The direction of the Q wave

- d. The amplitude of the R wave
- e. The direction of the R wave

2568. In ECG analysis, it is necessary to determine the pacemaker of the heart. It can be done by de

- a. The amplitude of the R wave
- b. The amplitude of the P wave
- c. The direction of the R wave
- d. The direction of the Q wave
- e. The direction of the P wave

2569. In ECG analysis, it is necessary to determine the pacemaker of the heart. It can be done by de

- a. The direction of the R wave
- b. The direction of the P wave
- c. The amplitude of the R wave
- d. The direction of the Q wave
- e. The amplitude of the P wave

2570. In a 35-year-old woman diabetes mellitus was complicated by development and progression of cat

- a. Glycosylation of proteins in the crystalline lens and accumulation of sorbitol
- b. Decreased oxygen affinity of the proteins
- c. NADPH2 deficiency and inhibition of fatty acid synthesis
- d. Cellular dehydration
- e. Disturbed insulin-receptor binding

2571. In a 35-year-old woman diabetes mellitus was complicated by development and progression of cat

- a. Cellular dehydration
- b. Disturbed insulin-receptor binding
- c. Glycosylation of proteins in the crystalline lens and accumulation of sorbitol
- d. Decreased oxygen affinity of the proteins
- e. NADPH2 deficiency and inhibition of fatty acid synthesis

2572. In a 35-year-old woman diabetes mellitus was complicated by development and progression of cat

- a. Decreased oxygen affinity of the proteins
- b. Glycosylation of proteins in the crystalline lens and accumulation of sorbitol
- c. NADPH2 deficiency and inhibition of fatty acid synthesis
- d. Cellular dehydration
- e. Disturbed insulin-receptor binding

2573. In a 40-year-old man, testicular inflammation was complicated by hydrocele testis. A surgery i

- a. Parietal layer of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle
- b. Cremaster muscle
- c. External spermatic fascia
- d. Internal spermatic fascia
- e. Tunica dartos

2574. In a 40-year-old man, testicular inflammation was complicated by hydrocele testis. A surgery i

- a. Cremaster muscle
- b. Parietal layer of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle
- c. External spermatic fascia
- d. Tunica dartos
- e. Internal spermatic fascia

2575. In a 40-year-old man, testicular inflammation was complicated by hydrocele testis. A surgery i

- a. Cremaster muscle
- b. Internal spermatic fascia
- c. External spermatic fascia
- d. Tunica dartos
- e. Parietal layer of the tunica vaginalis of the testicle

2576. In a 42-year-old woman, minor skin damage due to domestic trauma has caused activation of vasc

- a. Von Willebrand factor
- b. Fletcher factor (prekallikrein)
- c. Hageman factor
- d. Stuart-Prower factor

e. Labile factor (proaccelerin)

2577. In a 42-year-old woman, minor skin damage due to domestic trauma has caused activation of vasc

a. Von Willebrand factor

b. Stuart-Prower factor

c. Fletcher factor (prekallikrein)

d. Hageman factor

e. Labile factor (proaccelerin)

2578. In a 42-year-old woman, minor skin damage due to domestic trauma has caused activation of vasc

a. Hageman factor

b. Von Willebrand factor

c. Fletcher factor (prekallikrein)

d. Labile factor (proaccelerin)

e. Stuart-Prower factor

2579. In a 50-year-old patient, the processes of protein degradation in the intestine intensified af

a. Animal indican

b. Stercobilinogen

c. Oxyproline

d. Creatinine

e. Uric acid

2580. In a 50-year-old patient, the processes of protein degradation in the intestine intensified af

a. Oxyproline

b. Stercobilinogen

c. Animal indican

d. Creatinine

e. Uric acid

2581. In a 50-year-old patient, the processes of protein degradation in the intestine intensified af

a. Oxyproline

b. Stercobilinogen

c. Animal indican

d. Uric acid

e. Creatinine

2582. In a 60-year-old patient, cerebral hemorrhage caused prolongation of the time spent sleeping.

a. Reticular formation

b. Hippocampus

c. Cerebral cortex

d. Corpora quadrigemina

e. Substantia nigra

2583. In a 60-year-old patient, cerebral hemorrhage caused prolongation of the time spent sleeping.

a. Hippocampus

b. Corpora quadrigemina

c. Cerebral cortex

d. Reticular formation

e. Substantia nigra

2584. In a 60-year-old patient, cerebral hemorrhage caused prolongation of the time spent sleeping.

a. Substantia nigra

b. Corpora quadrigemina

c. Reticular formation

d. Hippocampus

e. Cerebral cortex

2585. In a chemical synapse, excitation is transferred through a neurotransmitter. What ions facilit

a. Chlorine

b. Calcium

c. Potassium

d. Magnesium

e. Sodium

2586. In a chemical synapse, excitation is transferred through a neurotransmitter. What ions facilitate

- a. Chlorine
- b. Sodium
- c. Calcium**
- d. Potassium
- e. Magnesium

2587. In a chemical synapse, excitation is transferred through a neurotransmitter. What ions facilitate

- a. Sodium
- b. Magnesium
- c. Chlorine
- d. Calcium**
- e. Potassium

2588. In a kindergarten, the majority of the children suddenly developed symptoms of gastroenteritis

- a. Perform phage typing of the obtained strains**
- b. Determine the ability of the strains to produce toxins
- c. Examine the kitchen equipment
- d. Study the presence of antibodies in the sick children
- e. Perform allergy testing

2589. In a kindergarten, the majority of the children suddenly developed symptoms of gastroenteritis

- a. Determine the ability of the strains to produce toxins
- b. Perform allergy testing

c. Perform phage typing of the obtained strains

- d. Study the presence of antibodies in the sick children
- e. Examine the kitchen equipment

2590. In a kindergarten, the majority of the children suddenly developed symptoms of gastroenteritis

- a. Study the presence of antibodies in the sick children
- b. Examine the kitchen equipment

c. Perform phage typing of the obtained strains

- d. Perform allergy testing
- e. Determine the ability of the strains to produce toxins

2591. In a patient with anemia, the levels of protoporphyrin IX increased in erythrocytes. What mineral

- a. Iron**
- b. Magnesium
- c. Sodium
- d. Phosphorus
- e. Potassium

2592. In a patient with anemia, the levels of protoporphyrin IX increased in erythrocytes. What mineral

- a. Magnesium
- b. Iron**
- c. Potassium
- d. Phosphorus
- e. Sodium

2593. In a patient with anemia, the levels of protoporphyrin IX increased in erythrocytes. What mineral

- a. Phosphorus
- b. Sodium
- c. Magnesium
- d. Iron**
- e. Potassium

2594. In a patient with hyperthyroidism, the intensity of energy metabolism is increased. However, there is

- a. Increased AMP levels in muscles
- b. Separation of biological oxidation and oxidative phosphorylation**
- c. Increased levels of ADP and H_3PO_4
- d. Accumulation of end products of metabolism in muscles
- e. Heart failure

2595. In a patient with hyperthyroidism, the intensity of energy metabolism is increased. However, there is

- a. Increased levels of ADP and H_3PO_4
- b. Heart failure
- c. Accumulation of end products of metabolism in muscles
- d. Separation of biological oxidation and oxidative phosphorylation
- e. Increases AMP levels in muscles

2596. In a patient with hyperthyroidism, the intensity of energy metabolism is increased. However, t

- a. Increased levels of ADP and H_3PO_4
- b. Increases AMP levels in muscles
- c. Accumulation of end products of metabolism in muscles
- d. Separation of biological oxidation and oxidative phosphorylation
- e. Heart failure

2597. In a patient with hypochromic anemia, erythrocytes contain 45% of HbS and 55% of HbA1. What ty

- a. Sickle cell anemia
- b. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency anemia
- c. alpha-thalassemia
- d. Microspherocytic anemia
- e. Addison-Biermer disease

2598. In a patient with hypochromic anemia, erythrocytes contain 45% of HbS and 55% of HbA1. What ty

- a. Sickle cell anemia
- b. Microspherocytic anemia
- c. Addison-Biermer disease
- d. alpha-thalassemia
- e. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency anemia

2599. In a patient with hypochromic anemia, erythrocytes contain 45% of HbS and 55% of HbA1. What ty

- a. alpha-thalassemia
- b. Sickle cell anemia
- c. Glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency anemia
- d. Addison-Biermer disease
- e. Microspherocytic anemia

2600. In a patient, the duration of the PQ interval in the ECG exceeds the norm, while the duration

- a. Atrioventricular node
- b. Purkinje fibers
- c. His' bundle branches
- d. Sinoatrial node
- e. His' bundle

2601. In a patient, the duration of the PQ interval in the ECG exceeds the norm, while the duration

- a. His' bundle branches
- b. Purkinje fibers
- c. Atrioventricular node
- d. Sinoatrial node
- e. His' bundle

2602. In a patient, the duration of the PQ interval in the ECG exceeds the norm, while the duration

- a. Purkinje fibers
- b. Sinoatrial node
- c. His' bundle branches
- d. Atrioventricular node
- e. His' bundle

2603. In a poorly ventilated and overcrowded room an elderly man has developed increased blood press

- a. Pressor reflex from chemoreceptors
- b. Pressor reflex from osmoreceptors
- c. Depressor reflex from osmoreceptors
- d. Depressor reflex from chemoreceptors
- e. Pressor reflex from volume receptors

2604. In a poorly ventilated and overcrowded room an elderly man has developed increased blood press

- a. Pressor reflex from osmoreceptors

b. Pressor reflex from chemoreceptors

- c. Depressor reflex from chemoreceptors
- d. Pressor reflex from volume receptors
- e. Depressor reflex from osmoreceptors

2605. In a poorly ventilated and overcrowded room an elderly man has developed increased blood pressure

a. Pressor reflex from volume receptors

b. Pressor reflex from chemoreceptors

- c. Depressor reflex from osmoreceptors
- d. Depressor reflex from chemoreceptors
- e. Pressor reflex from osmoreceptors

2606. In a scientific experiment, a structure in one of the cell components has been destroyed, impacting

a. Centrosome

- b. Ribosomes
- c. Microfibrils
- d. Mitochondria
- e. Glycocalyx

2607. In a scientific experiment, a structure in one of the cell components has been destroyed, impacting

a. Ribosomes

b. Centrosome

- c. Mitochondria
- d. Glycocalyx
- e. Microfibrils

2608. In a scientific experiment, a structure in one of the cell components has been destroyed, impacting

a. Ribosomes

b. Microfibrils

c. Mitochondria

d. Glycocalyx

e. Centrosome

2609. In a traffic accident a man suffered a trauma with massive blood loss. What changes in the peripheral blood smear would you expect to see?

a. Erythropenia

- b. Poikilocytosis
- c. Hypochromia
- d. Anisocytosis
- e. Significant reticulocytosis

2610. In a traffic accident a man suffered a trauma with massive blood loss. What changes in the peripheral blood smear would you expect to see?

a. Hypochromia

b. Poikilocytosis

c. Anisocytosis

d. Erythropenia

e. Significant reticulocytosis

2611. In a traffic accident a man suffered a trauma with massive blood loss. What changes in the peripheral blood smear would you expect to see?

a. Significant reticulocytosis

b. Poikilocytosis

c. Hypochromia

d. Anisocytosis

e. Erythropenia

2612. In a vertical position, the patient loses his balance and almost falls down, when his eyes are closed

a. Basal ganglia

b. Cerebellum

c. Limbic system

d. Thalamus

e. Precentral gyrus of the cerebral cortex

2613. In a vertical position, the patient loses his balance and almost falls down, when his eyes are closed

a. Basal ganglia

b. Limbic system

c. Thalamus

d. Cerebellum

e. Precentral gyrus of the cerebral cortex

2614. In a vertical position, the patient loses his balance and almost falls down, when his eyes are

a. Limbic system

b. Thalamus

c. Cerebellum

d. Basal ganglia

e. Precentral gyrus of the cerebral cortex

2615. In a woman with bronchial asthma, a viral infection provoked a fatal status asthmaticus. Pulmo

a. Immune complex mechanism

b. Autoimmune mechanism

c. Reaginic hypersensitivity reaction

d. Immune-mediated cytolysis

e. Inflammatory mechanism

2616. In a woman with bronchial asthma, a viral infection provoked a fatal status asthmaticus. Pulmo

a. Immune-mediated cytolysis

b. Immune complex mechanism

c. Inflammatory mechanism

d. Autoimmune mechanism

e. Reaginic hypersensitivity reaction

2617. In adipocytes of adipose tissue, the pentose-phosphate pathway has the nature of a cycle. What

a. Generation of NADPH₂

b. Neutralization of xenobiotics

c. Production of ribose phosphates

d. Oxidation of glucose to end products

e. Energy generation

2618. In adipocytes of adipose tissue, the pentose-phosphate pathway has the nature of a cycle. What

a. Neutralization of xenobiotics

b. Oxidation of glucose to end products

c. Energy generation

d. Generation of NADPH₂

e. Production of ribose phosphates

2619. In adipocytes of adipose tissue, the pentose-phosphate pathway has the nature of a cycle. What

a. Oxidation of glucose to end products

b. Energy generation

c. Neutralization of xenobiotics

d. Generation of NADPH₂

e. Production of ribose phosphates

2620. In an 8-year-old child with purulent otitis media, the infection has spread from the tympanic

a. Inferior wall

b. Superior wall

c. Anterior wall

d. Lateral wall

e. Medial wall

2621. In an 8-year-old child with purulent otitis media, the infection has spread from the tympanic

a. Lateral wall

b. Superior wall

c. Anterior wall

d. Medial wall

e. Inferior wall

2622. In an 8-year-old child with purulent otitis media, the infection has spread from the tympanic

a. Superior wall

b. Anterior wall

c. Lateral wall

d. Inferior wall

e. Medial wall

2623. In an acute test, a narcotized dog received vasopressin, which resulted in decreased urine out

a. Increases water reabsorption

b. Decreases calcium reabsorption

c. Decreases water reabsorption

d. Increases sodium reabsorption

e. Increases calcium reabsorption

2624. In an acute test, a narcotized dog received vasopressin, which resulted in decreased urine out

a. Decreases calcium reabsorption

b. Increases water reabsorption

c. Increases calcium reabsorption

d. Increases sodium reabsorption

e. Decreases water reabsorption

2625. In an acute test, a narcotized dog received vasopressin, which resulted in decreased urine out

a. Increases sodium reabsorption

b. Increases calcium reabsorption

c. Decreases calcium reabsorption

d. Increases water reabsorption

e. Decreases water reabsorption

2626. In an experiment a dog was administered a certain hormone, which resulted in increased glomeru

a. Aldosterone

b. Atrial natriuretic hormone

c. Vasopressin

d. Adrenaline

e. Thyroxine

2627. In an experiment a dog was administered a certain hormone, which resulted in increased glomeru

a. Aldosterone

b. Thyroxine

c. Adrenaline

d. Vasopressin

e. Atrial natriuretic hormone

2628. In an experiment a dog was administered a certain hormone, which resulted in increased glomeru

a. Vasopressin

b. Thyroxine

c. Adrenaline

d. Atrial natriuretic hormone

e. Aldosterone

2629. In an experiment a laboratory rat was subjected to a stress factor (electric current), which r

a. Shock phase

b. Exhaustion stage

c. Resistance stage

d. -

e. Antishock phase

2630. In an experiment a laboratory rat was subjected to a stress factor (electric current), which r

a. -

b. Shock phase

c. Resistance stage

d. Exhaustion stage

e. Antishock phase

2631. In an experiment a laboratory rat was subjected to a stress factor (electric current), which r

a. Exhaustion stage

b. -

c. Antishock phase

d. Resistance stage

e. Shock phase

2632. In an experiment a neuromuscular frog preparation was used to study single contractions of a m

a. Disappear

- b. Increase in duration
- c. Decrease in duration
- d. Increase in force
- e. Remain unchanged

2633. In an experiment a neuromuscular frog preparation was used to study single contractions of a m

- a. Decrease in duration
- b. Increase in force
- c. Remain unchanged
- d. Increase in duration

e. Disappear

2634. In an experiment a neuromuscular frog preparation was used to study single contractions of a m

- a. Decrease in duration
- b. Remain unchanged

c. Disappear

- d. Increase in duration
- e. Increase in force

2635. In an experiment a vagus nerve was irritated, which stimulated acetylcholine release into the

- a. Decreased duration of action potential
- b. Increased duration of action potential

c. Hyperpolarization of cardiomyocyte membranes

- d. Increased conduction velocity in the AV node
- e. Depolarization of cardiomyocyte membranes

2636. In an experiment a vagus nerve was irritated, which stimulated acetylcholine release into the

- a. Increased duration of action potential

b. Hyperpolarization of cardiomyocyte membranes

- c. Depolarization of cardiomyocyte membranes
- d. Decreased duration of action potential
- e. Increased conduction velocity in the AV node

2637. In an experiment a vagus nerve was irritated, which stimulated acetylcholine release into the

- a. Increased duration of action potential
- b. Depolarization of cardiomyocyte membranes
- c. Increased conduction velocity in the AV node
- d. Decreased duration of action potential

e. Hyperpolarization of cardiomyocyte membranes

2638. In an experiment after a prolonged electrical stimulation of the peripheral n.vagus a brief ca

- a. Decreased K^+ efflux

b. Increased K^+ efflux

- c. Increased Na^+ influx
- d. Decreased Na^+ influx
- e. Increased Ca^{2+} influx

2639. In an experiment after a prolonged electrical stimulation of the peripheral n.vagus a brief ca

- a. Decreased Na^+ influx
- b. Increased Na^+ influx

c. Increased K^+ efflux

- d. Increased Ca^{2+} influx
- e. Decreased K^+ efflux

2640. In an experiment after a prolonged electrical stimulation of the peripheral n.vagus a brief ca

- a. Increased Na^+ influx
- b. Decreased Na^+ influx
- c. Decreased K^+ efflux

d. Increased K^+ efflux

- e. Increased Ca^{2+} influx

2641. In an experiment on a dog, it became necessary to reduce the excitability of the myocardium. W

- a. Calcium chloride
- b. Sodium chloride
- c. Potassium chloride
- d. Glucose
- e. Sodium bicarbonate

2642. In an experiment on a dog, it became necessary to reduce the excitability of the myocardium. W

- a. Sodium chloride
- b. Potassium chloride
- c. Calcium chloride
- d. Glucose
- e. Sodium bicarbonate

2643. In an experiment on a dog, it became necessary to reduce the excitability of the myocardium. W

- a. Sodium chloride
- b. Potassium chloride
- c. Sodium bicarbonate
- d. Calcium chloride
- e. Glucose

2644. In an experiment on a dog, the structure of the central parts of the auditory sensory system w

- a. Inferior colliculi of the corpora quadrigemina
- b. Medial geniculate nuclei
- c. Superior colliculi of the corpora quadrigemina
- d. Lateral geniculate nuclei
- e. Red nuclei

2645. In an experiment on a dog, the structure of the central parts of the auditory sensory system w

- a. Red nuclei
- b. Medial geniculate nuclei
- c. Lateral geniculate nuclei
- d. Superior colliculi of the corpora quadrigemina
- e. Inferior colliculi of the corpora quadrigemina

2646. In an experiment on a dog, the structure of the central parts of the auditory sensory system w

- a. Superior colliculi of the corpora quadrigemina
- b. Red nuclei
- c. Inferior colliculi of the corpora quadrigemina
- d. Lateral geniculate nuclei
- e. Medial geniculate nuclei

2647. In an experiment on a spinal frog, after increasing the skin area treated with an acid solutio

- a. Excitation radiation by divergent nerve circuits
- b. Recirculation of excitation
- c. Temporal summation of excitation
- d. Spatial summation of excitation
- e. Principle of dominance

2648. In an experiment on a spinal frog, after increasing the skin area treated with an acid solutio

- a. Principle of dominance
- b. Recirculation of excitation
- c. Temporal summation of excitation
- d. Spatial summation of excitation
- e. Excitation radiation by divergent nerve circuits

2649. In an experiment on a spinal frog, after increasing the skin area treated with an acid solutio

- a. Principle of dominance
- b. Temporal summation of excitation
- c. Recirculation of excitation
- d. Excitation radiation by divergent nerve circuits
- e. Spatial summation of excitation

2650. In an experiment on lab rats, electrical brain stimulation caused hungry animals to refuse foo

a. Ventromedial nucleus of the hypothalamus

- b. Hippocampus
- c. Lateral hypothalamic area
- d. Globus pallidus
- e. Amygdaloid nuclei

2651. In an experiment on lab rats, electrical brain stimulation caused hungry animals to refuse food

a. Lateral hypothalamic area

b. Ventromedial nucleus of the hypothalamus

- c. Amygdaloid nuclei
- d. Globus pallidus
- e. Hippocampus

2652. In an experiment on lab rats, electrical brain stimulation caused hungry animals to refuse food

a. Lateral hypothalamic area

b. Globus pallidus

c. Hippocampus

d. Amygdaloid nuclei

e. Ventromedial nucleus of the hypothalamus

2653. In an experiment, an extracellular potassium concentration was increased until it became equal to the intracellular concentration

a. Potassium efflux from the cell decreases and hyperpolarization develops

b. Potassium efflux from the cell stops and resting potential disappears

c. Sodium efflux from the cell increases and depolarization develops

d. Potassium efflux from the cell increases and hyperpolarization develops

e. Potassium influx to the cell increases and local response develops

2654. In an experiment, an extracellular potassium concentration was increased until it became equal to the intracellular concentration

a. Potassium influx to the cell increases and local response develops

b. Potassium efflux from the cell decreases and hyperpolarization develops

c. Sodium efflux from the cell increases and depolarization develops

d. Potassium efflux from the cell stops and resting potential disappears

e. Potassium efflux from the cell increases and hyperpolarization develops

2655. In an experiment, an extracellular potassium concentration was increased until it became equal to the intracellular concentration

a. Sodium efflux from the cell increases and depolarization develops

b. Potassium efflux from the cell stops and resting potential disappears

c. Potassium efflux from the cell decreases and hyperpolarization develops

d. Potassium efflux from the cell increases and hyperpolarization develops

e. Potassium influx to the cell increases and local response develops

2656. In an experiment, calcium ions were pumped from the synaptic cleft. What effect will it have on the end-plate potential?

a. The release of the mediator into the synaptic cleft will decrease

b. Action potential of the end-plate will be generated

c. Depolarization of the end-plate will occur

d. Hyperpolarization of the end plate will occur

e. The release of the mediator into the synaptic cleft will increase

2657. In an experiment, calcium ions were pumped from the synaptic cleft. What effect will it have on the end-plate potential?

a. Depolarization of the end-plate will occur

b. Hyperpolarization of the end plate will occur

c. Action potential of the end-plate will be generated

d. The release of the mediator into the synaptic cleft will increase

e. The release of the mediator into the synaptic cleft will decrease

2658. In an experiment, calcium ions were pumped from the synaptic cleft. What effect will it have on the end-plate potential?

