

1. 2 days after a hunter cut a ground squirrel's body, he developed fever up to 39°C , his lymph node

a. Plague

b. Anthrax

c. Brucellosis

d. Tetanus

e. Pseudotuberculosis

2. 2 days after a hunter cut a ground squirrel's body, he developed fever up to 39°C , his lymph node

a. Brucellosis

b. Pseudotuberculosis

c. Tetanus

d. Anthrax

e. Plague

3. 2 days after a hunter cut a ground squirrel's body, he developed fever up to 39°C , his lymph node

a. Tetanus

b. Brucellosis

c. Plague

d. Anthrax

e. Pseudotuberculosis

4. 2 months after a kidney transplantation, the patient's condition deteriorated. Based on laboratory

a. B lymphocytes

b. T killer cells

c. T helper 2 cells

d. Interleukin-1

e. Natural killer cells

5. 2 months after a kidney transplantation, the patient's condition deteriorated. Based on laboratory

a. B lymphocytes

b. Interleukin-1

c. Natural killer cells

d. T helper 2 cells

e. T killer cells

6. 2 months after a kidney transplantation, the patient's condition deteriorated. Based on laboratory

a. T helper 2 cells

b. B lymphocytes

c. Natural killer cells

d. T killer cells

e. Interleukin-1

7. 30 minutes after dental treatment the patient developed red itching spots on the face and oral mucosa

a. Histamine

b. Bradykinin

c. Prostaglandin E2

d. Interleukin-1

e. Leukotriene B4

8. 30 minutes after dental treatment the patient developed red itching spots on the face and oral mucosa

a. Interleukin-1

b. Prostaglandin E2

c. Leukotriene B4

d. Bradykinin

e. Histamine

9. 30 minutes after dental treatment the patient developed red itching spots on the face and oral mucosa

a. Prostaglandin E2

b. Leukotriene B4

c. Interleukin-1

d. Histamine

e. Bradykinin

10. A 1.5-year-old child on examination has deformed legs and foci of thickening in the area of the

a. Rickets

b. Gout

c. Osteoporosis

d. Fluorosis

e. Sialolithiasis

11. A 1.5-year-old child on examination has deformed legs and foci of thickening in the area of the

a. Gout

b. Fluorosis

c. Rickets

d. Sialolithiasis

e. Osteoporosis

12. A 1.5-year-old child on examination has deformed legs and foci of thickening in the area of the

a. Osteoporosis

b. Rickets

c. Fluorosis

d. Gout

e. Sialolithiasis

13. A 1.5-year-old child with signs of nitrate poisoning was brought to the admission department with

a. Methemoglobin

b. Carboxyhemoglobin

c. Reduced hemoglobin

d. Carbinhemoglobin

e. Oxyhemoglobin

14. A 1.5-year-old child with signs of nitrate poisoning was brought to the admission department with

a. Reduced hemoglobin

b. Methemoglobin

c. Oxyhemoglobin

d. Carbinhemoglobin

e. Carboxyhemoglobin

15. A 1.5-year-old child with signs of nitrate poisoning was brought to the admission department with

a. Reduced hemoglobin

b. Carboxyhemoglobin

c. Methemoglobin

d. Carbinhemoglobin

e. Oxyhemoglobin

16. A 10-day-old child has undergone a surgery to repair cleft upper lip ("hare-lip"). Cleft upper

a. Nonclosure of maxillary and mandibular processes of the first pharyngeal arch

b. Nonclosure of palatine tori of maxillary processes of the first pharyngeal arch

c. Nonclosure of frontal and maxillary processes of the first pharyngeal arch

d. Nonclosure of the second pharyngeal arch

e. Nonclosure of the third pharyngeal arch

17. A 10-day-old child has undergone a surgery to repair cleft upper lip ("hare-lip"). Cleft upper

a. Nonclosure of the second pharyngeal arch

b. Nonclosure of frontal and maxillary processes of the first pharyngeal arch

c. Nonclosure of maxillary and mandibular processes of the first pharyngeal arch

d. Nonclosure of the third pharyngeal arch

e. Nonclosure of palatine tori of maxillary processes of the first pharyngeal arch

18. A 12-year-old child complains of difficulty breathing through the nose. Examination revealed that

a. Pharyngeal tonsil

b. Right tubal tonsil

c. Palatine tonsil

d. Left tubal tonsil

e. Lingual tonsil

19. A 12-year-old child complains of difficulty breathing through the nose. Examination revealed that

a. Left tubal tonsil

b. Pharyngeal tonsil

c. Right tubal tonsil

d. Lingual tonsil

e. Palatine tonsil

20. A 12-year-old child complains of difficulty breathing through the nose. Examination revealed tha

a. Lingual tonsil

b. Palatine tonsil

c. Pharyngeal tonsil

d. Left tubal tonsil

e. Right tubal tonsil

21. A 12-year-old girl has an ulcer 5 mm in diameter at the bottom of her oral cavity. The ulcer is

a. Ulcerated cavernous hemangioma

b. Ulcerated melanoblastoma

c. Non-keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma

d. Rhabdomyosarcoma with secondary changes

e. Giant cell tumor of bone

22. A 12-year-old girl has an ulcer 5 mm in diameter at the bottom of her oral cavity. The ulcer is

a. Rhabdomyosarcoma with secondary changes

b. Ulcerated cavernous hemangioma

c. Non-keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma

d. Ulcerated melanoblastoma

e. Giant cell tumor of bone

23. A 12-year-old girl has an ulcer 5 mm in diameter at the bottom of her oral cavity. The ulcer is

a. Ulcerated melanoblastoma

b. Rhabdomyosarcoma with secondary changes

c. Ulcerated cavernous hemangioma

d. Giant cell tumor of bone

e. Non-keratinizing squamous cell carcinoma

24. A 13-year-old girl is an in-patient at the hematology department of the regional children's hosp

a. Respiratory

b. Circulatory

c. Mixed

d. Hemic

e. Tissue

25. A 13-year-old girl is an in-patient at the hematology department of the regional children's hosp

a. Respiratory

b. Circulatory

c. Tissue

d. Hemic

e. Mixed

26. A 13-year-old girl is an in-patient at the hematology department of the regional children's hosp

a. Tissue

b. Circulatory

c. Mixed

d. Hemic

e. Respiratory

27. A 14-year-old patient presents with disturbed twilight vision. What vitamin is deficient in the

a. C

b. B₁

c. A

d. B₁₂

e. B₆

28. A 14-year-old patient presents with disturbed twilight vision. What vitamin is deficient in the

a. C

b. B₆

c. B_1

d. A

e. B_12

29. A 16-year-old girl, who has been starving herself for a long time to lose weight, developed an e

a. Hypoproteinemia due to protein synthesis disturbance

b. Decreased production of vasopressin in the hypothalamus

c. Deceleration of glomerular filtration rate

d. Hypoglycemia due to glycogen synthesis disturbance

e. Venous congestion and increased venous pressure

30. A 16-year-old girl, who has been starving herself for a long time to lose weight, developed an e

a. Deceleration of glomerular filtration rate

b. Decreased production of vasopressin in the hypothalamus

c. Hypoproteinemia due to protein synthesis disturbance

d. Venous congestion and increased venous pressure

e. Hypoglycemia due to glycogen synthesis disturbance

31. A 16-year-old girl, who has been starving herself for a long time to lose weight, developed an e

a. Deceleration of glomerular filtration rate

b. Venous congestion and increased venous pressure

c. Decreased production of vasopressin in the hypothalamus

d. Hypoproteinemia due to protein synthesis disturbance

e. Hypoglycemia due to glycogen synthesis disturbance

32. A 2-month-old child has been diagnosed with cri-du-chat syndrome. This disease is caused by dele

a. 23

b. 47

c. 46

d. 44

e. 45

33. A 2-month-old child has been diagnosed with cri-du-chat syndrome. This disease is caused by dele

a. 44

b. 47

c. 23

d. 45

e. 46

34. A 2-month-old child has been diagnosed with cri-du-chat syndrome. This disease is caused by dele

a. 47

b. 44

c. 23

d. 45

e. 46

35. A 2-month-old girl has been diagnosed with cri-du-chat syndrome. This condition is caused by the

a. 46

b. 47

c. 45

d. 44

e. 23

36. A 2-month-old girl has been diagnosed with cri-du-chat syndrome. This condition is caused by the

a. 44

b. 46

c. 23

d. 45

e. 47

37. A 2-month-old girl has been diagnosed with cri-du-chat syndrome. This condition is caused by the

a. 47

b. 44

c. 45

d. 46

e. 23

38. A 2-year-old child with a history of URTI, who died with signs of cardiopulmonary failure, has h

a. Focal pneumonia

b. Pulmonary abscess

c. Interstitial pneumonia

d. Croupous pneumonia

e. Acute bronchitis

39. A 2-year-old child with a history of URTI, who died with signs of cardiopulmonary failure, has h

a. Croupous pneumonia

b. Acute bronchitis

c. Focal pneumonia

d. Pulmonary abscess

e. Interstitial pneumonia

40. A 2-year-old child with a history of URTI, who died with signs of cardiopulmonary failure, has h

a. Pulmonary abscess

b. Acute bronchitis

c. Interstitial pneumonia

d. Focal pneumonia

e. Croupous pneumonia

41. A 20-year-old pregnant woman has a round reddish formation with ulceration on its surface on the

a. Angiomatous epulis

b. Fibroma

c. Fibrous epulis

d. Giant cell epulis

e. Papilloma

42. A 20-year-old pregnant woman has a round reddish formation with ulceration on its surface on the

a. Fibroma

b. Papilloma

c. Giant cell epulis

d. Fibrous epulis

e. Angiomatous epulis

43. A 20-year-old pregnant woman has a round reddish formation with ulceration on its surface on the

a. Fibrous epulis

b. Giant cell epulis

c. Fibroma

d. Angiomatous epulis

e. Papilloma

44. A 20-year-old woman came to the doctor with complaints of general weight loss, loss of appetite,

a. Melanin

b. Hemozoin

c. Bilirubin

d. Adrenochrome

e. Lipofuscin

45. A 20-year-old woman came to the doctor with complaints of general weight loss, loss of appetite,

a. Adrenochrome

b. Lipofuscin

c. Bilirubin

d. Melanin

e. Hemozoin

46. A 20-year-old woman came to the doctor with complaints of general weight loss, loss of appetite,

a. Hemozoin

b. Lipofuscin

c. Bilirubin

d. Adrenochrome

e. Melanin

47. A 20-year-old young man was preventively given an anatoxin. It was an immunization against the f

a. Meningitis

b. Pertussis

c. Diphtheria

d. Tuberculosis

e. Scarlet fever

48. A 20-year-old young man was preventively given an anatoxin. It was an immunization against the f

a. Meningitis

b. Pertussis

c. Scarlet fever

d. Diphtheria

e. Tuberculosis

49. A 20-year-old young man was preventively given an anatoxin. It was an immunization against the f

a. Scarlet fever

b. Tuberculosis

c. Diphtheria

d. Pertussis

e. Meningitis

50. A 22-year-old man was brought into the inpatient department with complaints of fever and weaknes

a. Lymphogranulomatosis

b. Syphilis

c. Lymphatic leukemia

d. Sarcoidosis

e. Tuberculosis

51. A 22-year-old man was brought into the inpatient department with complaints of fever and weaknes

a. Syphilis

b. Tuberculosis

c. Lymphogranulomatosis

d. Lymphatic leukemia

e. Sarcoidosis

52. A 22-year-old man was brought into the inpatient department with complaints of fever and weaknes

a. Syphilis

b. Sarcoidosis

c. Lymphogranulomatosis

d. Lymphatic leukemia

e. Tuberculosis

53. A 23-year-old man developed a perforation in his hard palate, a dense formation with clear margi

a. Leprosy

b. Tuberculosis

c. Syphilis

d. Scleroma

e. Sarcoma

54. A 23-year-old man developed a perforation in his hard palate, a dense formation with clear margi

a. Leprosy

b. Tuberculosis

c. Sarcoma

d. Scleroma

e. Syphilis

55. A 23-year-old man developed a perforation in his hard palate, a dense formation with clear margi

a. Sarcoma

b. Tuberculosis

c. Syphilis

d. Leprosy

e. Scleroma

56. A 23-year-old man with a cerebrocranial trauma was hospitalized in a severe condition. His respi

a. Biot respiration

b. Apneustic respiration

c. Kussmaul respiration

d. Gasping respiration

e. Cheyne-Stokes respiration

57. A 23-year-old man with a cerebrocranial trauma was hospitalized in a severe condition. His respi

a. Cheyne-Stokes respiration

b. Kussmaul respiration

c. Apneustic respiration

d. Biot respiration

e. Gasping respiration

58. A 23-year-old man with a cerebrocranial trauma was hospitalized in a severe condition. His respi

a. Gasping respiration

b. Biot respiration

c. Apneustic respiration

d. Cheyne-Stokes respiration

e. Kussmaul respiration

59. A 24-year-old man died of acute cardiopulmonary failure. During the last two days he complained

a. Red hepatization

b. -

c. Congestion

d. Gray hepatization

e. Resolution

60. A 24-year-old man died of acute cardiopulmonary failure. During the last two days he complained

a. -

b. Congestion

c. Red hepatization

d. Gray hepatization

e. Resolution

61. A 24-year-old man died of acute cardiopulmonary failure. During the last two days he complained

a. Congestion

b. Red hepatization

c. Gray hepatization

d. Resolution

e. -

62. A 25-year-old man has lost all sensitivity due to damage of his peripheral nerves. Name this dis

a. -

b. Anesthesia

c. Ataxia

d. Hyperesthesia

e. Hypoesthesia

63. A 25-year-old man has lost all sensitivity due to damage of his peripheral nerves. Name this dis

a. -

b. Hyperesthesia

c. Hypoesthesia

d. Anesthesia

e. Ataxia

64. A 25-year-old man has lost all sensitivity due to damage of his peripheral nerves. Name this dis

a. Ataxia

b. Anesthesia

c. Hyperesthesia

d. -

e. Hypoesthesia

65. A 25-year-old man undergoes dental procedures. Several minutes after his oral cavity was lavaged

a. Cytolytic

b. Anaphylactic

c. Delayed-type hypersensitivity

d. Stimulating

e. Immune complex

66. A 25-year-old man undergoes dental procedures. Several minutes after his oral cavity was lavaged

a. Delayed-type hypersensitivity

b. Immune complex

c. Stimulating

d. Anaphylactic

e. Cytolytic

67. A 25-year-old man undergoes dental procedures. Several minutes after his oral cavity was lavaged

a. Stimulating

b. Cytolytic

c. Delayed-type hypersensitivity

d. Anaphylactic

e. Immune complex

68. A 25-year-old patient has been hospitalized with complaints of headache, purulent discharge from

a. Right inferior nasal meatus

b. Right superior nasal meatus

c. Right common nasal meatus

d. Right middle nasal meatus

e. Right supreme nasal meatus

69. A 25-year-old patient has been hospitalized with complaints of headache, purulent discharge from

a. Right supreme nasal meatus

b. Right middle nasal meatus

c. Right inferior nasal meatus

d. Right superior nasal meatus

e. Right common nasal meatus

70. A 25-year-old patient has been hospitalized with complaints of headache, purulent discharge from

a. Right supreme nasal meatus

b. Right superior nasal meatus

c. Right inferior nasal meatus

d. Right common nasal meatus

e. Right middle nasal meatus

71. A 25-year-old patient has marked muscle weakness. What electrolytes in the blood plasma should be

a. Magnesium ions

b. Chlorine ions

c. Sodium ions

d. Potassium ions

e. Calcium ions

72. A 25-year-old patient has marked muscle weakness. What electrolytes in the blood plasma should be

a. Potassium ions

b. Sodium ions

c. Chlorine ions

d. Magnesium ions

e. Calcium ions

73. A 25-year-old patient has marked muscle weakness. What electrolytes in the blood plasma should be

a. Sodium ions

b. Potassium ions

c. Calcium ions

d. Magnesium ions

e. Chlorine ions

74. A 25-year-old young man complains of general weakness, rapid fatigability, irritability, reduced

a. Folic acid

b. Ascorbic acid

c. Riboflavin

d. Retinol

e. Thiamine

75. A 25-year-old young man complains of general weakness, rapid fatigability, irritability, reduced

a. Folic acid

b. Retinol

c. Thiamine

d. Ascorbic acid

e. Riboflavin

76. A 25-year-old young man complains of general weakness, rapid fatigability, irritability, reduced

a. Thiamine

b. Ascorbic acid

c. Retinol

d. Folic acid

e. Riboflavin

77. A 26-year-old man presents with anemia against the background of chronic gastritis with intrinsi

a. Hypoplastic

b. Iron-deficiency

c. Thalassemia

d. B₁₂ and folate deficiency

e. Chronic posthemorrhagic

78. A 26-year-old man presents with anemia against the background of chronic gastritis with intrinsi

a. Thalassemia

b. B₁₂ and folate deficiency

c. Iron-deficiency

d. Hypoplastic

e. Chronic posthemorrhagic

79. A 26-year-old man presents with anemia against the background of chronic gastritis with intrinsi

a. Thalassemia

b. Iron-deficiency

c. B₁₂ and folate deficiency

d. Hypoplastic

e. Chronic posthemorrhagic

80. A 26-year-old woman presents with skin rashes and itching after eating citrus fruits. Prescribe

a. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

b. Paracetamol

c. Menadione (Vicasolum)

d. Analgin (Metamizole)

e. Acetylsalicylic acid

81. A 26-year-old woman presents with skin rashes and itching after eating citrus fruits. Prescribe

a. Menadione (Vicasolum)

b. Analgin (Metamizole)

c. Acetylsalicylic acid

d. Paracetamol

e. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

82. A 26-year-old woman presents with skin rashes and itching after eating citrus fruits. Prescribe

a. Menadione (Vicasolum)

b. Paracetamol

c. Analgin (Metamizole)

d. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

e. Acetylsalicylic acid

83. A 26-year-old woman was found to have a tumor of the alveolar process. The tumor manifests as a

a. Ameloblastoma

b. Giant-cell tumor of the bone

- c. Primordial cyst
- d. Fibromatous epulis
- e. Eosinophilic granuloma

84. A 26-year-old woman was found to have a tumor of the alveolar process. The tumor manifests as a

- a. Ameloblastoma
- b. Primordial cyst
- c. Fibromatous epulis
- d. Giant-cell tumor of the bone

e. Eosinophilic granuloma

85. A 26-year-old woman was found to have a tumor of the alveolar process. The tumor manifests as a

- a. Eosinophilic granuloma
- b. Fibromatous epulis
- c. Giant-cell tumor of the bone

d. Ameloblastoma

e. Primordial cyst

86. A 27-year-old man came to a doctor. Examination detects enlarged hands, feet, and lower jaw, def

a. Anterior pituitary gland

b. Adrenal glands

c. Pineal gland

d. Parathyroid glands

e. Thyroid gland

87. A 27-year-old man came to a doctor. Examination detects enlarged hands, feet, and lower jaw, def

a. Adrenal glands

b. Pineal gland

c. Anterior pituitary gland

d. Thyroid gland

e. Parathyroid glands

88. A 27-year-old man came to a doctor. Examination detects enlarged hands, feet, and lower jaw, def

a. Pineal gland

b. Thyroid gland

c. Adrenal glands

d. Parathyroid glands

e. Anterior pituitary gland

89. A 27-year-old patient with neck wound has lost over 30% of blood volume. The patient is in sever

a. Hypovolemic shock

b. Arterial hypertension

c. Collapse

d. Coma

e. Cardiogenic shock

90. A 27-year-old patient with neck wound has lost over 30% of blood volume. The patient is in sever

a. Hypovolemic shock

b. Coma

c. Cardiogenic shock

d. Arterial hypertension

e. Collapse

91. A 27-year-old patient with neck wound has lost over 30% of blood volume. The patient is in sever

a. Arterial hypertension

b. Coma

c. Cardiogenic shock

d. Hypovolemic shock

e. Collapse

92. A 28-year-old patient complains of frequent gingival hemorrhages. Blood test revealed the clotti

a. -

b. Thrombin generation

c. Fibrinolysis

- d. Vascular-platelet haemostasis
- e. Clot retraction

93. A 28-year-old patient complains of frequent gingival hemorrhages. Blood test revealed the clotti

- a. Fibrinolysis
- b. Thrombin generation**

c. Clot retraction

- d. -
- e. Vascular-platelet haemostasis

94. A 28-year-old patient complains of frequent gingival hemorrhages. Blood test revealed the clotti

- a. Vascular-platelet haemostasis
- b. Thrombin generation**

c. Clot retraction

- d. -
- e. Fibrinolysis

95. A 28-year-old patient presented with elevated blood pressure, hematuria, and facial edemas. Desp

- a. Acute glomerulonephritis
- b. Subacute glomerulonephritis**

- c. Acute pyelonephritis
- d. Nephrotic syndrome
- e. Chronic glomerulonephritis

96. A 28-year-old patient presented with elevated blood pressure, hematuria, and facial edemas. Desp

- a. Acute glomerulonephritis
- b. Subacute glomerulonephritis**

- c. Nephrotic syndrome
- d. Chronic glomerulonephritis
- e. Acute pyelonephritis

97. A 28-year-old patient presented with elevated blood pressure, hematuria, and facial edemas. Desp

- a. Acute glomerulonephritis
- b. Nephrotic syndrome
- c. Subacute glomerulonephritis**

- d. Chronic glomerulonephritis
- e. Acute pyelonephritis

98. A 3-year-old child presents with facial deformation that was gradually developing over the cours

- a. Cherubism**
- b. Fibroma
- c. Eosinophilic granuloma
- d. Osteosarcoma
- e. Giant-cell tumor of the bone

99. A 3-year-old child presents with facial deformation that was gradually developing over the cours

- a. Eosinophilic granuloma
- b. Giant-cell tumor of the bone
- c. Fibroma
- d. Cherubism**

e. Osteosarcoma

100. A 3-year-old child presents with facial deformation that was gradually developing over the cour

- a. Eosinophilic granuloma
- b. Osteosarcoma
- c. Cherubism**

- d. Fibroma
- e. Giant-cell tumor of the bone

101. A 3-year-old child was given strawberries. Soon after that, rashes appeared on the child's skin

- a. Lymphocytosis
- b. Eosinophilia**
- c. Neutrophilic leukocytosis
- d. Lymphocytopenia

e. Monocytosis

102. A 3-year-old child was given strawberries. Soon after that, rashes appeared on the child's skin

a. Monocytosis

b. Lymphocytosis

c. Eosinophilia

d. Lymphocytopenia

e. Neutrophilic leukocytosis

103. A 3-year-old child was given strawberries. Soon after that, rashes appeared on the child's skin

a. Neutrophilic leukocytosis

b. Monocytosis

c. Eosinophilia

d. Lymphocytosis

e. Lymphocytopenia

104. A 3-year-old child was hospitalized with signs of stomatitis, gingivitis, and dermatitis on the

a. Biotin

b. Pantothenic acid

c. Cobalamin

d. Niacin

e. Vitamin A

105. A 3-year-old child was hospitalized with signs of stomatitis, gingivitis, and dermatitis on the

a. Pantothenic acid

b. Cobalamin

c. Biotin

d. Niacin

e. Vitamin A

106. A 3-year-old girl has rubella. Her 10-year-old sister was not infected, despite both girls cons

a. Artificial active

b. Natural active

c. Natural passive

d. Innate

e. Artificial passive

107. A 3-year-old girl has rubella. Her 10-year-old sister was not infected, despite both girls cons

a. Natural passive

b. Natural active

c. Innate

d. Artificial passive

e. Artificial active

108. A 3-year-old girl has rubella. Her 10-year-old sister was not infected, despite both girls cons

a. Natural passive

b. Innate

c. Artificial active

d. Artificial passive

e. Natural active

109. A 30-year-old breastfeeding woman keeps to the diet that daily provides her with 1000 mg of cal

a. Increase phosphorus intake

b. Decrease iron intake

c. Increase calcium intake

d. Decrease fluorine intake

e. Increase iron intake

110. A 30-year-old breastfeeding woman keeps to the diet that daily provides her with 1000 mg of cal

a. Increase phosphorus intake

b. Decrease iron intake

c. Increase iron intake

d. Decrease fluorine intake

e. Increase calcium intake

111. A 30-year-old breastfeeding woman keeps to the diet that daily provides her with 1000 mg of cal

- a. Increase iron intake
- b. Decrease fluorine intake
- c. Decrease iron intake
- d. Increase calcium intake

e. Increase phosphorus intake

112. A 30-year-old patient has been diagnosed with a tumor of the body of the mandible. The tumor ap

a. Acanthomatous ameloblastoma

b. Plexiform ameloblastoma

- c. Follicular ameloblastoma
- d. Granular cell ameloblastoma
- e. Basal cell ameloblastoma

113. A 30-year-old patient has been diagnosed with a tumor of the body of the mandible. The tumor ap

- a. Basal cell ameloblastoma
- b. Granular cell ameloblastoma
- c. Follicular ameloblastoma
- d. Acanthomatous ameloblastoma

e. Plexiform ameloblastoma

114. A 30-year-old patient has been diagnosed with a tumor of the body of the mandible. The tumor ap

a. Follicular ameloblastoma

b. Plexiform ameloblastoma

- c. Acanthomatous ameloblastoma
- d. Granular cell ameloblastoma
- e. Basal cell ameloblastoma