a. Hyperpolarization of the end plate will occur

b. The release of the mediator into the synaptic cleft will increase

c. Action potential of the end-plate will be generated

d. Depolarization of the end-plate will occur

e. The release of the mediator into the synaptic cleft will decrease

2659. In an experiment, certain nuclei of the hypothalamus were destroyed in homeothermic animals, and the animals became obese

a. Posterior hypothalamic nuclei

- b. Lateral hypothalamic nuclei
- c. Supraoptic nuclei
- d. Ventral hypothalamic nuclei
- e. Medial hypothalamic nuclei

2660. In an experiment, certain nuclei of the hypothalamus were destroyed in homeothermic animals, w

a. Posterior hypothalamic nuclei

- b. Supraoptic nuclei
- c. Lateral hypothalamic nuclei
- d. Medial hypothalamic nuclei
- e. Ventral hypothalamic nuclei

2661. In an experiment, certain nuclei of the hypothalamus were destroyed in homeothermic animals, w

- a. Supraoptic nuclei
- b. Medial hypothalamic nuclei
- c. Lateral hypothalamic nuclei
- d. Ventral hypothalamic nuclei

e. Posterior hypothalamic nuclei

2662. In an experiment, pluripotent embryonic stem cells were obtained from a human blastocyst. Over

a. Proliferation

- b. Maturation
- c. Repair
- d. Differentiation
- e. Apoptosis

2663. In an experiment, pluripotent embryonic stem cells were obtained from a human blastocyst. Over

- a. Differentiation
- b. Apoptosis
- c. Repair
- d. Maturation

e. Proliferation

2664. In an experiment, pluripotent embryonic stem cells were obtained from a human blastocyst. Over

- a. Repair
- b. Maturation
- c. Proliferation

- d. Apoptosis
- e. Differentiation

2665. In an experiment, the blood flow rate (mL/min) was measured in different organs. What organ ha

- a. Brain
- b. Kidneys

c. Thyroid gland

- d. Liver
- e. Stomach

2666. In an experiment, the blood flow rate (mL/min) was measured in different organs. What organ ha

- a. Brain
- b. Liver
- c. Stomach
- d. Kidneys

e. Thyroid gland

2667. In an experiment, the blood flow rate (mL/min) was measured in different organs. What organ ha

- a. Stomach
- b. Brain
- c. Liver

d. Thyroid gland

- e. Kidneys

2668. In an experiment, the carotid sinus baroreceptors were stimulated in a test animal. What chang

a. Decrease of the sympathetic tone

- b. Increase of the secretion of atrial natriuretic peptides

- c. Increase of the blood pressure
- d. Increase of the heart rate
- e. Positive chronotropic effect

2669. In an experiment, the carotid sinus baroreceptors were stimulated in a test animal. What change occurred?

- a. Increase of the blood pressure
- b. Positive chronotropic effect
- c. Increase of the heart rate

d. Decrease of the sympathetic tone

- e. Increase of the secretion of atrial natriuretic peptides

2670. In an experiment, the carotid sinus baroreceptors were stimulated in a test animal. What change occurred?

- a. Increase of the heart rate
- b. Positive chronotropic effect
- c. Increase of the secretion of atrial natriuretic peptides
- d. Increase of the blood pressure

e. Decrease of the sympathetic tone

2671. In an experiment, the threshold stimulation force for the cells of various tissues was studied

a. Motor neurons of the spinal cord

- b. Skeletal muscle cells
- c. Cardiomyocytes
- d. Smooth muscle cells
- e. Glandular cells

2672. In an experiment, the threshold stimulation force for the cells of various tissues was studied

- a. Glandular cells
- b. Cardiomyocytes

c. Motor neurons of the spinal cord

- d. Smooth muscle cells
- e. Skeletal muscle cells

2673. In an experiment, the threshold stimulation force for the cells of various tissues was studied

- a. Skeletal muscle cells
- b. Glandular cells
- c. Smooth muscle cells

d. Motor neurons of the spinal cord

- e. Cardiomyocytes

2674. In case of inflammation, local anesthetic effect of novocaine decreases in strength. What process is responsible?

a. Local tissue acidosis

- b. Local tissue alkalosis
- c. Inhibition of oxidative phosphorylation
- d. Activation of succinate dehydrogenase
- e. Inhibition of carbonic anhydrase

2675. In case of inflammation, local anesthetic effect of novocaine decreases in strength. What process is responsible?

- a. Activation of succinate dehydrogenase

b. Local tissue acidosis

- c. Inhibition of oxidative phosphorylation
- d. Local tissue alkalosis
- e. Inhibition of carbonic anhydrase

2676. In case of inflammation, local anesthetic effect of novocaine decreases in strength. What process is responsible?

- a. Inhibition of carbonic anhydrase
- b. Activation of succinate dehydrogenase

c. Local tissue acidosis

- d. Local tissue alkalosis
- e. Inhibition of oxidative phosphorylation

2677. In chromosomal disorders, to study the karyotype, the cell culture during mitosis is processed

- a. Anaphase
- b. Prophase
- c. Interphase

d. Metaphase

e. Telophase

2678. In chromosomal disorders, to study the karyotype, the cell culture during mitosis is processed

a. Interphase

b. Prophase

c. Metaphase

d. Telophase

e. Anaphase

2679. In chromosomal disorders, to study the karyotype, the cell culture during mitosis is processed

a. Interphase

b. Telophase

c. Prophase

d. Anaphase

e. Metaphase

2680. In diabetes, ketone bodies are synthesized in the liver from acetyl-CoA. Acetyl-CoA forms in t

a. Fatty acids

b. Glucose

c. Lactate

d. Glycogenic amino acids

e. Glycerin

2681. In diabetes, ketone bodies are synthesized in the liver from acetyl-CoA. Acetyl-CoA forms in t

a. Fatty acids

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e. Lactate

2682. In diabetes, ketone bodies are synthesized in the liver from acetyl-CoA. Acetyl-CoA forms in t

a. Glucose

b. Lactate

c. Glycogenic amino acids

d. Fatty acids

e. Glycerin

2683. In fatty infiltration of the liver, the synthesis of phospholipids is disrupted. In this case,

a. Methionine

b. Ethanolamine

c. Glycerin

d. Cysteine

e. Calcium

2684. In fatty infiltration of the liver, the synthesis of phospholipids is disrupted. In this case,

a. Calcium

b. Cysteine

c. Methionine

d. Glycerin

e. Ethanolamine

2685. In fatty infiltration of the liver, the synthesis of phospholipids is disrupted. In this case,

a. Cysteine

b. Glycerin

c. Methionine

d. Calcium

e. Ethanolamine

2686. In hepatitis and myocardial infarction, the activity of alanine and aspartate aminotransferase

a. Amino acid breakdown acceleration in tissues

b. Damage to cell membranes and release of enzymes into the blood

c. Amino acid synthesis acceleration in tissues

d. Pyridoxine deficiency

e. Hormone-induced increase in enzyme activity

2687. In hepatitis and myocardial infarction, the activity of alanine and aspartate aminotransferase

a. Amino acid breakdown acceleration in tissues

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2688. In hepatitis and myocardial infarction, the activity of alanine and aspartate aminotransferase

a. Hormone-induced increase in enzyme activity

b. Damage to cell membranes and release of enzymes into the blood

c. Pyridoxine deficiency

d. Amino acid breakdown acceleration in tissues

e. Amino acid synthesis acceleration in tissues

2689. In molecular biology, a method is used that allows determining the sequence of nucleotides in

a. Degeneracy

b. Collinearity

c. Universality

d. Non-overlapping

e. Specificity

2690. In molecular biology, a method is used that allows determining the sequence of nucleotides in

a. Degeneracy

b. Non-overlapping

c. Universality

d. Collinearity

e. Specificity

2691. In molecular biology, a method is used that allows determining the sequence of nucleotides in

a. Non-overlapping

b. Specificity

c. Collinearity

d. Universality

e. Degeneracy

2692. In parodontosis, protein and polysaccharide components of the connective tissue become destroyed

a. Collagen

b. Antitrypsin

c. Transferrin

d. Albumin

e. Ceruloplasmin

2693. In parodontosis, protein and polysaccharide components of the connective tissue become destroyed

a. Antitrypsin

b. Ceruloplasmin

c. Albumin

d. Collagen

e. Transferrin

2694. In parodontosis, protein and polysaccharide components of the connective tissue become destroyed

a. Ceruloplasmin

b. Transferrin

c. Albumin

d. Antitrypsin

e. Collagen

2695. In practically healthy individuals, moderate physical exertion causes an increase in the systolic

a. Increased force of cardiac contractions and relaxation of the arterioles due to the effect of lac

b. Increased renin release due to a decreased blood supply to the kidneys

c. Increased force and rate of cardiac contractions

d. Increased volume of the circulating blood

e. Increased tone of the arterioles and increased volume of the blood depot

2696. In practically healthy individuals, moderate physical exertion causes an increase in the systo

a. Increased force of cardiac contractions and relaxation of the arterioles due to the effect of lac

b. Increased renin release due to a decreased blood supply to the kidneys

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2697. In practically healthy individuals, moderate physical exertion causes an increase in the systo

a. Increased volume of the circulating blood

b. Increased force of cardiac contractions and relaxation of the arterioles due to the effect of lac

c. Increased tone of the arterioles and increased volume of the blood depot

d. Increased force and rate of cardiac contractions

e. Increased renin release due to a decreased blood supply to the kidneys

2698. In response to muscle stretching, its reflex contraction occurs. This reflex reaction begins w

a. Muscle spindles

b. Articular receptors

c. Nociceptors

d. Golgi tendon organ

e. Tactile receptors

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a. Articular receptors

b. Tactile receptors

c. Golgi tendon organ

d. Muscle spindles

e. Nociceptors

2701. In some diseases, changes occur in the cells, with lysosomal membrane integrity becoming impai

a. Autolysis

b. Accumulation of substances

c. Impaired transcription

d. Impaired translation

e. Impaired mitosis

2702. In some diseases, changes occur in the cells, with lysosomal membrane integrity becoming impai

a. Autolysis

b. Impaired transcription

c. Accumulation of substances

d. Impaired mitosis

e. Impaired translation

2703. In some diseases, changes occur in the cells, with lysosomal membrane integrity becoming impai

a. Impaired transcription

b. Impaired translation

c. Impaired mitosis

d. Autolysis

e. Accumulation of substances

2704. In stress conditions an elderly person developed elevated blood pressure. It is caused by acti

a. Sympathoadrenal system

b. Adrenocortical functions

c. Pituitary functions

d. Thyroid functions

e. Parasympathetic nucleus of the vagus nerve

2705. In stress conditions an elderly person developed elevated blood pressure. It is caused by acti

- a. Parasympathetic nucleus of the vagus nerve
- b. Pituitary functions

c. Sympathoadrenal system

- d. Adrenocortical functions
- e. Thyroid functions

2706. In stress conditions an elderly person developed elevated blood pressure. It is caused by acti

- a. Pituitary functions
- b. Parasympathetic nucleus of the vagus nerve

c. Sympathoadrenal system

- d. Thyroid functions
- e. Adrenocortical functions

2707. In the 1970s scientists determined that severe cases of neonatal jaundice are caused by distur

a. Glucuronic acid

- b. Uric acid
- c. Lactic acid
- d. Sulfuric acid
- e. Pyruvic acid

2708. In the 1970s scientists determined that severe cases of neonatal jaundice are caused by distur

- a. Pyruvic acid
- b. Lactic acid
- c. Uric acid

d. Glucuronic acid

- e. Sulfuric acid

2709. In the 1970s scientists determined that severe cases of neonatal jaundice are caused by distur

- a. Uric acid
- b. Lactic acid
- c. Sulfuric acid

d. Glucuronic acid

- e. Pyruvic acid

2710. In the admission room of a hospital, material samples are being taken for bacteriological test

a. Establishing the etiology of the purulent process and determining the sensitivity to antibiotics

- b. Determining the pathogen's toxicity
- c. Identification of the pathogen to prevent a nosocomial infection
- d. Identification of the pathogenic staphylococcus and determining the antibiotic resistance profile
- e. Confirmation of the diagnosis of anaerobic infection

2711. In the admission room of a hospital, material samples are being taken for bacteriological test

- a. Identification of the pathogen to prevent a nosocomial infection
- b. Determining the pathogen's toxicity
- c. Confirmation of the diagnosis of anaerobic infection

d. Establishing the etiology of the purulent process and determining the sensitivity to antibiotics

- e. Identification of the pathogenic staphylococcus and determining the antibiotic resistance profile

2712. In the admission room of a hospital, material samples are being taken for bacteriological test

- a. Identification of the pathogenic staphylococcus and determining the antibiotic resistance profile
- b. Determining the pathogen's toxicity

c. Establishing the etiology of the purulent process and determining the sensitivity to antibiotics

- d. Confirmation of the diagnosis of anaerobic infection
- e. Identification of the pathogen to prevent a nosocomial infection

2713. In the course of an urgent surgery, the vermiform appendix of the patient was excised. The app

a. Acute gangrenous

- b. Acute phlegmonous
- c. Chronic
- d. Acute superficial
- e. Acute simple

2714. In the course of an urgent surgery, the vermiform appendix of the patient was excised. The app

a. Acute phlegmonous

- b. Acute simple
- c. Acute superficial
- d. Acute gangrenous
- e. Chronic

2715. In the course of an urgent surgery, the vermiform appendix of the patient was excised. The app

- a. Acute superficial
- b. Acute simple
- c. Acute gangrenous
- d. Chronic
- e. Acute phlegmonous

2716. In the hematology unit a patient with leukemia was prescribed 5-Fluorouracil. This drug:

- a. Catalyzes replication
- b. Inhibits DNA synthesis
- c. Inhibits translation
- d. Inhibits transcription
- e. Stimulates DNase

2717. In the hematology unit a patient with leukemia was prescribed 5-Fluorouracil. This drug:

- a. Inhibits transcription
- b. Stimulates DNase
- c. Inhibits DNA synthesis
- d. Inhibits translation
- e. Catalyzes replication

2718. In the hematology unit a patient with leukemia was prescribed 5-Fluorouracil. This drug:

- a. Inhibits translation
- b. Stimulates DNase
- c. Catalyzes replication
- d. Inhibits DNA synthesis
- e. Inhibits transcription

2719. In the human body, reserves of hydrocarbons are localized mainly in the liver and skeletal mus

- a. Hepatic glycogen
- b. Amylopectin
- c. Muscle glycogen
- d. Cellulose
- e. Starch

2720. In the human body, reserves of hydrocarbons are localized mainly in the liver and skeletal mus

- a. Hepatic glycogen
- b. Muscle glycogen
- c. Starch
- d. Cellulose
- e. Amylopectin

2721. In the human body, reserves of hydrocarbons are localized mainly in the liver and skeletal mus

- a. Amylopectin
- b. Starch
- c. Hepatic glycogen
- d. Muscle glycogen
- e. Cellulose

2722. In the intensive care unit of the infectious diseases department, a doctor notes periods of ta

- a. Apneustic respiration
- b. Gasping respiration
- c. Biot respiration
- d. Grocco respiration
- e. Cheyne–Stokes respiration

2723. In the intensive care unit of the infectious diseases department, a doctor notes periods of ta

- a. Apneustic respiration
- b. Gasping respiration

c. Grocco respiration

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e. Cheyne-Stokes respiration

2724. In the intensive care unit of the infectious diseases department, a doctor notes periods of ta

a. Grocco respiration

b. Gasping respiration

c. Biot respiration

d. Apneustic respiration

e. Cheyne-Stokes respiration

2725. In the lungs, an enzyme breaks down carbonic acid (H_2CO_3) into water and carbon dioxide that

a. Catalase

b. Carbonic anhydrase

c. Peroxidase

d. Cytochrome oxidase

e. Cytochrome

2726. In the lungs, an enzyme breaks down carbonic acid (H_2CO_3) into water and carbon dioxide that

a. Cytochrome

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2727. In the lungs, an enzyme breaks down carbonic acid (H_2CO_3) into water and carbon dioxide that

a. Cytochrome oxidase

b. Carbonic anhydrase

c. Catalase

d. Cytochrome

e. Peroxidase

2728. In the practice of emergency therapy and resuscitation, medical conditions accompanied by edem

a. They increase the colloid osmotic blood pressure

b. They lower the central venous pressure

c. They change the acid-alkaline balance of the blood

d. They reduce the volume of the circulating blood

e. They lower the systemic arterial pressure

2729. In the practice of emergency therapy and resuscitation, medical conditions accompanied by edem

a. They lower the central venous pressure

b. They reduce the volume of the circulating blood

c. They lower the systemic arterial pressure

d. They increase the colloid osmotic blood pressure

e. They change the acid-alkaline balance of the blood

2730. In the practice of emergency therapy and resuscitation, medical conditions accompanied by edem

a. They lower the systemic arterial pressure

b. They change the acid-alkaline balance of the blood

c. They lower the central venous pressure

d. They increase the colloid osmotic blood pressure

e. They reduce the volume of the circulating blood

2731. In the process of human aging, the synthesis and secretion of pancreatic juice decreases and i

a. Lipids

b. Proteins

c. Nucleic acids

d. Phospholipids

e. Polysaccharides

2732. In the process of human aging, the synthesis and secretion of pancreatic juice decreases and i

a. Nucleic acids

b. Phospholipids

c. Proteins

- d. Lipids
- e. Polysaccharides

2733. In the process of human aging, the synthesis and secretion of pancreatic juice decreases and i

- a. Phospholipids
- b. Nucleic acids

c. Proteins

- d. Polysaccharides
- e. Lipids

2734. In the process of protein conversion into the active form after biosynthesis, the proteins und

a. Acetylation

b. C-peptide detachment

- c. Phosphorilation
- d. Formation of several subunits
- e. Prosthetic group binding

2735. In the process of protein conversion into the active form after biosynthesis, the proteins und

a. Acetylation

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2736. In the process of protein conversion into the active form after biosynthesis, the proteins und

a. Phosphorilation

b. Prosthetic group binding

c. C-peptide detachment

d. Acetylation

e. Formation of several subunits

2737. In the pulmonological unit a patient with obstructive bronchitis with spastic component was pr

a. Methacin

b. Theophylline

c. Prednisolone

d. Salbutamol

e. Cromoglicic acid

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b. Salbutamol

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a. Theophylline

b. Methacin

c. Salbutamol

d. Prednisolone

e. Cromoglicic acid

2740. In the structure of prokaryotic DNA operons there is a fragment, to which RNA polymerase attac

a. Regulator gene

b. Operator gene

c. Structural gene

d. Promoter

e. Primary transcript

2741. In the structure of prokaryotic DNA operons there is a fragment, to which RNA polymerase attac

a. Regulator gene

b. Primary transcript

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d. Promoter

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2742. In the structure of prokaryotic DNA operons there is a fragment, to which RNA polymerase attaches

a. Structural gene

b. Promoter

c. Operator gene

d. Regulator gene

e. Primary transcript

2743. Increased hyaluronidase activity was detected in the patient's blood serum. What biochemical value is elevated?

a. Bilirubin

b. Galactose

c. Uric acid

d. Sialic acid

e. Glucose

2744. Increased hyaluronidase activity was detected in the patient's blood serum. What biochemical value is elevated?

a. Bilirubin

b. Glucose

c. Sialic acid

d. Galactose

e. Uric acid

2745. Increased hyaluronidase activity was detected in the patient's blood serum. What biochemical value is elevated?

a. Galactose

b. Bilirubin

c. Glucose

d. Sialic acid

e. Uric acid

2746. Increased levels of ammonium salts in the patient's urine can be associated with the development of

a. Hyperuricemia

b. Hypercholesterolemia

c. Metabolic acidosis

d. Retention azotemia

e. Steatosis

2747. Increased levels of ammonium salts in the patient's urine can be associated with the development of

a. Hyperuricemia

b. Retention azotemia

c. Metabolic acidosis

d. Hypercholesterolemia

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2748. Increased levels of ammonium salts in the patient's urine can be associated with the development of

a. Steatosis

b. Metabolic acidosis

c. Hypercholesterolemia

d. Hyperuricemia

e. Retention azotemia

2749. Increased levels of direct bilirubin and bile acids were detected in the blood of a patient with

a. Hemolytic

b. Hepatic

c. Parenchymatous

d. Suprahepatic

e. Mechanical

2750. Increased levels of direct bilirubin and bile acids were detected in the blood of a patient with

a. Parenchymatous

b. Mechanical

c. Hepatic

d. Hemolytic

e. Suprahepatic

2751. Increased levels of direct bilirubin and bile acids were detected in the blood of a patient with

- a. Parenchymatous
- b. Hemolytic
- c. Hepatic
- d. Suprahepatic
- e. Mechanical

2752. Increased reabsorption of calcium ions and decreased reabsorption of phosphate ions was detected

a. Parathormone

- b. Thyroxine
- c. Vasopressin
- d. Aldosterone
- e. Thyrocalcitonin

2753. Increased reabsorption of calcium ions and decreased reabsorption of phosphate ions was detected

a. Parathormone

- b. Vasopressin
- c. Thyrocalcitonin
- d. Thyroxine
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2754. Increased reabsorption of calcium ions and decreased reabsorption of phosphate ions was detected

- a. Aldosterone
- b. Thyrocalcitonin
- c. Vasopressin

d. Parathormone

e. Thyroxine

2755. Ingestion of 100 mL of 25% magnesium sulfate solution (saturated) results in profuse liquid stool

a. Increase of intestinal osmotic pressure

- b. Stimulation of hormone secretion in the duodenum
- c. Decrease of osmotic pressure
- d. Stimulation of gastric juice secretion
- e. Inhibition of intestinal motility

2756. Ingestion of 100 mL of 25% magnesium sulfate solution (saturated) results in profuse liquid stool

- a. Inhibition of intestinal motility
- b. Stimulation of gastric juice secretion
- c. Decrease of osmotic pressure

d. Increase of intestinal osmotic pressure

e. Stimulation of hormone secretion in the duodenum

2757. Ingestion of 100 mL of 25% magnesium sulfate solution (saturated) results in profuse liquid stool

- a. Stimulation of hormone secretion in the duodenum
- b. Decrease of osmotic pressure
- c. Inhibition of intestinal motility

d. Increase of intestinal osmotic pressure

e. Stimulation of gastric juice secretion

2758. Ingestion of plants and mushrooms that grow along highways is dangerous due to risk of lead poisoning

a. Chemical fertilizers

b. Exhaust fumes

- c. Herbicides
- d. Acid rains
- e. Sewage

2759. Ingestion of plants and mushrooms that grow along highways is dangerous due to risk of lead poisoning

- a. Chemical fertilizers
- b. Sewage
- c. Herbicides
- d. Acid rains

e. Exhaust fumes

2760. Ingestion of plants and mushrooms that grow along highways is dangerous due to risk of lead poisoning

- a. Sewage
- b. Acid rains
- c. Exhaust fumes
- d. Herbicides
- e. Chemical fertilizers