115. A 30-year-old patient has markedly positive Wassermann reaction (++++). What infectious disease

a. Syphilis

- b. Poliomyelitis
- c. Influenza
- d. Brucellosis
- e. Tuberculosis

116. A 30-year-old patient has markedly positive Wassermann reaction (++++). What infectious disease

a. Influenza

b. Syphilis

- c. Poliomyelitis
- d. Tuberculosis
- e. Brucellosis

117. A 30-year-old patient has markedly positive Wassermann reaction (++++). What infectious disease

- a. Poliomyelitis
- b. Tuberculosis
- c. Influenza
- d. Brucellosis

e. Syphilis

118. A 30-year-old patient hospitalized with diagnosis of acute glomerulonephritis presents with pro

a. Increased permeability of glomerular membrane

- b. Increased hydrostatic pressure on the capillary walls
- c. Delayed excretion of nitrogen metabolism products
- d. Decreased oncotic blood pressure
- e. Decreased number of functional nephrons

119. A 30-year-old patient hospitalized with diagnosis of acute glomerulonephritis presents with pro

- a. Decreased number of functional nephrons
- b. Delayed excretion of nitrogen metabolism products

c. Increased permeability of glomerular membrane

- d. Increased hydrostatic pressure on the capillary walls
- e. Decreased oncotic blood pressure

120. A 30-year-old patient hospitalized with diagnosis of acute glomerulonephritis presents with pro

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

121. A 30-year-old woman complains of intense thirst and dryness of the mouth that developed after a

- a. Pancreas**
- b. Gonads
- c. Adrenal glands
- d. Pineal gland
- e. Thyroid gland

122. A 30-year-old woman complains of intense thirst and dryness of the mouth that developed after a

- a. Pancreas**
- b. Gonads
- c. Pineal gland
- d. Thyroid gland
- e. Adrenal glands

123. A 30-year-old woman complains of intense thirst and dryness of the mouth that developed after a

- a. Pancreas**
- b. Pineal gland
- c. Adrenal glands
- d. Thyroid gland
- e. Gonads

124. A 30-year-old woman has developed signs of virilism (body hair growth, balding temples, disturb

- a. Testosterone**
- b. Relaxin
- c. Oxytocin
- d. Estriol
- e. Prolactin

125. A 30-year-old woman has developed signs of virilism (body hair growth, balding temples, disturb

- a. Oxytocin
- b. Estriol
- c. Prolactin
- d. Testosterone**
- e. Relaxin

126. A 30-year-old woman has developed signs of virilism (body hair growth, balding temples, disturb

- a. Relaxin
- b. Prolactin
- c. Estriol
- d. Testosterone**
- e. Oxytocin

127. A 32-year-old woman underwent removal of a brown fungiform gingival neoplasm. Microscopically,

- a. Giant-cell epulis**
- b. Angiomatous epulis
- c. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- d. Gingival fibromatosis
- e. Fibromatous epulis

128. A 32-year-old woman underwent removal of a brown fungiform gingival neoplasm. Microscopically,

- a. Gingival fibromatosis
- b. Angiomatous epulis
- c. Fibromatous epulis
- d. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- e. Giant-cell epulis**

129. A 32-year-old woman underwent removal of a brown fungiform gingival neoplasm. Microscopically,

- a. Hypertrophic gingivitis**

b. Giant-cell epulis

- c. Angiomatous epulis
- d. Gingival fibromatosis
- e. Fibromatous epulis

130. A 32-year-old woman with asymptomatic progression of the disease for the second time gave birth

a. Toxoplasmosis

- b. Listeriosis
- c. Brucellosis
- d. Histoplasmosis
- e. Syphilis

131. A 32-year-old woman with asymptomatic progression of the disease for the second time gave birth

- a. Brucellosis
- b. Histoplasmosis

c. Toxoplasmosis

- d. Listeriosis
- e. Syphilis

132. A 32-year-old woman with asymptomatic progression of the disease for the second time gave birth

- a. Listeriosis

b. Toxoplasmosis

- c. Histoplasmosis
- d. Syphilis
- e. Brucellosis

133. A 34-year-old woman has a gastric ulcer. To describe the location of the ulcer, the doctor must

a. Body and fundus of the stomach, pyloric stomach and cardiac stomach

- b. Fundus of the stomach, greater and lesser curvatures of stomach, cardiac stomach
- c. Fundus and fornix of the stomach, pyloric stomach, pyloric antrum, cardiac stomach
- d. Anterior and posterior stomach walls, pyloric stomach and cardiac stomach
- e. Body and fundus of the stomach, greater and lesser curvatures of stomach

134. A 34-year-old woman has a gastric ulcer. To describe the location of the ulcer, the doctor must

- a. Anterior and posterior stomach walls, pyloric stomach and cardiac stomach
- b. Body and fundus of the stomach, greater and lesser curvatures of stomach

c. Body and fundus of the stomach, pyloric stomach and cardiac stomach

- d. Fundus of the stomach, greater and lesser curvatures of stomach, cardiac stomach
- e. Fundus and fornix of the stomach, pyloric stomach, pyloric antrum, cardiac stomach

135. A 34-year-old woman has a gastric ulcer. To describe the location of the ulcer, the doctor must

- a. Fundus and fornix of the stomach, pyloric stomach, pyloric antrum, cardiac stomach
- b. Fundus of the stomach, greater and lesser curvatures of stomach, cardiac stomach
- c. Body and fundus of the stomach, greater and lesser curvatures of stomach

d. Body and fundus of the stomach, pyloric stomach and cardiac stomach

- e. Anterior and posterior stomach walls, pyloric stomach and cardiac stomach

136. A 35-year-old man came to a hospital with complaints of pain in the right lower jaw, fever, chi

a. Purulent periostitis

- b. -
- c. Local parodontitis
- d. Parodontosis
- e. Granulating periodontitis

137. A 35-year-old man came to a hospital with complaints of pain in the right lower jaw, fever, chi

- a. Granulating periodontitis
- b. Local parodontitis
- c. Parodontosis
- d. -

e. Purulent periostitis

138. A 35-year-old man came to a hospital with complaints of pain in the right lower jaw, fever, chi

- a. Parodontosis
- b. -

c. Purulent periostitis

d. Granulating periodontitis

e. Local parodontitis

139. A 35-year-old man had an acute onset of the disease. He developed temperature of 39°C , rhinitis

a. Catarrhal inflammation

b. Suppurative inflammation

c. Hemorrhagic inflammation

d. Serous inflammation

e. Fibrinous inflammation

140. A 35-year-old man had an acute onset of the disease. He developed temperature of 39°C , rhinitis

a. Fibrinous inflammation

b. Suppurative inflammation

c. Serous inflammation

d. Catarrhal inflammation

e. Hemorrhagic inflammation

141. A 35-year-old man had an acute onset of the disease. He developed temperature of 39°C , rhinitis

a. Serous inflammation

b. Catarrhal inflammation

c. Fibrinous inflammation

d. Hemorrhagic inflammation

e. Suppurative inflammation

142. A 35-year-old man had been suffering from bronchial asthma for a long time. Eventually he developed

a. -

b. Antibody-dependent

c. Reaginic reaction

d. Immune complex

e. Cell-mediated cytotoxicity

143. A 35-year-old man had been suffering from bronchial asthma for a long time. Eventually he developed

a. Cell-mediated cytotoxicity

b. -

c. Immune complex

d. Reaginic reaction

e. Antibody-dependent

144. A 35-year-old man had been suffering from bronchial asthma for a long time. Eventually he developed

a. Cell-mediated cytotoxicity

b. Immune complex

c. Antibody-dependent

d. Reaginic reaction

e. -

145. A 35-year-old patient, who complains of heartburn and sharp pain in the epigastrium on an empty stomach

a. Ranitidine

b. Vicaline

c. Atropine

d. Almagel

e. Methacin (metocinium iodide)

146. A 35-year-old patient, who complains of heartburn and sharp pain in the epigastrium on an empty stomach

a. Atropine

b. Methacin (metocinium iodide)

c. Almagel

d. Vicaline

e. Ranitidine

147. A 35-year-old patient, who complains of heartburn and sharp pain in the epigastrium on an empty stomach

a. Methacin (metocinium iodide)

b. Almagel

c. Atropine

d. Vicaline

e. Ranitidine

148. A 35-year-old woman is diagnosed with faucial diphtheria. The patient died with signs of acute

a. Fatty

b. Hydropic

c. Hyaline droplet

d. Carbohydrate

e. Ballooning

149. A 35-year-old woman is diagnosed with faucial diphtheria. The patient died with signs of acute

a. Hydropic

b. Ballooning

c. Fatty

d. Hyaline droplet

e. Carbohydrate

150. A 35-year-old woman is diagnosed with faucial diphtheria. The patient died with signs of acute

a. Hydropic

b. Carbohydrate

c. Fatty

d. Ballooning

e. Hyaline droplet

151. A 36-year-old man traveled to the mountains for a vacation (altitude of 2000 meters above the s

a. Proliferation

b. Inhibition

c. Adaptation

d. Compensation

e. Regeneration

152. A 36-year-old man traveled to the mountains for a vacation (altitude of 2000 meters above the s

a. Regeneration

b. Adaptation

c. Proliferation

d. Inhibition

e. Compensation

153. A 36-year-old man traveled to the mountains for a vacation (altitude of 2000 meters above the s

a. Regeneration

b. Compensation

c. Proliferation

d. Adaptation

e. Inhibition

154. A 36-year-old man was hospitalized into the infectious diseases hospital with profuse diarrhea,

a. Cholera

b. Salmonellosis

c. Crohn disease

d. Dysentery

e. Typhoid fever

155. A 36-year-old man was hospitalized into the infectious diseases hospital with profuse diarrhea,

a. Dysentery

b. Crohn disease

c. Salmonellosis

d. Typhoid fever

e. Cholera

156. A 36-year-old man was hospitalized into the infectious diseases hospital with profuse diarrhea,

a. Typhoid fever

b. Salmonellosis

c. Dysentery

d. Cholera

e. Crohn disease

157. A 36-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of facial edema localized under her right

a. Upper canine and first premolar

b. Upper central incisor

c. Upper lateral and central incisors

d. Upper first and second molars

e. Second premolar and first molar

158. A 36-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of facial edema localized under her right

a. Upper central incisor

b. Upper lateral and central incisors

c. Second premolar and first molar

d. Upper first and second molars

e. Upper canine and first premolar

159. A 36-year-old woman came to a dentist with complaints of facial edema localized under her right

a. Upper central incisor

b. Upper lateral and central incisors

c. Upper first and second molars

d. Second premolar and first molar

e. Upper canine and first premolar

160. A 37-year-old patient was diagnosed with essential hypertension and prescribed lisinopril. What

a. Binds angiotensin-converting enzyme and blocks the conversion of angiotensin I into angiotensin II

b. Blocks calcium channels

c. Blocks angiotensin receptors in blood vessels

d. Stimulates imidazoline receptors

e. Blocks potassium channels

161. A 37-year-old patient was diagnosed with essential hypertension and prescribed lisinopril. What

a. Binds angiotensin-converting enzyme and blocks the conversion of angiotensin I into angiotensin II

b. Blocks potassium channels

c. Blocks calcium channels

d. Stimulates imidazoline receptors

e. Blocks angiotensin receptors in blood vessels

162. A 37-year-old patient was diagnosed with essential hypertension and prescribed lisinopril. What

a. Blocks angiotensin receptors in blood vessels

b. Stimulates imidazoline receptors

c. Blocks calcium channels

d. Binds angiotensin-converting enzyme and blocks the conversion of angiotensin I into angiotensin II

e. Blocks potassium channels

163. A 37-year-old woman presents with fructosemia and fructosuria. Her blood glucose is 2.1 mmol/L.

a. Hexokinase

b. Phosphoglucomutase

c. Triose-phosphate isomerase

d. Phosphofructokinase

e. Fructose 1-phosphate aldolase

164. A 37-year-old woman presents with fructosemia and fructosuria. Her blood glucose is 2.1 mmol/L.

a. Triose-phosphate isomerase

b. Fructose 1-phosphate aldolase

c. Phosphoglucomutase

d. Hexokinase

e. Phosphofructokinase

165. A 37-year-old woman presents with fructosemia and fructosuria. Her blood glucose is 2.1 mmol/L.

a. Triose-phosphate isomerase

b. Phosphoglucomutase

c. Fructose 1-phosphate aldolase

d. Hexokinase

e. Phosphofructokinase

166. A 38-year-old man with chronic alcoholism died of progressive heart failure. An autopsy shows lo

a. Red hepatization

b. Gray hepatization

c. Influx

d. -

e. Resolution

167. A 38-year-old man with chronic alcoholism died of progressive heart failure. An autopsy shows lo

a. Resolution

b. -

c. Influx

d. Gray hepatization

e. Red hepatization

168. A 38-year-old man with chronic alcoholism died of progressive heart failure. An autopsy shows lo

a. Resolution

b. -

c. Red hepatization

d. Influx

e. Gray hepatization

169. A 38-year-old patient complains of a constant joint pain. Laboratory studies detect increased I

a. Chondroitin sulfate

b. Collagen

c. Heparin

d. Elastin

e. Hyaluronic acid

170. A 38-year-old patient complains of a constant joint pain. Laboratory studies detect increased I

a. Heparin

b. Chondroitin sulfate

c. Collagen

d. Hyaluronic acid

e. Elastin

171. A 38-year-old patient complains of a constant joint pain. Laboratory studies detect increased I

a. Hyaluronic acid

b. Collagen

c. Heparin

d. Elastin

e. Chondroitin sulfate

172. A 38-year-old patient has been hospitalized with alcohol-induced psychosis accompanied by marke

a. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

b. Galantamine hydrobromide

c. Diphenin (Phenytoin)

d. Sodium bromide

e. Valerian extract

173. A 38-year-old patient has been hospitalized with alcohol-induced psychosis accompanied by marke

a. Diphenin (Phenytoin)

b. Sodium bromide

c. Galantamine hydrobromide

d. Valerian extract

e. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

174. A 38-year-old patient has been hospitalized with alcohol-induced psychosis accompanied by marke

a. Valerian extract

b. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

c. Diphenin (Phenytoin)

d. Sodium bromide

e. Galantamine hydrobromide

175. A 38-year-old woman developed an attack of bronchial asthma. What bronchial spasmolytic for eme

- a. Adrenaline
- b. Atropine
- c. Ipratropium bromide

d. Salbutamol

- e. Platyphyllin

176. A 38-year-old woman developed an attack of bronchial asthma. What bronchial spasmolytic for eme

- a. Atropine

b. Salbutamol

- c. Platyphyllin

- d. Ipratropium bromide

- e. Adrenaline

177. A 38-year-old woman developed an attack of bronchial asthma. What bronchial spasmolytic for eme

- a. Ipratropium bromide

- b. Platyphyllin

- c. Adrenaline

d. Salbutamol

- e. Atropine

178. A 4-year-old child has numerous carious cavities and yellow-colored teeth. It is known that dur

- a. Cefazolin

b. Doxycycline

- c. Ampicillin

- d. Streptomycin sulfate

- e. Erythromycin

179. A 4-year-old child has numerous carious cavities and yellow-colored teeth. It is known that dur

- a. Cefazolin

- b. Ampicillin

- c. Erythromycin

- d. Streptomycin sulfate

e. Doxycycline

180. A 4-year-old child has numerous carious cavities and yellow-colored teeth. It is known that dur

- a. Streptomycin sulfate

b. Doxycycline

- c. Cefazolin

- d. Erythromycin

- e. Ampicillin

181. A 40-year-old man has returned home after his voyages along the coast of West Africa that laste

- a. Bacteriology, allergy testing

- b. Serology, biologic method

c. Microscopy, serology

- d. Bacterioscopy, biologic method

- e. Microscopy, microbial culture

182. A 40-year-old man has returned home after his voyages along the coast of West Africa that laste

- a. Bacterioscopy, biologic method

- b. Serology, biologic method

c. Microscopy, serology

- d. Bacteriology, allergy testing

- e. Microscopy, microbial culture

183. A 40-year-old man has returned home after his voyages along the coast of West Africa that laste

- a. Microscopy, microbial culture

- b. Bacteriology, allergy testing

- c. Bacterioscopy, biologic method

- d. Serology, biologic method

e. Microscopy, serology

184. A 40-year-old patient has been diagnosed with herpetic stomatitis. What antiviral drug should b

- a. Acyclovir

- b. Oxacillin sodium
- c. Para-aminosalicylic acid
- d. Tinidazole
- e. Phthalazol (Phthalylsulfathiazole)

185. A 40-year-old patient has been diagnosed with herpetic stomatitis. What antiviral drug should be

- a. Para-aminosalicylic acid
- b. Oxacillin sodium
- c. Phthalazol (Phthalylsulfathiazole)
- d. Tinidazole

e. Acyclovir

186. A 40-year-old patient has been diagnosed with herpetic stomatitis. What antiviral drug should be

- a. Tinidazole
- b. Oxacillin sodium

c. Acyclovir

- d. Para-aminosalicylic acid
- e. Phthalazol (Phthalylsulfathiazole)

187. A 40-year-old patient with a poisoning caused by the chlorophos (metrifonate) insecticide was hospitalized

- a. Atropine sulfate
- b. Scopolamine
- c. Platyphylline
- d. Benzohexonium (Hexamethonium)
- e. Amizylum (Benactyzine)

188. A 40-year-old patient with a poisoning caused by the chlorophos (metrifonate) insecticide was hospitalized

- a. Benzohexonium (Hexamethonium)
- b. Platyphylline

c. Atropine sulfate

- d. Amizylum (Benactyzine)
- e. Scopolamine

189. A 40-year-old patient with a poisoning caused by the chlorophos (metrifonate) insecticide was hospitalized

- a. Scopolamine
- b. Amizylum (Benactyzine)
- c. Platyphylline
- d. Benzohexonium (Hexamethonium)

e. Atropine sulfate

190. A 40-year-old woman after installation of artificial crowns on her upper incisors eventually developed

a. Angiomatous epulis

b. Giant-cell epulis

- c. Fibromatous epulis
- d. Gingival fibromatosis
- e. Eosinophilic granuloma

191. A 40-year-old woman after installation of artificial crowns on her upper incisors eventually developed

- a. Angiomatous epulis
- b. Eosinophilic granuloma
- c. Gingival fibromatosis
- d. Fibromatous epulis

e. Giant-cell epulis

192. A 40-year-old woman after installation of artificial crowns on her upper incisors eventually developed

- a. Gingival fibromatosis
- b. Fibromatous epulis

c. Giant-cell epulis

- d. Angiomatous epulis
- e. Eosinophilic granuloma

193. A 40-year-old woman is being treated at the therapeutics department. Her temperature chart shows

a. Febris recurrens

b. Febris remittens

- c. Febris intermittens
- d. Febris continua
- e. -

194. A 40-year-old woman is being treated at the therapeutics department. Her temperature chart shows

- a. -
- b. Febris continua
- c. Febris recurrens
- d. Febris intermittens
- e. Febris remittens

195. A 40-year-old woman is being treated at the therapeutics department. Her temperature chart shows

- a. Febris intermittens
- b. -
- c. Febris recurrens
- d. Febris remittens
- e. Febris continua

196. A 40-year-old woman was diagnosed with bronchial asthma that manifests as periodic asthma attacks

- a. Obstructive
- b. Pulmonary restrictive
- c. Dysregulatory
- d. Hypoxemic
- e. Extrapulmonary

197. A 40-year-old woman was diagnosed with bronchial asthma that manifests as periodic asthma attacks

- a. Hypoxemic
- b. Dysregulatory
- c. Obstructive
- d. Pulmonary restrictive
- e. Extrapulmonary

198. A 40-year-old woman was diagnosed with bronchial asthma that manifests as periodic asthma attacks

- a. Pulmonary restrictive
- b. Extrapulmonary
- c. Hypoxemic
- d. Obstructive
- e. Dysregulatory

199. A 42-year-old man fell ill one week after he had been preparing a fox pelt. The disease manifests

- a. Rabies
- b. Anthrax
- c. Brucellosis
- d. Tularemia
- e. Plague

200. A 42-year-old man fell ill one week after he had been preparing a fox pelt. The disease manifests

- a. Anthrax
- b. Plague
- c. Rabies
- d. Tularemia
- e. Brucellosis

201. A 42-year-old man fell ill one week after he had been preparing a fox pelt. The disease manifests

- a. Tularemia
- b. Plague
- c. Anthrax
- d. Brucellosis
- e. Rabies

202. A 42-year-old man was examined. He has a slightly feminized stature, testicular atrophy, and sperm

- a. Down syndrome
- b. Klinefelter syndrome
- c. Trisomy X

- d. Patau syndrome
- e. Phenylketonuria

203. A 42-year-old man was examined. He has a slightly feminized stature, testicular atrophy, and sp

- a. Phenylketonuria
- b. Klinefelter syndrome**

- c. Patau syndrome
- d. Trisomy X
- e. Down syndrome

204. A 42-year-old man was examined. He has a slightly feminized stature, testicular atrophy, and sp

- a. Phenylketonuria
- b. Down syndrome
- c. Patau syndrome

- d. Klinefelter syndrome**
- e. Trisomy X

205. A 42-year-old man with an incised wound on the lower anterior surface of his shoulder came to t

- a. M. brachialis, m. biceps brachii**
- b. M. biceps brachii, m. anconeus
- c. M. deltoideus, m. biceps brachii
- d. M. coracobrachialis, m. supraspinatus
- e. M. deltoideus, m. infraspinatus

206. A 42-year-old man with an incised wound on the lower anterior surface of his shoulder came to t

- a. M. biceps brachii, m. anconeus
- b. M. deltoideus, m. biceps brachii
- c. M. deltoideus, m. infraspinatus
- d. M. brachialis, m. biceps brachii**
- e. M. coracobrachialis, m. supraspinatus

207. A 42-year-old man with an incised wound on the lower anterior surface of his shoulder came to t

- a. M. deltoideus, m. infraspinatus
- b. M. deltoideus, m. biceps brachii
- c. M. coracobrachialis, m. supraspinatus
- d. M. biceps brachii, m. anconeus
- e. M. brachialis, m. biceps brachii**

208. A 42-year-old man, a hunter, was preparing a fox pelt. One week later, he fell ill. The disease

- a. Plague
- b. Rabies**
- c. Brucellosis
- d. Anthrax
- e. Tularemia

209. A 42-year-old man, a hunter, was preparing a fox pelt. One week later, he fell ill. The disease

- a. Plague
- b. Anthrax
- c. Brucellosis
- d. Tularemia
- e. Rabies**

210. A 42-year-old man, a hunter, was preparing a fox pelt. One week later, he fell ill. The disease

- a. Plague
- b. Brucellosis
- c. Tularemia
- d. Anthrax
- e. Rabies**

211. A 42-year-old woman, who has been keeping to a vegetarian diet for a long period of time, consu

- a. Decreased rate of metabolic processes
- b. Insufficient amount of fats in the diet
- c. Insufficient amount of dietary fiber
- d. Insufficient amount of proteins in the diet**

e. Excessive amount of fats in the diet

212. A 42-year-old woman, who has been keeping to a vegetarian diet for a long period of time, consu

- a. Excessive amount of fats in the diet
- b. Insufficient amount of fats in the diet
- c. Insufficient amount of dietary fiber
- d. Decreased rate of metabolic processes

e. Insufficient amount of proteins in the diet

213. A 42-year-old woman, who has been keeping to a vegetarian diet for a long period of time, consu

- a. Insufficient amount of dietary fiber
- b. Decreased rate of metabolic processes
- c. Excessive amount of fats in the diet
- d. Insufficient amount of fats in the diet

e. Insufficient amount of proteins in the diet

214. A 43-year-old man complains of sudden skin edema and redness with vesicles and itching. He deve

- a. Local signs of type I hypersensitivity
- b. Local signs of type IV hypersensitivity
- c. Local signs of type II hypersensitivity
- d. Type III hypersensitivity reaction

e. -

215. A 43-year-old man complains of sudden skin edema and redness with vesicles and itching. He deve

- a. Local signs of type II hypersensitivity
- b. Type III hypersensitivity reaction
- c. -
- d. Local signs of type IV hypersensitivity

e. Local signs of type I hypersensitivity

216. A 43-year-old man complains of sudden skin edema and redness with vesicles and itching. He deve

- a. Local signs of type II hypersensitivity
- b. Type III hypersensitivity reaction
- c. Local signs of type IV hypersensitivity
- d. -

e. Local signs of type I hypersensitivity

217. A 43-year-old man has stomatitis, glossitis, and a smooth crimson tongue. His complete blood co

- a. Disturbed porphyrin synthesis
- b. Iron deficiency
- c. Erythrocyte hemolysis
- d. Hypoplasia of the red bone marrow

e. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency

218. A 43-year-old man has stomatitis, glossitis, and a smooth crimson tongue. His complete blood co

- a. Hypoplasia of the red bone marrow

b. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency

- c. Disturbed porphyrin synthesis
- d. Iron deficiency
- e. Erythrocyte hemolysis