2761. Inhibiting effect of GABA is based on increased permeability of postsynaptic membrane to chlor

- a. Glutamate
- b. Arginine
- c. Glutamine
- d. Asparagine
- e. Aspartate

2762. Inhibiting effect of GABA is based on increased permeability of postsynaptic membrane to chlor

- a. Glutamate
- b. Aspartate
- c. Arginine
- d. Glutamine
- e. Asparagine

2763. Inhibiting effect of GABA is based on increased permeability of postsynaptic membrane to chlor

- a. Arginine
- b. Glutamine
- c. Asparagine
- d. Aspartate
- e. Glutamate

2764. Inhibition of nociceptive information occurs with the participation of many mediators, except:

- a. Glutamate
- b. GABA
- c. Noradrenaline
- d. Endorphin
- e. Serotonin

2765. Inhibition of nociceptive information occurs with the participation of many mediators, except:

- a. Glutamate
- b. Serotonin
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2766. Inhibition of nociceptive information occurs with the participation of many mediators, except:

- a. Serotonin
- b. GABA
- c. Endorphin
- d. Noradrenaline
- e. Glutamate

2767. Insufficient production of mineralocorticoids (Addison disease) is accompanied by muscle weakn

- a. Calcium
- b. Sodium
- c. Magnesium
- d. Hydrogen
- e. Potassium

2768. Insufficient production of mineralocorticoids (Addison disease) is accompanied by muscle weakn

- a. Calcium
- b. Hydrogen
- c. Potassium
- d. Magnesium
- e. Sodium

2769. Insufficient production of mineralocorticoids (Addison disease) is accompanied by muscle weakn

- a. Magnesium

b. Sodium

c. Hydrogen

d. Calcium

e. Potassium

2770. Insufficient secretion of a certain enzyme causes incomplete digestion of fats in the gastroin

a. Pepsin

b. Enterokinase

c. Pancreatic lipase

d. Amylase

e. Phospholipase

2771. Insufficient secretion of a certain enzyme causes incomplete digestion of fats in the gastroin

a. Phospholipase

b. Amylase

c. Pancreatic lipase

d. Pepsin

e. Enterokinase

2772. Insufficient secretion of a certain enzyme causes incomplete digestion of fats in the gastroin

a. Phospholipase

b. Enterokinase

c. Pepsin

d. Amylase

e. Pancreatic lipase

2773. Intracellular examination of biopotentials in an isolated tissue culture shows that the action

a. Nerve fiber

b. Contractile myocardium

c. Skeletal muscle

d. Smooth muscle

e. Atypical cardiac muscle cells

2774. Intracellular examination of biopotentials in an isolated tissue culture shows that the action

a. Skeletal muscle

b. Nerve fiber

c. Smooth muscle

d. Atypical cardiac muscle cells

e. Contractile myocardium

2775. Investigation of an outbreak of a hospital-acquired infection is being conducted. Pure culture

a. Phage typing

b. Animal inoculation

c. Biovar determination

d. Serotyping

e. Determination of pathogenicity

2776. Investigation of an outbreak of a hospital-acquired infection is being conducted. Pure culture

a. Animal inoculation

b. Biovar determination

c. Determination of pathogenicity

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e. Phage typing

2777. Investigation of an outbreak of a hospital-acquired infection is being conducted. Pure culture

a. Biovar determination

b. Determination of pathogenicity

c. Phage typing

d. Animal inoculation

e. Serotyping

2778. It has been established that from the same amount of glucose a tumor tissue receives 20-25 tim

a. Intensified anaerobic glycolysis

b. Intensified tissue respiration

- c. Intensified oxidative processes
- d. Normal ratio of the processes
- e. Decreased anaerobic respiration

2779. It has been established that from the same amount of glucose a tumor tissue receives 20-25 times

- a. Intensified tissue respiration
- b. Intensified anaerobic glycolysis**
- c. Decreased anaerobic respiration
- d. Normal ratio of the processes
- e. Intensified oxidative processes

2780. It has been established that from the same amount of glucose a tumor tissue receives 20-25 times

- a. Normal ratio of the processes
- b. Decreased anaerobic respiration
- c. Intensified oxidative processes
- d. Intensified tissue respiration
- e. Intensified anaerobic glycolysis**

2781. It is known that not all sensory signals are consciously registered by a person. This way brain

- a. Thalamus**
- b. Cerebral cortex
- c. Cerebellum
- d. Basal ganglia
- e. Hypothalamus

2782. It is known that not all sensory signals are consciously registered by a person. This way brain

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- b. Hypothalamus
- c. Basal ganglia
- d. Cerebral cortex
- e. Cerebellum

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- a. Cerebellum
- b. Basal ganglia
- c. Thalamus**
- d. Cerebral cortex
- e. Hypothalamus

2784. It is known that people with genetically determined glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase insufficiency

- a. Sensitization
- b. Tachyphylaxis
- c. Allergy
- d. Idiosyncrasy**
- e. Tolerance

2785. It is known that people with genetically determined glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase insufficiency

- a. Sensitization
- b. Tachyphylaxis
- c. Allergy
- d. Tolerance
- e. Idiosyncrasy**

2786. It is known that people with genetically determined glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase insufficiency

- a. Tachyphylaxis
- b. Idiosyncrasy**
- c. Tolerance
- d. Sensitization
- e. Allergy

2787. KCl concentration in a solution that surrounds an isolated cell was increased. How will resting

- a. RMP decreases, excitability increases**
- b. RMP and excitability remain unchanged
- c. RMP decreases, excitability remains unchanged

- d. RMP increases, excitability increases
- e. RMP increases, excitability decreases

2788. KCl concentration in a solution that surrounds an isolated cell was increased. How will restin

- a. RMP and excitability remain unchanged
- b. RMP increases, excitability increases

c. RMP decreases, excitability increases

- d. RMP increases, excitability decreases
- e. RMP decreases, excitability remains unchanged

2789. KCl concentration in a solution that surrounds an isolated cell was increased. How will restin

- a. RMP increases, excitability increases
- b. RMP and excitability remain unchanged
- c. RMP increases, excitability decreases
- d. RMP decreases, excitability remains unchanged

e. RMP decreases, excitability increases

2790. Karyotype of a 5-year-old boy has 46 chromosomes. One of the chromosomes in pair 15 is longer

- a. Inversion
- b. Translocation**

- c. Polyploidy
- d. Duplication
- e. Deletion

2791. Karyotype of a 5-year-old boy has 46 chromosomes. One of the chromosomes in pair 15 is longer

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- b. Polyploidy
- c. Deletion
- d. Duplication

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- b. Translocation**

- c. Duplication
- d. Inversion
- e. Deletion

2793. Knee-jerk reflex is absent in a person. Where is the spinal cord damaged in this case?

- a. L1-L2 segments
- b. L3-L4 segments**
- c. Th9-Th10 segments
- d. Th7-Th8 segments
- e. C5-C7 segments

2794. Knee-jerk reflex is absent in a person. Where is the spinal cord damaged in this case?

- a. L1-L2 segments
- b. Th9-Th10 segments
- c. Th7-Th8 segments
- d. C5-C7 segments

e. L3-L4 segments

2795. Knee-jerk reflex is absent in a person. Where is the spinal cord damaged in this case?

- a. Th7-Th8 segments
- b. C5-C7 segments
- c. L1-L2 segments
- d. L3-L4 segments**
- e. Th9-Th10 segments

2796. Laboratory analysis of blood respiratory function determined that the CO₂ transport has worse

- a. Carbonic anhydrase**
- b. 2,3-Diphosphoglycerate
- c. Phosphorylase
- d. Protein kinase

e. Adenylate cyclase

2797. Laboratory analysis of blood respiratory function determined that the CO₂ transport has worse

a. Phosphorylase

b. Adenylate cyclase

c. Carbonic anhydrase

d. 2,3-Diphosphoglycerate

e. Protein kinase

2798. Laboratory analysis of blood respiratory function determined that the CO₂ transport has worse

a. Protein kinase

b. 2,3-Diphosphoglycerate

c. Phosphorylase

d. Carbonic anhydrase

e. Adenylate cyclase

2799. Laboratory findings of a patient diagnosed with jaundice are as follows: HBsAg-, HBeAg-, anti-

a. Hepatitis C with history of hepatitis B

b. -

c. Hepatitis B relapse

d. Hepatitis B reinfection

e. Chronic hepatitis B with low replicative activity

2800. Laboratory findings of a patient diagnosed with jaundice are as follows: HBsAg-, HBeAg-, anti-

a. -

b. Chronic hepatitis B with low replicative activity

c. Hepatitis C with history of hepatitis B

d. Hepatitis B reinfection

e. Hepatitis B relapse

2801. Laboratory findings of a patient diagnosed with jaundice are as follows: HBsAg-, HBeAg-, anti-

a. Hepatitis B relapse

b. Hepatitis B reinfection

c. -

d. Hepatitis C with history of hepatitis B

e. Chronic hepatitis B with low replicative activity

2802. Laboratory tests of a 54-year-old man show that his inulin clearance is 120 mL/min., which mea

a. Glomerular filtration rate

b. Tubular secretion

c. Renal plasma flow

d. Tubular reabsorption

e. Renal blood flow

2803. Laboratory tests of a 54-year-old man show that his inulin clearance is 120 mL/min., which mea

a. Renal plasma flow

b. Glomerular filtration rate

c. Tubular secretion

d. Tubular reabsorption

e. Renal blood flow

2804. Laboratory tests of a 54-year-old man show that his inulin clearance is 120 mL/min., which mea

a. Tubular secretion

b. Renal plasma flow

c. Renal blood flow

d. Glomerular filtration rate

e. Tubular reabsorption

2805. Leukotrienes belong to cellular mediators of inflammation. These bioactive substances form as

a. Cyclooxygenase 2

b. Cyclooxygenase 1

c. Lipoxygenase

d. Thromboxane synthetase

e. Phospholipase A2

2806. Leukotrienes belong to cellular mediators of inflammation. These bioactive substances form as

a. Thromboxane synthetase

b. Lipoxygenase

c. Phospholipase A2

d. Cyclooxygenase 1

e. Cyclooxygenase 2

2807. Lipoic acid was removed from the diet of test animals, which resulted in inhibition of pyruvate

a. Cofactor

b. Substrate

c. Allosteric regulator

d. Product

e. Inhibitor

2808. Lipoic acid was removed from the diet of test animals, which resulted in inhibition of pyruvate

a. Cofactor

b. Substrate

c. Product

d. Allosteric regulator

e. Inhibitor

2809. Lipoic acid was removed from the diet of test animals, which resulted in inhibition of pyruvate

a. Inhibitor

b. Cofactor

c. Substrate

d. Allosteric regulator

e. Product

2810. Long-term taking of medicines can affect cells of the liver. Particularly, it can cause marked

a. Formation of maturation spindle

b. Intracellular digestion

c. Protein synthesis

d. Nucleic acid synthesis

e. Detoxication of harmful substances

2811. Long-term taking of medicines can affect cells of the liver. Particularly, it can cause marked

a. Nucleic acid synthesis

b. Detoxication of harmful substances

c. Formation of maturation spindle

d. Intracellular digestion

e. Protein synthesis

2812. Long-term taking of medicines can affect cells of the liver. Particularly, it can cause marked

a. Nucleic acid synthesis

b. Detoxication of harmful substances

c. Intracellular digestion

d. Protein synthesis

e. Formation of maturation spindle

2813. Material, obtained from the wound of a patient with a suspected gas anaerobic infection, was i

a. Oxygen removal

b. Sterilization of the medium

c. Dissolution of salts

d. Oxygen enrichment

e. Destruction of microbes

2814. Material, obtained from the wound of a patient with a suspected gas anaerobic infection, was i

a. Oxygen enrichment

b. Destruction of microbes

c. Sterilization of the medium

d. Oxygen removal

e. Dissolution of salts

2815. Material, obtained from the wound of a patient with a suspected gas anaerobic infection, was i

- a. Oxygen enrichment
- b. Sterilization of the medium
- c. Oxygen removal**
- d. Dissolution of salts
- e. Destruction of microbes

2816. Measuring the transaminase activity is widely used to diagnose the damage to internal organs.

- a. B_6**
- b. PP
- c. B_2
- d. B_12
- e. B_1

2817. Measuring the transaminase activity is widely used to diagnose the damage to internal organs.

- a. B_1
- b. B_6**
- c. B_12
- d. PP
- e. B_2

2818. Measuring the transaminase activity is widely used to diagnose the damage to internal organs.

- a. B_1
- b. B_12
- c. B_2
- d. B_6**
- e. PP

2819. Medical examination detected angina pectoris in a patient. The doctor prescribed the patient m

- a. Blockade of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors
- b. Blockade of beta_1-adrenergic receptors**
- c. Blockade of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors
- d. Stimulation of beta_1-adrenergic receptors
- e. Blockade of beta_2-adrenergic receptors

2820. Medical examination detected angina pectoris in a patient. The doctor prescribed the patient m

- a. Stimulation of beta_1-adrenergic receptors
- b. Blockade of beta_1-adrenergic receptors**
- c. Blockade of beta_2-adrenergic receptors
- d. Blockade of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors
- e. Blockade of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors

2821. Medical examination detected angina pectoris in a patient. The doctor prescribed the patient m

- a. Stimulation of beta_1-adrenergic receptors
- b. Blockade of beta_2-adrenergic receptors
- c. Blockade of nicotinic acetylcholine receptors
- d. Blockade of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors
- e. Blockade of beta_1-adrenergic receptors**

2822. Microscopy of a lung tissue shows an inflamed area that consists of a necrotic focus surrounde

- a. Exudative inflammation
- b. Alterative inflammation
- c. Tuberculous inflammation**
- d. Leprosy inflammation
- e. Typical productive inflammation

2823. Microscopy of a lung tissue shows an inflamed area that consists of a necrotic focus surrounde

- a. Typical productive inflammation
- b. Tuberculous inflammation**
- c. Alterative inflammation
- d. Exudative inflammation
- e. Leprosy inflammation

2824. Microscopy of a lung tissue shows an inflamed area that consists of a necrotic focus surrounde

- a. Typical productive inflammation

b. Tuberculous inflammation

c. Alterative inflammation

d. Leprosy inflammation

e. Exudative inflammation

2825. Microscopy of a skin biopsy material revealed granulomas consisting of epithelioid cells that

a. Glanders

b. Tuberculosis

c. Rhinoscleroma

d. Syphilis

e. Leprosy

2826. Microscopy of a skin biopsy material revealed granulomas consisting of epithelioid cells that

a. Glanders

b. Leprosy

c. Tuberculosis

d. Syphilis

e. Rhinoscleroma

2827. Microscopy of a skin biopsy material revealed granulomas consisting of epithelioid cells that

a. Glanders

b. Syphilis

c. Rhinoscleroma

d. Leprosy

e. Tuberculosis

2828. Microscopy of a woman's vaginal swab detects cells with cytoplasmic inclusions. The doctor has

a. Enzyme immunoassay

b. Agglutination reaction

c. Precipitation reaction

d. Vidal's reaction

e. Reverse indirect hemagglutination

2829. Microscopy of a woman's vaginal swab detects cells with cytoplasmic inclusions. The doctor has

a. Reverse indirect hemagglutination

b. Precipitation reaction

c. Vidal's reaction

d. Agglutination reaction

e. Enzyme immunoassay

2830. Microscopy of a woman's vaginal swab detects cells with cytoplasmic inclusions. The doctor has

a. Vidal's reaction

b. Agglutination reaction

c. Reverse indirect hemagglutination

d. Enzyme immunoassay

e. Precipitation reaction

2831. Microscopy of the liver biopsy material obtained from a woman with a 10-year-long history of f

a. Portal cirrhosis of the liver

b. Postnecrotic cirrhosis of the liver

c. Primary biliary cirrhosis of the liver

d. Incomplete septal cirrhosis of the liver

e. Secondary biliary cirrhosis of the liver

2832. Microscopy of the liver biopsy material obtained from a woman with a 10-year-long history of f

a. Portal cirrhosis of the liver

b. Primary biliary cirrhosis of the liver

c. Incomplete septal cirrhosis of the liver

d. Postnecrotic cirrhosis of the liver

e. Secondary biliary cirrhosis of the liver

2833. Microscopy of the liver biopsy material obtained from a woman with a 10-year-long history of f

a. Primary biliary cirrhosis of the liver

b. Postnecrotic cirrhosis of the liver

c. Portal cirrhosis of the liver

d. Secondary biliary cirrhosis of the liver

e. Incomplete septal cirrhosis of the liver

2834. Microscopy of the stools of a patient with profuse diarrhea, repeated episodes of vomiting, and

a. Pseudotuberculosis

b. Cholera

c. Salmonellosis

d. Intestinal yersiniosis

e. Shigellosis

2835. Microscopy of the stools of a patient with profuse diarrhea, repeated episodes of vomiting, and

a. Shigellosis

b. Cholera

c. Intestinal yersiniosis

d. Pseudotuberculosis

e. Salmonellosis

2836. Microscopy of the stools of a patient with profuse diarrhea, repeated episodes of vomiting, and

a. Shigellosis

b. Intestinal yersiniosis

c. Salmonellosis

d. Cholera

e. Pseudotuberculosis

2837. Microtraumas of oral mucosa occur daily during eating. However, bleeding in such cases quickly

a. Thromboplastin

b. Heparin anti-factor

c. Heparin

d. Mucin

e. Lysozyme

2838. Microtraumas of oral mucosa occur daily during eating. However, bleeding in such cases quickly

a. Heparin

b. Mucin

c. Thromboplastin

d. Heparin anti-factor

e. Lysozyme

2839. Microtraumas of oral mucosa occur daily during eating. However, bleeding in such cases quickly

a. Mucin

b. Heparin anti-factor

c. Thromboplastin

d. Heparin

e. Lysozyme

2840. Mitochondrial respiratory chain contains complex cytochrome proteins. What type of reactions does

a. Redox reactions

b. Reactions of deamination

c. Reactions of transamination

d. Reactions of decarboxylation

e. Reactions of hydration

2841. Mitochondrial respiratory chain contains complex cytochrome proteins. What type of reactions does

a. Reactions of deamination

b. Redox reactions

c. Reactions of transamination

d. Reactions of hydration

e. Reactions of decarboxylation

2842. Mitochondrial respiratory chain contains complex cytochrome proteins. What type of reactions does

a. Reactions of transamination

b. Reactions of decarboxylation

c. Reactions of deamination

d. Reactions of hydration

e. Redox reactions

2843. Mother of a 10-year-old boy with suppurative gingivitis brought her child to the dentist. She

a. Cauterize mucous membranes

b. Damage cartilage tissue in children

c. Provoke gingival hemorrhages

d. Facilitate calcium loss in teeth and bones

e. Damage dentin

2844. Mother of a 10-year-old boy with suppurative gingivitis brought her child to the dentist. She

a. Damage dentin

b. Damage cartilage tissue in children

c. Provoke gingival hemorrhages

d. Facilitate calcium loss in teeth and bones

e. Cauterize mucous membranes

2845. Mother of a 10-year-old boy with suppurative gingivitis brought her child to the dentist. She

a. Provoke gingival hemorrhages

b. Damage cartilage tissue in children

c. Cauterize mucous membranes

d. Facilitate calcium loss in teeth and bones

e. Damage dentin

2846. Mother of a 12-year-old child came to a gastroenterologist, complaining of loss of appetite an

a. Toxoplasmosis

b. Trichomoniasis

c. Balantidiasis

d. Lamblasis

e. Amebiasis

2847. Mother of a 12-year-old child came to a gastroenterologist, complaining of loss of appetite an

a. Trichomoniasis

b. Toxoplasmosis

c. Amebiasis

d. Balantidiasis

e. Lamblasis

2848. Mucosa and sputum of a patient, who for a long time was taking immunosuppressants, contain lar

a. Streptobacteria

b. Candida

c. Actinomycetales

d. Yersinia

e. Streptococci

2849. Mucosa and sputum of a patient, who for a long time was taking immunosuppressants, contain lar

a. Streptococci

b. Candida

c. Actinomycetales

d. Streptobacteria

e. Yersinia

2850. Mucosa and sputum of a patient, who for a long time was taking immunosuppressants, contain lar

a. Streptococci

b. Candida

c. Yersinia

d. Actinomycetales

e. Streptobacteria

2851. Mucous tunics of the human body often produce an enzyme that causes lysis of bacteria. This en

a. Lysozyme

b. Hyaluronidase

c. Complement

d. Opsonin

e. Fibrinolysin

2852. Mucous tunics of the human body often produce an enzyme that causes lysis of bacteria. This en

a. Fibrinolysin

b. Complement

c. Opsonin

d. Hyaluronidase

e. Lysozyme

2853. Mucous tunics of the human body often produce an enzyme that causes lysis of bacteria. This en

a. Fibrinolysin

b. Opsonin

c. Complement

d. Lysozyme

e. Hyaluronidase

2854. Myocardial histology shows a large area, where there are no nuclei in cardiomyocytes and their

a. Demarcation inflammation around the infarction

b. Aseptic autolysis of the infarction

c. Infarction encapsulation

d. Impending infarction

e. Septic disintegration of the infarction

2855. Myocardial histology shows a large area, where there are no nuclei in cardiomyocytes and their

a. Infarction encapsulation

b. Septic disintegration of the infarction

c. Aseptic autolysis of the infarction

d. Impending infarction

e. Demarcation inflammation around the infarction

2856. Myocardial histology shows a large area, where there are no nuclei in cardiomyocytes and their

a. Septic disintegration of the infarction

b. Infarction encapsulation

c. Demarcation inflammation around the infarction

d. Impending infarction

e. Aseptic autolysis of the infarction

2857. Name the drug, that has a detrimental effect on erythrocytic forms of malarial plasmodiae and

a. Erythromycin

b. Emetine hydrochloride

c. Chingamin (Chloroquine)

d. Tetracycline

e. Quinine

2858. Name the drug, that has a detrimental effect on erythrocytic forms of malarial plasmodiae and

a. Tetracycline

b. Quinine

c. Chingamin (Chloroquine)

d. Erythromycin

e. Emetine hydrochloride

2859. Name the drug, that has a detrimental effect on erythrocytic forms of malarial plasmodiae and

a. Tetracycline

b. Quinine

c. Emetine hydrochloride

d. Chingamin (Chloroquine)

e. Erythromycin

2860. Nitroglycerin is used to dilate coronary vessels and reduce heart pain. In the human body, it

a. Cyclooxygenase

b. Lipoxygenase

c. Guanylate cyclase

d. Adenylate cyclase

e. Phospholipase C

2861. Nitroglycerin is used to dilate coronary vessels and reduce heart pain. In the human body, it

- a. Lipooxygenase
- b. Guanylate cyclase**
- c. Adenylate cyclase
- d. Cyclooxygenase
- e. Phospholipase C

2862. Nitroglycerin is used to dilate coronary vessels and reduce heart pain. In the human body, it

- a. Lipooxygenase
- b. Cyclooxygenase
- c. Phospholipase C
- d. Guanylate cyclase**
- e. Adenylate cyclase