219. A 43-year-old man has stomatitis, glossitis, and a smooth crimson tongue. His complete blood co

- a. Hypoplasia of the red bone marrow
- b. Disturbed porphyrin synthesis

c. Vitamin B₁₂ deficiency

- d. Erythrocyte hemolysis
- e. Iron deficiency

220. A 43-year-old woman against the background of septic shock presents with thrombocytopenia, decr

a. Disseminated intravascular coagulation

- b. Disturbed platelet production
- c. Autoimmune thrombocytopenia
- d. Hemorrhagic diathesis
- e. Exogenous intoxication

221. A 43-year-old woman against the background of septic shock presents with thrombocytopenia, decreased platelet count, and bleeding tendency. The most likely cause is:
- Autoimmune thrombocytopenia
 - Hemorrhagic diathesis
 - Disturbed platelet production
 - Exogenous intoxication
 - Disseminated intravascular coagulation
222. A 43-year-old woman against the background of septic shock presents with thrombocytopenia, decreased platelet count, and bleeding tendency. The most likely cause is:
- Hemorrhagic diathesis
 - Disturbed platelet production
 - Disseminated intravascular coagulation
 - Autoimmune thrombocytopenia
 - Exogenous intoxication
223. A 45-year-old man came to the hospital complaining of sensory loss in the posterior 1/3 of his tongue. The most likely cause is:
- VIII
 - XII
 - IX
 - V
 - X
224. A 45-year-old man came to the hospital complaining of sensory loss in the posterior 1/3 of his tongue. The most likely cause is:
- X
 - XII
 - VIII
 - V
 - IX
225. A 45-year-old man came to the hospital complaining of sensory loss in the posterior 1/3 of his tongue. The most likely cause is:
- XII
 - X
 - IX
 - VIII
 - V
226. A 45-year-old man had a cyst removed from the region of his gonial angle. The cyst was 1.5 cm in diameter. The most likely cause is:
- Follicular ameloblastoma
 - Follicular cyst
 - Primordial cyst
 - Cherubism
 - Radicular cyst
227. A 45-year-old man had a cyst removed from the region of his gonial angle. The cyst was 1.5 cm in diameter. The most likely cause is:
- Follicular ameloblastoma
 - Follicular cyst
 - Radicular cyst
 - Cherubism
 - Primordial cyst
228. A 45-year-old man had a cyst removed from the region of his gonial angle. The cyst was 1.5 cm in diameter. The most likely cause is:
- Follicular cyst
 - Primordial cyst
 - Cherubism
 - Follicular ameloblastoma
 - Radicular cyst
229. A 45-year-old man with a history of left-sided croupous pneumonia died of multiple traumas received during the war. The most likely cause of death is:
- Carneous degeneration
 - Emphysema
 - Gangrene
 - Atelectasis
 - Abscess
230. A 45-year-old man with a history of left-sided croupous pneumonia died of multiple traumas received during the war. The most likely cause of death is:

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

e. Carneous degeneration

231. A 45-year-old man with a history of left-sided croupous pneumonia died of multiple traumas rece

- a. Abscess
- b. Gangrene
- c. Emphysema

d. Carneous degeneration

e. Atelectasis

232. A 49-year-old man presents with facial edema, significant proteinuria, hypoproteinemia, dysprot

a. Nephrotic syndrome

- b. Pyelonephritis
- c. Cystitis
- d. Urolithiasis
- e. Prostatitis

233. A 49-year-old man presents with facial edema, significant proteinuria, hypoproteinemia, dysprot

- a. Cystitis
- b. Pyelonephritis
- c. Urolithiasis

d. Nephrotic syndrome

e. Prostatitis

234. A 49-year-old man presents with facial edema, significant proteinuria, hypoproteinemia, dysprot

- a. Prostatitis
- b. Cystitis
- c. Pyelonephritis

d. Nephrotic syndrome

e. Urolithiasis

235. A 5-month-old child was prescribed an antibacterial therapy for treatment of bronchopneumonia.

- a. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)
- b. Nitroxoline

c. Doxycycline

- d. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
- e. Penicillin

236. A 5-month-old child was prescribed an antibacterial therapy for treatment of bronchopneumonia.

a. Penicillin

b. Doxycycline

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

237. A 5-month-old child was prescribed an antibacterial therapy for treatment of bronchopneumonia.

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

e. Doxycycline

238. A 5-year-old boy complains of intense headache and vomiting. Objectively, he has nuchal rigidity

a. Fecal culture of N.Meningitidis

b. Spinal tap

- c. Urine culture of N.Meningitidis
- d. A sample of N.Meningitidis bacteria from urogenital mucosa
- e. Vomit content analysis

239. A 5-year-old boy complains of intense headache and vomiting. Objectively, he has nuchal rigidity

a. Fecal culture of N.Meningitidis

b. Urine culture of N.Meningitidis

c. Vomit content analysis

d. Spinal tap

e. A sample of N.Meningitidis bacteria from urogenital mucosa

240. A 5-year-old boy complains of intense headache and vomiting. Objectively, he has nuchal rigidity

a. Urine culture of N.Meningitidis

b. Spinal tap

c. Fecal culture of N.Meningitidis

d. Vomit content analysis

e. A sample of N.Meningitidis bacteria from urogenital mucosa

241. A 5-year-old boy suffers from severe headache, nuchal rigidity, vomiting without nausea, herpet

a. Urine culture of N. meningitidis

b. Obtaining N. meningitidis bacteria from the mucosa of the genitourinary system

c. Vomitus analysis

d. Stool culture of N. meningitidis

e. Cerebrospinal fluid

242. A 5-year-old boy suffers from severe headache, nuchal rigidity, vomiting without nausea, herpet

a. Urine culture of N. meningitidis

b. Stool culture of N. meningitidis

c. Cerebrospinal fluid

d. Vomitus analysis

e. Obtaining N. meningitidis bacteria from the mucosa of the genitourinary system

243. A 5-year-old boy suffers from severe headache, nuchal rigidity, vomiting without nausea, herpet

a. Vomitus analysis

b. Cerebrospinal fluid

c. Urine culture of N. meningitidis

d. Stool culture of N. meningitidis

e. Obtaining N. meningitidis bacteria from the mucosa of the genitourinary system

244. A 5-year-old child has suffered a helminthic invasion, which resulted in sensibilization of the

a. Decreased basophil count

b. Increased neutrophil count

c. Increased basophil count

d. Decreased eosinophil count

e. Increased eosinophil count

245. A 5-year-old child has suffered a helminthic invasion, which resulted in sensibilization of the

a. Decreased eosinophil count

b. Increased eosinophil count

c. Decreased basophil count

d. Increased basophil count

e. Increased neutrophil count

246. A 5-year-old child has suffered a helminthic invasion, which resulted in sensibilization of the

a. Increased neutrophil count

b. Increased basophil count

c. Increased eosinophil count

d. Decreased eosinophil count

e. Decreased basophil count

247. A 5-year-old child was diagnosed with Duchenne muscular dystrophy. The parents are healthy. The

a. X-linked recessive

b. Autosomal dominant

c. X-linked dominant

d. Autosomal recessive

e. Y-linked

248. A 5-year-old child was diagnosed with Duchenne muscular dystrophy. The parents are healthy. The

a. X-linked dominant

b. Y-linked

- c. Autosomal recessive
- d. Autosomal dominant

e. X-linked recessive

249. A 5-year-old child was diagnosed with Duchenne muscular dystrophy. The parents are healthy. The

- a. Y-linked
- b. X-linked dominant

c. X-linked recessive

- d. Autosomal recessive
- e. Autosomal dominant

250. A 50-year-old man came to a hospital with complaints of memory disorders, painful sensations al

a. Thiamine

- b. Calciferol
- c. Riboflavin
- d. Niacin
- e. Retinol

251. A 50-year-old man came to a hospital with complaints of memory disorders, painful sensations al

a. Calciferol

b. Thiamine

- c. Niacin
- d. Riboflavin
- e. Retinol

252. A 50-year-old man came to a hospital with complaints of memory disorders, painful sensations al

- a. Riboflavin
- b. Calciferol
- c. Niacin
- d. Retinol

e. Thiamine

253. A 50-year-old man declined anaesthesia during dental manipulations. Due to severe pain he devel

- a. Glucagon
- b. Renin
- c. Thyroxin

d. Adrenaline

e. Thymosin

254. A 50-year-old man declined anaesthesia during dental manipulations. Due to severe pain he devel

- a. Glucagon
- b. Thyroxin

c. Adrenaline

- d. Thymosin
- e. Renin

255. A 50-year-old man declined anaesthesia during dental manipulations. Due to severe pain he devel

- a. Thyroxin
- b. Glucagon
- c. Renin

d. Adrenaline

e. Thymosin

256. A 50-year-old man has been undergoing treatment for peptic ulcer disease of the stomach. His di

a. Latent period

b. Relapse

- c. Prodromal stage
- d. Remission
- e. Terminal state

257. A 50-year-old man has been undergoing treatment for peptic ulcer disease of the stomach. His di

- a. Latent period
- b. Remission
- c. Terminal state

d. Prodromal stage

e. Relapse

258. A 50-year-old man has been undergoing treatment for peptic ulcer disease of the stomach. His di

a. Remission

b. Latent period

c. Prodromal stage

d. Relapse

e. Terminal state

259. A 50-year-old man, who has been suffering from chronic hepatic failure for years, developed asc

a. Increased pressure in the portal venous system

b. Decreased hepatic synthesis of albumins and globulins

c. Increased oncotic blood pressure

d. Appearance of neurotoxic substances in blood

e. Increased blood levels of low density and very low density lipoproteins

260. A 50-year-old man, who has been suffering from chronic hepatic failure for years, developed asc

a. Increased pressure in the portal venous system

b. Increased oncotic blood pressure

c. Decreased hepatic synthesis of albumins and globulins

d. Increased blood levels of low density and very low density lipoproteins

e. Appearance of neurotoxic substances in blood

261. A 50-year-old man, who has been suffering from chronic hepatic failure for years, developed asc

a. Appearance of neurotoxic substances in blood

b. Increased pressure in the portal venous system

c. Increased blood levels of low density and very low density lipoproteins

d. Increased oncotic blood pressure

e. Decreased hepatic synthesis of albumins and globulins

262. A 50-year-old patient suddenly developed headache, dizziness, and nausea. Blood pressure --- 22

a. Angiotensin-converting enzyme blockade

b. Blockade of Ca^{++} channels

c. Blockade of nicotinic acetylcholine ganglion receptors

d. Activation of α_2 -adrenoceptors

e. Blockade of β_1 -adrenoceptors

263. A 50-year-old patient suddenly developed headache, dizziness, and nausea. Blood pressure --- 22

a. Blockade of Ca^{++} channels

b. Blockade of nicotinic acetylcholine ganglion receptors

c. Activation of α_2 -adrenoceptors

d. Angiotensin-converting enzyme blockade

e. Blockade of β_1 -adrenoceptors

264. A 50-year-old patient suddenly developed headache, dizziness, and nausea. Blood pressure --- 22

a. Blockade of β_1 -adrenoceptors

b. Blockade of nicotinic acetylcholine ganglion receptors

c. Activation of α_2 -adrenoceptors

d. Blockade of Ca^{++} channels

e. Angiotensin-converting enzyme blockade

265. A 50-year-old patient was diagnosed with myxedema. The development of this pathology is caused

a. Insulin and glucagon

b. Oxytocin and vasopressin

c. Cortisol and aldosterone

d. ACTH and growth hormone

e. Thyroxine and triiodothyronine

266. A 50-year-old patient was diagnosed with myxedema. The development of this pathology is caused

a. Oxytocin and vasopressin

b. Cortisol and aldosterone

c. ACTH and growth hormone

d. Insulin and glucagon

e. Thyroxine and triiodothyronine

267. A 50-year-old patient was diagnosed with myxedema. The development of this pathology is caused

a. Oxytocin and vasopressin

b. Insulin and glucagon

c. Thyroxine and triiodothyronine

d. ACTH and growth hormone

e. Cortisol and aldosterone

268. A 50-year-old patient, who recovered from a heart attack, five years later died of chronic hear

a. Cardiosclerosis

b. Chronic aneurysm

c. Myocarditis

d. Myocardial infarction

e. Cardiomyopathy

269. A 50-year-old patient, who recovered from a heart attack, five years later died of chronic hear

a. Cardiosclerosis

b. Cardiomyopathy

c. Myocarditis

d. Chronic aneurysm

e. Myocardial infarction

270. A 50-year-old patient, who recovered from a heart attack, five years later died of chronic hear

a. Cardiosclerosis

b. Myocardial infarction

c. Myocarditis

d. Cardiomyopathy

e. Chronic aneurysm

271. A 52-year-old man was diagnosed with systemic amebiasis that affects intestine, liver, and lung

a. Chiniofon

b. Enteroseptol

c. Metronidazole

d. Chingamin (Chloroquine)

e. Tetracycline

272. A 52-year-old man was diagnosed with systemic amebiasis that affects intestine, liver, and lung

a. Enteroseptol

b. Tetracycline

c. Chingamin (Chloroquine)

d. Chiniofon

e. Metronidazole

273. A 52-year-old man was diagnosed with systemic amebiasis that affects intestine, liver, and lung

a. Tetracycline

b. Chingamin (Chloroquine)

c. Enteroseptol

d. Metronidazole

e. Chiniofon

274. A 52-year-old woman was injected with a local anesthetic before the tooth extraction. What mech

a. Disrupted anatomical intactness of the nerve fibers

b. Disrupted physiological intactness of the nerve fibers

c. Disrupted isolated conduction of excitation in the nerve fibers

d. Disrupted axonal transport in the nerve fibers

e. Disrupted functioning of microtubules in the nerve fibers

275. A 52-year-old woman was injected with a local anesthetic before the tooth extraction. What mech

a. Disrupted anatomical intactness of the nerve fibers

b. Disrupted isolated conduction of excitation in the nerve fibers

c. Disrupted axonal transport in the nerve fibers

d. Disrupted physiological intactness of the nerve fibers

e. Disrupted functioning of microtubules in the nerve fibers

276. A 52-year-old woman was injected with a local anesthetic before the tooth extraction. What mechanism is most likely responsible for the swelling?

- a. Disrupted anatomical integrity of the nerve fibers
- b. Disrupted isolated conduction of excitation in the nerve fibers
- c. Disrupted functioning of microtubules in the nerve fibers
- d. Disrupted axonal transport in the nerve fibers
- e. Disrupted physiological integrity of the nerve fibers

277. A 53-year-old woman complains of painful swelling in her left parotid area. The swelling appears most likely to be caused by:

- a. Epidemic parotitis
- b. Glandular adenoma
- c. Sjogren syndrome
- d. Acute serous parotitis

e. Acute suppurative parotitis

278. A 53-year-old woman complains of painful swelling in her left parotid area. The swelling appears most likely to be caused by:

a. Sjogren syndrome

b. Acute suppurative parotitis

- c. Acute serous parotitis
- d. Epidemic parotitis
- e. Glandular adenoma

279. A 53-year-old woman complains of painful swelling in her left parotid area. The swelling appears most likely to be caused by:

- a. Sjogren syndrome
- b. Acute serous parotitis
- c. Epidemic parotitis
- d. Glandular adenoma

e. Acute suppurative parotitis

280. A 55-year-old man was diagnosed with acute glomerulonephritis. Name the main mechanism of anemia.

a. Decreased glomerular filtration

b. Decreased erythropoietin synthesis

- c. Decreased synthesis of renal prostaglandins
- d. Renal azotemia
- e. Decreased tubular reabsorption

281. A 55-year-old man was diagnosed with acute glomerulonephritis. Name the main mechanism of anemia.

- a. Decreased synthesis of renal prostaglandins
- b. Decreased tubular reabsorption

c. Decreased erythropoietin synthesis

- d. Decreased glomerular filtration
- e. Renal azotemia

282. A 55-year-old man was diagnosed with acute glomerulonephritis. Name the main mechanism of anemia.

- a. Decreased tubular reabsorption
- b. Decreased glomerular filtration
- c. Renal azotemia

d. Decreased erythropoietin synthesis

e. Decreased synthesis of renal prostaglandins

283. A 55-year-old man was diagnosed with purulent otitis complicated with meningitis. The posterior fontanelle is most likely to be closed by:

a. Parietal foramen

b. Parietal foramen

- c. Parietal foramen
- d. Parietal foramen
- e. Parietal foramen

284. A 55-year-old man was diagnosed with purulent otitis complicated with meningitis. The posterior fontanelle is most likely to be closed by:

- a. Parietal foramen
- b. Parietal foramen
- c. Parietal foramen
- d. Parietal foramen

e. Parietal foramen

285. A 55-year-old man was diagnosed with purulent otitis complicated with meningitis. The posterior fontanelle is most likely to be closed by:

- a. Paries labyrinthicus
- b. Paries jugularis
- c. Paries mastoideus
- d. Paries tegmentalis
- e. Paries membranaceus

286. A 55-year-old man with radiation sickness was brought into the hospital with signs of hemorrhag

- a. Thrombocytopenia
- b. Neutropenia
- c. Lymphopenia
- d. Immune tolerance
- e. Eosinopenia

287. A 55-year-old man with radiation sickness was brought into the hospital with signs of hemorrhag

- a. Eosinopenia
- b. Neutropenia
- c. Thrombocytopenia
- d. Immune tolerance
- e. Lymphopenia

288. A 55-year-old man with radiation sickness was brought into the hospital with signs of hemorrhag

- a. Lymphopenia
- b. Neutropenia
- c. Immune tolerance
- d. Thrombocytopenia
- e. Eosinopenia

289. A 56-year-old man with a valvular defect complains of lower limb edemas that lately increased i

- a. Decrease of hydrodynamic blood pressure
- b. Increase of hydrodynamic blood pressure
- c. Decrease of vessel wall permeability
- d. Increase of interstitial pressure
- e. Increase of oncotic blood pressure

290. A 56-year-old man with a valvular defect complains of lower limb edemas that lately increased i

- a. Decrease of hydrodynamic blood pressure
- b. Decrease of vessel wall permeability
- c. Increase of oncotic blood pressure
- d. Increase of interstitial pressure
- e. Increase of hydrodynamic blood pressure

291. A 56-year-old man with a valvular defect complains of lower limb edemas that lately increased i

- a. Increase of interstitial pressure
- b. Decrease of hydrodynamic blood pressure
- c. Increase of oncotic blood pressure
- d. Increase of hydrodynamic blood pressure
- e. Decrease of vessel wall permeability

292. A 57-year-old man with chronic pyelonephritis developed arterial hypertension. What is the main

- a. Increased renin secretion in the kidneys
- b. Stimulation of hypothalamic vegetative centers
- c. Stimulation of sinocarotid baroreceptors
- d. Stimulation of the cerebral cortex
- e. Increased blood levels of catecholamines

293. A 57-year-old man with chronic pyelonephritis developed arterial hypertension. What is the main

- a. Increased blood levels of catecholamines
- b. Stimulation of the cerebral cortex
- c. Stimulation of hypothalamic vegetative centers
- d. Increased renin secretion in the kidneys
- e. Stimulation of sinocarotid baroreceptors

294. A 57-year-old man with chronic pyelonephritis developed arterial hypertension. What is the main

- a. Stimulation of sinocarotid baroreceptors

b. Stimulation of the cerebral cortex

c. Increased renin secretion in the kidneys

d. Increased blood levels of catecholamines

e. Stimulation of hypothalamic vegetative centers

295. A 58-year-old man has a clinical presentation of acute pancreatitis. This diagnosis can be confirmed by

a. Amylase

b. Urea/D) Albumin

c. Residual nitrogen

d. Uric acid

296. A 58-year-old man has a clinical presentation of acute pancreatitis. This diagnosis can be confirmed by

a. Amylase

b. Uric acid

c. Urea/D) Albumin

d. Residual nitrogen

297. A 58-year-old man has a clinical presentation of acute pancreatitis. This diagnosis can be confirmed by

a. Uric acid

b. Amylase

c. Urea/D) Albumin

d. Residual nitrogen

298. A 58-year-old man with acute heart failure developed decreased daily diuresis - oliguria. What is the most likely cause?

a. Decreased number of functional glomeruli

b. Decreased glomerular filtration

c. Decreased permeability of membrane glomeruli

d. Increased hydrostatic pressure on the capillary wall

e. Decreased oncotic blood pressure

299. A 58-year-old man with acute heart failure developed decreased daily diuresis - oliguria. What is the most likely cause?

a. Decreased oncotic blood pressure

b. Decreased glomerular filtration

c. Decreased number of functional glomeruli

d. Decreased permeability of membrane glomeruli

e. Increased hydrostatic pressure on the capillary wall

300. A 58-year-old man with acute heart failure developed decreased daily diuresis - oliguria. What is the most likely cause?

a. Decreased oncotic blood pressure

b. Decreased glomerular filtration

c. Increased hydrostatic pressure on the capillary wall

d. Decreased permeability of membrane glomeruli

e. Decreased number of functional glomeruli

301. A 59-year-old man has a nervous system disorder (chorea) that manifests as involuntary rapid movements. Which part of the brain is most likely affected?

a. Corpus striatum

b. Amygdala

c. Thalamus

d. Darkschewitsch nuclei

e. Claustrum

302. A 59-year-old man has a nervous system disorder (chorea) that manifests as involuntary rapid movements. Which part of the brain is most likely affected?

a. Claustrum

b. Amygdala

c. Darkschewitsch nuclei

d. Corpus striatum

e. Thalamus

303. A 59-year-old man has a nervous system disorder (chorea) that manifests as involuntary rapid movements. Which part of the brain is most likely affected?

a. Thalamus

b. Claustrum

c. Amygdala

d. Corpus striatum

e. Darkschewitsch nuclei

304. A 59-year-old man has signs of parenchymal jaundice and portal hypertension. Histology of the p

a. Hepatic cirrhosis

b. Chronic hepatosis

c. Alcoholic hepatitis

d. Toxic dystrophy

e. Viral hepatitis

305. A 59-year-old man has signs of parenchymal jaundice and portal hypertension. Histology of the p

a. Chronic hepatosis

b. Viral hepatitis

c. Toxic dystrophy

d. Alcoholic hepatitis

e. Hepatic cirrhosis

306. A 59-year-old man has signs of parenchymal jaundice and portal hypertension. Histology of the p

a. Viral hepatitis

b. Alcoholic hepatitis

c. Chronic hepatosis

d. Hepatic cirrhosis

e. Toxic dystrophy

307. A 59-year-old man was diagnosed with a transmural left ventricular myocardial infarction. He di

a. Autolytic processes of myocardial softening (myomalacia)

b. Replacement of the infarct site with connective tissue (organization)

c. Scar formation with thinning of the left ventricular wall

d. Increased pressure in the pulmonary circulation

e. -

308. A 59-year-old man was diagnosed with a transmural left ventricular myocardial infarction. He di

a. -

b. Scar formation with thinning of the left ventricular wall

c. Increased pressure in the pulmonary circulation

d. Replacement of the infarct site with connective tissue (organization)

e. Autolytic processes of myocardial softening (myomalacia)

309. A 59-year-old man was diagnosed with a transmural left ventricular myocardial infarction. He di

a. Scar formation with thinning of the left ventricular wall

b. Autolytic processes of myocardial softening (myomalacia)

c. Replacement of the infarct site with connective tissue (organization)

d. -

e. Increased pressure in the pulmonary circulation

310. A 59-year-old man was diagnosed with chorea that manifests as involuntary rapid movements accom

a. Claustrum

b. Thalamus

c. Amygdala

d. Striatum

e. N. fasciculi longitudinalis medialis (Darkshewitch nuclei)

311. A 59-year-old man was diagnosed with chorea that manifests as involuntary rapid movements accom

a. N. fasciculi longitudinalis medialis (Darkshewitch nuclei)

b. Striatum

c. Amygdala

d. Thalamus

e. Claustrum

312. A 59-year-old man was diagnosed with chorea that manifests as involuntary rapid movements accom

a. N. fasciculi longitudinalis medialis (Darkshewitch nuclei)

b. Thalamus

c. Striatum

d. Claustrum

e. Amygdala

313. A 6-month-old child has a dense red nodule on the skin. The nodule becomes pale when pressed. W

- a. Leiomyoma
- b. Pigmented nevus
- c. Lymphangioma
- d. Melanoma
- e. Hemangioma

314. A 6-month-old child has a dense red nodule on the skin. The nodule becomes pale when pressed. W

- a. Lymphangioma
- b. Melanoma
- c. Pigmented nevus

d. Hemangioma

- e. Leiomyoma

315. A 6-month-old child has a dense red nodule on the skin. The nodule becomes pale when pressed. W

- a. Lymphangioma
- b. Pigmented nevus

c. Hemangioma

- d. Leiomyoma
- e. Melanoma

316. A 6-month-old child has a flat node on the skin of the back. The node is 3 cm in diameter, red,

a. Hemangioma

- b. Lymphangioma
- c. Leiomyoma
- d. Pigmented nevus
- e. Melanoma

317. A 6-month-old child has a flat node on the skin of the back. The node is 3 cm in diameter, red,

a. Hemangioma

- b. Melanoma
- c. Lymphangioma
- d. Leiomyoma
- e. Pigmented nevus

318. A 6-month-old child has a flat node on the skin of the back. The node is 3 cm in diameter, red,

- a. Melanoma
- b. Lymphangioma
- c. Pigmented nevus
- d. Leiomyoma

e. Hemangioma

319. A 6-year-old girl exhibits marked signs of hemolytic anemia. Biochemical analysis of her erythro

a. Pentose-phosphate pathway

- b. Anaerobic glycolysis
- c. Oxidative phosphorylation
- d. Gluconeogenesis
- e. Tissue respiration

320. A 6-year-old girl exhibits marked signs of hemolytic anemia. Biochemical analysis of her erythro

- a. Tissue respiration
- b. Anaerobic glycolysis

c. Pentose-phosphate pathway

- d. Oxidative phosphorylation
- e. Gluconeogenesis

321. A 6-year-old girl exhibits marked signs of hemolytic anemia. Biochemical analysis of her erythro

- a. Tissue respiration
- b. Gluconeogenesis
- c. Anaerobic glycolysis

d. Pentose-phosphate pathway

- e. Oxidative phosphorylation

322. A 60-year-old man with diabetes mellitus was prescribed insulin. What type of pharmacological t

- a. Etiotropic

b. Replacement

c. Pathogenetic

d. Preventive

e. Symptomatic

223. A 60-year-old man with diabetes mellitus was prescribed insulin. What type of pharmacological t

a. Etiotropic

b. Pathogenetic

c. Replacement

d. Preventive

e. Symptomatic

224. A 60-year-old man with diabetes mellitus was prescribed insulin. What type of pharmacological t

a. Etiotropic

b. Symptomatic

c. Preventive

d. Replacement

e. Pathogenetic

225. A 60-year-old man with heart failure developed hypoxia. What type of hypoxia is primary in this

a. Circulatory hypoxia

b. Hemic hypoxia

c. Hypoxic hypoxia

d. Tissue hypoxia

e. Respiratory hypoxia

226. A 60-year-old man with heart failure developed hypoxia. What type of hypoxia is primary in this

a. Hemic hypoxia

b. Hypoxic hypoxia

c. Tissue hypoxia

d. Respiratory hypoxia

e. Circulatory hypoxia

227. A 60-year-old man with heart failure developed hypoxia. What type of hypoxia is primary in this

a. Hemic hypoxia

b. Respiratory hypoxia

c. Hypoxic hypoxia

d. Circulatory hypoxia

e. Tissue hypoxia

228. A 60-year-old patient died of cardiopulmonary failure. In the lower lobes of both lungs, the wa

a. Bronchiectasis

b. Chronic bronchitis

c. Metaplasia of bronchial epithelium

d. Acute bronchitis

e. Bronchogenic carcinoma

229. A 60-year-old patient died of cardiopulmonary failure. In the lower lobes of both lungs, the wa

a. Bronchogenic carcinoma

b. Acute bronchitis

c. Metaplasia of bronchial epithelium

d. Chronic bronchitis

e. Bronchiectasis

230. A 60-year-old patient died of cardiopulmonary failure. In the lower lobes of both lungs, the wa

a. Chronic bronchitis

b. Acute bronchitis

c. Bronchogenic carcinoma

d. Metaplasia of bronchial epithelium

e. Bronchiectasis

231. A 60-year-old woman with hepatocirrhosis developed hemorrhagic syndrome. What mechanism leads t

a. Decreased synthesis of prothrombin and fibrinogen

b. Deceased blood oncotic pressure

- c. Reduction of hepatic glycogen stores
- d. Emergence of neurotoxins in the blood
- e. Increased portal venous pressure

332. A 60-year-old woman with hepatocirrhosis developed hemorrhagic syndrome. What mechanism leads to

- a. Decreased blood oncotic pressure
- b. Emergence of neurotoxins in the blood
- c. Decreased synthesis of prothrombin and fibrinogen**
- d. Increased portal venous pressure
- e. Reduction of hepatic glycogen stores

333. A 60-year-old woman with hepatocirrhosis developed hemorrhagic syndrome. What mechanism leads to

- a. Reduction of hepatic glycogen stores
- b. Decreased blood oncotic pressure
- c. Emergence of neurotoxins in the blood
- d. Decreased synthesis of prothrombin and fibrinogen**
- e. Increased portal venous pressure

334. A 61-year-old patient died in the intensive care unit due to multiple organ dysfunction syndrome

- a. Odontogenic sepsis**
- b. Surgical sepsis
- c. Treatment-induced sepsis
- d. Tonsilogenic sepsis
- e. Cryptogenic sepsis

335. A 61-year-old patient died in the intensive care unit due to multiple organ dysfunction syndrome

- a. Cryptogenic sepsis**
- b. Odontogenic sepsis**
- c. Treatment-induced sepsis
- d. Surgical sepsis
- e. Tonsilogenic sepsis

336. A 61-year-old patient died in the intensive care unit due to multiple organ dysfunction syndrome

- a. Surgical sepsis
- b. Treatment-induced sepsis
- c. Odontogenic sepsis**
- d. Cryptogenic sepsis
- e. Tonsilogenic sepsis

337. A 62-year-old woman has insomnia. What medicine should she be prescribed?

- a. Nitrazepam**
- b. Piracetam
- c. Caffeine and sodium benzoate
- d. Droperidol
- e. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

338. A 62-year-old woman has insomnia. What medicine should she be prescribed?

- a. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- b. Nitrazepam**
- c. Caffeine and sodium benzoate
- d. Piracetam
- e. Droperidol

339. A 62-year-old woman has insomnia. What medicine should she be prescribed?

- a. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- b. Nitrazepam**
- c. Piracetam
- d. Droperidol
- e. Caffeine and sodium benzoate

340. A 63-year-old man was diagnosed with deep vein thrombophlebitis of the lower leg. What layer of

- a. Connective tissue layer
- b. Subendothelial layer
- c. Endothelial layer**

- d. Layer of smooth muscle cells
- e. Layer of elastic fibers

341. A 63-year-old man was diagnosed with deep vein thrombophlebitis of the lower leg. What layer of

a. Layer of smooth muscle cells

b. Endothelial layer

- c. Subendothelial layer
- d. Layer of elastic fibers
- e. Connective tissue layer

342. A 63-year-old man was diagnosed with deep vein thrombophlebitis of the lower leg. What layer of

a. Subendothelial layer

b. Connective tissue layer

c. Endothelial layer

- d. Layer of elastic fibers
- e. Layer of smooth muscle cells

343. A 65-year-old man came to the general physician. He complains of dyspnea during even slight phy

a. Digoxin

- b. Methyluracil
- c. Heparin
- d. Metoprolol
- e. Panangin (potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)

344. A 65-year-old man came to the general physician. He complains of dyspnea during even slight phy

a. Heparin

b. Digoxin

- c. Panangin (potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)
- d. Metoprolol
- e. Methyluracil

345. A 65-year-old man came to the general physician. He complains of dyspnea during even slight phy

a. Heparin

b. Panangin (potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)

c. Methyluracil

d. Metoprolol

e. Digoxin

346. A 65-year-old man presents with acute mandibular osteomyelitis. 3 days after the disease onset

a. Phlegmon

- b. Abscess
- c. Carbuncle
- d. Furuncle
- e. Actinomycosis

347. A 65-year-old man presents with acute mandibular osteomyelitis. 3 days after the disease onset

a. Actinomycosis

b. Phlegmon

- c. Furuncle
- d. Abscess
- e. Carbuncle

348. A 65-year-old man presents with acute mandibular osteomyelitis. 3 days after the disease onset

a. Furuncle

b. Phlegmon

- c. Actinomycosis
- d. Abscess
- e. Carbuncle

349. A 65-year-old patient underwent surgical removal of a patch of mucosa on the lower surface of t

a. Leukoplakia

- b. Lupus erythematosus
- c. Lichen ruber planus
- d. Chronic candidiasis

e. Keratoacanthoma

350. A 65-year-old patient underwent surgical removal of a patch of mucosa on the lower surface of t

a. Keratoacanthoma

b. Chronic candidiasis

c. Lupus erythematosus

d. Leukoplakia

e. Lichen ruber planus

351. A 65-year-old patient underwent surgical removal of a patch of mucosa on the lower surface of t

a. Lupus erythematosus

b. Lichen ruber planus

c. Leukoplakia

d. Chronic candidiasis

e. Keratoacanthoma

352. A 65-year-old woman with pathological fractures of the mandible had a 15-year-long history of c

a. Chronic glomerulonephritis

b. Primary amyloidosis of the kidneys

c. Pyelonephritis

d. Hydronephrosis

e. Secondary amyloidosis of the kidneys

353. A 65-year-old woman with pathological fractures of the mandible had a 15-year-long history of c

a. Hydronephrosis

b. Chronic glomerulonephritis

c. Secondary amyloidosis of the kidneys

d. Primary amyloidosis of the kidneys

e. Pyelonephritis

354. A 65-year-old woman with pathological fractures of the mandible had a 15-year-long history of c

a. Pyelonephritis

b. Chronic glomerulonephritis

c. Hydronephrosis

d. Primary amyloidosis of the kidneys

e. Secondary amyloidosis of the kidneys

355. A 66-year-old man was diagnosed with a malignant epithelial tumor, originating from a middle-si

a. Simple columnar epithelium

b. Stratified non-cornified epithelium

c. Simple pseudostratified ciliated epithelium

d. Stratified cornified epithelium

e. Simple pseudostratified transitional epithelium

356. A 66-year-old man was diagnosed with a malignant epithelial tumor, originating from a middle-si

a. Simple pseudostratified transitional epithelium

b. Simple columnar epithelium

c. Stratified cornified epithelium

d. Stratified non-cornified epithelium

e. Simple pseudostratified ciliated epithelium

357. A 66-year-old man was diagnosed with a malignant epithelial tumor, originating from a middle-si

a. Stratified cornified epithelium

b. Simple columnar epithelium

c. Simple pseudostratified transitional epithelium

d. Simple pseudostratified ciliated epithelium

e. Stratified non-cornified epithelium

358. A 66-year-old man was given a magnesium sulfate solution intravenously for hypertensive crisis

a. Calcium chloride

b. Activated charcoal

c. Potassium permanganate

d. Sodium chloride

e. Potassium chloride

359. A 66-year-old man was given a magnesium sulfate solution intravenously for hypertensive crisis

a. Calcium chloride

b. Potassium permanganate

c. Activated charcoal

d. Sodium chloride

e. Potassium chloride

360. A 66-year-old man was given a magnesium sulfate solution intravenously for hypertensive crisis

a. Potassium chloride

b. Calcium chloride

c. Sodium chloride

d. Potassium permanganate

e. Activated charcoal

361. A 67-year-old man suffers from cardiac and cerebral atherosclerosis. Examination detected hyper

a. -

b. Low-density lipoproteins

c. Chylomicrons

d. Alpha-lipoproteins

e. High-density lipoproteins

362. A 67-year-old man suffers from cardiac and cerebral atherosclerosis. Examination detected hyper

a. -

b. High-density lipoproteins

c. Alpha-lipoproteins

d. Low-density lipoproteins

e. Chylomicrons

363. A 67-year-old man suffers from cardiac and cerebral atherosclerosis. Examination detected hyper

a. Chylomicrons

b. -

c. Low-density lipoproteins

d. Alpha-lipoproteins

e. High-density lipoproteins

364. A 67-year-old man was delivered to a cardiology department with complaints of periodical pains

a. Extrasystole

b. Flutter

c. Fibrillation

d. Bradycardia

e. Tachycardia

365. A 67-year-old man was delivered to a cardiology department with complaints of periodical pains

a. Extrasystole

b. Flutter

c. Fibrillation

d. Tachycardia

e. Bradycardia

366. A 67-year-old man was delivered to a cardiology department with complaints of periodical pains

a. Flutter

b. Tachycardia

c. Fibrillation

d. Bradycardia

e. Extrasystole

367. A 72-year-old man with hepatocirrhosis developed hepatic coma. Its development is caused by the

a. Ketoacidotic

b. Mixed

c. Hepatocellular

d. Shunt

e. Parenchymatous

368. A 72-year-old man with hepatocirrhosis developed hepatic coma. Its development is caused by the

- a. Ketoacidotic
- b. Parenchymatous
- c. Shunt

d. Mixed

- e. Hepatocellular

369. A 72-year-old man with hepatocirrhosis developed hepatic coma. Its development is caused by the

- a. Parenchymatous
- b. Hepatocellular
- c. Shunt

d. Mixed

- e. Ketoacidotic

370. A 78-year-old woman during physical exertion suddenly developed abdominal pain accompanied by p

- a. -
- b. Dysplastic aortic wall
- c. Syphilitic mesaortitis

d. Aortic aneurysm with rupture

- e. Nonspecific aortitis

371. A 78-year-old woman during physical exertion suddenly developed abdominal pain accompanied by p

- a. -
- b. Nonspecific aortitis
- c. Dysplastic aortic wall

d. Aortic aneurysm with rupture

- e. Syphilitic mesaortitis

372. A 78-year-old woman during physical exertion suddenly developed abdominal pain accompanied by p

- a. -
- b. Syphilitic mesaortitis

c. Aortic aneurysm with rupture

- d. Dysplastic aortic wall
- e. Nonspecific aortitis

373. A 9-year-old boy is hospitalized in the endocrinology department. He has already had several li

- a. Adrenal glands

b. Parathyroid gland

- c. Thyroid gland
- d. Thymus gland
- e. Pineal glands

374. A 9-year-old boy is hospitalized in the endocrinology department. He has already had several li

- a. Adrenal glands
- b. Thyroid gland
- c. Thymus gland

d. Parathyroid gland

- e. Pineal glands

375. A 9-year-old boy is hospitalized in the endocrinology department. He has already had several li

- a. Thyroid gland
- b. Thymus gland
- c. Adrenal glands

d. Parathyroid gland

- e. Pineal glands

376. A Gram-negative mobile bacillus was obtained from a patient, provisionally diagnosed with typho

- a. Gas formation
- b. Nutrient medium becomes turbid
- c. Precipitation

d. Indicator changes its color

- e. Liquefaction of the medium

377. A Gram-negative mobile bacillus was obtained from a patient, provisionally diagnosed with typho

- a. Nutrient medium becomes turbid

b. Gas formation

c. Indicator changes its color

d. Liquefaction of the medium

e. Precipitation

378. A Gram-negative mobile bacillus was obtained from a patient, provisionally diagnosed with typhoid

a. Precipitation

b. Indicator changes its color

c. Gas formation

d. Liquefaction of the medium

e. Nutrient medium becomes turbid

379. A bacteriological laboratory conducts the analysis of potable water quality. Microbial number of

a. Human and animal pathogenic bacteria

b. Enteropathogenic bacteria and viruses

c. All bacteria that have grown on a nutrient medium

d. Opportunistic pathogenic bacteria

e. Colibacilli

380. A bacteriological laboratory conducts the analysis of potable water quality. Microbial number of

a. Opportunistic pathogenic bacteria

b. Human and animal pathogenic bacteria

c. Colibacilli

d. Enteropathogenic bacteria and viruses

e. All bacteria that have grown on a nutrient medium

381. A bacteriological laboratory conducts the analysis of potable water quality. Microbial number of

a. Opportunistic pathogenic bacteria

b. Human and animal pathogenic bacteria

c. Enteropathogenic bacteria and viruses

d. All bacteria that have grown on a nutrient medium

e. Colibacilli

382. A bacteriological laboratory received a sample of dried fish from an outbreak of food poisoning

a. Botulism

b. Diphtheria

c. Dysentery

d. Typhoid fever

e. Salmonellosis

383. A bacteriological laboratory received a sample of dried fish from an outbreak of food poisoning

a. Botulism

b. Typhoid fever

c. Dysentery

d. Salmonellosis

e. Diphtheria

384. A bacteriological laboratory received a sample of dried fish from an outbreak of food poisoning

a. Salmonellosis

b. Diphtheria

c. Dysentery

d. Botulism

e. Typhoid fever

385. A boy has blood group I ($I^0 I^0$), while his sister has blood group IV ($I^A I^B$). What blood groups

a. I ($I^0 I^0$) and III ($I^B I^0$)

b. I ($I^0 I^0$) and IV ($I^A I^B$)

c. III ($I^B I^0$) and IV ($I^A I^B$)

d. II ($I^A I^0$) and III ($I^B I^0$)

e. II ($I^A I^A$) and III ($I^B I^0$)

386. A boy has blood group I ($I^0 I^0$), while his sister has blood group IV ($I^A I^B$). What blood groups

a. I ($I^0 I^0$) and IV ($I^A I^B$)

b. III ($I^B I^0$) and IV ($I^A I^B$)

c. I ($I^0 I^0$) and III ($I^B I^0$)

d. II ($I^A I^A$) and III ($I^B I^0$)

e. II ($I^A I^0$) and III ($I^B I^0$)

387. A boy has blood group I ($I^0 I^0$), while his sister has blood group IV ($I^A I^B$). What blood g

a. I ($I^0 I^0$) and IV ($I^A I^B$)

b. II ($I^A I^A$) and III ($I^B I^0$)

c. I ($I^0 I^0$) and III ($I^B I^0$)

d. II ($I^A I^0$) and III ($I^B I^0$)

e. III ($I^B I^0$) and IV ($I^A I^B$)

388. A car accident victim presents with a spinal hematoma accompanied by retrosternal pain, tachyca

a. Th1-Th5

b. S1-S3

c. -

d. C6-C8

e. L1- L3

389. A car accident victim presents with a spinal hematoma accompanied by retrosternal pain, tachyca

a. S1-S3

b. Th1-Th5

c. C6-C8

d. -

e. L1- L3

390. A car accident victim presents with a spinal hematoma accompanied by retrosternal pain, tachyca

a. S1-S3

b. L1- L3

c. -

d. C6-C8

e. Th1-Th5

391. A cell is an elementary living system that ensures proper structure, development, functioning,

a. Glycocalyx, nucleus, organelles

b. Cell membrane (plasmalemma), inclusions, organelles

c. Cytoplasm, organelles, nucleus

d. Hyaloplasm, plasmalemma, nucleus

e. Cell membrane (plasmalemma), cytoplasm, nucleus

392. A cell is an elementary living system that ensures proper structure, development, functioning,

a. Glycocalyx, nucleus, organelles

b. Cytoplasm, organelles, nucleus

c. Hyaloplasm, plasmalemma, nucleus

d. Cell membrane (plasmalemma), cytoplasm, nucleus

e. Cell membrane (plasmalemma), inclusions, organelles

393. A cell is an elementary living system that ensures proper structure, development, functioning,

a. Hyaloplasm, plasmalemma, nucleus

b. Cell membrane (plasmalemma), cytoplasm, nucleus

c. Cytoplasm, organelles, nucleus

d. Glycocalyx, nucleus, organelles

e. Cell membrane (plasmalemma), inclusions, organelles

394. A centrifugate of urine sample obtained from a patient with suspected renal tuberculosis was us

a. Aujeszky stain

b. Loeffler stain

c. Ziehl-Neelsen stain

d. Burri stain

e. Gram stain

395. A centrifugate of urine sample obtained from a patient with suspected renal tuberculosis was us

a. Aujeszky stain

b. Loeffler stain

c. Burri stain

d. Ziehl-Neelsen stain

e. Gram stain

396. A centrifugate of urine sample obtained from a patient with suspected renal tuberculosis was us

a. Gram stain

b. Ziehl-Neelsen stain

c. Aujeszky stain

d. Burri stain

e. Loeffler stain

397. A certain antibiotic has low toxicity, relatively rarely causes side effects, and is a reserve

a. Azithromycin

b. Ampicillin

c. Tetracycline

d. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

e. Sisomicin

398. A certain antibiotic has low toxicity, relatively rarely causes side effects, and is a reserve

a. Tetracycline

b. Ampicillin

c. Azithromycin

d. Sisomicin

e. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

399. A certain antibiotic has low toxicity, relatively rarely causes side effects, and is a reserve

a. Tetracycline

b. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

c. Ampicillin

d. Sisomicin

e. Azithromycin

400. A certain disease of infection-allergic or unknown origin leads to bilateral diffuse or focal n

a. Nephrosclerosis

b. Polycystic renal disease

c. Pyelonephritis

d. Glomerulonephritis

e. Nephrolithiasis

401. A certain disease of infection-allergic or unknown origin leads to bilateral diffuse or focal n

a. Pyelonephritis

b. Nephrosclerosis

c. Polycystic renal disease

d. Nephrolithiasis

e. Glomerulonephritis

402. A certain disease of infection-allergic or unknown origin leads to bilateral diffuse or focal n

a. Pyelonephritis

b. Polycystic renal disease

c. Nephrosclerosis

d. Nephrolithiasis

e. Glomerulonephritis

403. A certain drug with potent natriuretic action is usually prescribed for dehydration therapy of

a. Etacrynic acid

b. Furosemide

c. Mannitol

d. Spironolactone

e. Theophylline

404. A certain drug with potent natriuretic action is usually prescribed for dehydration therapy of

a. Etacrynic acid

b. Theophylline

c. Spironolactone

d. Mannitol

e. Furosemide

405. A certain drug with potent natriuretic action is usually prescribed for dehydration therapy of

- a. Spironolactone
- b. Etacrynic acid

c. Furosemide

- d. Mannitol
- e. Theophylline

406. A certain embryonic organ is being studied. In this organ the first blood corpuscles that make

a. Yolk sac

- b. Liver
- c. Spleen
- d. Red bone marrow
- e. Thymus

407. A certain embryonic organ is being studied. In this organ the first blood corpuscles that make

- a. Liver
- b. Spleen
- c. Red bone marrow
- d. Thymus

e. Yolk sac

408. A certain embryonic organ is being studied. In this organ the first blood corpuscles that make

- a. Thymus
- b. Red bone marrow
- c. Spleen

d. Yolk sac

e. Liver

409. A certain enzyme transports functional groups from one substrate to another. What is the class

a. Ligase

b. Transferase

- c. Hydrolase
- d. Isomerase
- e. Oxidoreductase

410. A certain enzyme transports functional groups from one substrate to another. What is the class

a. Ligase

b. Transferase

- c. Oxidoreductase
- d. Hydrolase
- e. Isomerase

411. A certain enzyme transports functional groups from one substrate to another. What is the class

- a. Oxidoreductase
- b. Hydrolase
- c. Ligase
- d. Isomerase

e. Transferase

412. A certain hereditary syndrome affects teeth, hair, and bones. Each generation has affected indi

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

e. Autosomal dominant

413. A certain hereditary syndrome affects teeth, hair, and bones. Each generation has affected indi

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

414. A cessation of morphine administration after its long-term use leads to the development of severe

- a. Sensitization
- b. Idiosyncrasy
- c. Tolerance

d. Withdrawal

- e. Cumulation

415. A cessation of morphine administration after its long-term use leads to the development of severe

- a. Tolerance
- b. Cumulation
- c. Idiosyncrasy
- d. Sensitization

e. Withdrawal

416. A cessation of morphine administration after its long-term use leads to the development of severe

- a. Tolerance
- b. Sensitization
- c. Idiosyncrasy

d. Withdrawal

- e. Cumulation

417. A child asked you to blow a balloon as much as you can in one exhale. What air volume will you

- a. Functional residual lung capacity
- b. Inspiratory capacity
- c. Inspiratory reserve volume

d. Vital capacity

- e. Total lung capacity

418. A child asked you to blow a balloon as much as you can in one exhale. What air volume will you

- a. Total lung capacity

b. Vital capacity

- c. Inspiratory reserve volume
- d. Inspiratory capacity
- e. Functional residual lung capacity