2863. Normally, the maternal and fetal blood circulation have no direct connection. The fetal blood

- a. Hemochorial barrier**
- b. Closing plate of the decidua basalis
- c. Connective tissue septa
- d. Fibrinoid oxyphilic mass (Langhans fibrinoid)
- e. Rohr amorphous fibrinoid

2864. Normally, the maternal and fetal blood circulation have no direct connection. The fetal blood

- a. Closing plate of the decidua basalis
- b. Hemochorial barrier**
- c. Fibrinoid oxyphilic mass (Langhans fibrinoid)
- d. Rohr amorphous fibrinoid
- e. Connective tissue septa

2865. Normally, the maternal and fetal blood circulation have no direct connection. The fetal blood

- a. Fibrinoid oxyphilic mass (Langhans fibrinoid)
- b. Hemochorial barrier**
- c. Rohr amorphous fibrinoid
- d. Closing plate of the decidua basalis
- e. Connective tissue septa

2866. Nosocomial pneumonia was diagnosed in a 38-year-old inpatient. The doctor prescribed the patient

- a. Erythromycin
- b. Meropenem**
- c. Rifabutin
- d. Levofloxacin
- e. Streptomycin

2867. Nosocomial pneumonia was diagnosed in a 38-year-old inpatient. The doctor prescribed the patient

- a. Levofloxacin
- b. Meropenem**
- c. Rifabutin
- d. Erythromycin
- e. Streptomycin

2868. Nosocomial pneumonia was diagnosed in a 38-year-old inpatient. The doctor prescribed the patient

- a. Streptomycin
- b. Meropenem**
- c. Levofloxacin
- d. Erythromycin
- e. Rifabutin

2869. Numerous effects of the growth hormone occur due to certain proteins that form in the liver in

- a. Somatomedins**
- b. Endorphins
- c. Atriopeptins
- d. G proteins
- e. Lipotropins

2870. Numerous effects of the growth hormone occur due to certain proteins that form in the liver in

a. Somatomedins

- b. Lipotropins
- c. Atriopeptins
- d. G proteins
- e. Endorphins

2871. Numerous effects of the growth hormone occur due to certain proteins that form in the liver in

- a. Endorphins

b. Somatomedins

- c. Atriopeptins
- d. Lipotropins
- e. G proteins

2872. Obturation of the patient's bile duct resulted in decreased bile flow into the duodenum, which

a. Lipids

- b. Carbohydrates
- c. Proteins
- d. Mineral salts
- e. Proteins and carbohydrate

2873. Obturation of the patient's bile duct resulted in decreased bile flow into the duodenum, which

- a. Proteins
- b. Proteins and carbohydrate
- c. Carbohydrates
- d. Mineral salts

e. Lipids

2874. Obturation of the patient's bile duct resulted in decreased bile flow into the duodenum, which

- a. Proteins and carbohydrate
- b. Proteins
- c. Carbohydrates

d. Lipids

- e. Mineral salts

2875. On examination a woman presents with a swelling, distended veins, and node formation on the me

- a. V. femoralis
- b. V. iliaca externa
- c. V. poplitea

d. V. saphena magna

- e. V. saphena parva

2876. On examination a woman presents with a swelling, distended veins, and node formation on the me

- a. V. femoralis
- b. V. saphena parva
- c. V. poplitea

d. V. saphena magna

- e. V. iliaca externa

2877. On examination a woman presents with a swelling, distended veins, and node formation on the me

- a. V. saphena parva
- b. V. iliaca externa
- c. V. poplitea

d. V. saphena magna

- e. V. femoralis

2878. On the 3rd day after giving birth, a 29-year-old postparturient woman developed diffuse edema

- a. Chronic productive mastitis

b. Acute phlegmonous mastitis

- c. Chronic suppurative mastitis
- d. Acute serous mastitis
- e. Acute apostematous mastitis

2879. On the 3rd day after giving birth, a 29-year-old postparturient woman developed diffuse edema

- a. Chronic productive mastitis

- b. Chronic suppurative mastitis
- c. Acute apostematous mastitis
- d. Acute serous mastitis

e. Acute phlegmonous mastitis

2880. On the 3rd day after giving birth, a 29-year-old postparturient woman developed diffuse edema

- a. Chronic suppurative mastitis
- b. Acute serous mastitis
- c. Chronic productive mastitis

d. Acute phlegmonous mastitis

e. Acute apostematous mastitis

2881. On the day before giving birth a woman had ESR of 40 mm/hour. This value of ESR is caused by h

- a. Erythrocytes
- b. Lipoproteins

c. Fibrinogen

d. Proteins

e. Albumins

2882. On the day before giving birth a woman had ESR of 40 mm/hour. This value of ESR is caused by h

a. Proteins

b. Fibrinogen

c. Erythrocytes

d. Albumins

e. Lipoproteins

2883. On the day before giving birth a woman had ESR of 40 mm/hour. This value of ESR is caused by h

- a. Proteins
- b. Lipoproteins

c. Fibrinogen

d. Erythrocytes

e. Albumins

2884. On the second day after the development of a transmural myocardial infarction, the patient dev

a. Intoxication with necrotic decay products

b. Decreased stroke volume of the heart

c. Paroxysmal tachycardia

d. Decreased volume of the circulating blood

e. Anaphylactic reaction to myocardial proteins

2885. On the second day after the development of a transmural myocardial infarction, the patient dev

- a. Intoxication with necrotic decay products
- b. Decreased volume of the circulating blood
- c. Paroxysmal tachycardia

d. Decreased stroke volume of the heart

e. Anaphylactic reaction to myocardial proteins

2886. On the second day after the development of a transmural myocardial infarction, the patient dev

a. Paroxysmal tachycardia

b. Decreased stroke volume of the heart

c. Anaphylactic reaction to myocardial proteins

d. Intoxication with necrotic decay products

e. Decreased volume of the circulating blood

2887. On the second year of his life a boy started developing frequent respiratory diseases and ulce

a. B lymphocytes

b. Neutrophils

c. NK cells

d. T lymphocytes

e. Macrophages

2888. On the second year of his life a boy started developing frequent respiratory diseases and ulce

- a. NK cells
- b. Macrophages

c. Neutrophils

d. B lymphocytes

e. T lymphocytes

2889. On the second year of his life a boy started developing frequent respiratory diseases and ulce

a. NK cells

b. Macrophages

c. T lymphocytes

d. Neutrophils

e. B lymphocytes

2890. On the third week of embryogenesis, the central part of the epiblast (ectoderm) cells bends up

a. Skin

b. Yolk sac

c. Somites

d. Notochord

e. Intestine

2891. On the third week of embryogenesis, the central part of the epiblast (ectoderm) cells bends up

a. Notochord

b. Skin

c. Somites

d. Intestine

e. Yolk sac

2892. On the third week of embryogenesis, the central part of the epiblast (ectoderm) cells bends up

a. Yolk sac

b. Notochord

c. Somites

d. Skin

e. Intestine

2893. One of the causes of pernicious anemia is the disturbed synthesis of transcobalamin - Castle's in

a. Biotin

b. Riboflavin

c. Folic acid

d. Cobalamin

e. Pyridoxine

2894. One of the causes of pernicious anemia is the disturbed synthesis of transcobalamin - Castle's in

a. Pyridoxine

b. Riboflavin

c. Biotin

d. Folic acid

e. Cobalamin

2895. One of the causes of pernicious anemia is the disturbed synthesis of transcobalamin - Castle's in

a. Riboflavin

b. Cobalamin

c. Folic acid

d. Biotin

e. Pyridoxine

2896. One of the functions of central inhibition is the selection and reduction of the sensory infor

a. Inverse inhibition

b. Presynaptic inhibition

c. Lateral inhibition

d. Pessimal inhibition

e. Reciprocal inhibition

2897. One of the functions of central inhibition is the selection and reduction of the sensory infor

a. Reciprocal inhibition

b. Lateral inhibition

c. Inverse inhibition

d. Presynaptic inhibition

e. Pessimal inhibition

2898. One of the functions of central inhibition is the selection and reduction of the sensory infor

a. Reciprocal inhibition

b. Pessimal inhibition

c. Inverse inhibition

d. Presynaptic inhibition

e. Lateral inhibition

2899. One of the parts of the central nervous system has a layered arrangement of neurons, among whi

a. Cerebellum

b. Hypothalamus

c. Spinal cord

d. Cerebral cortex

e. Medulla oblongata

2900. One of the parts of the central nervous system has a layered arrangement of neurons, among whi

a. Cerebellum

b. Medulla oblongata

c. Hypothalamus

d. Cerebral cortex

e. Spinal cord

2901. One of the parts of the central nervous system has a layered arrangement of neurons, among whi

a. Medulla oblongata

b. Cerebral cortex

c. Spinal cord

d. Cerebellum

e. Hypothalamus

2902. One of the pathogenetic links in the development of radiation sickness is the intensification

a. Carbohydrates

b. Lipids

c. Hormones

d. Proteins

e. Water

2903. One of the pathogenetic links in the development of radiation sickness is the intensification

a. Proteins

b. Lipids

c. Water

d. Carbohydrates

e. Hormones

2904. One of the pathogenetic links in the development of radiation sickness is the intensification

a. Water

b. Lipids

c. Hormones

d. Carbohydrates

e. Proteins

2905. One year after the resection of 2/3 of the stomach, the patient developed complaints of skin p

a. Increased folic acid levels

b. Decreased folic acid levels

c. Decreased secretion of Castle's intrinsic factor

d. Decreased copper absorption

e. Increased secretion of Castle's intrinsic factor

2906. One year after the resection of 2/3 of the stomach, the patient developed complaints of skin p

a. Increased folic acid levels

b. Increased secretion of Castle's intrinsic factor

c. Decreased folic acid levels

d. Decreased secretion of Castle's intrinsic factor

e. Decreased copper absorption

2907. One year after the resection of 2/3 of the stomach, the patient developed complaints of skin p

a. Increased secretion of Castle's intrinsic factor

b. Decreased folic acid levels

c. Increased folic acid levels

d. Decreased secretion of Castle's intrinsic factor

e. Decreased copper absorption

2908. One year after the subtotal resection of the stomach due to an ulcer on its lesser curvature,

a. Castle factor

b. Mucin

c. Hydrochloric acid

d. Pepsin

e. Gastrin

2909. One year after the subtotal resection of the stomach due to an ulcer on its lesser curvature,

a. Gastrin

b. Castle factor

c. Pepsin

d. Mucin

e. Hydrochloric acid

2910. One year after the subtotal resection of the stomach due to an ulcer on its lesser curvature,

a. Mucin

b. Castle factor

c. Pepsin

d. Gastrin

e. Hydrochloric acid

2911. Only one of these statements about the extraordinary excitation occurring in the ventricular m

a. It decreases the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

b. It decreases the rate of excitation conduction in the working cardiomyocytes

c. It increases the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

d. It has no effect on the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

e. It increases the rate of excitation conduction in the working cardiomyocytes

2912. Only one of these statements about the extraordinary excitation occurring in the ventricular m

a. It increases the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

b. It increases the rate of excitation conduction in the working cardiomyocytes

c. It decreases the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

d. It decreases the rate of excitation conduction in the working cardiomyocytes

e. It has no effect on the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

2913. Only one of these statements about the extraordinary excitation occurring in the ventricular m

a. It increases the rate of excitation conduction in the working cardiomyocytes

b. It increases the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

c. It decreases the rate of excitation conduction in the working cardiomyocytes

d. It decreases the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

e. It has no effect on the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

2914. Oxygen supply of an isolated mammalian nerve cell was completely stopped. How will the resting

a. Disappear

b. Increase insignificantly

c. Increase significantly

d. Remain unchanged

e. Decrease significantly

2915. Oxygen supply of an isolated mammalian nerve cell was completely stopped. How will the resting

a. Increase insignificantly

b. Disappear

c. Increase significantly

d. Remain unchanged

e. Decrease significantly

2916. Oxygen supply of an isolated mammalian nerve cell was completely stopped. How will the resting

- a. Increase significantly
- b. Decrease significantly

c. Disappear

- d. Remain unchanged
- e. Increase insignificantly

2917. Oxygen tension in the arterial blood of a person has increased to 104 mm Hg., while carbon dio

- a. High altitude
- b. Voluntary hyperventilation**
- c. Holding one's breath
- d. Intense physical exertion
- e. Moderate physical exertion

2918. Oxygen tension in the arterial blood of a person has increased to 104 mm Hg., while carbon dio

- a. High altitude
- b. Voluntary hyperventilation**
- c. Moderate physical exertion
- d. Holding one's breath
- e. Intense physical exertion

2919. Oxygen tension in the arterial blood of a person has increased to 104 mm Hg., while carbon dio

- a. Moderate physical exertion
- b. Intense physical exertion
- c. Holding one's breath
- d. High altitude

e. Voluntary hyperventilation

2920. Pathogenic bacteria can actively penetrate into the internal environment of the body and inten

a. Hyaluronidase

- b. Catalase
- c. Lactase
- d. Plasma coagulase
- e. Oxidoreductase

2921. Pathogenic bacteria can actively penetrate into the internal environment of the body and inten

a. Oxidoreductase

b. Hyaluronidase

- c. Catalase
- d. Lactase
- e. Plasma coagulase

2922. Pathogenic bacteria can actively penetrate into the internal environment of the body and inten

- a. Oxidoreductase
- b. Catalase
- c. Plasma coagulase

d. Hyaluronidase

e. Lactase

2923. Pathological examination of the spinal cord of a deceased 70-year-old man shows destruction an

- a. Motor functions of the lower limbs
- b. Motor functions of the upper limbs**
- c. Sensitivity of the upper limbs
- d. Sensitivity and motor functions of the upper limbs
- e. Sensitivity of the lower limbs

2924. Pathological examination of the spinal cord of a deceased 70-year-old man shows destruction an

a. Sensitivity and motor functions of the upper limbs

b. Motor functions of the upper limbs

- c. Motor functions of the lower limbs
- d. Sensitivity of the upper limbs
- e. Sensitivity of the lower limbs

2925. Pathological examination of the spinal cord of a deceased 70-year-old man shows destruction an

- a. Sensitivity of the upper limbs
- b. Sensitivity and motor functions of the upper limbs
- c. Motor functions of the lower limbs

d. Motor functions of the upper limbs

- e. Sensitivity of the lower limbs

2926. Pathomorphology of the gallbladder after cholecystectomy shows that it is enlarged, its walls

- a. Acute gangrenous cholecystitis
- b. Granulomatous cholecystitis
- c. Chronic cholecystitis

d. Acute phlegmonous cholecystitis

- e. Acute catarrhal cholecystitis

2927. Pathomorphology of the gallbladder after cholecystectomy shows that it is enlarged, its walls

- a. Chronic cholecystitis
- b. Granulomatous cholecystitis
- c. Acute catarrhal cholecystitis
- d. Acute gangrenous cholecystitis

e. Acute phlegmonous cholecystitis

2928. Pathomorphology of the gallbladder after cholecystectomy shows that it is enlarged, its walls

- a. Granulomatous cholecystitis
- b. Acute gangrenous cholecystitis

c. Acute phlegmonous cholecystitis

- d. Acute catarrhal cholecystitis
- e. Chronic cholecystitis

2929. Patients diagnosed with diabetes mellitus often present with inflammatory processes, reduced r

a. Decreased proteosynthesis

- b. Accelerated gluconeogenesis
- c. Decreased lipolysis
- d. Increased lipolysis
- e. Intensified catabolism

2930. Patients diagnosed with diabetes mellitus often present with inflammatory processes, reduced r

a. Decreased proteosynthesis

- b. Decreased lipolysis
- c. Accelerated gluconeogenesis
- d. Intensified catabolism
- e. Increased lipolysis

2931. Patients diagnosed with diabetes mellitus often present with inflammatory processes, reduced r

a. Increased lipolysis

b. Decreased proteosynthesis

- c. Accelerated gluconeogenesis
- d. Decreased lipolysis
- e. Intensified catabolism

2932. Patients from the same family were admitted to a hospital with edema of the eyelids and face,

a. Trichinellosis

- b. Cysticercosis
- c. Taeniarhynchosis
- d. Echinococcosis
- e. Taeniasis

2933. Patients from the same family were admitted to a hospital with edema of the eyelids and face,

a. Cysticercosis

b. Taeniarhynchosis

c. Trichinellosis

- d. Echinococcosis
- e. Taeniasis

2934. Patients from the same family were admitted to a hospital with edema of the eyelids and face,

a. Taeniasis

b. Taeniarhynchosis

c. Trichinellosis

d. Cysticercosis

e. Echinococcosis

2935. Patients suffering from diseases of internal organs often assume forced positions (for example

a. Dermatovisceral

b. Viscerodermal

c. Visceromotor

d. Viscerovisceral

e. Motorvisceral

2936. Patients suffering from diseases of internal organs often assume forced positions (for example

a. Motorvisceral

b. Visceromotor

c. Viscerodermal

d. Dermatovisceral

e. Viscerovisceral

2937. Patients suffering from diseases of internal organs often assume forced positions (for example

a. Viscerovisceral

b. Motorvisceral

c. Visceromotor

d. Viscerodermal

e. Dermatovisceral

2938. Patients with alcoholism receive the bulk of their calories with alcoholic drinks. They may de

a. Pyruvate dehydrogenase

b. Transaminase

c. Hexokinase

d. Aldolase

e. Alcohol dehydrogenase

2939. Patients with alcoholism receive the bulk of their calories with alcoholic drinks. They may de

a. Alcohol dehydrogenase

b. Transaminase

c. Aldolase

d. Hexokinase

e. Pyruvate dehydrogenase

2940. Patients with alcoholism receive the bulk of their calories with alcoholic drinks. They may de

a. Aldolase

b. Alcohol dehydrogenase

c. Pyruvate dehydrogenase

d. Hexokinase

e. Transaminase

2941. Patients with ischemic heart disease are usually prescribed small doses of aspirin. This drug

a. Glutamic acid

b. Arachidonic acid

c. Malonic acid

d. Acetic acid

e. Homogentisic acid

2942. Patients with ischemic heart disease are usually prescribed small doses of aspirin. This drug

a. Glutamic acid

b. Malonic acid

c. Homogentisic acid

d. Acetic acid

e. Arachidonic acid

2943. Patients with ischemic heart disease are usually prescribed small doses of aspirin. This drug

a. Homogentisic acid

b. Acetic acid

- c. Glutamic acid
- d. Malonic acid

e. Arachidonic acid

2944. People, who live in hot climates, have reduced blood levels of a certain hormone that is impor

a. Thyroxine

- b. Somatotropin
- c. Cortisol
- d. Insulin
- e. Glucagon

2945. People, who live in hot climates, have reduced blood levels of a certain hormone that is impor

- a. Glucagon
- b. Cortisol

c. Thyroxine

- d. Insulin
- e. Somatotropin

2946. People, who live in hot climates, have reduced blood levels of a certain hormone that is impor

- a. Glucagon
- b. Insulin

c. Thyroxine

- d. Somatotropin
- e. Cortisol

2947. People, who live in mountainous areas, have an increased erythrocyte count in blood, which may

a. Renin

b. Erythropoietin

- c. Urokinase
- d. Prostaglandins
- e. Vitamin D₃

2948. People, who live in mountainous areas, have an increased erythrocyte count in blood, which may

- a. Renin
- b. Urokinase
- c. Prostaglandins
- d. Vitamin D₃

e. Erythropoietin

2949. People, who live in mountainous areas, have an increased erythrocyte count in blood, which may

- a. Vitamin D₃
- b. Urokinase

c. Erythropoietin

- d. Renin
- e. Prostaglandins

2950. Pepsin is the enzyme of gastric juice that is secreted in its inactive form of pepsinogen. Wha

- a. Dephosphorylation
- b. Acetylation
- c. Phosphorylation
- d. Methylation

e. Limited proteolysis

2951. Pepsin is the enzyme of gastric juice that is secreted in its inactive form of pepsinogen. Wha

- a. Methylation
- b. Dephosphorylation
- c. Acetylation
- d. Phosphorylation

e. Limited proteolysis

2952. Phenylketonuria belongs to the following group of molecular metabolic diseases:

- a. Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism
- b. Hereditary diseases of lipid metabolism
- c. Disorders of amino acid metabolism

- d. Hereditary diseases of connective tissue metabolism
- e. Disorders of mineral metabolism

2953. Phenylketonuria belongs to the following group of molecular metabolic diseases:

- a. Hereditary diseases of connective tissue metabolism
- b. Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism
- c. Disorders of amino acid metabolism**
- d. Hereditary diseases of lipid metabolism
- e. Disorders of mineral metabolism

2954. Phenylketonuria belongs to the following group of molecular metabolic diseases:

- a. Hereditary diseases of lipid metabolism
- b. Disorders of amino acid metabolism**
- c. Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism
- d. Hereditary diseases of connective tissue metabolism
- e. Disorders of mineral metabolism

2955. Poisoning with botulinum toxin causes blockade of neuromuscular transmission due to inhibition

- a. Respiratory arrest**
- b. Acute disruption of vascular tone regulation
- c. Cardiac arrest
- d. Development of hypovolemic shock
- e. Development of collapse