419. A child asked you to blow a balloon as much as you can in one exhale. What air volume will you

- a. Total lung capacity
- b. Inspiratory capacity
- c. Inspiratory reserve volume

d. Vital capacity

- e. Functional residual lung capacity

420. A child has a congenital immunodeficiency. The cell-mediated immunity is affected, causing frequent

a. Thymus gland

- b. Red bone marrow
- c. Spleen
- d. Lymph nodes
- e. Palatine tonsils

421. A child has a congenital immunodeficiency. The cell-mediated immunity is affected, causing frequent

- a. Lymph nodes

b. Thymus gland

- c. Red bone marrow
- d. Palatine tonsils
- e. Spleen

422. A child has a congenital immunodeficiency. The cell-mediated immunity is affected, causing frequent

- a. Lymph nodes
- b. Palatine tonsils
- c. Spleen

- d. Red bone marrow

e. Thymus gland

423. A child has a trauma of the lower lip. What muscle is damaged in this case?

a. M. buccinator

b. M. orbicularis oris

c. M. levator anguli oris

d. M. risorius

e. M. levator labii superioris

424. A child has a trauma of the lower lip. What muscle is damaged in this case?

a. M. buccinator

b. M. orbicularis oris

c. M. levator labii superioris

d. M. levator anguli oris

e. M. risorius

425. A child has a trauma of the lower lip. What muscle is damaged in this case?

a. M. buccinator

b. M. risorius

c. M. orbicularis oris

d. M. levator anguli oris

e. M. levator labii superioris

426. A child has been hospitalized with the diagnosis of staphylococcal sepsis. What nutrient medium

a. Sugar-peptone broth

b. Bile-salt agar

c. Ploskirev nutrient medium

d. Buchin nutrient medium

e. Meat-peptone agar

427. A child has been hospitalized with the diagnosis of staphylococcal sepsis. What nutrient medium

a. Sugar-peptone broth

b. Meat-peptone agar

c. Ploskirev nutrient medium

d. Bile-salt agar

e. Buchin nutrient medium

428. A child has been hospitalized with the diagnosis of staphylococcal sepsis. What nutrient medium

a. Ploskirev nutrient medium

b. Buchin nutrient medium

c. Meat-peptone agar

d. Bile-salt agar

e. Sugar-peptone broth

429. A child is diagnosed with a helminthic invasion. What changes in the leukogram should be expected

a. Increased number of lymphocytes

b. Increased number of eosinophils

c. Increased number of neutrophils

d. Increased number of monocytes

e. Increased number of erythrocytes

430. A child is diagnosed with a helminthic invasion. What changes in the leukogram should be expected

a. Increased number of lymphocytes

b. Increased number of monocytes

c. Increased number of erythrocytes

d. Increased number of neutrophils

e. Increased number of eosinophils

431. A child presents with a wound behind the mastoid bone. Bright red blood streams from the wound.

a. A) carotis interna

b. A) maxillaris

c. A) temporalis superior

d. A) carotis externa

e. A) occipitalis

432. A child presents with a wound behind the mastoid bone. Bright red blood streams from the wound.

a. A) carotis interna

- b. A) temporalis superior
- c. A) maxillaris
- d. A) carotis externa

e. A) occipitalis

433. A child presents with a wound behind the mastoid bone. Bright red blood streams from the wound.

- a. A) temporalis superior
- b. A) carotis interna
- c. A) carotis externa
- d. A) maxillaris

e. A) occipitalis

434. A child presents with caries development and disturbed osteogenesis due to an insufficient intake of

a. Fluorine

- b. Iodine
- c. Cobalt
- d. Iron
- e. Potassium

435. A child presents with caries development and disturbed osteogenesis due to an insufficient intake of

a. Cobalt

b. Fluorine

- c. Iron
- d. Iodine
- e. Potassium

436. A child presents with caries development and disturbed osteogenesis due to an insufficient intake of

a. Iodine

b. Iron

c. Fluorine

d. Potassium

e. Cobalt

437. A child presents with delayed mental development, delayed growth and formation of the teeth, lack of

a. Gonads

b. Thyroid gland

- c. Pancreas
- d. Adrenal glands
- e. Neurohypophysis

438. A child presents with delayed mental development, delayed growth and formation of the teeth, lack of

a. Neurohypophysis

b. Adrenal glands

c. Gonads

d. Thyroid gland

e. Pancreas

439. A child presents with delayed mental development, delayed growth and formation of the teeth, lack of

a. Pancreas

b. Gonads

c. Thyroid gland

d. Neurohypophysis

e. Adrenal glands

440. A child presents with dry cough. What non-narcotic antitussive drug can relieve the patient's cough?

a. Glaucon hydrochloride

b. Morphine hydrochloride

c. Potassium iodide

d. Codeine phosphate

e. Althaea officinalis roots

441. A child presents with dry cough. What non-narcotic antitussive drug can relieve the patient's cough?

a. Glaucon hydrochloride

b. Potassium iodide

- c. Althaea officinalis roots
- d. Morphine hydrochloride
- e. Codeine phosphate

442. A child presents with dry cough. What non-narcotic antitussive drug can relieve the patient's c

- a. Codeine phosphate
- b. Potassium iodide
- c. Morphine hydrochloride
- d. Althaea officinalis roots

e. Glaucine hydrochloride

443. A child presents with hepatomegaly, hypoglycemia, and convulsions that occur predominantly duri

a. Glucose 6-phosphatase

- b. Amylo-1,6-glycosidase
- c. Glucokinase
- d. Phosphoglucomutase
- e. Glycogen phosphorylase

444. A child presents with hepatomegaly, hypoglycemia, and convulsions that occur predominantly duri

a. Glucokinase

- b. Glucose 6-phosphatase**
- c. Glycogen phosphorylase
- d. Phosphoglucomutase
- e. Amylo-1,6-glycosidase

445. A child presents with hepatomegaly, hypoglycemia, and convulsions that occur predominantly duri

- a. Glucokinase
- b. Glycogen phosphorylase
- c. Phosphoglucomutase
- d. Amylo-1,6-glycosidase

e. Glucose 6-phosphatase

446. A child presents with reduced thyroid function from birth. What pathological condition can deve

a. Cretinism

- b. Dwarfism
- c. Giantism
- d. Hypopituitarism
- e. Skin hyperpigmentation

447. A child presents with reduced thyroid function from birth. What pathological condition can deve

a. Giantism

b. Cretinism

- c. Hypopituitarism
- d. Dwarfism
- e. Skin hyperpigmentation

448. A child was born with numerous maldevelopments: cleft lip and palate, microphthalmia, syndactyl

- a. Duplication
- b. Translocation
- c. Polyploidy
- d. Inversion

e. Trisomy

449. A child was born with numerous maldevelopments: cleft lip and palate, microphthalmia, syndactyl

a. Polyploidy

b. Trisomy

- c. Translocation
- d. Duplication
- e. Inversion

450. A child was born with numerous maldevelopments: cleft lip and palate, microphthalmia, syndactyl

- a. Polyploidy
- b. Inversion
- c. Translocation

d. Duplication

e. Trisomy

451. A child was hospitalized with diagnosis of diphtheria. What should be given to this child for s

a. Codivac vaccine, sulfanilamides

b. Diphtheria antitoxin serum, antibiotics

c. Diphtheria bacteriophage

d. Diphtheria vaccines: DPT, DT, diphtheria vaccine

e. Diphtheria anatoxin, antibiotics

452. A child was hospitalized with diagnosis of diphtheria. What should be given to this child for s

a. Codivac vaccine, sulfanilamides

b. Diphtheria antitoxin serum, antibiotics

c. Diphtheria vaccines: DPT, DT, diphtheria vaccine

d. Diphtheria anatoxin, antibiotics

e. Diphtheria bacteriophage

453. A child was hospitalized with diagnosis of diphtheria. What should be given to this child for s

a. Diphtheria vaccines: DPT, DT, diphtheria vaccine

b. Diphtheria anatoxin, antibiotics

c. Diphtheria antitoxin serum, antibiotics

d. Diphtheria bacteriophage

e. Codivac vaccine, sulfanilamides

454. A child with a point mutation presents with absence of glucose 6-phosphatase, hypoglycemia, and

a. Von Gierke disease (glycogen storage disease type I)

b. Parkinson disease

c. McArdle disease (glycogen storage disease type V)

d. Addison disease (primary adrenal insufficiency)

e. Gaucher disease

455. A child with a point mutation presents with absence of glucose 6-phosphatase, hypoglycemia, and

a. Gaucher disease

b. Parkinson disease

c. Addison disease (primary adrenal insufficiency)

d. McArdle disease (glycogen storage disease type V)

e. Von Gierke disease (glycogen storage disease type I)

456. A child with a point mutation presents with absence of glucose 6-phosphatase, hypoglycemia, and

a. McArdle disease (glycogen storage disease type V)

b. Parkinson disease

c. Von Gierke disease (glycogen storage disease type I)

d. Addison disease (primary adrenal insufficiency)

e. Gaucher disease

457. A child with signs of rickets has been prescribed a certain liposoluble vitamin drug by the ped

a. Retinol acetate

b. Menadione (Vicasolum)

c. Tocopherol acetate

d. Thyroidin

e. Ergocalciferol

458. A child with signs of rickets has been prescribed a certain liposoluble vitamin drug by the ped

a. Thyroidin

b. Retinol acetate

c. Tocopherol acetate

d. Menadione (Vicasolum)

e. Ergocalciferol

459. A child with signs of rickets has been prescribed a certain liposoluble vitamin drug by the ped

a. Tocopherol acetate

b. Retinol acetate

c. Menadione (Vicasolum)

d. Ergocalciferol

e. Thyroidin

460. A culture of Gram-positive cocci was isolated from the oral cavity of a clinically healthy 25-y

- a. Peptostreptococcus
- b. Streptococcus feacalis
- c. Streptococcus pyogenes
- d. Streptococcus salivarium

e. Streptococcus pneumoniae

461. A culture of Gram-positive cocci was isolated from the oral cavity of a clinically healthy 25-y

- a. Streptococcus pyogenes
- b. Streptococcus pneumoniae
- c. Streptococcus salivarium
- d. Peptostreptococcus
- e. Streptococcus feacalis

462. A culture of Gram-positive cocci was isolated from the oral cavity of a clinically healthy 25-y

- a. Streptococcus salivarium
- b. Streptococcus pyogenes
- c. Streptococcus feacalis

d. Streptococcus pneumoniae

e. Peptostreptococcus

463. A culture of coccal bacteria was obtained from the oropharynx of a boy with chronic tonsillitis

a. Streptococci

- b. Clostridia
- c. Escherichia
- d. Staphylococci
- e. Vibrio

464. A culture of coccal bacteria was obtained from the oropharynx of a boy with chronic tonsillitis

a. Streptococci

- b. Clostridia
- c. Escherichia
- d. Vibrio
- e. Staphylococci

465. A culture of coccal bacteria was obtained from the oropharynx of a boy with chronic tonsillitis

- a. Staphylococci
- b. Vibrio
- c. Clostridia
- d. Escherichia

e. Streptococci

466. A deciduous second molar was extracted in a 13-year-old child. What permanent tooth will replac

a. Second premolar

- b. Second molar
- c. Third molar
- d. First premolar
- e. First molar

467. A deciduous second molar was extracted in a 13-year-old child. What permanent tooth will replac

a. First molar

b. Second premolar

- c. Second molar
- d. First premolar
- e. Third molar

468. A deciduous second molar was extracted in a 13-year-old child. What permanent tooth will replac

- a. First molar
- b. Third molar

c. Second premolar

- d. Second molar
- e. First premolar

469. A deletion of the short arm of the 5th chromosome was detected in the somatic cells of an abort

a. 44

b. 46

c. 48

d. 45

e. 47

470. A deletion of the short arm of the 5th chromosome was detected in the somatic cells of an abort

a. 47

b. 44

c. 45

d. 48

e. 46

471. A deletion of the short arm of the 5th chromosome was detected in the somatic cells of an abort

a. 48

b. 46

c. 44

d. 45

e. 47

472. A dental patient was prescribed a psychosedative for his fear of pain. What drug would be the m

a. Diazepam

b. Aminazine

c. Sodium bromide

d. Lithium carbonate

e. Valerian tincture

473. A dental patient was prescribed a psychosedative for his fear of pain. What drug would be the m

a. Diazepam

b. Sodium bromide

c. Lithium carbonate

d. Aminazine

e. Valerian tincture

474. A dental patient was prescribed a psychosedative for his fear of pain. What drug would be the m

a. Aminazine

b. Sodium bromide

c. Diazepam

d. Lithium carbonate

e. Valerian tincture

475. A dental plaque swab was stained using the Burri-Gins technique. Microscopy of the swab reveale

a. Capsule

b. Peptidoglycan layer

c. Outer membrane

d. Exoenzymes attached to the cell wall

e. Protoplast

476. A dental plaque swab was stained using the Burri-Gins technique. Microscopy of the swab reveale

a. Exoenzymes attached to the cell wall

b. Capsule

c. Protoplast

d. Peptidoglycan layer

e. Outer membrane

477. A dental plaque swab was stained using the Burri-Gins technique. Microscopy of the swab reveale

a. Outer membrane

b. Exoenzymes attached to the cell wall

c. Protoplast

d. Capsule

e. Peptidoglycan layer

478. A dental surgeon has diagnosed a 24-year-old woman with suppurative inflammation of the sphenoi

- a. A) infraraorbitalis
- b. F. supraorbitalis
- c. A) carotis interna
- d. A) ophthalmica
- e. A) carotis externa

479. A dental surgeon has diagnosed a 24-year-old woman with suppurative inflammation of the sphenoi

- a. A) ophthalmica
- b. A) carotis externa
- c. A) carotis interna
- d. F. supraorbitalis
- e. A) infraraorbitalis

480. A dental surgeon has diagnosed a 24-year-old woman with suppurative inflammation of the sphenoi

- a. F. supraorbitalis
- b. A) infraraorbitalis
- c. A) ophthalmica
- d. A) carotis interna
- e. A) carotis externa

481. A dentist administers anesthesia in the area of the upper second molar. What nerves does the do

- a. Rr. alveolares inferiores posteriores
- b. Rr. alveolares superiores posteriores
- c. Rr. alveolares superiores medii
- d. Rr. alveolares superiores anteriores
- e. Rr. alveolares inferiores anteriores

482. A dentist administers anesthesia in the area of the upper second molar. What nerves does the do

- a. Rr. alveolares inferiores posteriores
- b. Rr. alveolares superiores anteriores
- c. Rr. alveolares inferiores anteriores
- d. Rr. alveolares superiores medii
- e. Rr. alveolares superiores posteriores

483. A dentist administers anesthesia in the area of the upper second molar. What nerves does the do

- a. Rr. alveolares superiores anteriores
- b. Rr. alveolares superiores medii
- c. Rr. alveolares inferiores anteriores
- d. Rr. alveolares inferiores posteriores
- e. Rr. alveolares superiores posteriores

484. A dentist has found an ulcer on the oral mucosa of a 7-year-old girl. The ulcer is 1.5 cm in di

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Actinomycosis
- c. Diphtheria
- d. Syphilis
- e. Candidiasis

485. A dentist has found an ulcer on the oral mucosa of a 7-year-old girl. The ulcer is 1.5 cm in di

- a. Actinomycosis
- b. Syphilis
- c. Candidiasis
- d. Tuberculosis
- e. Diphtheria

486. A dentist has found an ulcer on the oral mucosa of a 7-year-old girl. The ulcer is 1.5 cm in di

- a. Candidiasis
- b. Syphilis
- c. Diphtheria
- d. Actinomycosis
- e. Tuberculosis

487. A dentist has to spend much of his time on his feet when working, which can result in a venous

- a. Skeletal muscle contraction in the lower limbs

- b. Blood pressure gradient in the veins
- c. Cardiac residual pumping force
- d. Diaphragmatic piston effect on the abdominal organs
- e. Thoracic pump effect

488. A dentist has to spend much of his time on his feet when working, which can result in a venous

- a. Skeletal muscle contraction in the lower limbs
- b. Diaphragmatic piston effect on the abdominal organs
- c. Thoracic pump effect
- d. Blood pressure gradient in the veins
- e. Cardiac residual pumping force

489. A dentist has to spend much of his time on his feet when working, which can result in a venous

- a. Diaphragmatic piston effect on the abdominal organs
- b. Cardiac residual pumping force
- c. Thoracic pump effect
- d. Blood pressure gradient in the veins

e. Skeletal muscle contraction in the lower limbs

490. A dentist prescribed the patient with maxillofacial arthritis diclofenac sodium. What is the me

- a. Catalase inhibition
- b. Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibition
- c. Phosphodiesterase activation
- d. Opiate receptors activation
- e. Opiate receptors block

491. A dentist prescribed the patient with maxillofacial arthritis diclofenac sodium. What is the me

- a. Catalase inhibition
- b. Phosphodiesterase activation
- c. Opiate receptors block
- d. Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibition

e. Opiate receptors activation

492. A dentist prescribed the patient with maxillofacial arthritis diclofenac sodium. What is the me

- a. Phosphodiesterase activation
- b. Catalase inhibition
- c. Opiate receptors block
- d. Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibition

e. Opiate receptors activation

493. A dentist used a solution of potassium permanganate as an antiseptic. This preparation has a ba

- a. Atomic oxygen
- b. Potassium oxide
- c. Potassium
- d. Potassium hydroxide
- e. Manganese oxide

494. A dentist used a solution of potassium permanganate as an antiseptic. This preparation has a ba

- a. Manganese oxide
- b. Potassium hydroxide
- c. Potassium oxide
- d. Atomic oxygen

e. Potassium

495. A dentist used a solution of potassium permanganate as an antiseptic. This preparation has a ba

- a. Potassium hydroxide
- b. Potassium
- c. Atomic oxygen
- d. Potassium oxide
- e. Manganese oxide

496. A dentist was hospitalized into the infectious diseases unit with complaints of nausea, appetit

- a. Parenteral
- b. Vector-borne

- c. Airborne dust particles
- d. Alimentary
- e. Airborne droplets

497. A dentist was hospitalized into the infectious diseases unit with complaints of nausea, appetit

- a. Airborne droplets
- b. Vector-borne
- c. Alimentary

d. Parenteral

- e. Airborne dust particles

498. A dentist was hospitalized into the infectious diseases unit with complaints of nausea, appetit

- a. Airborne dust particles
- b. Airborne droplets
- c. Vector-borne

d. Parenteral

- e. Alimentary

499. A diabetes mellitus patient developed unconsciousness and convulsions after administration of i

- a. 8 mmol/L
- b. 10 mmol/L
- c. 3.3 mmol/L

d. 1.5 mmol/L

- e. 5.5 mmol/L

500. A diabetes mellitus patient developed unconsciousness and convulsions after administration of i

- a. 8 mmol/L
- b. 10 mmol/L
- c. 3.3 mmol/L

d. 5.5 mmol/L

e. 1.5 mmol/L

501. A diabetes mellitus patient developed unconsciousness and convulsions after administration of i

- a. 8 mmol/L
- b. 3.3 mmol/L

c. 1.5 mmol/L

d. 5.5 mmol/L

e. 10 mmol/L

502. A diver that submerged to the depth of 75 meters detected signs of CNS functional disturbance:

- a. Ammonia
- b. Carbon dioxide
- c. Lactate
- d. Oxygen

e. Nitrogen

503. A diver that submerged to the depth of 75 meters detected signs of CNS functional disturbance:

- a. Ammonia
- b. Carbon dioxide
- c. Oxygen
- d. Lactate

e. Nitrogen

504. A diver that submerged to the depth of 75 meters detected signs of CNS functional disturbance:

- a. Carbon dioxide
- b. Oxygen
- c. Lactate
- d. Ammonia

e. Nitrogen

505. A doctor diagnosed a patient with meningococcal nasopharyngitis. What method of laboratory diag

a. Bacteriology

- b. Biological method
- c. Serology

- d. Microscopy
- e. Allergy testing

506. A doctor diagnosed a patient with meningococcal nasopharyngitis. What method of laboratory diag

- a. Allergy testing
- b. Microscopy
- c. Serology

d. Bacteriology

- e. Biological method

507. A doctor diagnosed a patient with meningococcal nasopharyngitis. What method of laboratory diag

- a. Microscopy
- b. Biological method
- c. Allergy testing

d. Bacteriology

- e. Serology

508. A doctor discusses with colleagues a new antiepileptic drug --- sodium valproate. What is the I

a. Inhibition of GABA transferase enzyme activity

- b. Stimulation of GABA transferase enzyme activity
- c. Stimulation of Ca^{2+} -dependent ATPase activity
- d. Inhibition of monoamine oxidase
- e. Inhibition of Ca^{2+} -dependent ATPase activity

509. A doctor discusses with colleagues a new antiepileptic drug --- sodium valproate. What is the I

- a. Stimulation of GABA transferase enzyme activity
- b. Inhibition of Ca^{2+} -dependent ATPase activity
- c. Inhibition of monoamine oxidase

d. Inhibition of GABA transferase enzyme activity

- e. Stimulation of Ca^{2+} -dependent ATPase activity

510. A doctor discusses with colleagues a new antiepileptic drug --- sodium valproate. What is the I

- a. Stimulation of GABA transferase enzyme activity
- b. Inhibition of Ca^{2+} -dependent ATPase activity
- c. Inhibition of monoamine oxidase
- d. Stimulation of Ca^{2+} -dependent ATPase activity

e. Inhibition of GABA transferase enzyme activity

511. A doctor has detected an inflammation of the patient's oral mucosa, accompanied by excruciating

a. Trigeminal nerve

- b. Facial nerve
- c. Chorda tympani
- d. Vagus nerve
- e. Glossopharyngeal nerve

512. A doctor has detected an inflammation of the patient's oral mucosa, accompanied by excruciating

a. Trigeminal nerve

- b. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c. Chorda tympani
- d. Facial nerve
- e. Vagus nerve

513. A doctor has detected an inflammation of the patient's oral mucosa, accompanied by excruciating

- a. Facial nerve
- b. Glossopharyngeal nerve
- c. Vagus nerve

d. Trigeminal nerve

- e. Chorda tympani

514. A doctor has made a diagnosis of gingivitis and recommended the patient to rinse the oral cavit

a. Hydrogen peroxide

- b. Brilliant green
- c. Phenol
- d. Boric acid

e. Salicylic acid

515. A doctor has made a diagnosis of gingivitis and recommended the patient to rinse the oral cavity

a. Brilliant green

b. Hydrogen peroxide

c. Phenol

d. Salicylic acid

e. Boric acid

516. A doctor has made a diagnosis of gingivitis and recommended the patient to rinse the oral cavity

a. Salicylic acid

b. Hydrogen peroxide

c. Boric acid

d. Brilliant green

e. Phenol

517. A fixed-run taxi passenger has a severe attack of tachycardia. A doctor travelling by the same

a. Hering-Breuer reflex

b. Frank-Starling mechanism

c. Aschner-Dagnini reflex

d. Bainbridge reflex

e. Holtz reflex

518. A fixed-run taxi passenger has a severe attack of tachycardia. A doctor travelling by the same

a. Hering-Breuer reflex

b. Holtz reflex

c. Bainbridge reflex

d. Aschner-Dagnini reflex

e. Frank-Starling mechanism

519. A fixed-run taxi passenger has a severe attack of tachycardia. A doctor travelling by the same

a. Holtz reflex

b. Hering-Breuer reflex

c. Bainbridge reflex

d. Frank-Starling mechanism

e. Aschner-Dagnini reflex

520. A girl presents with high fever and sore throat. Objectively the soft palate is swollen, the tonsils are enlarged

a. Pharyngeal diphtheria

b. Infectious mononucleosis

c. Lacunar tonsillitis

d. Necrotic tonsillitis

e. Pseudomembranous (Vincent's) tonsillitis

521. A girl presents with high fever and sore throat. Objectively the soft palate is swollen, the tonsils are enlarged

a. Necrotic tonsillitis

b. Infectious mononucleosis

c. Pseudomembranous (Vincent's) tonsillitis

d. Lacunar tonsillitis

e. Pharyngeal diphtheria

522. A girl presents with high fever and sore throat. Objectively the soft palate is swollen, the tonsils are enlarged

a. Pseudomembranous (Vincent's) tonsillitis

b. Infectious mononucleosis

c. Pharyngeal diphtheria

d. Lacunar tonsillitis

e. Necrotic tonsillitis

523. A group of men came to a doctor with complaints of fever, headache, muscle pain, and swollen eyelids

a. Trichinosis

b. Cysticercosis

c. Taenia solium invasion

d. Filariasis

e. Taenia saginata invasion

524. A group of men came to a doctor with complaints of fever, headache, muscle pain, and swollen ey

- a. Filariasis
- b. Cysticercosis
- c. Taenia saginata invasion
- d. Trichinosis

e. Taenia solium invasion

525. A group of men came to a doctor with complaints of fever, headache, muscle pain, and swollen ey

- a. Taenia saginata invasion
- b. Filariasis
- c. Trichinosis
- d. Cysticercosis
- e. Taenia solium invasion

526. A group of people came to a hospital complaining of weakness, intestinal pain, and indigestion.

- a. Entamoeba histolytica
- b. Entamoeba gingivalis
- c. Entamoeba coli
- d. Giardia
- e. Balantidium coli

527. A group of people came to a hospital complaining of weakness, intestinal pain, and indigestion.

- a. Giardia
- b. Balantidium coli
- c. Entamoeba histolytica
- d. Entamoeba coli
- e. Entamoeba gingivalis

528. A group of people came to a hospital complaining of weakness, intestinal pain, and indigestion.

- a. Giardia
- b. Entamoeba coli
- c. Entamoeba gingivalis
- d. Entamoeba histolytica
- e. Balantidium coli

529. A histological slide shows a hematopoietic organ that consists of lobes of varying shape. Each

- a. Lymph node
- b. Spleen
- c. Thymus
- d. Vermiform appendix
- e. Tonsils

530. A histological slide shows a hematopoietic organ that consists of lobes of varying shape. Each

- a. Lymph node
- b. Spleen
- c. Vermiform appendix
- d. Thymus
- e. Tonsils

531. A histological slide shows a hematopoietic organ that consists of lobes of varying shape. Each

- a. Lymph node
- b. Vermiform appendix
- c. Thymus
- d. Spleen
- e. Tonsils

532. A histological specimen of decalcified lower jaw shows bundles of thick collagen fibers around

- a. Periodontium
- b. Gums
- c. Dental alveolus
- d. Dentin
- e. Cellular cementum

533. A histological specimen of decalcified lower jaw shows bundles of thick collagen fibers around

- a. Gums
- b. Cellular cementum
- c. Dental alveolus
- d. Dentin

e. Periodontium

534. A histological specimen of decalcified lower jaw shows bundles of thick collagen fibers around

- a. Gums
- b. Cellular cementum
- c. Dentin
- d. Dental alveolus

e. Periodontium

535. A histological specimen of mucous tunic of a certain organ shows stratified epithelium consisti

a. Esophagus

- b. Small intestine
- c. Duodenum
- d. Gastric fundus
- e. Large intestine

536. A histological specimen of mucous tunic of a certain organ shows stratified epithelium consisti

- a. Duodenum
- b. Gastric fundus
- c. Large intestine

d. Esophagus

- e. Small intestine

537. A histological specimen of mucous tunic of a certain organ shows stratified epithelium consisti

- a. Large intestine
- b. Duodenum
- c. Small intestine
- d. Gastric fundus

e. Esophagus

538. A histological specimen of the heart wall shows large cells with light-colored cytoplasm and an

a. Purkinje cells

- b. Contractile cardiomyocytes
- c. Endocrine cells
- d. Lipocytes
- e. Pacemaker cells

539. A histological specimen of the heart wall shows large cells with light-colored cytoplasm and an

a. Purkinje cells

- b. Contractile cardiomyocytes
- c. Pacemaker cells
- d. Endocrine cells
- e. Lipocytes

540. A histological specimen of the heart wall shows large cells with light-colored cytoplasm and an

a. Purkinje cells

- b. Endocrine cells
- c. Pacemaker cells
- d. Contractile cardiomyocytes
- e. Lipocytes

541. A histological specimen shows cells that form isogenous groups. There are glycoproteins, proteo

a. Cartilaginous tissue

- b. Brown adipose tissue
- c. Bone tissue
- d. Mucous tissue
- e. White adipose tissue

542. A histological specimen shows cells that form isogenous groups. There are glycoproteins, proteo

a. Mucous tissue

- b. Brown adipose tissue
- c. White adipose tissue
- d. Bone tissue

e. Cartilaginous tissue

543. A histological specimen shows cells that form isogenous groups. There are glycoproteins, proteo

- a. White adipose tissue
- b. Mucous tissue
- c. Brown adipose tissue
- d. Bone tissue

e. Cartilaginous tissue

544. A histological specimen shows terminal secretory parts of glands made of conic cells with basop

a. Serous

- b. Combined
- c. Mucous
- d. Seromucous
- e. Sebaceous

545. A histological specimen shows terminal secretory parts of glands made of conic cells with basop

- a. Combined
- b. Seromucous
- c. Mucous

d. Serous

e. Sebaceous

546. A histological specimen shows terminal secretory parts of glands made of conic cells with basop

a. Mucous

b. Serous

- c. Combined
- d. Sebaceous
- e. Seromucous

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

a. None

b. One

- c. Many
- d. Three
- e. Two

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

a. Two

b. One

- c. Many
- d. None
- e. Three

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

- a. Two
- b. Many
- c. None
- d. Three

e. One

550. A histology slide of the heading end of an embryo at 5 weeks of gestation shows pharyngeal arch

a. Mandibular and maxillary processes

- b. Mandibular processes
- c. Maxillary processes
- d. Thyroid cartilage
- e. External auditory meatus

551. A histology slide of the heading end of an embryo at 5 weeks of gestation shows pharyngeal arch

a. Mandibular and maxillary processes

b. Maxillary processes

- c. Mandibular processes
- d. External auditory meatus
- e. Thyroid cartilage

552. A histology slide of the heading end of an embryo at 5 weeks of gestation shows pharyngeal arch

- a. Thyroid cartilage
- b. Maxillary processes
- c. Mandibular processes
- d. Mandibular and maxillary processes
- e. External auditory meatus

553. A histology slide with a section of a dental crown shows a small number of radially positioned

- a. Granular layer
- b. Predentin
- c. Mantle dentin
- d. Interglobular dentin
- e. Parapulpal dentin

554. A histology slide with a section of a dental crown shows a small number of radially positioned

- a. Interglobular dentin
- b. Mantle dentin
- c. Granular layer
- d. Parapulpal dentin
- e. Predentin

555. A histology slide with a section of a dental crown shows a small number of radially positioned

- a. Interglobular dentin
- b. Granular layer
- c. Parapulpal dentin
- d. Predentin
- e. Mantle dentin

556. A histopathological analysis of the tissues of an extracted tooth shows that a larger part of t

- a. Fibrous pulpitis
- b. -
- c. Gangrenous pulpitis
- d. Granulating pulpitis
- e. Purulent pulpitis

557. A histopathological analysis of the tissues of an extracted tooth shows that a larger part of t

- a. -
- b. Fibrous pulpitis
- c. Purulent pulpitis
- d. Gangrenous pulpitis
- e. Granulating pulpitis

558. A histopathological analysis of the tissues of an extracted tooth shows that a larger part of t

- a. Gangrenous pulpitis
- b. Fibrous pulpitis
- c. Purulent pulpitis
- d. Granulating pulpitis
- e. -

559. A hospitalized person needs catheterization of the subclavian vein. In what topographical anato

- a. Spatium interscalenum
- b. Trigonum omotracheale
- c. Trigonum caroticum
- d. Incisura jugularis
- e. Spatium antescalenum

560. A hospitalized person needs catheterization of the subclavian vein. In what topographical anato

- a. Trigonum omotracheale
- b. Spatium antescalenum
- c. Trigonum caroticum

- d. Incisura jugularis
- e. Spatium interscalenum

561. A hospitalized person needs catheterization of the subclavian vein. In what topographical anato

- a. Trigonum omotracheale
- b. Incisura jugularis
- c. Spatium antescalenum
- d. Spatium interscalenum
- e. Trigonum caroticum

562. A human embryo unattached to the endometrium was detected in the uterine cavity. What stage of

- a. Gastrula
- b. Morula
- c. Zygote
- d. Blastocyst
- e. Neurula

563. A human embryo unattached to the endometrium was detected in the uterine cavity. What stage of

- a. Morula
- b. Blastocyst
- c. Gastrula
- d. Neurula
- e. Zygote

564. A human embryo unattached to the endometrium was detected in the uterine cavity. What stage of

- a. Morula
- b. Gastrula
- c. Blastocyst
- d. Zygote
- e. Neurula

565. A hunter was drinking raw water from a pond. He risks infection with the following type of trem

- a. Fascioliasis
- b. Dicroceliasis
- c. Clonorchiasis
- d. Paragonimiasis
- e. Opisthorchiasis

566. A hunter was drinking raw water from a pond. He risks infection with the following type of trem

- a. Fascioliasis
- b. Paragonimiasis
- c. Dicroceliasis
- d. Clonorchiasis
- e. Opisthorchiasis

567. A hunter was drinking raw water from a pond. He risks infection with the following type of trem

- a. Fascioliasis
- b. Paragonimiasis
- c. Opisthorchiasis
- d. Dicroceliasis
- e. Clonorchiasis

568. A lab rat received a subcutaneous injection of mercury(II) chloride in the dosage of 5 mg per 1

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

569. A lab rat received a subcutaneous injection of mercury(II) chloride in the dosage of 5 mg per 1

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

e. Increased creatinine reabsorption

570. A lab rat received a subcutaneous injection of mercury(II) chloride in the dosage of 5 mg per 1

a. Increased glomerular filtration

b. Increased creatinine production in the muscles

c. Increased creatinine reabsorption

d. Increased creatinine secretion in the renal tubules

e. Decreased glomerular filtration

571. A lancelet embryo is at the developmental stage during which its cells multiply, while its gene

a. Histogenesis

b. Cleavage

c. Gastrulation

d. Organogenesis

e. Neurulation

572. A lancelet embryo is at the developmental stage during which its cells multiply, while its gene

a. Histogenesis

b. Cleavage

c. Organogenesis

d. Gastrulation

e. Neurulation

573. A lancelet embryo is at the developmental stage during which its cells multiply, while its gene

a. Organogenesis

b. Histogenesis

c. Neurulation

d. Gastrulation

e. Cleavage

574. A man after a traffic accident was brought in a severe condition to the intensive care unit. Th

a. Shock

b. Agony

c. Collapse

d. Coma

e. Preagony

575. A man after a traffic accident was brought in a severe condition to the intensive care unit. Th

a. Collapse

b. Coma

c. Agony

d. Preagony

e. Shock

576. A man after a traffic accident was brought in a severe condition to the intensive care unit. Th

a. Coma

b. Agony

c. Preagony

d. Shock

e. Collapse

577. A man came to a dentist with complaints of pain during chewing and moving the jaw forward. What

a. M.m. pterigoidei laterales

b. -

c. M.m. temporales

d. M.m. buccalis

e. M.m. pterigoidei mediales

578. A man came to a dentist with complaints of pain during chewing and moving the jaw forward. What

a. M.m. pterigoidei laterales

b. M.m. temporales

c. -

d. M.m. buccalis

e. M.m. pterigoidei mediales

579. A man came to a dentist with complaints of pain during chewing and moving the jaw forward. What

- a. M.m. temporales
- b. M.m. pterigoidei laterales
- c. M.m. buccalis
- d. M.m. pterigoidei mediales
- e. -

580. A man came to a dentist with complaints of pain, redness, and swelling of the gums. He was prov

- a. Cytomegalovirus
- b. Epstein-Barr virus
- c. Herpes simplex virus, type 1
- d. Herpes simplex virus, type 2
- e. Herpes zoster virus

581. A man came to a dentist with complaints of pain, redness, and swelling of the gums. He was prov

- a. Cytomegalovirus
- b. Epstein-Barr virus
- c. Herpes zoster virus
- d. Herpes simplex virus, type 1
- e. Herpes simplex virus, type 2

582. A man came to a dentist with complaints of pain, redness, and swelling of the gums. He was prov

- a. Herpes simplex virus, type 2
- b. Herpes zoster virus
- c. Epstein-Barr virus
- d. Cytomegalovirus
- e. Herpes simplex virus, type 1

583. A man came to a doctor with complaints of excessive thirst (polydipsia) and frequent urination

- a. Diabetes insipidus
- b. Acromegaly
- c. Diabetes mellitus
- d. Cushing disease
- e. Cushing syndrome

584. A man came to a doctor with complaints of excessive thirst (polydipsia) and frequent urination

- a. Diabetes insipidus
- b. Cushing disease
- c. Cushing syndrome
- d. Diabetes mellitus
- e. Acromegaly

585. A man came to a doctor with complaints of excessive thirst (polydipsia) and frequent urination

- a. Cushing disease
- b. Cushing syndrome
- c. Diabetes insipidus
- d. Diabetes mellitus
- e. Acromegaly

586. A man came to the dentofacial orthopedist to have dentures made for him. The doctor determined

- a. Lower second molars
- b. Upper second molars
- c. Upper third molars
- d. Lower first molars
- e. Lower second premolars

587. A man came to the dentofacial orthopedist to have dentures made for him. The doctor determined

- a. Lower second premolars
- b. Upper third molars
- c. Lower second molars
- d. Upper second molars
- e. Lower first molars

588. A man came to the dentofacial orthopedist to have dentures made for him. The doctor determined

- a. Lower second premolars
- b. Lower second molars
- c. Lower first molars
- d. Upper second molars
- e. Upper third molars**

589. A man came to the virology laboratory of an infectious diseases hospital. He needs to be examined

- a. Allergological
- b. Biological
- c. Virological

d. Serological

- e. Bacteriological

590. A man came to the virology laboratory of an infectious diseases hospital. He needs to be examined

- a. Allergological
- b. Virological
- c. Bacteriological
- d. Biological

e. Serological

591. A man came to the virology laboratory of an infectious diseases hospital. He needs to be examined

- a. Bacteriological
- b. Serological**

- c. Virological
- d. Allergological
- e. Biological

592. A man cannot lift his drooping lower jaw. What muscles of the head \textbf{DO NOT} function properly

- a. Superior auricular

b. Masseters

- c. Buccinators
- d. Zygomaticus minor
- e. Zygomaticus major

593. A man cannot lift his drooping lower jaw. What muscles of the head \textbf{DO NOT} function properly

- a. Superior auricular

b. Masseters

- c. Zygomaticus major
- d. Buccinators
- e. Zygomaticus minor

594. A man cannot lift his drooping lower jaw. What muscles of the head \textbf{DO NOT} function properly

- a. Zygomaticus minor
- b. Buccinators
- c. Superior auricular
- d. Zygomaticus major

e. Masseters

595. A man complaining of nausea, liquid stool with mucus and blood streaks, high temperature, and weakness

a. Bacteriological analysis

- b. Protozoan analysis
- c. Mycological analysis
- d. Microscopy
- e. Serological analysis

596. A man complaining of nausea, liquid stool with mucus and blood streaks, high temperature, and weakness

- a. Mycological analysis
- b. Microscopy

c. Bacteriological analysis

- d. Protozoan analysis
- e. Serological analysis

597. A man complaining of nausea, liquid stool with mucus and blood streaks, high temperature, and weakness

- a. Serological analysis

b. Protozoan analysis

c. Bacteriological analysis

d. Mycological analysis

e. Microscopy

598. A man complains of varicose veins on his left leg. Venous nodes are located on the posterior su

a. Femoral vein, great saphenous vein, small saphenous vein

b. Popliteal vein, superficial saphenous vein

c. Small saphenous vein, deep femoral vein

d. Posterior tibial vein, great saphenous vein

e. Great saphenous vein, small saphenous vein

599. A man complains of varicose veins on his left leg. Venous nodes are located on the posterior su

a. Posterior tibial vein, great saphenous vein

b. Popliteal vein, superficial saphenous vein

c. Small saphenous vein, deep femoral vein

d. Femoral vein, great saphenous vein, small saphenous vein

e. Great saphenous vein, small saphenous vein

600. A man complains of varicose veins on his left leg. Venous nodes are located on the posterior su

a. Posterior tibial vein, great saphenous vein

b. Small saphenous vein, deep femoral vein

c. Great saphenous vein, small saphenous vein

d. Femoral vein, great saphenous vein, small saphenous vein

e. Popliteal vein, superficial saphenous vein

601. A man complains of weight loss, rapid physical and mental fatigability, decreased appetite, art

a. Adrenal glands

b. Gonads

c. Thyroid gland

d. Pituitary gland

e. Parathyroid gland

602. A man complains of weight loss, rapid physical and mental fatigability, decreased appetite, art

a. Adrenal glands

b. Thyroid gland

c. Gonads

d. Parathyroid gland

e. Pituitary gland

603. A man complains of weight loss, rapid physical and mental fatigability, decreased appetite, art

a. Gonads

b. Adrenal glands

c. Parathyroid gland

d. Thyroid gland

e. Pituitary gland

604. A man complains to a dentist about problems with chewing and pain that occurs when he moves his

a. Masseter muscle

b. Medial pterygoid muscle

c. Temporal muscle (anterior fibers)

d. Lateral pterygoid muscle

e. Temporal muscle (posterior fibers)

605. A man complains to a dentist about problems with chewing and pain that occurs when he moves his

a. Medial pterygoid muscle

b. Temporal muscle (anterior fibers)

c. Masseter muscle

d. Lateral pterygoid muscle

e. Temporal muscle (posterior fibers)

606. A man complains to a dentist about problems with chewing and pain that occurs when he moves his

a. Temporal muscle (anterior fibers)

b. Lateral pterygoid muscle

- c. Medial pterygoid muscle
- d. Masseter muscle
- e. Temporal muscle (posterior fibers)

607. A man developed a malignant neoplasm in his tongue. What characteristics of this tumor allow id

- a. Anaplasia
- b. Expansive growth
- c. Increased number of mitotic cells
- d. Positive Pasteur effect

e. Infiltrating growth

608. A man developed a malignant neoplasm in his tongue. What characteristics of this tumor allow id

- a. Expansive growth
- b. Increased number of mitotic cells

c. Infiltrating growth

- d. Anaplasia
- e. Positive Pasteur effect

609. A man developed a malignant neoplasm in his tongue. What characteristics of this tumor allow id

- a. Positive Pasteur effect
- b. Anaplasia

c. Infiltrating growth

- d. Expansive growth
- e. Increased number of mitotic cells

610. A man diagnosed with arthritis of the maxillofacial joint came to a doctor. The doctor prescrib

- a. Activation of opiate receptors
- b. Blockade of opiate receptors

c. Cyclooxygenase inhibition

- d. Cyclooxygenase activation
- e. Phospholipase inhibition

611. A man diagnosed with arthritis of the maxillofacial joint came to a doctor. The doctor prescrib

- a. Activation of opiate receptors
- b. Cyclooxygenase activation

c. Cyclooxygenase inhibition

- d. Blockade of opiate receptors
- e. Phospholipase inhibition

612. A man diagnosed with arthritis of the maxillofacial joint came to a doctor. The doctor prescrib

- a. Phospholipase inhibition
- b. Blockade of opiate receptors
- c. Cyclooxygenase activation

d. Cyclooxygenase inhibition

- e. Activation of opiate receptors

613. A man has a malignant lingual tumor. The surgeon ligates his A) Lingualis in the area of the Pi

- a. N. lingualis
- b. N. hypoglossus

- c. Ansa cervicalis
- d. N. glossopharyngeus
- e. N. sublingualis

614. A man has a malignant lingual tumor. The surgeon ligates his A) Lingualis in the area of the Pi

- a. N. lingualis
- b. N. hypoglossus

- c. N. glossopharyngeus
- d. Ansa cervicalis
- e. N. sublingualis

615. A man has a malignant lingual tumor. The surgeon ligates his A) Lingualis in the area of the Pi

- a. N. lingualis
- b. N. glossopharyngeus
- c. N. hypoglossus

d. N. sublingualis

e. Ansa cervicalis

616. A man has developed downturned mouth and smoothed out nasolabial fold due to influenza complic

a. Facial nerve

b. Maxillary nerve

c. Trochlear nerve

d. Mandibular nerve

e. Oculomotor nerve

617. A man has developed downturned mouth and smoothed out nasolabial fold due to influenza complic

a. Maxillary nerve

b. Facial nerve

c. Oculomotor nerve

d. Mandibular nerve

e. Trochlear nerve

618. A man has developed downturned mouth and smoothed out nasolabial fold due to influenza complic

a. Trochlear nerve

b. Oculomotor nerve

c. Facial nerve

d. Mandibular nerve

e. Maxillary nerve

619. A man has high levels of protein-bound thyroxine (T4) and normal levels of free T3. How would y

a. Decreased

b. Normal

c. -

d. Extremely high

e. Increased

620. A man has high levels of protein-bound thyroxine (T4) and normal levels of free T3. How would y

a. Decreased

b. Extremely high

c. Normal

d. Increased

e. -

621. A man has high levels of protein-bound thyroxine (T4) and normal levels of free T3. How would y

a. Decreased

b. Extremely high

c. Increased

d. -

e. Normal

622. A man is being examined in the maxillofacial surgery department and the doctor studies his mand

a. 3

b. 2

c. 1

d. 5

e. 4

623. A man is being examined in the maxillofacial surgery department and the doctor studies his mand

a. 5

b. 2

c. 3

d. 1

e. 4

624. A man is being examined in the maxillofacial surgery department and the doctor studies his mand

a. 5

b. 3

c. 4

d. 1

e. 2

625. A man is waiting to be invited into the dentist's office. While waiting, he developed palpitations

a. 60-80/min.

b. 90-110/min.

c. 110-120/min.

d. 150-160/min.

e. 40-60/min.

626. A man is waiting to be invited into the dentist's office. While waiting, he developed palpitations

a. 60-80/min.

b. 90-110/min.

c. 150-160/min.

d. 40-60/min.

e. 110-120/min.

627. A man is waiting to be invited into the dentist's office. While waiting, he developed palpitations

a. 150-160/min.

b. 40-60/min.

c. 60-80/min.

d. 90-110/min.

e. 110-120/min.

628. A man presents with impaired pupillary reflex. His pupils are narrowed and he poorly orients in

a. M. ciliaris

b. M. sphincter pupillae

c. M. dilatator pupillae

d. M. obliquus inferior

e. M. obliquus superior

629. A man presents with impaired pupillary reflex. His pupils are narrowed and he poorly orients in

a. M. obliquus superior

b. M. sphincter pupillae

c. M. ciliaris

d. M. obliquus inferior

e. M. dilatator pupillae

630. A man presents with impaired pupillary reflex. His pupils are narrowed and he poorly orients in

a. M. sphincter pupillae

b. M. obliquus inferior

c. M. dilatator pupillae

d. M. ciliaris

e. M. obliquus superior

631. A man presents with suppurative wound in the area of mastoid bone, which resulted in development of

a. V. emissariae mastoidea

b. V.v. tympanicae

c. V. auricularis

d. V.v. labyrinthi

e. V. facialis

632. A man presents with suppurative wound in the area of mastoid bone, which resulted in development of

a. V. auricularis

b. V. emissariae mastoidea

c. V.v. tympanicae

d. V. facialis

e. V.v. labyrinthi

633. A man presents with suppurative wound in the area of mastoid bone, which resulted in development of

a. V. facialis

b. V.v. tympanicae

c. V. auricularis

d. V. emissariae mastoidea

e. V.v. labyrinthi

634. A man underwent a surgery for acute abdomen. His urine is brown, with indican levels over 93 mm

a. Protein putrefaction rate in the intestine

b. Oxidative deamination rate in aromatic amino acids

c. Ammonia neutralization rate

d. Renal filtration ability

e. Decreased activity of ornithine cycle enzymes

635. A man underwent a surgery for acute abdomen. His urine is brown, with indican levels over 93 mm

a. Protein putrefaction rate in the intestine

b. Oxidative deamination rate in aromatic amino acids

c. Decreased activity of ornithine cycle enzymes

d. Ammonia neutralization rate

e. Renal filtration ability

636. A man underwent a surgery for acute abdomen. His urine is brown, with indican levels over 93 mm

a. Decreased activity of ornithine cycle enzymes

b. Oxidative deamination rate in aromatic amino acids

c. Renal filtration ability

d. Protein putrefaction rate in the intestine

e. Ammonia neutralization rate

637. A man uses dentures. The dentist has noticed mucosal lesions with a white coating in his oral c

a. Oral spirochetes

b. Actinomycetes

c. Oral trichomonas

d. Yeast-like fungi of Candida genus

e. Streptococci

638. A man uses dentures. The dentist has noticed mucosal lesions with a white coating in his oral c

a. Streptococci

b. Yeast-like fungi of Candida genus

c. Oral trichomonas

d. Oral spirochetes

e. Actinomycetes

639. A man uses dentures. The dentist has noticed mucosal lesions with a white coating in his oral c

a. Streptococci

b. Oral trichomonas

c. Yeast-like fungi of Candida genus

d. Actinomycetes

e. Oral spirochetes

640. A man was immunized with a recombinant vaccine against hepatitis B) What serological marker was

a. HBe antigen

b. Anti-HBs IgG

c. Viral DNA

d. Anti-HBc IgM

e. HBs antigen

641. A man was immunized with a recombinant vaccine against hepatitis B) What serological marker was

a. HBe antigen

b. HBs antigen

c. Anti-HBs IgG

d. Anti-HBc IgM

e. Viral DNA

642. A man was immunized with a recombinant vaccine against hepatitis B) What serological marker was

a. HBs antigen

b. Viral DNA

c. Anti-HBs IgG

d. HBe antigen

e. Anti-HBc IgM

643. A man with a cardiovascular pathology presents with overproduction of angiotensin II. What enzy

- a. Cyclooxygenase
- b. Kallikrein
- c. Kininase
- d. Urokinase

e. Angiotensin converting enzyme

644. A man with a cardiovascular pathology presents with overproduction of angiotensin II. What enzyme?

- a. Kallikrein
- b. Urokinase
- c. Kininase
- d. Cyclooxygenase

e. Angiotensin converting enzyme

645. A man with a cardiovascular pathology presents with overproduction of angiotensin II. What enzyme?

- a. Kininase
- b. Urokinase
- c. Cyclooxygenase

d. Angiotensin converting enzyme

e. Kallikrein

646. A man with mandibular sarcoma presents with metaplasia in his biopsy material. Describe this phenomenon.

a. Tumor tissue assumes the properties of other tissue

- b. Cells lose their ability to differentiate
- c. Tumor progression
- d. Intensified mitosis of tumor cells
- e. Tumor cells revert to their normal condition

647. A man with mandibular sarcoma presents with metaplasia in his biopsy material. Describe this phenomenon.

- a. Cells lose their ability to differentiate
- b. Tumor cells revert to their normal condition
- c. Tumor progression
- d. Intensified mitosis of tumor cells

e. Tumor tissue assumes the properties of other tissue

648. A man with mandibular sarcoma presents with metaplasia in his biopsy material. Describe this phenomenon.

- a. Tumor cells revert to their normal condition
- b. Tumor progression
- c. Tumor tissue assumes the properties of other tissue
- d. Intensified mitosis of tumor cells
- e. Cells lose their ability to differentiate

649. A man with signs of intestinal obstruction was delivered to a hospital. In the process of treatment, the following parasites were found in the stool.

a. Strongyloides stercoralis

b. Ascaris lumbricoides

- c. Enterobius vermicularis
- d. Trichocephalus trichiurus
- e. Ancylostoma duodenale

650. A man with signs of intestinal obstruction was delivered to a hospital. In the process of treatment, the following parasites were found in the stool.

- a. Strongyloides stercoralis
- b. Trichocephalus trichiurus

c. Ascaris lumbricoides

- d. Enterobius vermicularis
- e. Ancylostoma duodenale

651. A man with signs of intestinal obstruction was delivered to a hospital. In the process of treatment, the following parasites were found in the stool.