2956. Poisoning with botulinum toxin causes blockade of neuromuscular transmission due to inhibition

- a. Development of collapse
- b. Development of hypovolemic shock
- c. Cardiac arrest

d. Respiratory arrest

- e. Acute disruption of vascular tone regulation

2957. Poisoning with botulinum toxin causes blockade of neuromuscular transmission due to inhibition

- a. Development of hypovolemic shock
- b. Development of collapse
- c. Cardiac arrest
- d. Acute disruption of vascular tone regulation

e. Respiratory arrest

2958. Postmortem examination of the body of a man, who died of heart failure, shows the following:

- a. Leprous granuloma
- b. Actinomycotic granuloma
- c. Tuberculous granuloma
- d. Syphilitic granuloma

e. Rheumatic granuloma

2959. Postmortem examination of the body of a man, who died of heart failure, shows the following:

- a. Syphilitic granuloma
- b. Actinomycotic granuloma
- c. Tuberculous granuloma

d. Rheumatic granuloma

- e. Leprous granuloma

2960. Postmortem examination of the body of a man, who died of heart failure, shows the following:

- a. Tuberculous granuloma
- b. Leprous granuloma
- c. Actinomycotic granuloma

d. Rheumatic granuloma

- e. Syphilitic granuloma

2961. Pressure in a pressure chamber was lowered to 400 mm Hg. How will external respiration change

- a. Depth and frequency of respirations will decrease
- b. Respiration will remain unchanged
- c. Depth and frequency of respirations will increase**
- d. Depth of respirations will increase, frequency of respirations will decrease

e. Depth of respirations will decrease, frequency of respirations will increase

2962. Pressure in a pressure chamber was lowered to 400 mm Hg. How will external respiration change

a. Depth of respirations will decrease, frequency of respirations will increase

b. Depth and frequency of respirations will decrease

c. Depth and frequency of respirations will increase

d. Respiration will remain unchanged

e. Depth of respirations will increase, frequency of respirations will decrease

2963. Pressure in a pressure chamber was lowered to 400 mm Hg. How will external respiration change

a. Respiration will remain unchanged

b. Depth and frequency of respirations will increase

c. Depth of respirations will increase, frequency of respirations will decrease

d. Depth of respirations will decrease, frequency of respirations will increase

e. Depth and frequency of respirations will decrease

2964. Preventive examination of a man detects thickened neck, exophthalmos, elevated body temperature

a. Thyroxine

b. Cortisol

c. Sex hormones

d. Catecholamines

e. Insulin

2965. Preventive examination of a man detects thickened neck, exophthalmos, elevated body temperature

a. Insulin

b. Thyroxine

c. Sex hormones

d. Catecholamines

e. Cortisol

2966. Preventive examination of a man detects thickened neck, exophthalmos, elevated body temperature

a. Insulin

b. Cortisol

c. Catecholamines

d. Sex hormones

e. Thyroxine

2967. Problems with the processes of lipid breakdown in small intestine are caused by disturbed lipa

a. Bile acids

b. Na^+ salts

c. Pepsin

d. Hydrochloric acid

e. Enterokinase

2968. Problems with the processes of lipid breakdown in small intestine are caused by disturbed lipa

a. Na^+ salts

b. Pepsin

c. Bile acids

d. Enterokinase

e. Hydrochloric acid

2969. Problems with the processes of lipid breakdown in small intestine are caused by disturbed lipa

a. Na^+ salts

b. Pepsin

c. Hydrochloric acid

d. Bile acids

e. Enterokinase

2970. Prolonged vomiting resulted in dehydration of the patient's body. Under these conditions, water

a. Adrenaline

b. Aldosterone

c. Calcitonin

d. Vasopressin

e. Natriuretic hormone

2971. Prolonged vomiting resulted in dehydration of the patient's body. Under these conditions, water

a. Aldosterone

b. Vasopressin

c. Calcitonin

d. Adrenaline

e. Natriuretic hormone

2972. Prolonged vomiting resulted in dehydration of the patient's body. Under these conditions, water

a. Natriuretic hormone

b. Aldosterone

c. Vasopressin

d. Adrenaline

e. Calcitonin

2973. Quinolones are the inhibitors of DNA gyrase enzyme. They are used in treatment of urogenital i

a. Replication

b. Translation

c. Recombination

d. Transcription

e. Repair

2974. Quinolones are the inhibitors of DNA gyrase enzyme. They are used in treatment of urogenital i

a. Repair

b. Recombination

c. Replication

d. Transcription

e. Translation

2975. Quinolones are the inhibitors of DNA gyrase enzyme. They are used in treatment of urogenital i

a. Repair

b. Recombination

c. Translation

d. Transcription

e. Replication

2976. Radioactive isotope of phosphorus was introduced into the system of artificial cell culture. W

a. Disaccharides

b. Triglycerides

c. Nucleic acids

d. Amino acids

e. Polysaccharides

2977. Radioactive isotope of phosphorus was introduced into the system of artificial cell culture. W

a. Polysaccharides

b. Disaccharides

c. Nucleic acids

d. Triglycerides

e. Amino acids

2978. Radioactive isotope of phosphorus was introduced into the system of artificial cell culture. W

a. Triglycerides

b. Nucleic acids

c. Amino acids

d. Polysaccharides

e. Disaccharides

2979. Regional lymph nodes surrounding an infected wound are enlarged. Histological examination show

a. Antigen stimulation

b. Neoplastic aberration

c. Congenital deficiency of lymphoid tissue

d. Acquired deficiency of lymphoid tissue

e. Transplant rejection

2980. Regional lymph nodes surrounding an infected wound are enlarged. Histological examination show

a. Acquired deficiency of lymphoid tissue

b. Antigen stimulation

c. Congenital deficiency of lymphoid tissue

d. Neoplastic aberration

e. Transplant rejection

2981. Regional lymph nodes surrounding an infected wound are enlarged. Histological examination show

a. Transplant rejection

b. Antigen stimulation

c. Congenital deficiency of lymphoid tissue

d. Acquired deficiency of lymphoid tissue

e. Neoplastic aberration

2982. Residents of areas with a cold climate have increased blood levels of a certain hormone that h

a. Thyroxine

b. Glucagon

c. Somatotropin

d. Cortisol

e. Insulin

2983. Residents of areas with a cold climate have increased blood levels of a certain hormone that h

a. Thyroxine

b. Somatotropin

c. Cortisol

d. Glucagon

e. Insulin

2984. Residents of areas with a cold climate have increased blood levels of a certain hormone that h

a. Somatotropin

b. Insulin

c. Thyroxine

d. Cortisol

e. Glucagon

2985. Respiratory quotient was measured in a patient, who for 10 days was keeping to a strict diet.

a. Mainly containing proteins and carbohydrates

b. Mainly containing proteins and lipids

c. Mainly containing carbohydrates

d. Mainly containing lipids and carbohydrates

e. Mixed type

2986. Respiratory quotient was measured in a patient, who for 10 days was keeping to a strict diet.

a. Mixed type

b. Mainly containing carbohydrates

c. Mainly containing proteins and carbohydrates

d. Mainly containing lipids and carbohydrates

e. Mainly containing proteins and lipids

2987. Respiratory quotient was measured in a patient, who for 10 days was keeping to a strict diet.

a. Mixed type

b. Mainly containing carbohydrates

c. Mainly containing proteins and lipids

d. Mainly containing proteins and carbohydrates

e. Mainly containing lipids and carbohydrates

2988. *S aureus* cultures were isolated during bacteriology of sour cream samples. What should be done

a. Determining the sucrolytic properties

b. Measuring the plasma coagulase activity

c. Determining the hemotoxins

d. Detection of the enterotoxin

e. Measuring the lecithinase activity

2989. *S aureus* cultures were isolated during bacteriology of sour cream samples. What should be done

a. Determining the sucrolytic properties

- b. Measuring the plasma coagulase activity
- c. Measuring the lecithinase activity
- d. Determining the hemotoxins

e. Detection of the enterotoxin

2990. *S aureus* cultures were isolated during bacteriology of sour cream samples. What should be done

- a. Measuring the plasma coagulase activity
- b. Determining the sucrolytic properties

c. Detection of the enterotoxin

- d. Determining the hemotoxins
- e. Measuring the lecithinase activity

2991. Section shows significant enlargement of the patient's right kidney. There is a nephrolith at

a. Hydronephrosis

- b. Pyelectasis
- c. Hydroureteronephrosis
- d. Nephroblastoma
- e. Renal cyst

2992. Section shows significant enlargement of the patient's right kidney. There is a nephrolith at

- a. Renal cyst
- b. Nephroblastoma

c. Hydronephrosis

- d. Pyelectasis
- e. Hydroureteronephrosis

2993. Section shows significant enlargement of the patient's right kidney. There is a nephrolith at

- a. Renal cyst
- b. Pyelectasis
- c. Nephroblastoma

d. Hydronephrosis

- e. Hydroureteronephrosis

2994. Serological diagnostics of infectious diseases is based on the specific interaction between an

- a. Complement fixation reaction
- b. Hemadsorption reaction
- c. Precipitation reaction

d. Indirect (passive) hemagglutination reaction

- e. Neutralization reaction

2995. Serological diagnostics of infectious diseases is based on the specific interaction between an

- a. Hemadsorption reaction
- b. Neutralization reaction

c. Indirect (passive) hemagglutination reaction

- d. Complement fixation reaction
- e. Precipitation reaction

2996. Serological diagnostics of infectious diseases is based on the specific interaction between an

- a. Precipitation reaction
- b. Hemadsorption reaction
- c. Complement fixation reaction
- d. Neutralization reaction

e. Indirect (passive) hemagglutination reaction

2997. Several months after giving birth, a woman became inert, her teeth and hair started falling out

- a. Diabetes insipidus
- b. Cushing disease

c. Panhypopituitarism

- d. Hypophyseal nanism
- e. Acromegalia

2998. Several months after giving birth, a woman became inert, her teeth and hair started falling out

- a. Hypophyseal nanism
- b. Cushing disease

c. Panhypopituitarism

- d. Diabetes insipidus
- e. Acromegalia

2999. Several months after giving birth, a woman became inert, her teeth and hair started falling out

- a. Hypophyseal nanism
- b. Cushing disease
- c. Acromegalia

d. Panhypopituitarism

- e. Diabetes insipidus

3000. Sigmoidoscopy of a 10-year-old child shows the rectal and sigmoid mucosa to be swollen, reddish

a. Catarrhal inflammation

- b. Purulent inflammation
- c. Venous plethora
- d. Bruise
- e. Hemorrhagic inflammation

3001. Sigmoidoscopy of a 10-year-old child shows the rectal and sigmoid mucosa to be swollen, reddish

a. Catarrhal inflammation

- b. Venous plethora
- c. Bruise
- d. Hemorrhagic inflammation
- e. Purulent inflammation

3002. Sigmoidoscopy of a 10-year-old child shows the rectal and sigmoid mucosa to be swollen, reddish

a. Hemorrhagic inflammation

b. Catarrhal inflammation

- c. Bruise
- d. Purulent inflammation
- e. Venous plethora

3003. Slow filling of the stomach or urinary bladder, without exceeding the physiological norm, causes

- a. Automatism
- b. Contractility
- c. Excitability
- d. Refractoriness

e. Plasticity

3004. Slow filling of the stomach or urinary bladder, without exceeding the physiological norm, causes

a. Refractoriness

b. Plasticity

- c. Contractility
- d. Automatism
- e. Excitability

3005. Slow filling of the stomach or urinary bladder, without exceeding the physiological norm, causes

- a. Refractoriness
- b. Automatism
- c. Contractility
- d. Excitability

e. Plasticity

3006. Some diseases of large intestine lead to the changes in the quantitative ratio between mucosal

- a. Cells with acidophilic granules
- b. Endocrine cells
- c. Poorly differentiated cells
- d. Ciliated columnar epithelial cells

e. Goblet cells

3007. Some diseases of large intestine lead to the changes in the quantitative ratio between mucosal

a. Ciliated columnar epithelial cells

b. Goblet cells

- c. Cells with acidophilic granules

- d. Poorly differentiated cells
- e. Endocrine cells

3008. Some diseases of large intestine lead to the changes in the quantitative ratio between mucosal

- a. Poorly differentiated cells
- b. Cells with acidophilic granules
- c. Ciliated columnar epithelial cells

d. Goblet cells

- e. Endocrine cells

3009. Some parasites in their life cycle may have a host that can accumulate the parasite at its inv

- a. Obligate host

b. Reservoir host

- c. Definitive host
- d. Optional host
- e. Additional host

3010. Some parasites in their life cycle may have a host that can accumulate the parasite at its inv

- a. Optional host

b. Reservoir host

- c. Additional host
- d. Definitive host
- e. Obligate host

3011. Some parasites in their life cycle may have a host that can accumulate the parasite at its inv

- a. Optional host
- b. Definitive host

c. Reservoir host

- d. Obligate host
- e. Additional host

3012. Some people have a hereditary disease with a complex of symptoms that include hepatic cirrhosis

a. Wilson disease

- b. Tay-Sachs disease
- c. Niemann-Pick disease
- d. Marfan syndrome
- e. Gilbert syndrome

3013. Some people have a hereditary disease with a complex of symptoms that include hepatic cirrhosis

- a. Gilbert syndrome
- b. Tay-Sachs disease

c. Wilson disease

- d. Niemann-Pick disease
- e. Marfan syndrome

3014. Some people have a hereditary disease with a complex of symptoms that include hepatic cirrhosis

- a. Marfan syndrome

b. Wilson disease

- c. Tay-Sachs disease
- d. Gilbert syndrome
- e. Niemann-Pick disease

3015. Spirogram analysis shows decreased depth and frequency of respirations in the person, which in

a. Respiratory minute volume

- b. Residual volume
- c. Expiratory reserve volume
- d. Inspiratory reserve volume
- e. Vital capacity of lungs

3016. Spirogram analysis shows decreased depth and frequency of respirations in the person, which in

- a. Inspiratory reserve volume

b. Respiratory minute volume

- c. Expiratory reserve volume
- d. Vital capacity of lungs

e. Residual volume

3017. Spirogram analysis shows decreased depth and frequency of respirations in the person, which in

a. Vital capacity of lungs

b. Expiratory reserve volume

c. Inspiratory reserve volume

d. Residual volume

e. Respiratory minute volume

3018. Steroid hormones facilitate the binding of RNA polymerase to the gene promoter. What stage of

a. Processing

b. Transcription

c. Splicing

d. Translation

e. Post-translational modification

3019. Steroid hormones facilitate the binding of RNA polymerase to the gene promoter. What stage of

a. Processing

b. Post-translational modification

c. Transcription

d. Splicing

e. Translation

3020. Steroid hormones facilitate the binding of RNA polymerase to the gene promoter. What stage of

a. Splicing

b. Processing

c. Post-translational modification

d. Translation

e. Transcription

3021. Stool analysis detected ascaris eggs in the patient's feces. What medicine should be prescribe

a. Mebendazole

b. Furazolidone

c. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

d. Nystatin

e. Tetracycline

3022. Stool analysis detected ascaris eggs in the patient's feces. What medicine should be prescribe

a. Nystatin

b. Mebendazole

c. Furazolidone

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3023. Stool analysis detected ascaris eggs in the patient's feces. What medicine should be prescribe

a. Nystatin

b. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

c. Furazolidone

d. Mebendazole

e. Tetracycline

3024. Submicroscopy of a cell shows that its cytoplasm contains many lysosomes, phagosomes, and pino

a. Phagocytosis

b. Reabsorption of sodium ions

c. Synthesis of lipids

d. Deposition of calcium ions

e. Synthesis of polysaccharides

3025. Submicroscopy of a cell shows that its cytoplasm contains many lysosomes, phagosomes, and pino

a. Phagocytosis

b. Synthesis of polysaccharides

c. Synthesis of lipids

d. Deposition of calcium ions

e. Reabsorption of sodium ions

3026. Submicroscopy of a cell shows that its cytoplasm contains many lysosomes, phagosomes, and pinocytotic vesicles.

- a. Synthesis of lipids
- b. Synthesis of polysaccharides
- c. Phagocytosis
- d. Reabsorption of sodium ions
- e. Deposition of calcium ions

3027. Surfactant synthesis is impaired in premature newborns. What is its function in the lungs?

- a. Reduces the surface tension of the alveolar walls
- b. Facilitates diaphragmatic excursion
- c. Increases the surface tension of the alveolar walls
- d. Impairs the O₂ diffusion through the alveolar barrier
- e. Increases the airway resistance

3028. Surfactant synthesis is impaired in premature newborns. What is its function in the lungs?

- a. Impairs the O₂ diffusion through the alveolar barrier
- b. Increases the airway resistance
- c. Facilitates diaphragmatic excursion
- d. Increases the surface tension of the alveolar walls
- e. Reduces the surface tension of the alveolar walls

3029. Surfactant synthesis is impaired in premature newborns. What is its function in the lungs?

- a. Increases the surface tension of the alveolar walls
- b. Increases the airway resistance
- c. Reduces the surface tension of the alveolar walls
- d. Facilitates diaphragmatic excursion
- e. Impairs the O₂ diffusion through the alveolar barrier

3030. Systemic arterial pressure of an adult person lowered from 120/70 to 90/50 mm Hg and caused re

- a. Intestine
- b. Adrenal glands
- c. Kidneys
- d. Heart
- e. Brain

3031. Systemic arterial pressure of an adult person lowered from 120/70 to 90/50 mm Hg and caused re

- a. Brain
- b. Heart
- c. Intestine
- d. Kidneys
- e. Adrenal glands

3032. Systemic arterial pressure of an adult person lowered from 120/70 to 90/50 mm Hg and caused re

- a. Kidneys
- b. Brain
- c. Heart
- d. Intestine
- e. Adrenal glands

3033. Systemic blood pressure of a person equals 120/65 mm Hg. Blood ejection into aorta occurs when

- a. 65 mm Hg
- b. 90 mm Hg
- c. 120 mm Hg
- d. 10 mm Hg
- e. 100 mm Hg

3034. Systemic blood pressure of a person equals 120/65 mm Hg. Blood ejection into aorta occurs when

- a. 120 mm Hg
- b. 100 mm Hg
- c. 10 mm Hg
- d. 90 mm Hg
- e. 65 mm Hg

3035. Systemic blood pressure of a person equals 120/65 mm Hg. Blood ejection into aorta occurs when

- a. 90 mm Hg
- b. 65 mm Hg**
- c. 10 mm Hg
- d. 120 mm Hg
- e. 100 mm Hg

3036. T lymphocytes were affected by HIV. In the process, viral enzyme reverse transcriptase (RNA-de

- a. DNA on the viral RNA matrix**
- b. Viral RNA on the DNA matrix
- c. Viral DNA on the DNA matrix
- d. Viral protein on the viral RNA matrix
- e. Informational RNA on the viral protein matrix

3037. T lymphocytes were affected by HIV. In the process, viral enzyme reverse transcriptase (RNA-de

- a. Viral DNA on the DNA matrix
- b. Viral protein on the viral RNA matrix
- c. DNA on the viral RNA matrix**
- d. Informational RNA on the viral protein matrix
- e. Viral RNA on the DNA matrix

3038. T lymphocytes were affected by HIV. In the process, viral enzyme reverse transcriptase (RNA-de

- a. Viral protein on the viral RNA matrix
- b. DNA on the viral RNA matrix**
- c. Viral RNA on the DNA matrix
- d. Informational RNA on the viral protein matrix
- e. Viral DNA on the DNA matrix

3039. Teturam (Disulfiram) that is an aldehyde dehydrogenase inhibitor is widely used in medical pra

- a. Malonaldehyde
- b. Methanol
- c. Propionaldehyde
- d. Ethanol
- e. Acetaldehyde**

3040. Teturam (Disulfiram) that is an aldehyde dehydrogenase inhibitor is widely used in medical pra

- a. Methanol
- b. Propionaldehyde
- c. Ethanol
- d. Malonaldehyde
- e. Acetaldehyde**

3041. Teturam (Disulfiram) that is an aldehyde dehydrogenase inhibitor is widely used in medical pra

- a. Propionaldehyde
- b. Malonaldehyde
- c. Methanol
- d. Ethanol
- e. Acetaldehyde**

3042. The Gerontology Institute recommends older people to take vitamin complexes that contain vitam

- a. Antidermatitic
- b. Antineuritic
- c. Antioxidant**

- d. Antiscorbutic
- e. Antihemorrhagic

3043. The Gerontology Institute recommends older people to take vitamin complexes that contain vitam

- a. Antineuritic
- b. Antidermatitic
- c. Antiscorbutic
- d. Antioxidant**

- e. Antihemorrhagic

3044. The Gerontology Institute recommends older people to take vitamin complexes that contain vitam

- a. Antiscorbutic

b. Antioxidant

c. Antihemorrhagic

d. Antidermatitic

e. Antineuritic

3045. The Wasserman reaction is markedly positive (++++) in a 30-year-old man. What infectious disease

a. Syphilis

b. Tuberculosis

c. Poliomyelitis

d. Influenza

e. Brucellosis

3046. The Wasserman reaction is markedly positive (++++) in a 30-year-old man. What infectious disease

a. Brucellosis

b. Tuberculosis

c. Poliomyelitis

d. Influenza

e. Syphilis

3047. The Wasserman reaction is markedly positive (++++) in a 30-year-old man. What infectious disease

a. Poliomyelitis

b. Brucellosis

c. Tuberculosis

d. Syphilis

e. Influenza

3048. The act of chewing is disturbed in a patient, because a pathological process has affected the

a. N. hypoglossus

b. N. glossopharyngeus

c. N. trigeminus

d. N. glossopharyngeus and n. vagus

e. N. vagus

3049. The act of chewing is disturbed in a patient, because a pathological process has affected the

a. N. vagus

b. N. glossopharyngeus and n. vagus

c. N. trigeminus

d. N. hypoglossus

e. N. glossopharyngeus

3050. The act of chewing is disturbed in a patient, because a pathological process has affected the

a. N. vagus

b. N. hypoglossus

c. N. glossopharyngeus

d. N. glossopharyngeus and n. vagus

e. N. trigeminus

3051. The bacteriological laboratory has received for analysis a sample of dried fish from a focus of

a. Botulism

b. Dysentery

c. Salmonellosis

d. Typhoid fever

e. Staphylococcal toxicoinfection

3052. The bacteriological laboratory has received for analysis a sample of dried fish from a focus of

a. Salmonellosis

b. Typhoid fever

c. Botulism

d. Dysentery

e. Staphylococcal toxicoinfection

3053. The bacteriological laboratory has received for analysis a sample of dried fish from a focus of

a. Staphylococcal toxicoinfection

b. Salmonellosis

- c. Dysentery
- d. Typhoid fever

e. Botulism

3054. The bacteriological laboratory needs to prepare for analysis of materials that are suspected to

- a. Anti-anthrax immunoglobulin
- b. Anti-anthrax fluorescent serum**
- c. Enzyme-tagged immunoglobulin
- d. Monoclonal antibodies to anthrax causative agent
- e. Standard anthrax antigen

3055. The bacteriological laboratory needs to prepare for analysis of materials that are suspected to

- a. Enzyme-tagged immunoglobulin
- b. Anti-anthrax immunoglobulin
- c. Anti-anthrax fluorescent serum**
- d. Monoclonal antibodies to anthrax causative agent
- e. Standard anthrax antigen

- d. Monoclonal antibodies to anthrax causative agent
- e. Standard anthrax antigen

3056. The bacteriological laboratory needs to prepare for analysis of materials that are suspected to

- a. Monoclonal antibodies to anthrax causative agent
- b. Anti-anthrax immunoglobulin
- c. Enzyme-tagged immunoglobulin
- d. Anti-anthrax fluorescent serum**
- e. Standard anthrax antigen

- e. Standard anthrax antigen

3057. The biopsy material obtained from the enlarged lymph node of a patient with a subfebrile temperature

- a. Tuberculosis**
- b. Lymphocytic leukemia
- c. -
- d. Lymphosarcoma
- e. Lymphogranulomatosis

3058. The biopsy material obtained from the enlarged lymph node of a patient with a subfebrile temperature

- a. Lymphocytic leukemia
- b. Tuberculosis**
- c. -
- d. Lymphosarcoma
- e. Lymphogranulomatosis

- c. -
- d. Lymphosarcoma
- e. Lymphogranulomatosis

3059. The biopsy material obtained from the enlarged lymph node of a patient with a subfebrile temperature

- a. Lymphogranulomatosis
- b. Lymphocytic leukemia
- c. Tuberculosis**
- d. -
- e. Lymphosarcoma

- d. -
- e. Lymphosarcoma

3060. The breakdown of glycogen in the liver is stimulated by glucagon. What secondary messenger (in

- a. Carbon monoxide
- b. Diacylglycerol
- c. Nitrous oxide
- d. cAMP**
- e. cGMP

d. cAMP

- e. cGMP

3061. The breakdown of glycogen in the liver is stimulated by glucagon. What secondary messenger (in

- a. Diacylglycerol
- b. Nitrous oxide
- c. cAMP**
- d. Carbon monoxide
- e. cGMP

c. cAMP

- d. Carbon monoxide
- e. cGMP

3062. The breakdown of glycogen in the liver is stimulated by glucagon. What secondary messenger (in

- a. cGMP
- b. Carbon monoxide
- c. Nitrous oxide

d. cAMP

e. Diacylglycerol

3063. The causative agent of hepatitis D (delta agent) is a defective virus that can only replicate

a. Hepatitis A virus

b. Epstein-Barr virus

c. Hepatitis E virus

d. Human immunodeficiency virus

e. Hepatitis B virus

3064. The causative agent of hepatitis D (delta agent) is a defective virus that can only replicate

a. Human immunodeficiency virus

b. Hepatitis E virus

c. Hepatitis B virus

d. Hepatitis A virus

e. Epstein-Barr virus

3065. The causative agent of tuberculosis can exist both intracellularly and extracellularly, as well

a. Rifampicin

b. Ethambutol

c. Isoniazid

d. Streptomycin

e. Sodium aminosalicylate

3066. The causative agent of tuberculosis can exist both intracellularly and extracellularly, as well

a. Ethambutol

b. Streptomycin

c. Sodium aminosalicylate

d. Rifampicin

e. Isoniazid

3067. The corpus luteum forms during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle. This temporary endocrine

a. Progesterone

b. Aldosterone

c. Parathyroid hormone

d. Corticosterone

e. Testosterone

3068. The corpus luteum forms during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle. This temporary endocrine

a. Aldosterone

b. Parathyroid hormone

c. Progesterone

d. Testosterone

e. Corticosterone

3069. The corpus luteum forms during the luteal phase of the menstrual cycle. This temporary endocrine

a. Aldosterone

b. Parathyroid hormone

c. Testosterone

d. Progesterone

e. Corticosterone

3070. The course of hemorrhagic shock was complicated by the development of acute kidney failure in

a. Activation of the sympathoadrenal system

b. Development of DIC syndrome

c. Increased permeability of the capillary wall

d. Release of vasopressin into the blood

e. Centralization of blood circulation with the development of renal ischemia

3071. The course of hemorrhagic shock was complicated by the development of acute kidney failure in

a. Activation of the sympathoadrenal system

b. Increased permeability of the capillary wall

c. Release of vasopressin into the blood

d. Centralization of blood circulation with the development of renal ischemia

e. Development of DIC syndrome

3072. The course of hemorrhagic shock was complicated by the development of acute kidney failure in

a. Increased permeability of the capillary wall

b. Centralization of blood circulation with the development of renal ischemia

c. Development of DIC syndrome

d. Release of vasopressin into the blood

e. Activation of the sympathoadrenal system

3073. The course of hemorrhagic shock was complicated by the development of acute renal failure in t

a. Centralization of blood circulation with development of renal ischemia

b. Activation of the sympathoadrenal system

c. Development of DIC syndrome

d. Increased permeability of the capillary wall

e. Release of vasopressin into the blood

3074. The course of hemorrhagic shock was complicated by the development of acute renal failure in t

a. Centralization of blood circulation with development of renal ischemia

b. Development of DIC syndrome

c. Increased permeability of the capillary wall

d. Activation of the sympathoadrenal system

e. Release of vasopressin into the blood

3075. The course of hemorrhagic shock was complicated by the development of acute renal failure in t

a. Increased permeability of the capillary wall

b. Activation of the sympathoadrenal system

c. Development of DIC syndrome

d. Centralization of blood circulation with development of renal ischemia

e. Release of vasopressin into the blood

3076. The dangerous moments in the pathogenesis of myocardial necrosis is the further expansion of t

a. Acetylcholine

b. Cholesterol

c. Catecholamines

d. Adenosine

e. Chlorine ions

3077. The dangerous moments in the pathogenesis of myocardial necrosis is the further expansion of t

a. Chlorine ions

b. Acetylcholine

c. Catecholamines

d. Adenosine

e. Cholesterol

3078. The dangerous moments in the pathogenesis of myocardial necrosis is the further expansion of t

a. Chlorine ions

b. Cholesterol

c. Acetylcholine

d. Catecholamines

e. Adenosine

3079. The diseases listed below are associated with genetic factors. Hereditary predisposition is ob

a. Diabetes mellitus

b. Phenylketonuria

c. Sickle cell anemia

d. Daltonism

e. Huntington's chorea

3080. The diseases listed below are associated with genetic factors. Hereditary predisposition is ob

a. Daltonism

b. Phenylketonuria

c. Huntington's chorea

d. Diabetes mellitus

e. Sickle cell anemia

3081. The diseases listed below are associated with genetic factors. Hereditary predisposition is ob

- a. Huntington's chorea
- b. Phenylketonuria
- c. Sickle cell anemia
- d. Diabetes mellitus
- e. Daltonism

3082. The doctor advised the patient who was undergoing doxycycline treatment to avoid dairy product

- a. It increases the risk of dysbacteriosis
- b. It disturbs the digestive processes
- c. Dairy products will not be digested
- d. It increases the toxicity of the antibiotic
- e. It slows down absorption of the antibiotic

3083. The doctor advised the patient who was undergoing doxycycline treatment to avoid dairy product

- a. It increases the toxicity of the antibiotic
- b. It disturbs the digestive processes
- c. It slows down absorption of the antibiotic
- d. It increases the risk of dysbacteriosis
- e. Dairy products will not be digested

3084. The doctor advised the patient who was undergoing doxycycline treatment to avoid dairy product

- a. It increases the toxicity of the antibiotic
- b. It increases the risk of dysbacteriosis
- c. It disturbs the digestive processes
- d. It slows down absorption of the antibiotic
- e. Dairy products will not be digested

3085. The effects of the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems on cardiovascular activity were stu

- a. Decrease of the force of heart contractions
- b. Decrease of the peripheral vascular resistance
- c. Dilation of veins
- d. Dilation of arterioles
- e. Decrease of the heart rate

3086. The effects of the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems on cardiovascular activity were stu

- a. Decrease of the peripheral vascular resistance
- b. Dilation of arterioles
- c. Decrease of the force of heart contractions
- d. Dilation of veins
- e. Decrease of the heart rate

3087. The effects of the sympathetic and parasympathetic systems on cardiovascular activity were stu

- a. Dilation of veins
- b. Decrease of the peripheral vascular resistance
- c. Dilation of arterioles
- d. Decrease of the heart rate
- e. Decrease of the force of heart contractions

3088. The height of a 10-year-old child is 178 cm, while the child's weight is 64 kg. What endocrine

- a. Adrenal glands
- b. Parathyroid gland
- c. Gonads
- d. Thyroid gland
- e. Pituitary gland

3089. The height of a 10-year-old child is 178 cm, while the child's weight is 64 kg. What endocrine

- a. Gonads
- b. Adrenal glands
- c. Parathyroid gland
- d. Thyroid gland
- e. Pituitary gland

3090. The height of a 10-year-old child is 178 cm, while the child's weight is 64 kg. What endocrine

- a. Parathyroid gland
- b. Thyroid gland
- c. Adrenal glands
- d. Gonads
- e. Pituitary gland**

3091. The infectious diseases department received a patient with acute respiratory viral disease and

- a. Paracetamol**
- b. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- c. Retabolil (Nandrolone)
- d. Salbutamol
- e. Ambroxol

3092. The infectious diseases department received a patient with acute respiratory viral disease and

- a. Ambroxol
- b. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- c. Salbutamol
- d. Retabolil (Nandrolone)
- e. Paracetamol**

3093. The infectious diseases department received a patient with acute respiratory viral disease and

- a. Salbutamol
- b. Ambroxol
- c. Retabolil (Nandrolone)
- d. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- e. Paracetamol**

3094. The laboratory has received a sample of digestive juice for analysis. Its pH is 2.2. Name this

- a. Bile
- b. Intestinal juice
- c. Gastric juice**
- d. Saliva
- e. Pancreatic juice

3095. The laboratory has received a sample of digestive juice for analysis. Its pH is 2.2. Name this

- a. Bile
- b. Pancreatic juice
- c. Intestinal juice
- d. Gastric juice**
- e. Saliva

3096. The laboratory has received a sample of digestive juice for analysis. Its pH is 2.2. Name this

- a. Saliva
- b. Bile
- c. Pancreatic juice
- d. Gastric juice**
- e. Intestinal juice

3097. The main part of anaerobic infections treatment is timely administration of a serum with speci

- a. Exotoxin**
- b. Anaerobic bacteria
- c. Anatoxin
- d. Enterotoxin
- e. Antitoxin

3098. The main part of anaerobic infections treatment is timely administration of a serum with speci

- a. Anaerobic bacteria
- b. Antitoxin
- c. Exotoxin**
- d. Enterotoxin
- e. Anatoxin

3099. The main part of anaerobic infections treatment is timely administration of a serum with speci

- a. Anaerobic bacteria**

- b. Antitoxin
- c. Enterotoxin

d. Exotoxin

- e. Anatoxin

3100. The majority of the participants of the Magellan's expedition to America died of vitamin deficiency

- a. Biermer's anemia
- b. Rickets

c. Scurvy

- d. Pellagra
- e. Polyneuritis (Beriberi)

3101. The majority of the participants of the Magellan's expedition to America died of vitamin deficiency

- a. Biermer's anemia
- b. Rickets

c. Scurvy

- d. Polyneuritis (Beriberi)
- e. Pellagra

3102. The majority of the participants of the Magellan's expedition to America died of vitamin deficiency

- a. Rickets

b. Scurvy

- c. Polyneuritis (Beriberi)
- d. Pellagra
- e. Biermer's anemia

3103. The medicines that inhibit blood clotting (anticoagulants) are used for prevention and treatment

- a. Neodicoumarin (Ethyl biscoumacetate)
- b. Sodium hydrocitra

c. Heparin

- d. Syncumar (Acenocoumarol)
- e. Phenilin (Phenindione)

3104. The medicines that inhibit blood clotting (anticoagulants) are used for prevention and treatment

- a. Phenilin (Phenindione)
- b. Neodicoumarin (Ethyl biscoumacetate)

c. Heparin

- d. Syncumar (Acenocoumarol)
- e. Sodium hydrocitra

3105. The medicines that inhibit blood clotting (anticoagulants) are used for prevention and treatment

- a. Phenilin (Phenindione)
- b. Syncumar (Acenocoumarol)
- c. Neodicoumarin (Ethyl biscoumacetate)

d. Heparin

- e. Sodium hydrocitra

3106. The molecules of mature mRNA are the carriers of genetic information about the sequence, in which

- a. Primary structure of carbohydrates

b. Primary structure of a protein

- c. Secondary structure of carbohydrates
- d. Primary structure of lipids
- e. Primary structure of polynucleotides

3107. The molecules of mature mRNA are the carriers of genetic information about the sequence, in which

- a. Primary structure of polynucleotides
- b. Primary structure of lipids
- c. Primary structure of carbohydrates

d. Primary structure of a protein

- e. Secondary structure of carbohydrates

3108. The molecules of mature mRNA are the carriers of genetic information about the sequence, in which

- a. Primary structure of polynucleotides
- b. Primary structure of lipids

- c. Primary structure of carbohydrates
- d. Secondary structure of carbohydrates

e. Primary structure of a protein

3109. The mother complains that her 7-month-old child has recurrent bacterial infections, such as co

a. X-linked agammaglobulinemia (Bruton disease)

- b. DiGeorge syndrome
- c. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
- d. Hypogammaglobulinemia
- e. Hereditary adenosine deaminase defect in T lymphocytes

3110. The mother complains that her 7-month-old child has recurrent bacterial infections, such as co

a. X-linked agammaglobulinemia (Bruton disease)

- b. Hypogammaglobulinemia
- c. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome
- d. Hereditary adenosine deaminase defect in T lymphocytes
- e. DiGeorge syndrome

3111. The mother complains that her 7-month-old child has recurrent bacterial infections, such as co

- a. Hereditary adenosine deaminase defect in T lymphocytes
- b. Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome

c. X-linked agammaglobulinemia (Bruton disease)

- d. Hypogammaglobulinemia
- e. DiGeorge syndrome

3112. The mother of a 2-year-old boy brought him to a hospital complaining of enlargement of her chi

- a. External spermatic fascia
- b. Tunica albuginea
- c. Internal spermatic fascia
- d. Tunica dartos

e. Tunica vaginalis

3113. The mother of a 2-year-old boy brought him to a hospital complaining of enlargement of her chi

a. Tunica albuginea

b. Tunica vaginalis

- c. External spermatic fascia
- d. Internal spermatic fascia
- e. Tunica dartos

3114. The mother of a 2-year-old boy brought him to a hospital complaining of enlargement of her chi

a. Tunica dartos

b. Tunica vaginalis

- c. Internal spermatic fascia
- d. External spermatic fascia
- e. Tunica albuginea

3115. The mother's karyotype has 45 chromosomes. It was determined that translocation of chromosome

a. Down syndrome

- b. Edwards syndrome
- c. Patau syndrome
- d. Morris syndrome (androgen insensitivity)
- e. Klinefelter syndrome

3116. The mother's karyotype has 45 chromosomes. It was determined that translocation of chromosome

a. Down syndrome

- b. Klinefelter syndrome
- c. Patau syndrome
- d. Edwards syndrome
- e. Morris syndrome (androgen insensitivity)

3117. The mother's karyotype has 45 chromosomes. It was determined that translocation of chromosome

- a. Patau syndrome
- b. Klinefelter syndrome
- c. Morris syndrome (androgen insensitivity)

d. Down syndrome

e. Edwards syndrome

3118. The neurological department received a patient complaining of memory deterioration and loss of

a. Analgin (Metamizole)

b. Caffeine

c. Sydnocarb (Mesocarb)

d. Meridil (Methylphenidate)

e. Piracetam (Nootropil)

3119. The neurological department received a patient complaining of memory deterioration and loss of

a. Caffeine

b. Analgin (Metamizole)

c. Meridil (Methylphenidate)

d. Piracetam (Nootropil)

e. Sydnocarb (Mesocarb)

3120. The neurological department received a patient complaining of memory deterioration and loss of

a. Caffeine

b. Sydnocarb (Mesocarb)

c. Analgin (Metamizole)

d. Piracetam (Nootropil)

e. Meridil (Methylphenidate)

3121. The number of ATP molecules, formed as a result of the oxidation of various substrates in the

a. AMP+ADP

b. CO_2/O_2

c. ATP/(ADP+AMP)

d. P/O

e. ATP/ADP

3122. The number of ATP molecules, formed as a result of the oxidation of various substrates in the

a. ATP/(ADP+AMP)

b. AMP+ADP

c. P/O

d. CO_2/O_2

e. ATP/ADP

3123. The number of ATP molecules, formed as a result of the oxidation of various substrates in the

a. CO_2/O_2

b. P/O

c. ATP/(ADP+AMP)

d. ATP/ADP

e. AMP+ADP

3124. The only indication for narcotic analgesics (morphine, trimeperidine) is acute intense pain th

a. Cumulation

b. Hypersensitivity

c. Drug addiction

d. Sensitization

e. Potentiation

3125. The only indication for narcotic analgesics (morphine, trimeperidine) is acute intense pain th

a. Cumulation

b. Sensitization

c. Drug addiction

d. Potentiation

e. Hypersensitivity

3126. The only indication for narcotic analgesics (morphine, trimeperidine) is acute intense pain th

a. Hypersensitivity

b. Drug addiction

c. Cumulation

d. Potentiation

e. Sensitization

3127. The parents with normal hearing have two daughters and a son, who are congenitally deaf. Their

a. Autosomal dominant

b. Autosomal recessive

c. X-linked recessive

d. Y-linked

e. X-linked dominant

3128. The parents with normal hearing have two daughters and a son, who are congenitally deaf. Their

a. X-linked recessive

b. Autosomal dominant

c. X-linked dominant

d. Autosomal recessive

e. Y-linked

3129. The parents with normal hearing have two daughters and a son, who are congenitally deaf. Their

a. Y-linked

b. X-linked dominant

c. X-linked recessive

d. Autosomal dominant

e. Autosomal recessive

3130. The patient has lost tactile and thermal sensitivity because of a head injury. What gyrus was

a. Postcentral gyrus

b. Precentral gyrus

c. Angular gyrus

d. Supramarginal gyrus

e. Cingulate gyrus

3131. The patient has lost tactile and thermal sensitivity because of a head injury. What gyrus was

a. Angular gyrus

b. Precentral gyrus

c. Supramarginal gyrus

d. Cingulate gyrus

e. Postcentral gyrus

3132. The patient has lost tactile and thermal sensitivity because of a head injury. What gyrus was

a. Supramarginal gyrus

b. Cingulate gyrus

c. Postcentral gyrus

d. Precentral gyrus

e. Angular gyrus

3133. The patient's ECG shows that in the second standard lead from the extremities the P waves are

a. Contraction

b. Excitation

c. Repolarization

d. Relaxation

e. Depolarization

3134. The patient's ECG shows that in the second standard lead from the extremities the P waves are

a. Contraction

b. Repolarization

c. Relaxation

d. Excitation

e. Depolarization

3135. The patient's ECG shows that in the second standard lead from the extremities the P waves are

a. Excitation

b. Repolarization

c. Relaxation

d. Contraction

e. Depolarization

3136. The patient's blood test shows a significant increase in the activity of the MB-fraction of CP

a. Myocardial infarction

b. Rheumatism

c. Pancreatitis

d. Cholecystitis

e. Hepatitis

3137. The patient's blood test shows a significant increase in the activity of the MB-fraction of CP

a. Hepatitis

b. Myocardial infarction

c. Cholecystitis

d. Rheumatism

e. Pancreatitis

3138. The patient's blood test shows a significant increase in the activity of the MB-fraction of CP

a. Pancreatitis

b. Myocardial infarction

c. Rheumatism

d. Cholecystitis

e. Hepatitis

3139. The patient's blood test shows a significant increase in the lymphocyte count. What hormone fa

a. Thymosin

b. Motilin

c. Tyrosine

d. Neurotensin

e. Somatostatin

3140. The patient's blood test shows a significant increase in the lymphocyte count. What hormone fa

a. Neurotensin

b. Motilin

c. Thymosin

d. Tyrosine

e. Somatostatin

3141. The patient's blood test shows a significant increase in the lymphocyte count. What hormone fa

a. Tyrosine

b. Motilin

c. Somatostatin

d. Neurotensin

e. Thymosin

3142. The patient's examination detected an inflammation of a certain anatomical structure that equa

a. Eustachian tube

b. Major mastoid air cell

c. External auditory meatus

d. Internal auditory meatus

e. Inner ear

3143. The patient's examination detected an inflammation of a certain anatomical structure that equa

a. Major mastoid air cell

b. Eustachian tube

c. Internal auditory meatus

d. Inner ear

e. External auditory meatus

3144. The patient's examination detected an inflammation of a certain anatomical structure that equa

a. Major mastoid air cell

b. Inner ear

c. Eustachian tube

d. Internal auditory meatus

e. External auditory meatus

3145. The pentose phosphate pathway of glucose oxidation is of physiological significance for the sy

- a. Fructose-1-phosphate
- b. Glycerol-3-phosphate
- c. Galactose-1-phosphate
- d. Ribose-5-phosphate**
- e. Phosphoenolpyruvate

3146. The pentose phosphate pathway of glucose oxidation is of physiological significance for the sy

- a. Galactose-1-phosphate
- b. Glycerol-3-phosphate
- c. Phosphoenolpyruvate
- d. Ribose-5-phosphate**
- e. Fructose-1-phosphate

3147. The pentose phosphate pathway of glucose oxidation is of physiological significance for the sy

- a. Phosphoenolpyruvate
- b. Ribose-5-phosphate**
- c. Galactose-1-phosphate
- d. Fructose-1-phosphate
- e. Glycerol-3-phosphate

3148. The pregnant woman's condition was complicated by toxycosis. Laboratory testing detects ketonu

- a. Creatinine
- b. Urates
- c. Pyruvate
- d. Lactate
- e. Acetoacetate**

3149. The pregnant woman's condition was complicated by toxycosis. Laboratory testing detects ketonu

- a. Pyruvate
- b. Urates
- c. Creatinine
- d. Acetoacetate**
- e. Lactate

3150. The pregnant woman's condition was complicated by toxycosis. Laboratory testing detects ketonu

- a. Urates
- b. Lactate
- c. Acetoacetate**
- d. Creatinine
- e. Pyruvate

3151. The process of collapse progression is associated with nervous system dysfunctions, disturbed

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

3152. The process of collapse progression is associated with nervous system dysfunctions, disturbed

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

3153. The process of collapse progression is associated with nervous system dysfunctions, disturbed

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

3154. The resting potential was increased in accordance with the activation of the ion channels in t

- a. Chlorine channels

- b. Sodium channels
- c. Hydrogen channels
- d. Calcium channels

e. Potassium channels

3155. The resting potential was increased in accordance with the activation of the ion channels in t

- a. Hydrogen channels
- b. Calcium channels
- c. Chlorine channels

d. Potassium channels

e. Sodium channels

3156. The resting potential was increased in accordance with the activation of the ion channels in t

- a. Sodium channels
- b. Calcium channels

c. Potassium channels

d. Chlorine channels

e. Hydrogen channels

3157. The sequence of triplets in DNA determines the order of amino acids in the protein molecule. N

a. Collinearity

b. Degeneracy

c. Universality

d. Non-overlapping

e. Triplet nature

3158. The sequence of triplets in DNA determines the order of amino acids in the protein molecule. N

a. Degeneracy

b. Triplet nature

c. Universality

d. Collinearity

e. Non-overlapping

3159. The sequence of triplets in DNA determines the order of amino acids in the protein molecule. N

a. Non-overlapping

b. Collinearity

c. Triplet nature

d. Universality

e. Degeneracy

3160. The spleen is known to be a "graveyard of erythrocytes". What happens to the erythrocytes of t

- a. Accumulate in the red pulp
- b. Become absorbed by neutrophilic leukocytes
- c. Enter the bloodstream

d. Become absorbed by macrophages

e. Undergo lysis by the enzymes of foreign-body giant cells

3161. The spleen is known to be a "graveyard of erythrocytes". What happens to the erythrocytes of t

- a. Become absorbed by neutrophilic leukocytes
- b. Undergo lysis by the enzymes of foreign-body giant cells
- c. Accumulate in the red pulp
- d. Enter the bloodstream

e. Become absorbed by macrophages

3162. The spleen is known to be a "graveyard of erythrocytes". What happens to the erythrocytes of t

- a. Undergo lysis by the enzymes of foreign-body giant cells
- b. Become absorbed by neutrophilic leukocytes
- c. Enter the bloodstream

d. Become absorbed by macrophages

e. Accumulate in the red pulp

3163. The substances are excreted from the cell, when membrane structure of the Golgi apparatus conn

a. Exocytosis

b. Pinocytosis

- c. Endocytosis
- d. Osmosis
- e. Facilitated diffusion

3164. The substances are excreted from the cell, when membrane structure of the Golgi apparatus conn

a. Exocytosis

- b. Pinocytosis
- c. Osmosis
- d. Endocytosis
- e. Facilitated diffusion

3165. The substances are excreted from the cell, when membrane structure of the Golgi apparatus conn

a. Osmosis

b. Exocytosis

- c. Pinocytosis
- d. Facilitated diffusion
- e. Endocytosis

3166. The surface of the joints is covered with tissue that has no blood vessels. The intercellular

a. Cartilage tissue

- b. Bone tissue
- c. Connective tissue proper
- d. Reticular tissue
- e. Adipose tissue