- a. Trichocephalus trichiurus
- b. Enterobius vermicularis
- c. Ancylostoma duodenale

d. Ascaris lumbricoides

e. Strongyloides stercoralis

652. A man, his son, and his daughter have no premolars. The same anomaly was observed in the paternal grandfather.

a. Autosomal recessive

b. X-linked recessive

c. Autosomal dominant

d. X-linked dominant

e. Y-linked

653. A man, his son, and his daughter have no premolars. The same anomaly was observed in the patrilineal

a. X-linked dominant

b. Autosomal dominant

c. Y-linked

d. X-linked recessive

e. Autosomal recessive

654. A man, his son, and his daughter have no premolars. The same anomaly was observed in the patrilineal

a. Y-linked

b. X-linked dominant

c. X-linked recessive

d. Autosomal dominant

e. Autosomal recessive

655. A man, who accidentally rinsed his mouth with vinegar essence instead of chlorhexidine solution

a. Vinylin (Polyvinox)

b. Anaesthesin (Benzocaine)

c. Magnesia

d. Diazolin (Mebhydrolin)

e. Sodium bicarbonate

656. A man, who accidentally rinsed his mouth with vinegar essence instead of chlorhexidine solution

a. Diazolin (Mebhydrolin)

b. Vinylin (Polyvinox)

c. Anaesthesin (Benzocaine)

d. Sodium bicarbonate

e. Magnesia

657. A man, who accidentally rinsed his mouth with vinegar essence instead of chlorhexidine solution

a. Sodium bicarbonate

b. Magnesia

c. Diazolin (Mebhydrolin)

d. Vinylin (Polyvinox)

e. Anaesthesin (Benzocaine)

658. A man, who for a long time has been suffering from chronic mandibular osteomyelitis, died of ch

a. Renal amyloidosis

b. Glomerulonephritis

c. Arterial nephrosclerosis

d. Necrotic nephrosis

e. Contracted kidney

659. A man, who for a long time has been suffering from chronic mandibular osteomyelitis, died of ch

a. Renal amyloidosis

b. Glomerulonephritis

c. Necrotic nephrosis

d. Arterial nephrosclerosis

e. Contracted kidney

660. A man, who for a long time has been suffering from chronic mandibular osteomyelitis, died of ch

a. Glomerulonephritis

b. Contracted kidney

c. Arterial nephrosclerosis

d. Necrotic nephrosis

e. Renal amyloidosis

661. A man, who for a long time has been suffering from chronic mandibular osteomyelitis, died of ch

a. General hyalinosis

b. Secondary amyloidosis

- c. Fibrinoid necrosis
- d. Primary amyloidosis
- e. Local hyalinosis

662. A man, who for a long time has been suffering from chronic mandibular osteomyelitis, died of re

- a. Local hyalinosis
- b. Fibrinoid necrosis

c. Secondary amyloidosis

- d. General hyalinosis
- e. Primary amyloidosis

663. A man, who for a long time has been suffering from chronic mandibular osteomyelitis, died of re

- a. Primary amyloidosis
- b. Fibrinoid necrosis

c. Secondary amyloidosis

- d. General hyalinosis
- e. Local hyalinosis

664. A microslide of the cerebral cortex shows large pyramidal cells. What is the name of the scient

a. Betz

- b. Lenhossek
- c. Cajal
- d. Nissl
- e. Golgi

665. A microslide of the cerebral cortex shows large pyramidal cells. What is the name of the scient

- a. Cajal
- b. Golgi
- c. Nissl

d. Betz

- e. Lenhossek

666. A microslide of the cerebral cortex shows large pyramidal cells. What is the name of the scient

- a. Golgi
- b. Cajal
- c. Nissl
- d. Lenhossek

e. Betz

667. A microslide shows a blood vessel. Its tunica intima is represented by endothelium and subendoth

a. Muscular vein

- b. Mixed type artery
- c. Nonmuscular vein
- d. Muscular artery
- e. Elastic artery

668. A microslide shows a blood vessel. Its tunica intima is represented by endothelium and subendoth

- a. Mixed type artery
- b. Nonmuscular vein

c. Muscular vein

- d. Muscular artery
- e. Elastic artery

669. A microslide shows a blood vessel. Its tunica intima is represented by endothelium and subendoth

- a. Nonmuscular vein
- b. Elastic artery
- c. Muscular artery

d. Muscular vein

- e. Mixed type artery

670. A microslide shows a section of a bean-shaped organ with cortical and medullary substances. Its

- a. Adrenal gland
- b. Spleen
- c. Kidney

d. Lymph node

e. Thymus

671. A microslide shows a section of a bean-shaped organ with cortical and medullary substances. Its

a. Kidney

b. Spleen

c. Adrenal gland

d. Thymus

e. Lymph node

672. A microslide shows a section of a bean-shaped organ with cortical and medullary substances. Its

a. Spleen

b. Adrenal gland

c. Kidney

d. Thymus

e. Lymph node

673. A microspecimen of heart shows rectangular cells from 50 to 120 micrometer in size with central

a. Function of heart contractions

b. Endocrine

c. Protective

d. Function of impulse conduction

e. Regeneratory

674. A microspecimen of heart shows rectangular cells from 50 to 120 micrometer in size with central

a. Endocrine

b. Regeneratory

c. Function of heart contractions

d. Function of impulse conduction

e. Protective

675. A microspecimen of heart shows rectangular cells from 50 to 120 micrometer in size with central

a. Regeneratory

b. Endocrine

c. Function of heart contractions

d. Function of impulse conduction

e. Protective

676. A newborn failed to take his first breath. Autopsy revealed that despite unobstructed airways t

a. Bronchial narrowing

b. Absence of surfactant

c. Alveolar enlargement

d. Bronchial rupture

e. Pleural thickening

677. A newborn failed to take his first breath. Autopsy revealed that despite unobstructed airways t

a. Pleural thickening

b. Absence of surfactant

c. Alveolar enlargement

d. Bronchial rupture

e. Bronchial narrowing

678. A newborn has well-developed jaws with tooth buds for both deciduous and permanent teeth in the

a. 10 deciduous teeth and 10 permanent teeth

b. 10 deciduous teeth and 16 permanent teeth

c. 10 deciduous teeth and 8 permanent teeth

d. 20 deciduous teeth and 10 permanent teeth

e. 20 deciduous teeth

679. A newborn has well-developed jaws with tooth buds for both deciduous and permanent teeth in the

a. 10 deciduous teeth and 16 permanent teeth

b. 10 deciduous teeth and 8 permanent teeth

c. 20 deciduous teeth

d. 10 deciduous teeth and 10 permanent teeth

e. 20 deciduous teeth and 10 permanent teeth

680. A newborn has well-developed jaws with tooth buds for both deciduous and permanent teeth in the

a. 10 deciduous teeth and 16 permanent teeth

b. 20 deciduous teeth

c. 10 deciduous teeth and 10 permanent teeth

d. 20 deciduous teeth and 10 permanent teeth

e. 10 deciduous teeth and 8 permanent teeth

681. A patient being treated for viral B hepatitis developed signs of hepatic failure. What changes

a. Absolute hyperalbuminemia

b. Absolute hypoalbuminemia

c. Absolute hyperfibrinogenemia

d. Absolute hyperglobulinemia

e. Blood protein composition is unchanged

682. A patient being treated for viral B hepatitis developed signs of hepatic failure. What changes

a. Absolute hyperfibrinogenemia

b. Absolute hyperalbuminemia

c. Absolute hypoalbuminemia

d. Blood protein composition is unchanged

e. Absolute hyperglobulinemia

683. A patient being treated for viral B hepatitis developed signs of hepatic failure. What changes

a. Blood protein composition is unchanged

b. Absolute hyperfibrinogenemia

c. Absolute hyperglobulinemia

d. Absolute hyperalbuminemia

e. Absolute hypoalbuminemia

684. A patient came to a dentist complaining of fever and characteristic small vesicles on the bucca

a. Inoculation on Rappaport medium

b. Precipitation reaction

c. Inoculation on medium 199 with addition of bovine serum

d. Inoculation of chick chorioallantoic membrane or brain tissue of white mice

e. Inoculation on Eagle medium

685. A patient came to a dentist complaining of fever and characteristic small vesicles on the bucca

a. Inoculation on medium 199 with addition of bovine serum

b. Inoculation on Eagle medium

c. Precipitation reaction

d. Inoculation of chick chorioallantoic membrane or brain tissue of white mice

e. Inoculation on Rappaport medium

686. A patient came to a dentist complaining of fever and characteristic small vesicles on the bucca

a. Precipitation reaction

b. Inoculation on Rappaport medium

c. Inoculation on Eagle medium

d. Inoculation of chick chorioallantoic membrane or brain tissue of white mice

e. Inoculation on medium 199 with addition of bovine serum

687. A patient came to a family doctor with complaints of weakness, weight loss, and enlarged cervic

a. Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin lymphoma)

b. Lymphocytic leukemia

c. Lymphosarcoma

d. Tuberculosis

e. Sarcoidosis

688. A patient came to a family doctor with complaints of weakness, weight loss, and enlarged cervic

a. Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin lymphoma)

b. Lymphosarcoma

c. Sarcoidosis

d. Tuberculosis

e. Lymphocytic leukemia

689. A patient came to a family doctor with complaints of weakness, weight loss, and enlarged cervical lymph nodes. The most likely diagnosis is:
- Lymphocytic leukemia
 - Lymphogranulomatosis (Hodgkin lymphoma)**
 - Lymphosarcoma
 - Tuberculosis
 - Sarcoidosis
690. A patient came to the dentist for tooth extraction. After the tooth had been extracted, the bleeding did not stop. The most likely cause is:
- Decreased albumin blood count
 - Decreased blood level of fibrinogen**
 - Thrombocytopenia
 - Increased activity of anticoagulation system
 - Hypocalcemia
691. A patient came to the dentist for tooth extraction. After the tooth had been extracted, the bleeding did not stop. The most likely cause is:
- Decreased albumin blood count
 - Increased activity of anticoagulation system
 - Decreased blood level of fibrinogen**
 - Thrombocytopenia
 - Hypocalcemia
692. A patient came to the dentist for tooth extraction. After the tooth had been extracted, the bleeding did not stop. The most likely cause is:
- Increased activity of anticoagulation system
 - Decreased blood level of fibrinogen**
 - Thrombocytopenia
 - Hypocalcemia
 - Decreased albumin blood count
693. A patient came to the doctor with complaints of general weakness and sleep disturbances. Object of examination: jaundice. The most likely cause is:
- Chronic cholecystitis
 - Familial nonhemolytic (Gilbert's) syndrome
 - Mechanical jaundice**
 - Parenchymatous jaundice
 - Hemolytic jaundice
694. A patient came to the doctor with complaints of general weakness and sleep disturbances. Object of examination: jaundice. The most likely cause is:
- Chronic cholecystitis
 - Parenchymatous jaundice
 - Familial nonhemolytic (Gilbert's) syndrome
 - Hemolytic jaundice
 - Mechanical jaundice**
695. A patient came to the doctor with complaints of general weakness and sleep disturbances. Object of examination: jaundice. The most likely cause is:
- Parenchymatous jaundice
 - Hemolytic jaundice
 - Mechanical jaundice**
 - Chronic cholecystitis
 - Familial nonhemolytic (Gilbert's) syndrome
696. A patient came to the traumatologist with complaints of developing difficulties during active extension of the arm. The most likely muscle involved is:
- M. coracobrachialis
 - M. triceps brachii**
 - M. pectoralis minor
 - M. deltoideus
 - M. latissimus dorsi
697. A patient came to the traumatologist with complaints of developing difficulties during active extension of the arm. The most likely muscle involved is:
- M. deltoideus
 - M. coracobrachialis
 - M. triceps brachii**
 - M. pectoralis minor
 - M. latissimus dorsi
698. A patient came to the traumatologist with complaints of developing difficulties during active extension of the arm. The most likely muscle involved is:

- a. M. pectoralis minor
- b. M. deltoideus
- c. M. latissimus dorsi

d. M. triceps brachii

- e. M. coracobrachialis

699. A patient complaining of intense toothache was prescribed a non-narcotic analgesic (an aniline

a. Paracetamol

- b. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)
- c. Ibuprofen
- d. Acetylsalicylic acid
- e. Analgin (Metamizole sodium)

700. A patient complaining of intense toothache was prescribed a non-narcotic analgesic (an aniline

a. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)

b. Paracetamol

- c. Acetylsalicylic acid
- d. Analgin (Metamizole sodium)
- e. Ibuprofen

701. A patient complaining of intense toothache was prescribed a non-narcotic analgesic (an aniline

- a. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)
- b. Analgin (Metamizole sodium)
- c. Acetylsalicylic acid
- d. Ibuprofen

e. Paracetamol

702. A patient complaining of polydipsia, polyphagia, and polyuria excretes glucose with urine. What

- a. Acromegalia
- b. Diabetes insipidus
- c. Insulinoma
- d. Addison disease

e. Diabetes mellitus

703. A patient complaining of polydipsia, polyphagia, and polyuria excretes glucose with urine. What

- a. Addison disease
- b. Insulinoma

c. Diabetes mellitus

- d. Acromegalia
- e. Diabetes insipidus

704. A patient complaining of polydipsia, polyphagia, and polyuria excretes glucose with urine. What

- a. Addison disease
- b. Insulinoma
- c. Diabetes insipidus

d. Diabetes mellitus

- e. Acromegalia

705. A patient complains of acute spastic abdominal pain, frequent urge to defecate, liquid bloody f

- a. Balantidiasis
- b. Lamblasis

c. Amebiasis

- d. Intestinal trichomoniasis
- e. Schistosomiasis

706. A patient complains of acute spastic abdominal pain, frequent urge to defecate, liquid bloody f

- a. Lamblasis

b. Amebiasis

- c. Intestinal trichomoniasis
- d. Schistosomiasis
- e. Balantidiasis

707. A patient complains of acute spastic abdominal pain, frequent urge to defecate, liquid bloody f

- a. Schistosomiasis

- b. Intestinal trichomoniasis
- c. Balantidiasis
- d. Lambliasis

e. Amebiasis

708. A patient complains of pain in the eyeballs. Examination detects an increase in the intraocular

a. Endolymph

b. Aqueous humour

c. Perilymph

d. Lymph

e. Tears

709. A patient complains of pain in the eyeballs. Examination detects an increase in the intraocular

a. Perilymph

b. Aqueous humour

c. Lymph

d. Tears

e. Endolymph

710. A patient complains of pain in the eyeballs. Examination detects an increase in the intraocular

a. Tears

b. Perilymph

c. Aqueous humour

d. Lymph

e. Endolymph

711. A patient complains of painful chewing, especially when his lower jaw moves forward and to the

a. Lateral pterygoid muscles

b. Mylohyoid muscles

c. Masseter muscles

d. Temporal muscles

e. Medial pterygoid muscles

712. A patient complains of painful chewing, especially when his lower jaw moves forward and to the

a. Masseter muscles

b. Temporal muscles

c. Mylohyoid muscles

d. Medial pterygoid muscles

e. Lateral pterygoid muscles

713. A patient complains of painful chewing, especially when his lower jaw moves forward and to the

a. Temporal muscles

b. Medial pterygoid muscles

c. Masseter muscles

d. Lateral pterygoid muscles

e. Mylohyoid muscles

714. A patient complains of productive cough and general weakness. Laboratory analysis of sputum rev

a. Cysticercosis

b. Enterobiasis

c. Taeniasis

d. Ascariasis

e. Opisthorchiasis

715. A patient complains of productive cough and general weakness. Laboratory analysis of sputum rev

a. Enterobiasis

b. Cysticercosis

c. Taeniasis

d. Ascariasis

e. Opisthorchiasis

716. A patient complains of productive cough and general weakness. Laboratory analysis of sputum rev

a. Enterobiasis

b. Taeniasis

c. Opisthorchiasis

d. Ascariasis

e. Cysticercosis

717. A patient complains of severe rhinitis and total loss of olfactory perception. Receptors of the

a. Common nasal meatus

b. Middle nasal meatus

c. Choanae

d. Superior nasal meatus

e. Inferior nasal meatus

718. A patient complains of severe rhinitis and total loss of olfactory perception. Receptors of the

a. Inferior nasal meatus

b. Middle nasal meatus

c. Choanae

d. Superior nasal meatus

e. Common nasal meatus

719. A patient complains of severe rhinitis and total loss of olfactory perception. Receptors of the

a. Middle nasal meatus

b. Inferior nasal meatus

c. Superior nasal meatus

d. Choanae

e. Common nasal meatus

720. A patient complains of toothache. Examination revealed a carious cavity that exposes the pulp.

a. Circular caries

b. Chalky lesion

c. Superficial caries

d. Deep caries

e. Median caries

721. A patient complains of toothache. Examination revealed a carious cavity that exposes the pulp.

a. Circular caries

b. Median caries

c. Chalky lesion

d. Deep caries

e. Superficial caries

722. A patient complains of toothache. Examination revealed a carious cavity that exposes the pulp.

a. Median caries

b. Chalky lesion

c. Superficial caries

d. Deep caries

e. Circular caries

723. A patient complains of urine excretion that occurs during sexual intercourse. What organ is aff

a. Epididymis

b. Urinary bladder

c. Prostate

d. Testicle

e. Seminal vesicles

724. A patient complains of urine excretion that occurs during sexual intercourse. What organ is aff

a. Seminal vesicles

b. Prostate

c. Epididymis

d. Testicle

e. Urinary bladder

725. A patient complains of urine excretion that occurs during sexual intercourse. What organ is aff

a. Testicle

b. Prostate

c. Urinary bladder

- d. Epididymis
- e. Seminal vesicles

726. A patient complains that even small traumas lead to persistent hemorrhages. Laboratory analysis

a. Platelets

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

727. A patient complains that even small traumas lead to persistent hemorrhages. Laboratory analysis

a. Neutrophils

b. Platelets

- c. Lymphocytes
- d. Monocytes
- e. Erythrocytes

728. A patient complains that even small traumas lead to persistent hemorrhages. Laboratory analysis

a. Neutrophils

b. Platelets

- c. Monocytes
- d. Lymphocytes
- e. Erythrocytes

729. A patient consulted a doctor about a dislocation of the articular head of the mandible. What ty

a. Diarthrosis

- b. Synostosis
- c. Syndesmosis
- d. Hemiarthrosis
- e. Synchrondrosis

730. A patient consulted a doctor about a dislocation of the articular head of the mandible. What ty

a. Synchrondrosis

b. Diarthrosis

- c. Syndesmosis
- d. Hemiarthrosis
- e. Synostosis

731. A patient consulted a doctor about a dislocation of the articular head of the mandible. What ty

a. Synostosis

b. Syndesmosis

c. Diarthrosis

- d. Hemiarthrosis
- e. Synchrondrosis

732. A patient consulted a doctor about an increased pain sensitivity of the ear skin and ear canal.

- a. N. vagus
- b. N. occipitalis minor
- c. N. transversus colli
- d. Nn. supraclaviculares
- e. N. auricularis magnus

733. A patient consulted a doctor about an increased pain sensitivity of the ear skin and ear canal.

- a. N. vagus
- b. N. transversus colli
- c. N. occipitalis minor
- d. Nn. supraclaviculares
- e. N. auricularis magnus

734. A patient consulted a doctor about an increased pain sensitivity of the ear skin and ear canal.

- a. Nn. supraclaviculares
- b. N. vagus
- c. N. transversus colli
- d. N. occipitalis minor

e. N. auricularis magnus

735. A patient delivered to the neurological department presents with increased inhibition processes

- a. Adrenaline
- b. Acetylcholine

c. GABA

- d. Noradrenaline
- e. Dopamine

736. A patient delivered to the neurological department presents with increased inhibition processes

- a. Dopamine
- b. Adrenaline
- c. Noradrenaline
- d. Acetylcholine

e. GABA

737. A patient delivered to the neurological department presents with increased inhibition processes

- a. Noradrenaline
- b. Adrenaline

c. GABA

- d. Acetylcholine
- e. Dopamine

738. A patient developed a keloid scar in the area of a purulent skin inflammation (carbuncle). At w

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

e. Proliferation

739. A patient developed a keloid scar in the area of a purulent skin inflammation (carbuncle). At w

- a. Exudation
- b. Secondary alteration

c. Proliferation

- d. Primary alteration
- e. -

740. A patient developed a keloid scar in the area of a purulent skin inflammation (carbuncle). At w

- a. Secondary alteration

b. Proliferation

- c. Primary alteration
- d. Exudation
- e. -

741. A patient developed a seizure attack during a tooth extraction. What first aid medicine must be

a. Sibazon (Diazepam)

- b. Corvalol
- c. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- d. Phenobarbital
- e. Valerian tincture

742. A patient developed a seizure attack during a tooth extraction. What first aid medicine must be

a. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

b. Sibazon (Diazepam)

- c. Corvalol
- d. Phenobarbital
- e. Valerian tincture

743. A patient developed a seizure attack during a tooth extraction. What first aid medicine must be

- a. Valerian tincture
- b. Phenobarbital

c. Sibazon (Diazepam)

- d. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- e. Corvalol

744. A patient developed a tender red nodule in the lower jaw area. Histologically there is accumula

a. Abscess

b. Carbuncle

c. Furuncle

d. Hypostatic abscess

e. Phlegmon

745. A patient developed a tender red nodule in the lower jaw area. Histologically there is accumula

a. Abscess

b. Hypostatic abscess

c. Phlegmon

d. Carbuncle

e. Furuncle

746. A patient developed a tender red nodule in the lower jaw area. Histologically there is accumula

a. Hypostatic abscess

b. Carbuncle

c. Furuncle

d. Phlegmon

e. Abscess

747. A patient developed anaphylactic shock after administration of novocaine (procaine) for conduct

a. Adrenalin hydrochloride

b. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

c. Noradrenaline hydrotartrate

d. Prednisolone

e. Suprastin (Chloropyramine)

748. A patient developed anaphylactic shock after administration of novocaine (procaine) for conduct

a. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

b. Adrenalin hydrochloride

c. Prednisolone

d. Noradrenaline hydrotartrate

e. Suprastin (Chloropyramine)

749. A patient developed anaphylactic shock after administration of novocaine (procaine) for conduct

a. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

b. Adrenalin hydrochloride

c. Prednisolone

d. Suprastin (Chloropyramine)

e. Noradrenaline hydrotartrate

750. A patient developed burning sensation in the oral cavity and white fuzzy coating on the tongue.

a. Nystatin

b. Tetracycline

c. Griseofulvin

d. Gentamicin

e. Amphotericin

751. A patient developed burning sensation in the oral cavity and white fuzzy coating on the tongue.

a. Amphotericin

b. Nystatin

c. Tetracycline

d. Gentamicin

e. Griseofulvin

752. A patient developed burning sensation in the oral cavity and white fuzzy coating on the tongue.

a. Gentamicin

b. Amphotericin

c. Nystatin

d. Tetracycline

e. Griseofulvin

753. A patient developed hypersalivation during dental manipulations. What group of drugs can inhibi

- a. Adrenergic agonists
- b. Astringents
- c. Adrenergic antagonists
- d. Cholinergic antagonists
- e. Cholinergic agonists

754. A patient developed hypersalivation during dental manipulations. What group of drugs can inhibit

- a. Adrenergic antagonists
- b. Adrenergic agonists
- c. Cholinergic antagonists
- d. Astringents
- e. Cholinergic agonists

755. A patient developed hypersalivation during dental manipulations. What group of drugs can inhibit

- a. Cholinergic agonists
- b. Adrenergic antagonists
- c. Astringents
- d. Cholinergic antagonists
- e. Adrenergic agonists

756. A patient diagnosed with acute pulpitis complains of toothache and swollen lower face on the side of

- a. Disturbed microcirculation in the lesion focus
- b. Disturbed trophic function of the nervous system
- c. Hypoproteinemia
- d. Disturbed nerve regulation of water metabolism
- e. Increased aldosterone production

757. A patient diagnosed with acute pulpitis complains of toothache and swollen lower face on the side of

- a. Disturbed nerve regulation of water metabolism
- b. Hypoproteinemia
- c. Disturbed microcirculation in the lesion focus
- d. Disturbed trophic function of the nervous system
- e. Increased aldosterone production

758. A patient diagnosed with acute pulpitis complains of toothache and swollen lower face on the side of

- a. Disturbed trophic function of the nervous system
- b. Disturbed nerve regulation of water metabolism
- c. Hypoproteinemia
- d. Increased aldosterone production
- e. Disturbed microcirculation in the lesion focus

759. A patient diagnosed with arthritis of the maxillofacial joint was taking a non-narcotic analgesic

- a. Analgin (Metamizole)
- b. Diclofenac sodium
- c. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)
- d. Ibuprofen
- e. Paracetamol

760. A patient diagnosed with arthritis of the maxillofacial joint was taking a non-narcotic analgesic

- a. Ibuprofen
- b. Analgin (Metamizole)
- c. Paracetamol
- d. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)
- e. Diclofenac sodium

761. A patient diagnosed with arthritis of the maxillofacial joint was taking a non-narcotic analgesic

- a. Ibuprofen
- b. Analgin (Metamizole)
- c. Paracetamol
- d. Diclofenac sodium
- e. Butadion (Phenylbutazone)

762. A patient diagnosed with atherosclerosis, ischemic heart disease, and rest angina pectoris was

- a. Low-density lipoproteins

- b. alpha-lipoproteins
- c. High-density lipoproteins
- d. Chylomicrons
- e. Fatty acid-albumin complexes