3167. The surface of the joints is covered with tissue that has no blood vessels. The intercellular

a. Cartilage tissue

- b. Bone tissue
- c. Reticular tissue
- d. Connective tissue proper
- e. Adipose tissue

3168. The surface of the joints is covered with tissue that has no blood vessels. The intercellular

a. Reticular tissue

- b. Adipose tissue
- c. Bone tissue
- d. Connective tissue proper

e. Cartilage tissue

3169. The surgeon noticed aggregated lymphoid nodules (Peyer's patches) on the intestinal mucosa. Wh

- a. Cecum
- b. Rectum

c. Ileum

- d. Jejunum
- e. Duodenum

3170. The surgeon noticed aggregated lymphoid nodules (Peyer's patches) on the intestinal mucosa. Wh

a. Rectum

b. Ileum

- c. Cecum
- d. Jejunum
- e. Duodenum

3171. The synthesis of dioxyphenylalanine (DOPA) in the limbic system of the brain provokes a feelin

- a. 5-Oxytryptophan
- b. Glutamic acid
- c. Lysine

d. Tyrosine

e. Tryptophan

3172. The synthesis of dioxyphenylalanine (DOPA) in the limbic system of the brain provokes a feelin

- a. Tryptophan
- b. Lysine

c. Tyrosine

- d. Glutamic acid
- e. 5-Oxytryptophan

3173. The upper limbs of a person standing upright at rest are slightly flexed. What causes such pos

- a. Innate readiness to act
- b. Antagonistic reflex on the part of extended lower limbs
- c. Tonic influence of the limbic structures and neocortex
- d. Reflex from muscle spindles when stretching the biceps muscle
- e. Reflex from vestibular receptors of the vestibular system

3174. The upper limbs of a person standing upright at rest are slightly flexed. What causes such pos

- a. Innate readiness to act
- b. Tonic influence of the limbic structures and neocortex
- c. Reflex from vestibular receptors of the vestibular system
- d. Antagonistic reflex on the part of extended lower limbs
- e. Reflex from muscle spindles when stretching the biceps muscle

3175. The upper limbs of a person standing upright at rest are slightly flexed. What causes such pos

- a. Reflex from vestibular receptors of the vestibular system
- b. Innate readiness to act
- c. Tonic influence of the limbic structures and neocortex
- d. Antagonistic reflex on the part of extended lower limbs
- e. Reflex from muscle spindles when stretching the biceps muscle

3176. There are several stages in the process of translation. At one of these stages, a complex form

- a. Initiation
- b. Elongation
- c. Repair
- d. Transcription
- e. Termination

3177. There are several stages in the process of translation. At one of these stages, a complex form

- a. Termination
- b. Repair
- c. Elongation
- d. Initiation
- e. Transcription

3178. There are several stages in the process of translation. At one of these stages, a complex form

- a. Transcription
- b. Repair
- c. Elongation
- d. Initiation
- e. Termination

3179. There is a form of rickets that is passed down through X-linked dominant inheritance. This dis

- a. Genetic mutation
- b. Genomic mutation
- c. Aneuploidy
- d. Chromosomal mutation
- e. Polyploidy

3180. There is a form of rickets that is passed down through X-linked dominant inheritance. This dis

- a. Genomic mutation
- b. Genetic mutation
- c. Polyploidy
- d. Aneuploidy
- e. Chromosomal mutation

3181. There is a form of rickets that is passed down through X-linked dominant inheritance. This dis

- a. Polyploidy
- b. Chromosomal mutation
- c. Aneuploidy
- d. Genetic mutation

e. Genomic mutation

3182. There is a time limit for how long a person can stay at an altitude of over 800 meters above s

a. Earth's gravity

b. Ultraviolet radiation level

c. Partial pressure of oxygen in air

d. Temperature

e. Humidity level

3183. There is a time limit for how long a person can stay at an altitude of over 800 meters above s

a. Humidity level

b. Temperature

c. Ultraviolet radiation level

d. Partial pressure of oxygen in air

e. Earth's gravity

3184. There is a time limit for how long a person can stay at an altitude of over 800 meters above s

a. Ultraviolet radiation level

b. Temperature

c. Partial pressure of oxygen in air

d. Humidity level

e. Earth's gravity

3185. This screening method is the first stage of diagnosing diseases caused by metabolic disorders,

a. Biochemical method

b. Somatic cell hybridization

c. Population statistics

d. Cytogenetic method

e. Immunological method

3186. This screening method is the first stage of diagnosing diseases caused by metabolic disorders,

a. Cytogenetic method

b. Biochemical method

c. Population statistics

d. Somatic cell hybridization

e. Immunological method

3187. This screening method is the first stage of diagnosing diseases caused by metabolic disorders,

a. Population statistics

b. Somatic cell hybridization

c. Biochemical method

d. Cytogenetic method

e. Immunological method

3188. Thromboxanes belong to lipid bioregulators of cellular functions. What is the source, from whi

a. Palmitic acid

b. Arachidonic acid

c. Palmitoleic acid

d. Stearic acid

e. Phosphatidic acid

3189. Thromboxanes belong to lipid bioregulators of cellular functions. What is the source, from whi

a. Palmitic acid

b. Arachidonic acid

c. Phosphatidic acid

d. Stearic acid

e. Palmitoleic acid

3190. Thromboxanes belong to lipid bioregulators of cellular functions. What is the source, from whi

a. Phosphatidic acid

b. Palmitic acid

c. Stearic acid

d. Palmitoleic acid

e. Arachidonic acid

3191. Thymus is not only the organ that produces a specific humoral factor thymosin that causes the

a. T lymphocytes

b. Macrophages

c. Erythrocytes

d. B lymphocytes

e. Basophils

3192. Thymus is not only the organ that produces a specific humoral factor thymosin that causes the

a. B lymphocytes

b. Macrophages

c. Erythrocytes

d. T lymphocytes

e. Basophils

3193. Thymus is not only the organ that produces a specific humoral factor thymosin that causes the

a. Macrophages

b. T lymphocytes

c. Erythrocytes

d. Basophils

e. B lymphocytes

3194. To determine toxigenicity of diphtheria causative agents obtained from patients, the cultures

a. Agar gel precipitation test

b. Coombs test

c. Opsonization test

d. Agglutination test

e. Ring precipitin test

3195. To determine toxigenicity of diphtheria causative agents obtained from patients, the cultures

a. Opsonization test

b. Agar gel precipitation test

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3196. To determine toxigenicity of diphtheria causative agents obtained from patients, the cultures

a. Opsonization test

b. Agglutination test

c. Coombs test

d. Agar gel precipitation test

e. Ring precipitin test

3197. To examine the retina, an ophthalmologist uses eye drops that cause persistent dilation of the

a. Blinking

b. Peripheral vision

c. Refraction

d. Convergence of eyeballs

e. Accommodation

3198. To examine the retina, an ophthalmologist uses eye drops that cause persistent dilation of the

a. Peripheral vision

b. Accommodation

c. Blinking

d. Convergence of eyeballs

e. Refraction

3199. To examine the retina, an ophthalmologist uses eye drops that cause persistent dilation of the

a. Peripheral vision

b. Accommodation

c. Convergence of eyeballs

d. Refraction

e. Blinking

3200. To prevent coagulation of a blood sample obtained from a patient for analysis, it was mixed wi

- a. Hemeproteins
- b. Simple proteins
- c. Phospholipids

d. Glycosaminoglycans

- e. Triacylglycerols

3201. To prevent coagulation of a blood sample obtained from a patient for analysis, it was mixed wi

- a. Phospholipids
- b. Simple proteins
- c. Triacylglycerols

d. Glycosaminoglycans

- e. Hemeproteins

3202. To prevent coagulation of a blood sample obtained from a patient for analysis, it was mixed wi

- a. Triacylglycerols

b. Glycosaminoglycans

- c. Simple proteins
- d. Phospholipids
- e. Hemeproteins

3203. To reduce joint pain, a woman took simultaneously one tablet of paracetamol and one tablet of

- a. Non-competitive antagonism
- b. Competitive antagonism

c. Additive synergism

- d. Potentiated synergism
- e. Synergoantagonism

3204. To reduce joint pain, a woman took simultaneously one tablet of paracetamol and one tablet of

- a. Potentiated synergism

b. Additive synergism

- c. Competitive antagonism
- d. Synergoantagonism
- e. Non-competitive antagonism

3205. To reduce joint pain, a woman took simultaneously one tablet of paracetamol and one tablet of

- a. Potentiated synergism

b. Additive synergism

- c. Non-competitive antagonism
- d. Synergoantagonism
- e. Competitive antagonism

3206. To relax the skeletal muscles for repositioning of bone shards after a femoral fracture, the p

a. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)

- b. Pancuronium bromide
- c. Tubocurarine chloride
- d. Pipecuronium bromide
- e. Atracurium besilate

3207. To relax the skeletal muscles for repositioning of bone shards after a femoral fracture, the p

- a. Pancuronium bromide

b. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)

- c. Pipecuronium bromide
- d. Atracurium besilate
- e. Tubocurarine chloride

3208. To relax the skeletal muscles for repositioning of bone shards after a femoral fracture, the p

- a. Pipecuronium bromide
- b. Atracurium besilate

c. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)

- d. Pancuronium bromide
- e. Tubocurarine chloride

3209. To suppress autoimmune response after organ transplantation, a course of hormone therapy is ma

a. Glucocorticoids

- b. Sex hormones
- c. Adrenaline
- d. Somatotropin
- e. Mineralocorticoids

3210. To suppress autoimmune response after organ transplantation, a course of hormone therapy is ma

a. Mineralocorticoids

b. Glucocorticoids

- c. Somatotropin
- d. Sex hormones
- e. Adrenaline

3211. To suppress autoimmune response after organ transplantation, a course of hormone therapy is ma

a. Mineralocorticoids

b. Adrenaline

c. Glucocorticoids

- d. Somatotropin
- e. Sex hormones

3212. To test donor blood for hepatitis B antigens, it is necessary to use highly sensitive detectio

a. Complement binding

b. Solid-phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

- c. Immunoelectrophoresis
- d. Indirect hemagglutination
- e. Indirect immunofluorescence

3213. To test donor blood for hepatitis B antigens, it is necessary to use highly sensitive detectio

a. Complement binding

b. Immunoelectrophoresis

c. Indirect immunofluorescence

d. Indirect hemagglutination

e. Solid-phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

3214. To test donor blood for hepatitis B antigens, it is necessary to use highly sensitive detectio

a. Indirect immunofluorescence

b. Complement binding

c. Solid-phase enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay

- d. Immunoelectrophoresis
- e. Indirect hemagglutination

3215. To treat the burns, a patient was prescribed a drug with antiseptic properties that are based

a. Ethyl alcohol

b. Chlorhexidine digluconate

c. Sodium bicarbonate

d. Potassium permanganate

e. Hydrogen peroxide

3216. To treat the burns, a patient was prescribed a drug with antiseptic properties that are based

a. Ethyl alcohol

b. Sodium bicarbonate

c. Potassium permanganate

- d. Hydrogen peroxide
- e. Chlorhexidine digluconate

3217. To treat the burns, a patient was prescribed a drug with antiseptic properties that are based

a. Hydrogen peroxide

b. Sodium bicarbonate

c. Ethyl alcohol

d. Chlorhexidine digluconate

e. Potassium permanganate

3218. To treat urticaria and remove the itching skin rash, a patient was prescribed dimedrol (diphen

a. Competitive H1 receptor blockade

b. Acceleration of histamine breakdown

- c. Suppression of histamine release
- d. Inhibition of histamine synthesis
- e. Independent antagonism with histamine

3219. To treat urticaria and remove the itching skin rash, a patient was prescribed dimedrol (diphen

- a. Inhibition of histamine synthesis
- b. Suppression of histamine release

c. Competitive H1 receptor blockade

- d. Acceleration of histamine breakdown
- e. Independent antagonism with histamine

3220. To treat urticaria and remove the itching skin rash, a patient was prescribed dimedrol (diphen

- a. Suppression of histamine release

b. Competitive H1 receptor blockade

- c. Inhibition of histamine synthesis
- d. Independent antagonism with histamine
- e. Acceleration of histamine breakdown

3221. Total energy metabolism of a person can be calculated, if the following value is known:

a. O₂ intake

- b. Carbohydrate intake
- c. CO₂ release
- d. Lipid intake
- e. Protein intake

3222. Total energy metabolism of a person can be calculated, if the following value is known:

- a. CO₂ release
- b. Protein intake

c. O₂ intake

- d. Lipid intake
- e. Carbohydrate intake

3223. Total energy metabolism of a person can be calculated, if the following value is known:

- a. Carbohydrate intake
- b. Protein intake
- c. Lipid intake
- d. CO₂ release

e. O₂ intake

3224. Toxic damage of hepatocytes and disturbed protein synthesis has caused a sharp drop in the pati

a. Edema development

- b. Decreased diuresis
- c. Decreased ESR
- d. Decreased blood density
- e. Increased rate of diuresis

3225. Toxic damage of hepatocytes and disturbed protein synthesis has caused a sharp drop in the pati

a. Edema development

- b. Decreased diuresis
- c. Increased rate of diuresis
- d. Decreased ESR
- e. Decreased blood density

3226. Toxic damage of hepatocytes and disturbed protein synthesis has caused a sharp drop in the pati

- a. Decreased diuresis
- b. Decreased blood density
- c. Decreased ESR

d. Edema development

- e. Increased rate of diuresis

3227. Transketolase enables the non-oxidative phase of pentose phosphate pathway. It results in accu

- a. Amino acids
- b. Fatty acids
- c. Vitamins

d. Lipoproteins

e. Nucleotides

3228. Transketolase enables the non-oxidative phase of pentose phosphate pathway. It results in accu

a. Amino acids

b. Vitamins

c. Fatty acids

d. Lipoproteins

e. Nucleotides

3229. Transketolase enables the non-oxidative phase of pentose phosphate pathway. It results in accu

a. Fatty acids

b. Lipoproteins

c. Nucleotides

d. Amino acids

e. Vitamins

3230. Trauma of peripheral nerves leads to muscle atrophy, bones become porous and brittle, ulcers d

a. Trophic

b. Higher nervous activity

c. Sensory

d. Vegetative

e. Motor

3231. Trauma of peripheral nerves leads to muscle atrophy, bones become porous and brittle, ulcers d

a. Higher nervous activity

b. Trophic

c. Vegetative

d. Motor

e. Sensory

3232. Trauma of peripheral nerves leads to muscle atrophy, bones become porous and brittle, ulcers d

a. Motor

b. Trophic

c. Sensory

d. Vegetative

e. Higher nervous activity

3233. Trypsinogen is synthesized in the pancreas. It is converted into trypsin due to the action of

a. Hydroxylation

b. Limited proteolysis

c. Acetylation

d. Methylation

e. Phosphorylation

3234. Trypsinogen is synthesized in the pancreas. It is converted into trypsin due to the action of

a. Hydroxylation

b. Limited proteolysis

c. Acetylation

d. Phosphorylation

e. Methylation

3235. Trypsinogen is synthesized in the pancreas. It is converted into trypsin due to the action of

a. Hydroxylation

b. Acetylation

c. Methylation

d. Phosphorylation

e. Limited proteolysis

3236. Tubocurarine chloride was used during dislocation reduction in a patient. Soon the patient dev

a. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)

b. Prozerin (Neostigmine)

c. Morphine

d. Omeprazole

e. Furosemide

3237. Tubocurarine chloride was used during dislocation reduction in a patient. Soon the patient dev

a. Furosemide

b. Prozerin (Neostigmine)

c. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)

d. Morphine

e. Omeprazole

3238. Tubocurarine chloride was used during dislocation reduction in a patient. Soon the patient dev

a. Morphine

b. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)

c. Furosemide

d. Omeprazole

e. Prozerin (Neostigmine)

3239. Two isolated threshold stimuli were applied to an isolated nerve of a frog one after another.

a. Nerve excitability increased

b. Nerve lability increased

c. Threshold level of nerve depolarization decreased

d. Potassium permeability of the nerve membrane decreased

e. The second stimulus occurred during the absolute refractory period

3240. Two isolated threshold stimuli were applied to an isolated nerve of a frog one after another.

a. Threshold level of nerve depolarization decreased

b. Nerve lability increased

c. Nerve excitability increased

d. The second stimulus occurred during the absolute refractory period

e. Potassium permeability of the nerve membrane decreased

3241. Two isolated threshold stimuli were applied to an isolated nerve of a frog one after another.

a. Threshold level of nerve depolarization decreased

b. Potassium permeability of the nerve membrane decreased

c. The second stimulus occurred during the absolute refractory period

d. Nerve lability increased

e. Nerve excitability increased

3242. Two weeks after a blood transfusion, the recipient developed a fever. What protozoan disease c

a. Toxoplasmosis

b. Malaria

c. Amoebiasis

d. Trypanosomosis

e. Leishmaniasis

3243. Two weeks after a blood transfusion, the recipient developed a fever. What protozoan disease c

a. Toxoplasmosis

b. Malaria

c. Trypanosomosis

d. Amoebiasis

e. Leishmaniasis

3244. Two weeks after a blood transfusion, the recipient developed a fever. What protozoan disease c

a. Trypanosomosis

b. Malaria

c. Leishmaniasis

d. Toxoplasmosis

e. Amoebiasis

3245. Ultrasound of a pregnant woman shows normal functioning of the fetal cardiovascular system and

a. Pulmonary trunk and superior vena cava

b. Pulmonary trunk and aorta

c. Umbilical vein and aorta

d. Umbilical vein and umbilical artery

e. Pulmonary trunk and inferior vena cava

3246. Ultrasound of a pregnant woman shows normal functioning of the fetal cardiovascular system and

a. Umbilical vein and aorta

b. Pulmonary trunk and aorta

c. Pulmonary trunk and inferior vena cava

d. Pulmonary trunk and superior vena cava

e. Umbilical vein and umbilical artery

3247. Ultrasound of a pregnant woman shows normal functioning of the fetal cardiovascular system and

a. Umbilical vein and umbilical artery

b. Pulmonary trunk and aorta

c. Pulmonary trunk and inferior vena cava

d. Umbilical vein and aorta

e. Pulmonary trunk and superior vena cava

3248. Unlike the nerve cells that do not reproduce, the stem cell can regenerate multiple times. The

a. Hypertrophy

b. Proliferation

c. Differentiation

d. Apoptosis

e. Atrophy

3249. Unlike the nerve cells that do not reproduce, the stem cell can regenerate multiple times. The

a. Hypertrophy

b. Apoptosis

c. Atrophy

d. Differentiation

e. Proliferation

3250. Unlike the nerve cells that do not reproduce, the stem cell can regenerate multiple times. The

a. Hypertrophy

b. Differentiation

c. Atrophy

d. Proliferation

e. Apoptosis

3251. Urinalysis of a patient with acute cystitis shows leukocytes and a large number of gram-negative

a. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

b. *Proteus mirabilis*

c. *Escherichia coli*

d. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

e. *Salmonella enteritidis*

3252. Urinalysis of a patient with acute cystitis shows leukocytes and a large number of gram-negative

a. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

b. *Salmonella enteritidis*

c. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

d. *Proteus mirabilis*

e. *Escherichia coli*

3253. Urinalysis of a patient with acute cystitis shows leukocytes and a large number of gram-negative

a. *Proteus mirabilis*

b. *Klebsiella pneumoniae*

c. *Salmonella enteritidis*

d. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*

e. *Escherichia coli*

3254. Utilization of arachidonic acid along the cyclooxygenase pathway produces bioactive substances

a. Biogenic amines

b. Thyroxine

c. Insulin-like growth factors

d. Prostaglandins

e. Somatomedins

3255. Utilization of arachidonic acid along the cyclooxygenase pathway produces bioactive substances

a. Insulin-like growth factors

b. Prostaglandins

c. Somatomedins

d. Thyroxine

e. Biogenic amines

3256. Utilization of arachidonic acid along the cyclooxygenase pathway produces bioactive substances

a. Thyroxine

b. Somatomedins

c. Insulin-like growth factors

d. Prostaglandins

e. Biogenic amines

3257. Various substances can be used as anticoagulants, including natural polysaccharides. Select a

a. Dextran

b. Heparin

c. Hyaluronic acid

d. Enoxaparin

e. Vitamin K

3258. Various substances can be used as anticoagulants, including natural polysaccharides. Select a

a. Enoxaparin

b. Dextran

c. Vitamin K

d. Heparin

e. Hyaluronic acid

3259. Various substances can be used as anticoagulants, including natural polysaccharides. Select a

a. Enoxaparin

b. Hyaluronic acid

c. Vitamin K

d. Heparin

e. Dextran

3260. Vitamin A deficiency causes impaired twilight vision. What cells have this receptor function?

a. Bipolar neurons

b. Neurosensory rod cells

c. Ganglionic neurons

d. Retinal horizontal cells

e. Neurosensory cone cells

3261. Vitamin A deficiency causes impaired twilight vision. What cells have this receptor function?

a. Bipolar neurons

b. Neurosensory rod cells

c. Retinal horizontal cells

d. Neurosensory cone cells

e. Ganglionic neurons

3262. Vitamin A deficiency causes impaired twilight vision. What cells have this receptor function?

a. Ganglionic neurons

b. Bipolar neurons

c. Retinal horizontal cells

d. Neurosensory cone cells

e. Neurosensory rod cells

3263. Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome often develops in chronic alcoholics, who have a low-vitamin diet.

a. Riboflavin

b. Cobalamin

c. Retinol

d. Thiamine

e. Niacin

3264. Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome often develops in chronic alcoholics, who have a low-vitamin diet.

a. Riboflavin

- b. Cobalamin
- c. Retinol
- d. Niacin

e. Thiamine

3265. Wernicke-Korsakoff syndrome often develops in chronic alcoholics, who have a low-vitamin diet.

- a. Riboflavin
- b. Retinol

c. Thiamine

d. Cobalamin

e. Niacin

3266. What cells of the renal endocrine complex are located under the endothelium in the walls of af

a. Juxtaglomerular cells

b. Mesangial cells

c. Interstitial cells

d. Juxtavascular cells

e. Macula densa cells

3267. What cells of the renal endocrine complex are located under the endothelium in the walls of af

a. Juxtavascular cells

b. Mesangial cells

c. Juxtaglomerular cells

d. Macula densa cells

e. Interstitial cells

3268. What cells of the renal endocrine complex are located under the endothelium in the walls of af

a. Mesangial cells

b. Interstitial cells

c. Juxtaglomerular cells

d. Juxtavascular cells

e. Macula densa cells

3269. What changes can be expected to occur in the isolated heart of a toad, if excessive amount of

a. Diastolic cardiac arrest

b. Decreased cardiac contraction force

c. Increased cardiac contraction force and frequency

d. Increased cardiac contraction frequency

e. Increased cardiac contraction force

3270. What changes can be expected to occur in the isolated heart of a toad, if excessive amount of

a. Diastolic cardiac arrest

b. Increased cardiac contraction force

c. Increased cardiac contraction frequency

d. Increased cardiac contraction force and frequency

e. Decreased cardiac contraction force

3271. What changes can be expected to occur in the isolated heart of a toad, if excessive amount of

a. Diastolic cardiac arrest

b. Increased cardiac contraction frequency

c. Increased cardiac contraction force

d. Increased cardiac contraction force and frequency

e. Decreased cardiac contraction force

3272. What changes in hemocoagulation processes will occur in a person, if activity of the sympathet

a. Fibrinolysis will decrease

b. Hemocoagulation will remain unchanged

c. Hemocoagulation will increase

d. Hemocoagulation will decrease

e. Anticoagulant system will activate

3273. What changes in hemocoagulation processes will occur in a person, if activity of the sympathet

a. Fibrinolysis will decrease

b. Hemocoagulation will remain unchanged

- c. Hemocoagulation will decrease
- d. Anticoagulant system will activate

e. Hemocoagulation will increase

3274. What changes in hemocoagulation processes will occur in a person, if activity of the sympathet

- a. Hemocoagulation will remain unchanged
- b. Hemocoagulation will decrease
- c. Fibrinolysis will decrease
- d. Anticoagulant system will activate

e. Hemocoagulation will increase

3275. What component of a human diet cannot be digested in the gastrointestinal tract, but neverthel

a. Cellulose

- b. Sucrose
- c. Lipids
- d. Starch
- e. Protein

3276. What component of a human diet cannot be digested in the gastrointestinal tract, but neverthel

- a. Starch
- b. Sucrose
- c. Protein

d. Cellulose

e. Lipids

3277. What component of a human diet cannot be digested in the gastrointestinal tract, but neverthel

- a. Sucrose
- b. Starch
- c. Lipids
- d. Protein

e. Cellulose

3278. What drug must be used as an antidote in cases of poisoning caused by narcotic analgesics?

a. Naloxone

- b. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- c. Protamine sulfate
- d. Sodium thiosulfate
- e. Unithiol

3279. What drug must be used as an antidote in cases of poisoning caused by narcotic analgesics?

- a. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- b. Sodium thiosulfate
- c. Unithiol

d. Naloxone

e. Protamine sulfate

3280. What drug must be used as an antidote in cases of poisoning caused by narcotic analgesics?

- a. Sodium thiosulfate
- b. Protamine sulfate

c. Naloxone

d. Unithiol

e. Adrenaline hydrochloride

3281. What enzymatic system uses the energy of electrochemical potential for ATP synthesis in mitoch

a. ATP synthase

- b. RNA polymerase
- c. ADP-ribosyl transferase
- d. NAD⁺-dehydrogenase
- e. Pyruvate dehydrogenase

3282. What enzymatic system uses the energy of electrochemical potential for ATP synthesis in mitoch

a. NAD⁺-dehydrogenase

b. ATP synthase

c. RNA polymerase

- d. ADP-ribosyl transferase
- e. Pyruvate dehydrogenase

3283. What enzymatic system uses the energy of electrochemical potential for ATP synthesis in mitochondria?

- a. Pyruvate dehydrogenase
- b. NAD⁺-dehydrogenase
- c. RNA polymerase

d. ATP synthase

- e. ADP-ribosyl transferase

3284. What enzyme due to its bactericidal effect prevents inflammation of the oral mucosa, if it becomes deficient?

- a. Amylase

b. Lysozyme

- c. Lingual lipase
- d. Mucin
- e. Nuclease

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- b. Amylase
- c. Lingual lipase
- d. Nuclease

e. Lysozyme

3287. What hormone stimulates the secretion of lipolytic and proteolytic enzymes by pancreatic cells?

a. Cholecystokinin-pancreozymin (CCK-PZ)

- b. Bombesin
- c. Aldosterone
- d. Somatostatin
- e. Secretin

3288. What hormone stimulates the secretion of lipolytic and proteolytic enzymes by pancreatic cells?

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- b. Bombesin
- c. Aldosterone

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- e. Secretin

3290. What internal organ plays the largest role in humoral regulation of erythropoiesis?

a. Kidneys

- b. Gastrointestinal tract
- c. Pancreas
- d. Liver
- e. Lungs

3291. What internal organ plays the largest role in humoral regulation of erythropoiesis?

- a. Gastrointestinal tract

b. Kidneys

- c. Lungs
- d. Liver

e. Pancreas

3292. What internal organ plays the largest role in humoral regulation of erythropoiesis?

a. Liver

b. Pancreas

c. Kidneys

d. Gastrointestinal tract

e. Lungs

3293. What must be added to donor blood preserved with sodium citrate to provoke its clotting?

a. Calcium ions

b. Vitamin K

c. Fibrinogen

d. Sodium ions

e. Prothrombin

3294. What must be added to donor blood preserved with sodium citrate to provoke its clotting?

a. Fibrinogen

b. Vitamin K

c. Calcium ions

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3295. What must be added to donor blood preserved with sodium citrate to provoke its clotting?

a. Sodium ions

b. Fibrinogen

c. Vitamin K

d. Calcium ions

e. Prothrombin

3296. What part of the nervous system increases its activity under the influence of thyroid hormones

a. Sympathetic division of autonomic nervous system

b. Metasympathetic division of autonomic nervous system

c. Somatic nervous system

d. Parasympathetic and metasympathetic divisions of autonomic nervous system

e. Parasympathetic division of autonomic nervous system

3297. What part of the nervous system increases its activity under the influence of thyroid hormones

a. Parasympathetic and metasympathetic divisions of autonomic nervous system

b. Sympathetic division of autonomic nervous system

c. Parasympathetic division of autonomic nervous system

d. Metasympathetic division of autonomic nervous system

e. Somatic nervous system

3298. What part of the nervous system increases its activity under the influence of thyroid hormones

a. Parasympathetic and metasympathetic divisions of autonomic nervous system

b. Metasympathetic division of autonomic nervous system

c. Somatic nervous system

d. Sympathetic division of autonomic nervous system

e. Parasympathetic division of autonomic nervous system

3299. What pathology can be caused by hereditary disorders of intestinal absorption and renal tubula

a. Hers disease

b. Huntington disease

c. Von Gierke disease

d. Parkinson disease

e. Hartnup disease

3300. What pathology can be caused by hereditary disorders of intestinal absorption and renal tubula

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- a. Von Gierke disease
- b. Hartnup disease
- c. Hers disease
- d. Huntington disease
- e. Parkinson disease

3302. What period of the malaria plasmodium life cycle coincides with the manifestation of clinical

- a. When merozoites emerge from destroyed erythrocytes
- b. In the period of tissue schizogony
- c. When sporozoites enter the human bloodstream
- d. During gametocyte formation
- e. When merozoites invade erythrocytes

3303. What period of the malaria plasmodium life cycle coincides with the manifestation of clinical

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- b. When sporozoites enter the human bloodstream
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- d. When merozoites emerge from destroyed erythrocytes
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- b. In the period of tissue schizogony
- c. When merozoites invade erythrocytes
- d. When merozoites emerge from destroyed erythrocytes
- e. During gametocyte formation

3305. What substance indicates increased putrefaction processes in the intestines of a patient with

- a. Creatinine
- b. Urea
- c. Indican
- d. Urobilin
- e. Uric acid

3306. What substance indicates increased putrefaction processes in the intestines of a patient with

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- b. Urobilin
- c. Creatinine
- d. Uric acid
- e. Indican

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- b. Indican
- c. Urea
- d. Uric acid
- e. Creatinine

3308. What substances are synthesized in the liver and used in other tissues as alternative metaboli

- a. Biogenic amines
- b. Lipoproteins
- c. Nitrogenous bases
- d. Ketone bodies
- e. Triacylglycerols

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- a. Nitrogenous bases
- b. Lipoproteins
- c. Ketone bodies**
- d. Triacylglycerols
- e. Biogenic amines

3311. What type of food can cause trichinellosis, if it is of poor quality?

- a. Pork**
- b. Fish
- c. Beef
- d. Unwashed vegetables and fruits
- e. Crayfish and crabs

3312. What type of food can cause trichinellosis, if it is of poor quality?

- a. Fish
- b. Pork**
- c. Crayfish and crabs
- d. Beef
- e. Unwashed vegetables and fruits

3313. What type of food can cause trichinellosis, if it is of poor quality?

- a. Unwashed vegetables and fruits
- b. Pork**
- c. Beef
- d. Fish
- e. Crayfish and crabs

3314. What type of ventilatory failure is characteristic of pneumothorax?

- a. Restrictive**
- b. Pathologic
- c. Obstructive
- d. Mixed
- e. Disregulatory

3315. What type of ventilatory failure is characteristic of pneumothorax?

- a. Disregulatory
- b. Restrictive**
- c. Pathologic
- d. Obstructive
- e. Mixed

3316. What type of ventilatory failure is characteristic of pneumothorax?

- a. Mixed
- b. Restrictive**
- c. Disregulatory
- d. Pathologic
- e. Obstructive

3317. What will be caused by stimulation of the carotid sinus baroreceptors in an experiment on a dog?

- a. Decreased cardiac output
- b. Increased parasympathetic tone**
- c. Increased cardiac output
- d. Increased heart rate
- e. Increased sympathetic tone

3318. What will be caused by stimulation of the carotid sinus baroreceptors in an experiment on a dog?

- a. Increased cardiac output
- b. Decreased cardiac output
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- d. Increased parasympathetic tone**
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3319. What will be caused by stimulation of the carotid sinus baroreceptors in an experiment on a dog?

- a. Increased sympathetic tone

- b. Increased cardiac output
- c. Decreased cardiac output

d. Increased parasympathetic tone

- e. Increased heart rate

3320. When a foreign agent enters the body, the synthesis of two certain classes of immunoglobulins

a. IgM and IgG

b. IgA and IgG

c. IgG and IgD

d. IgM and IgD

e. IgA and IgD

3321. When a foreign agent enters the body, the synthesis of two certain classes of immunoglobulins

a. IgA and IgG

b. IgM and IgG

c. IgA and IgD

d. IgG and IgD

e. IgM and IgD

3322. When a foreign agent enters the body, the synthesis of two certain classes of immunoglobulins

a. IgM and IgD

b. IgM and IgG

c. IgG and IgD

d. IgA and IgD

e. IgA and IgG

3323. When a person's body adapts to being high up in the mountains, the synthesis of 2,3-diphosphog

a. Stimulates oxyhemoglobin dissociation

b. Stimulates oxyhemoglobin formation

c. Stimulates oxidative phosphorylation

d. Stimulates carbhemo

e. Stimulates tissue respiration

3324. When a person's body adapts to being high up in the mountains, the synthesis of 2,3-diphosphog

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d. Stimulates carbhemo

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a. Stimulates oxyhemoglobin formation

b. Stimulates tissue respiration

c. Stimulates carbhemo

d. Stimulates oxidative phosphorylation

e. Stimulates oxyhemoglobin dissociation

3326. When a skeleton muscle cell was exposed to electric current, its membrane depolarized. What io

a. Na^+

b. K^+

c. Ca_2^{+}

d. Cl^-

e. HCO_3^-

3327. When a skeleton muscle cell was exposed to electric current, its membrane depolarized. What io

a. K^+

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a. K^+

b. Ca_2^{+}

- c. Cl^-
- d. HCO_3^-
- e. Na^+

3329. When administered into the human body, dicoumarol causes acute drop in blood levels of prothro

- a. Vitamin C
- b. Vitamin K
- c. Vitamin P
- d. Vitamin H
- e. Vitamin E

3330. When administered into the human body, dicoumarol causes acute drop in blood levels of prothro

- a. Vitamin C
- b. Vitamin H
- c. Vitamin K
- d. Vitamin E
- e. Vitamin P

3331. When administered into the human body, dicoumarol causes acute drop in blood levels of prothro

- a. Vitamin C
- b. Vitamin P
- c. Vitamin H
- d. Vitamin E
- e. Vitamin K

3332. When determining the blood group according to the ABO system, standard sera were used and the

- a. I (O)
- b. Cannot be determined
- c. IV (AB)
- d. III (B)
- e. II (A)

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- a. IV (AB)
- b. II (A)
- c. Cannot be determined
- d. I (O)
- e. III (B)

3335. When eating food that contains gluten protein, a person can develop celiac disease (gluten dis

- a. Rice
- b. Wheat
- c. Eggs
- d. Wild strawberries
- e. Corn

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e. Wheat

3338. When examining a biopsy material obtained from the thyroid gland, the pathologist discovered I

a. Graves disease (toxic diffuse goiter)

b. Hashimoto thyroiditis (chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis)

c. Papillary thyroid cancer

d. Undifferentiated thyroid carcinoma

e. Solid adenoma of the thyroid

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b. Graves disease (toxic diffuse goiter)

c. Papillary thyroid cancer

d. Hashimoto thyroiditis (chronic lymphocytic thyroiditis)

e. Solid adenoma of the thyroid

3341. When examining a patient with bleeding wounds on the skin of the head, a doctor detected tissu

a. Musca domestica

b. Wohlfahrtia magnifica

c. Glossina (Tsetse fly)

d. Stomoxys calcitrans

e. Triatominae

3342. When examining a patient with bleeding wounds on the skin of the head, a doctor detected tissu

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b. Triatominae

c. Stomoxys calcitrans

d. Glossina (Tsetse fly)

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3343. When examining a patient with bleeding wounds on the skin of the head, a doctor detected tissu

a. Stomoxys calcitrans

b. Musca domestica

c. Glossina (Tsetse fly)

d. Triatominae

e. Wohlfahrtia magnifica

3344. When examining a patient, the neurologist determined the absence of the knee-jerk reflex that

a. Femoral nerve

b. Tibial nerve

c. Obturator nerve

d. Gluteal nerve

e. Common fibular nerve

3345. When examining a patient, the neurologist determined the absence of the knee-jerk reflex that

a. Common fibular nerve

b. Tibial nerve

c. Obturator nerve

d. Gluteal nerve

e. Femoral nerve

3346. When examining a patient, the neurologist determined the absence of the knee-jerk reflex that

a. Tibial nerve

b. Femoral nerve

c. Common fibular nerve

d. Gluteal nerve

e. Obturator nerve

3347. When installing an intrauterine contraceptive, the doctor violated the rules of asepsis and th

a. -

b. Parametrium

c. Myometrium

d. Perimetrium

e. Endometrium

3348. When installing an intrauterine contraceptive, the doctor violated the rules of asepsis and th

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c. Endometrium

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3349. When installing an intrauterine contraceptive, the doctor violated the rules of asepsis and th

a. Myometrium

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c. Parametrium

d. -

e. Endometrium

3350. When performing a surgery on the knee joint, the doctor must keep in mind the artery that give

a. A) poplitea

b. A) fibularis

c. A) tibialis anterior

d. A) tibialis posterior

e. A) femoralis

3351. When performing a surgery on the knee joint, the doctor must keep in mind the artery that give

a. A) poplitea

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a. A) femoralis

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c. A) tibialis anterior

d. A) tibialis posterior

e. A) poplitea

3353. When performing an anterior median incision on the skin and fascia of the neck for an urgent t

a. Arcus venosus juguli

b. V. jugularis externa

c. V. jugularis interna

d. V. facialis

e. V. thyroidea media

3354. When performing an anterior median incision on the skin and fascia of the neck for an urgent t

a. V. facialis

b. V. jugularis externa

c. Arcus venosus juguli

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e. V. jugularis interna

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a. V. jugularis interna

b. Arcus venosus juguli

c. V. jugularis externa

d. V. thyroidea media

e. V. facialis

3356. When pressure in the aorta sharply increases, the force and rate of cardiac contractions decrease.

- a. Carotid sinus nerve (Hering's nerve)
- b. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- d. Vagus nerve
- e. Inferior cervical cardiac nerve (Pavlov's nerve)

3357. When pressure in the aorta sharply increases, the force and rate of cardiac contractions decrease.

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- b. Recurrent laryngeal nerve

c. Vagus nerve

- d. Carotid sinus nerve (Hering's nerve)
- e. Inferior cervical cardiac nerve (Pavlov's nerve)

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- b. Recurrent laryngeal nerve
- c. Inferior cervical cardiac nerve (Pavlov's nerve)

d. Vagus nerve

- e. Carotid sinus nerve (Hering's nerve)

3359. When studying an isolated excitatory cell, it was determined that the cell's threshold stimulus is most likely to be:

- a. Blockade of energy production in the cell
- b. Activation of membrane potassium channels

c. Activation of membrane sodium channels

- d. Inactivation of membrane sodium channels
- e. Inactivation of membrane calcium channels

3360. When studying an isolated excitatory cell, it was determined that the cell's threshold stimulus is most likely to be:

- a. Inactivation of membrane sodium channels
- b. Blockade of energy production in the cell
- c. Inactivation of membrane calcium channels

d. Activation of membrane sodium channels

- e. Activation of membrane potassium channels

3361. Which biochemical marker indicates that the donor's blood is infected with viral hepatitis B?

a. HBsAg

- b. HCV
- c. HBcAg
- d. HAV
- e. HDV

3362. Which biochemical marker indicates that the donor's blood is infected with viral hepatitis B?

- a. HAV
- b. HDV
- c. HBcAg
- d. HCV

e. HBsAg

3363. Which biochemical marker indicates that the donor's blood is infected with viral hepatitis B?

- a. HCV
- b. HBcAg

c. HBsAg

- d. HAV
- e. HDV

3364. While playing football, a boy has injured his muscles. When he came to a doctor, he complained of pain in the front of his thigh.

- a. Biceps femoris muscle

b. Quadriceps femoris muscle

- c. Quadratus lumborum muscle
- d. Semitendinosus muscle
- e. Piriformis muscle

3365. While playing football, a boy has injured his muscles. When he came to a doctor, he complained of pain in the back of his thigh.

- a. Biceps femoris muscle
- b. Semitendinosus muscle
- c. Piriformis muscle

d. Quadriceps femoris muscle

- e. Quadratus lumborum muscle

3366. While playing football, a boy has injured his muscles. When he came to a doctor, he complained

- a. Semitendinosus muscle

b. Quadriceps femoris muscle

- c. Piriformis muscle

- d. Quadratus lumborum muscle

- e. Biceps femoris muscle

3367. With age, a person develops presbyopia (farsightedness). Why does it happen?

- a. Retinal atrophy

- b. Shortening of the eyeball

c. Decreased elasticity of the lens

- d. Elongation of the eyeball

- e. Clouding of the lens

3368. With age, a person develops presbyopia (farsightedness). Why does it happen?

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b. Decreased elasticity of the lens

- c. Clouding of the lens

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- e. Elongation of the eyeball

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- b. Retinal atrophy

- c. Clouding of the lens

- d. Elongation of the eyeball

e. Decreased elasticity of the lens

3370. With the development of medical genetics, it became possible to recover with the help of diet

- a. Hemophilia

b. Phenylketonuria

- c. Tay-Sachs disease

- d. Color blindness

- e. Achondroplasia

3371. With the development of medical genetics, it became possible to recover with the help of diet

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- c. Hemophilia

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- b. Hemophilia

c. Phenylketonuria

- d. Achondroplasia

- e. Color blindness

3373. X-ray detected a basilar skull fracture. The fracture line passes through the foramen spinosum

- a. Ethmoid bone

- b. Frontal bone

- c. Occipital bone

d. Sphenoid bone

- e. Temporal bone

3374. X-ray detected a basilar skull fracture. The fracture line passes through the foramen spinosum

- a. Frontal bone

- b. Ethmoid bone
- c. Temporal bone
- d. Occipital bone

e. Sphenoid bone

3375. X-ray detected a basilar skull fracture. The fracture line passes through the foramen spinosum

- a. Frontal bone
- b. Occipital bone

c. Sphenoid bone

d. Temporal bone

e. Ethmoid bone

3376. X-ray detects a shadow in the area of the patient's dural sinus that runs from the crista galli

a. Sinus sagittalis superior

b. Sinus transversus

c. Sinus sagittalis inferior

d. Sinus rectus

e. Sinus sigmoideus

3377. X-ray detects a shadow in the area of the patient's dural sinus that runs from the crista galli

a. Sinus sagittalis inferior

b. Sinus transversus

c. Sinus rectus

d. Sinus sagittalis superior

e. Sinus sigmoideus

3378. X-ray detects a shadow in the area of the patient's dural sinus that runs from the crista galli

a. Sinus sigmoideus

b. Sinus transversus

c. Sinus sagittalis inferior

d. Sinus rectus

e. Sinus sagittalis superior

3379. X-ray shows a shadow in the right maxillary sinus, which indicates an accumulation of pus. Int

a. Right common nasal meatus

b. Right middle nasal meatus

c. Right supreme nasal meatus

d. Right inferior nasal meatus

e. Right superior nasal meatus

3380. X-ray shows a shadow in the right maxillary sinus, which indicates an accumulation of pus. Int

a. Right common nasal meatus

b. Right superior nasal meatus

c. Right inferior nasal meatus

d. Right supreme nasal meatus

e. Right middle nasal meatus

3381. X-ray shows a shadow in the right maxillary sinus, which indicates an accumulation of pus. Int

a. Right superior nasal meatus

b. Right middle nasal meatus

c. Right inferior nasal meatus

d. Right supreme nasal meatus

e. Right common nasal meatus

3382. You work with the following specimens: 1) brucellosis topical vaccine; 2) leptospirosis vaccin

a. Antitoxic immunity

b. Antibacterial immunity

c. Artificial active immunity

d. Non-sterilizing (infectious) immunity

e. Artificial passive immunity

3383. You work with the following specimens: 1) brucellosis topical vaccine; 2) leptospirosis vaccin

a. Antitoxic immunity

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c. Non-sterilizing (infectious) immunity

d. Artificial active immunity

e. Antibacterial immunity

3384. You work with the following specimens: 1) brucellosis topical vaccine; 2) leptospirosis vaccin

a. Non-sterilizing (infectious) immunity

b. Antibacterial immunity

c. Artificial passive immunity

d. Artificial active immunity

e. Antitoxic immunity