763. A patient diagnosed with atherosclerosis, ischemic heart disease, and rest angina pectoris was

a. Fatty acid-albumin complexes

b. Low-density lipoproteins

- c. alpha-lipoproteins
- d. High-density lipoproteins
- e. Chylomicrons

764. A patient diagnosed with atherosclerosis, ischemic heart disease, and rest angina pectoris was

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

e. alpha-lipoproteins

765. A patient diagnosed with chronic myelogenous leukemia developed signs of necrotizing ulcerative

a. Tumor progression

- b. Promotion
- c. Initiation
- d. Mutational mechanism of transformation
- e. Epigenomic mechanism of transformation

766. A patient diagnosed with chronic myelogenous leukemia developed signs of necrotizing ulcerative

- a. Epigenomic mechanism of transformation
- b. Mutational mechanism of transformation
- c. Initiation
- d. Tumor progression

e. Promotion

767. A patient diagnosed with chronic myelogenous leukemia developed signs of necrotizing ulcerative

- a. Promotion
- b. Epigenomic mechanism of transformation
- c. Tumor progression
- d. Initiation

- e. Mutational mechanism of transformation

768. A patient diagnosed with chronic renal failure developed anorexia, dyspepsia, heart rhythm dist

a. Accumulation of nitrogen metabolism products in the blood

- b. Water-electrolyte imbalance
- c. Changes in carbohydrate metabolism
- d. Lipid metabolism disorders
- e. Renal acidosis

769. A patient diagnosed with chronic renal failure developed anorexia, dyspepsia, heart rhythm dist

a. Changes in carbohydrate metabolism

b. Accumulation of nitrogen metabolism products in the blood

- c. Lipid metabolism disorders
- d. Water-electrolyte imbalance
- e. Renal acidosis

770. A patient diagnosed with chronic renal failure developed anorexia, dyspepsia, heart rhythm dist

- a. Changes in carbohydrate metabolism
- b. Water-electrolyte imbalance
- c. Renal acidosis
- d. Lipid metabolism disorders
- e. Accumulation of nitrogen metabolism products in the blood

771. A patient diagnosed with gout has a significant increase in the levels of uric acid in the bloo

a. Purine bases

- b. Globulins

- c. Fatty acids
- d. Albumins
- e. Triglycerides

772. A patient diagnosed with gout has a significant increase in the levels of uric acid in the blood

a. Purine bases

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

773. A patient diagnosed with gout has a significant increase in the levels of uric acid in the blood

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

e. Purine bases

774. A patient diagnosed with hepatic abscess was brought into the surgery department. He has a history of

- a. Balantidium coli
- b. Trichomonas hominis
- c. Entamoeba histolytica
- d. Trichomonas vaginalis
- e. Entamoeba gingivalis

775. A patient diagnosed with hepatic abscess was brought into the surgery department. He has a history of

- a. Entamoeba gingivalis
- b. Trichomonas vaginalis
- c. Balantidium coli
- d. Trichomonas hominis

e. Entamoeba histolytica

776. A patient diagnosed with hepatic abscess was brought into the surgery department. He has a history of

- a. Trichomonas hominis
- b. Entamoeba gingivalis
- c. Trichomonas vaginalis

d. Entamoeba histolytica

e. Balantidium coli

777. A patient diagnosed with oral candidiasis was prescribed an antifungal drug. What drug was chosen?

a. Fluconazole

- b. Ampicillin
- c. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)
- d. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
- e. Erythromycin

778. A patient diagnosed with oral candidiasis was prescribed an antifungal drug. What drug was chosen?

a. Fluconazole

- b. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)
- c. Ampicillin
- d. Erythromycin
- e. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)

779. A patient diagnosed with oral candidiasis was prescribed an antifungal drug. What drug was chosen?

- a. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
- b. Ampicillin
- c. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

d. Fluconazole

e. Erythromycin

780. A patient diagnosed with renal failure shows signs of renal osteodystrophy accompanied by resorption of bone.

a. 1,25(OH)₂D₃

- b. 25(OH) D₃
- c. D₂

d. 24, 25(OH)₂ D₃

e. D₃

781. A patient diagnosed with renal failure shows signs of renal osteodystrophy accompanied by resor

a. 1,25(OH)₂ D₃

b. D₃

c. 25(OH) D₃

d. 24, 25(OH)₂ D₃

e. D₂

782. A patient diagnosed with renal failure shows signs of renal osteodystrophy accompanied by resor

a. D₃

b. 1,25(OH)₂ D₃

c. D₂

d. 25(OH) D₃

e. 24, 25(OH)₂ D₃

783. A patient diagnosed with stomatitis came to a dentist. Objectively, against the background of i

a. Hyperosmolar hypohydration

b. Hyperosmolar hyperhydration

c. Hypoosmolar hyperhydration

d. Hypoosmolar hypohydration

e. There will be no water-electrolyte metabolic imbalances

784. A patient diagnosed with stomatitis came to a dentist. Objectively, against the background of i

a. Hypoosmolar hyperhydration

b. There will be no water-electrolyte metabolic imbalances

c. Hyperosmolar hyperhydration

d. Hyperosmolar hypohydration

e. Hypoosmolar hypohydration

785. A patient diagnosed with stomatitis came to a dentist. Objectively, against the background of i

a. There will be no water-electrolyte metabolic imbalances

b. Hypoosmolar hyperhydration

c. Hypoosmolar hypohydration

d. Hyperosmolar hypohydration

e. Hyperosmolar hyperhydration

786. A patient diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus has kidney damage with nephrotic syndrome

a. Autoimmune damage to nephron glomeruli

b. Mechanical damage to the urinary tract

c. Hyperproteinemia

d. Ischemic kidney damage

e. Glomerulosclerosis

787. A patient diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus has kidney damage with nephrotic syndrome

a. Autoimmune damage to nephron glomeruli

b. Mechanical damage to the urinary tract

c. Ischemic kidney damage

d. Hyperproteinemia

e. Glomerulosclerosis

788. A patient diagnosed with systemic lupus erythematosus has kidney damage with nephrotic syndrome

a. Ischemic kidney damage

b. Mechanical damage to the urinary tract

c. Glomerulosclerosis

d. Hyperproteinemia

e. Autoimmune damage to nephron glomeruli

789. A patient died in the intensive care unit of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome. The patient h

a. Surgical

b. Cryptogenic

c. Odontogenic

d. Therapeutic

e. Tonsilogenic

790. A patient died in the intensive care unit of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome. The patient h

a. Surgical

b. Therapeutic

c. Cryptogenic

d. Odontogenic

e. Tonsilogenic

791. A patient died in the intensive care unit of multiple organ dysfunction syndrome. The patient h

a. Therapeutic

b. Tonsilogenic

c. Odontogenic

d. Surgical

e. Cryptogenic

792. A patient died of a cardiopulmonary insufficiency. His heart is enlarged, the wall of his right

a. Hyperplasia

b. Sclerosis

c. Hypertrophy

d. Atrophy

e. Metaplasia

793. A patient died of a cardiopulmonary insufficiency. His heart is enlarged, the wall of his right

a. Metaplasia

b. Hypertrophy

c. Atrophy

d. Hyperplasia

e. Sclerosis

794. A patient died of a cardiopulmonary insufficiency. His heart is enlarged, the wall of his right

a. Metaplasia

b. Hyperplasia

c. Hypertrophy

d. Atrophy

e. Sclerosis

795. A patient had an angina pectoris attack during a visit to the dentist. What drug must be used i

a. No-Spa (Drotaverine)

b. Nitroglycerin

c. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)

d. Verapamil

e. Propranolol

796. A patient had an angina pectoris attack during a visit to the dentist. What drug must be used i

a. Propranolol

b. No-Spa (Drotaverine)

c. Verapamil

d. Nitroglycerin

e. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)

797. A patient had an angina pectoris attack during a visit to the dentist. What drug must be used i

a. Verapamil

b. Propranolol

c. No-Spa (Drotaverine)

d. Nitroglycerin

e. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)

798. A patient has a deep incised wound on the back of his neck. What muscle is damaged in this case

a. M. digastricus

b. M. mylohyoideus

c. M. levator scapulae

d. M. sternocleidomastoideus

e. M. trapezius

799. A patient has a deep incised wound on the back of his neck. What muscle is damaged in this case

- a. M. sternocleidomastoideus
- b. M. mylohyoideus
- c. M. trapezius
- d. M. digastricus
- e. M. levator scapulae

800. A patient has a deep incised wound on the back of his neck. What muscle is damaged in this case

- a. M. sternocleidomastoideus
- b. M. mylohyoideus
- c. M. levator scapulae
- d. M. digastricus
- e. M. trapezius

801. A patient has a general sensitivity loss in separate areas of his body on the right. What cereb

- a. Inferior temporal gyrus
- b. Superior temporal gyrus
- c. Middle temporal gyrus
- d. Precentral gyrus
- e. Postcentral gyrus

802. A patient has a general sensitivity loss in separate areas of his body on the right. What cereb

- a. Middle temporal gyrus
- b. Inferior temporal gyrus
- c. Superior temporal gyrus
- d. Precentral gyrus
- e. Postcentral gyrus

803. A patient has a general sensitivity loss in separate areas of his body on the right. What cereb

- a. Precentral gyrus
- b. Inferior temporal gyrus
- c. Postcentral gyrus
- d. Superior temporal gyrus
- e. Middle temporal gyrus

804. A patient has a head trauma in the area of the suture between two parietal bones. What sinus of

- a. Superior sagittal sinus
- b. Sigmoid sinus
- c. Transverse sinus
- d. Occipital sinus
- e. Inferior sagittal sinus

805. A patient has a head trauma in the area of the suture between two parietal bones. What sinus of

- a. Inferior sagittal sinus
- b. Occipital sinus
- c. Superior sagittal sinus
- d. Sigmoid sinus
- e. Transverse sinus

806. A patient has a head trauma in the area of the suture between two parietal bones. What sinus of

- a. Sigmoid sinus
- b. Superior sagittal sinus
- c. Inferior sagittal sinus
- d. Occipital sinus
- e. Transverse sinus

807. A patient has a history of trauma followed by hemorrhagic bursitis of the left knee joint. Duri

- a. Disturbed microcirculation
- b. Exudation
- c. Primary alteration
- d. Proliferation
- e. Secondary alteration

808. A patient has a history of trauma followed by hemorrhagic bursitis of the left knee joint. Duri

- a. Exudation
- b. Secondary alteration
- c. Primary alteration
- d. Disturbed microcirculation

e. Proliferation

809. A patient has a history of trauma followed by hemorrhagic bursitis of the left knee joint. Duri

- a. Primary alteration
- b. Exudation
- c. Disturbed microcirculation

d. Proliferation

e. Secondary alteration

810. A patient has a parotid gland inflammation. What nerve is involved in the inflammatory process

- a. N. mandibularis
- b. N. tympanicus

c. N. facialis

d. N. lingualis

e. N. maxillaris

811. A patient has a parotid gland inflammation. What nerve is involved in the inflammatory process

- a. N. maxillaris
- b. N. lingualis
- c. N. tympanicus

d. N. facialis

e. N. mandibularis

812. A patient has a parotid gland inflammation. What nerve is involved in the inflammatory process

- a. N. maxillaris
- b. N. mandibularis
- c. N. tympanicus

d. N. facialis

e. N. lingualis

813. A patient has a penetrating wound of the oral diaphragm. What muscle must be sutured to restore

- a. M. omohyoideus
- b. M. stylohyoideus
- c. M. platysma

d. M. mylohyoideus

e. M. sternocleidomastoideus

814. A patient has a penetrating wound of the oral diaphragm. What muscle must be sutured to restore

- a. M. platysma
- b. M. stylohyoideus
- c. M. sternocleidomastoideus
- d. M. omohyoideus

e. M. mylohyoideus

815. A patient has a penetrating wound of the oral diaphragm. What muscle must be sutured to restore

- a. M. sternocleidomastoideus
- b. M. stylohyoideus
- c. M. omohyoideus
- d. M. platysma

e. M. mylohyoideus

816. A patient has a tumor in the left half of the medulla oblongata. Examination shows that the sof

a. Glossopharyngeal nerve and vagus

- b. Vagus and accessory nerve
- c. Accessory nerve and hypoglossal nerve
- d. Glossopharyngeal nerve and facial nerve
- e. Glossopharyngeal nerve and accessory nerve

817. A patient has a tumor in the left half of the medulla oblongata. Examination shows that the sof

a. Glossopharyngeal nerve and accessory nerve

- b. Glossopharyngeal nerve and facial nerve
- c. Accessory nerve and hypoglossal nerve
- d. Vagus and accessory nerve

e. Glossopharyngeal nerve and vagus

818. A patient has a tumor in the left half of the medulla oblongata. Examination shows that the soft

- a. Glossopharyngeal nerve and facial nerve
- b. Accessory nerve and hypoglossal nerve

c. Glossopharyngeal nerve and vagus

- d. Glossopharyngeal nerve and accessory nerve
- e. Vagus and accessory nerve

819. A patient has an open facial wound with overhanging edges. He presents with tissue necrosis accompanied by

a. Wohlfahrtia magnifica

- b. Glossina palpalis
- c. Musca domestica
- d. Phlebotomus pappataci
- e. Stomoxys calcitrans

820. A patient has an open facial wound with overhanging edges. He presents with tissue necrosis accompanied by

a. Wohlfahrtia magnifica

- b. Musca domestica
- c. Glossina palpalis
- d. Phlebotomus pappataci
- e. Stomoxys calcitrans

821. A patient has an open facial wound with overhanging edges. He presents with tissue necrosis accompanied by

a. Wohlfahrtia magnifica

- b. Phlebotomus pappataci
- c. Musca domestica
- d. Glossina palpalis
- e. Stomoxys calcitrans

822. A patient has arrhythmia. What medicine needs to be prescribed in this case?

- a. Imizine (Imipramine)
- b. Cavinton (Vinpocetine)

c. Amiodarone

- d. Nitroglycerine
- e. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)

823. A patient has arrhythmia. What medicine needs to be prescribed in this case?

- a. Imizine (Imipramine)
- b. Cavinton (Vinpocetine)
- c. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)

d. Amiodarone

e. Nitroglycerine

824. A patient has arrhythmia. What medicine needs to be prescribed in this case?

- a. Imizine (Imipramine)
- b. Nitroglycerine
- c. Cavinton (Vinpocetine)

d. Amiodarone

e. Euphyllin (Aminophylline)

825. A patient has aspermia. What organ is dysfunctional in this case?

a. Testicle

- b. Seminal vesicles
- c. Prostate
- d. Epididymis
- e. Bulbourethral (Cowper's) glands

826. A patient has aspermia. What organ is dysfunctional in this case?

- a. Epididymis
- b. Prostate

- c. Bulbourethral (Cowper's) glands
- d. Seminal vesicles

e. Testicle

827. A patient has aspermia. What organ is dysfunctional in this case?

a. Prostate

b. Testicle

- c. Epididymis
- d. Seminal vesicles
- e. Bulbourethral (Cowper's) glands

828. A patient has been administered conduction anesthesia with novocaine in preparation for tooth e

a. Allergy

- b. Idiosyncrasy
- c. Inflammation
- d. Drug dependence
- e. Tachyphylaxis

829. A patient has been administered conduction anesthesia with novocaine in preparation for tooth e

- a. Drug dependence
- b. Tachyphylaxis

c. Allergy

- d. Inflammation
- e. Idiosyncrasy

830. A patient has been administered conduction anesthesia with novocaine in preparation for tooth e

- a. Idiosyncrasy
- b. Tachyphylaxis

c. Allergy

- d. Drug dependence
- e. Inflammation

831. A patient has been diagnosed with Vaquez disease (polycythemia vera). What is the cause of this

- a. Hereditary defect
- b. Tumor damage to the progenitor cells of myelopoiesis

- c. Redistribution of erythrocytes
- d. Local renal hypoxia
- e. Increased erythropoietin production

832. A patient has been diagnosed with Vaquez disease (polycythemia vera). What is the cause of this

- a. Local renal hypoxia
- b. Hereditary defect
- c. Increased erythropoietin production
- d. Redistribution of erythrocytes

e. Tumor damage to the progenitor cells of myelopoiesis

833. A patient has been diagnosed with Vaquez disease (polycythemia vera). What is the cause of this

- a. Local renal hypoxia
- b. Increased erythropoietin production

c. Tumor damage to the progenitor cells of myelopoiesis

- d. Hereditary defect
- e. Redistribution of erythrocytes

834. A patient has been diagnosed with a pathology accompanied by decreased levels of volatile metab

a. Lungs

- b. -
- c. Sebaceous glands
- d. Kidneys
- e. Sweat glands

835. A patient has been diagnosed with a pathology accompanied by decreased levels of volatile metab

a. Kidneys

b. Lungs

c. Sebaceous glands

d. Sweat glands

e. -

836. A patient has been diagnosed with a pathology accompanied by decreased levels of volatile metab

a. Sebaceous glands

b. -

c. Sweat glands

d. Kidneys

e. Lungs

837. A patient has been diagnosed with acute respiratory viral infection. Blood serum analysis detec

a. Acute stage

b. Prodromal stage

c. Reconvalescence

d. Microbial carriage

e. Incubation

838. A patient has been diagnosed with acute respiratory viral infection. Blood serum analysis detec

a. Incubation

b. Prodromal stage

c. Acute stage

d. Reconvalescence

e. Microbial carriage

839. A patient has been diagnosed with acute respiratory viral infection. Blood serum analysis detec

a. Incubation

b. Prodromal stage

c. Reconvalescence

d. Acute stage

e. Microbial carriage

840. A patient has been diagnosed with mucopolysaccharidosis. What substances are typically deposite

a. Glycosaminoglycans

b. Triglycerides

c. Fructose

d. Glycogen

e. Fatty acids

841. A patient has been diagnosed with mucopolysaccharidosis. What substances are typically deposite

a. Glycogen

b. Glycosaminoglycans

c. Triglycerides

d. Fructose

e. Fatty acids

842. A patient has been diagnosed with mucopolysaccharidosis. What substances are typically deposite

a. Glycogen

b. Triglycerides

c. Fatty acids

d. Fructose

e. Glycosaminoglycans

843. A patient has been hospitalized in a severe general condition, with high temperature and diffic

a. Ozheshko stain

b. Ziehl-Neelsen stain

c. Neisser stain

d. Peshkov stain

e. Burri-Gins stain

844. A patient has been hospitalized in a severe general condition, with high temperature and diffic

a. Ziehl-Neelsen stain

b. Ozheshko stain

c. Burri-Gins stain

d. Peshkov stain

e. Neisser stain

845. A patient has been hospitalized in a severe general condition, with high temperature and diffic

- a. Ziehl-Neelsen stain
- b. Peshkov stain
- c. Burri-Gins stain

d. Neisser stain

e. Ozheshko stain

846. A patient has been hospitalized with a rectal prolapse. Examination of the rectum detected smal

a. Trichuris trichiura

- b. Entamoeba histolytica
- c. Lamblia intestinalis
- d. Ascaris lumbricoides
- e. Enterobius vermicularis

847. A patient has been hospitalized with a rectal prolapse. Examination of the rectum detected smal

- a. Enterobius vermicularis
- b. Ascaris lumbricoides
- c. Lamblia intestinalis
- d. Entamoeba histolytica

e. Trichuris trichiura

848. A patient has been hospitalized with a rectal prolapse. Examination of the rectum detected smal

- a. Lamblia intestinalis
- b. Enterobius vermicularis
- c. Ascaris lumbricoides
- d. Entamoeba histolytica

e. Trichuris trichiura

849. A patient has been hospitalized with an injury to the occipital region. Examination detects a h

a. Visual

- b. Auditory
- c. Olfactory
- d. Vestibular
- e. Gustatory

850. A patient has been hospitalized with an injury to the occipital region. Examination detects a h

a. Visual

- b. Vestibular
- c. Auditory
- d. Olfactory
- e. Gustatory

851. A patient has been hospitalized with an injury to the occipital region. Examination detects a h

a. Olfactory

b. Visual

- c. Auditory
- d. Gustatory
- e. Vestibular

852. A patient has been hospitalized with high nitrogen levels in the blood. What effect does nitrog

a. Narcotic

- b. Allergic
- c. Toxic
- d. Physical
- e. Chemical

853. A patient has been hospitalized with high nitrogen levels in the blood. What effect does nitrog

a. Narcotic

- b. Chemical
- c. Allergic
- d. Physical
- e. Toxic

854. A patient has been hospitalized with high nitrogen levels in the blood. What effect does nitrog

a. Narcotic

b. Chemical

c. Physical

d. Toxic

e. Allergic

855. A patient has chronic multiple bronchiectasis complicated with severe nephropathy with massive

a. Decrease of oncotic blood pressure

b. Increase of extracellular fluid pressure

c. Increased microvascular permeability

d. Increase of hydrostatic blood pressure

e. Blocked lymphatic efflux

856. A patient has chronic multiple bronchiectasis complicated with severe nephropathy with massive

a. Blocked lymphatic efflux

b. Increase of extracellular fluid pressure

c. Increase of hydrostatic blood pressure

d. Increased microvascular permeability

e. Decrease of oncotic blood pressure

857. A patient has chronic multiple bronchiectasis complicated with severe nephropathy with massive

a. Increase of hydrostatic blood pressure

b. Blocked lymphatic efflux

c. Increase of extracellular fluid pressure

d. Increased microvascular permeability

e. Decrease of oncotic blood pressure

858. A patient has deep lacerated wound with uneven edges. The wound is suppurating; its edges prese

a. Healing under the scab

b. Healing by primary intention

c. Healing by secondary intention

d. Direct closure of the epithelial defect

e. Wound organization

859. A patient has deep lacerated wound with uneven edges. The wound is suppurating; its edges prese

a. Healing under the scab

b. Wound organization

c. Direct closure of the epithelial defect

d. Healing by primary intention

e. Healing by secondary intention

860. A patient has deep lacerated wound with uneven edges. The wound is suppurating; its edges prese

a. Healing under the scab

b. Wound organization

c. Healing by primary intention

d. Direct closure of the epithelial defect

e. Healing by secondary intention

861. A patient has high body temperature, increased basal metabolic rate, and tachycardia at rest, w

a. Thyroid gland

b. Adrenal cortex

c. Neurohypophysis

d. Gonads

e. Pancreas

862. A patient has high body temperature, increased basal metabolic rate, and tachycardia at rest, w

a. Thyroid gland

b. Pancreas

c. Neurohypophysis

d. Gonads

e. Adrenal cortex

863. A patient has high body temperature, increased basal metabolic rate, and tachycardia at rest, w

- a. Adrenal cortex
- b. Neurohypophysis
- c. Thyroid gland
- d. Pancreas
- e. Gonads

864. A patient has high levels of blood aldosterone. What physiologically active substance is likely

- a. Angiotensin II
- b. Prostaglandin E2
- c. Cyclic adenosine monophosphate
- d. Natriuretic factor
- e. Cyclic guanosine monophosphate

865. A patient has high levels of blood aldosterone. What physiologically active substance is likely

- a. Cyclic adenosine monophosphate
- b. Prostaglandin E2
- c. Cyclic guanosine monophosphate

d. Angiotensin II

- e. Natriuretic factor

866. A patient has high levels of blood aldosterone. What physiologically active substance is likely

- a. Cyclic guanosine monophosphate
- b. Natriuretic factor
- c. Prostaglandin E2

d. Angiotensin II

- e. Cyclic adenosine monophosphate

867. A patient has markedly dilated subcutaneous veins in the area of the anterior abdominal wall ar

- a. V. cava superior
- b. V. cava inferior
- c. V. mesenterica superior
- d. V. mesenterica inferior

e. V. portae hepatis

868. A patient has markedly dilated subcutaneous veins in the area of the anterior abdominal wall ar

- a. V. mesenterica superior
- b. V. cava inferior
- c. V. cava superior
- d. V. mesenterica inferior

e. V. portae hepatis

869. A patient has received a trauma to the calvaria. What sinuses are likely to be damaged?

- a. Inferior petrosal sinus
- b. Sigmoid sinus
- c. Superior petrosal sinus
- d. Inferior sagittal sinus

e. Superior sagittal sinus

870. A patient has received a trauma to the calvaria. What sinuses are likely to be damaged?

- a. Sigmoid sinus
- b. Inferior sagittal sinus

c. Superior sagittal sinus

- d. Superior petrosal sinus
- e. Inferior petrosal sinus

871. A patient has received a trauma to the calvaria. What sinuses are likely to be damaged?

- a. Sigmoid sinus
- b. Superior petrosal sinus
- c. Inferior sagittal sinus

d. Superior sagittal sinus

- e. Inferior petrosal sinus

872. A patient has suffered a head injury. On examination there is a subcutaneous hematoma in the te

- a. A. auricularis posterior

- b. A. maxillaris
- c. A. buccalis

d. A. temporalis superficialis

- e. A. occipitalis

873. A patient has suffered a head injury. On examination there is a subcutaneous hematoma in the te

- a. A. buccalis
- b. A. maxillaris
- c. A. occipitalis

d. A. temporalis superficialis

- e. A. auricularis posterior

874. A patient has suffered a head injury. On examination there is a subcutaneous hematoma in the te

- a. A. occipitalis
- b. A. auricularis posterior

c. A. temporalis superficialis

- d. A. buccalis

- e. A. maxillaris

875. A patient has torticollis. What muscle of the neck is damaged?

a. M. Sternocleidomastoideus

- b. M. Mylohyoideus
- c. M. Sternohyoideus
- d. M. Platysma
- e. M. Omohyoideus

876. A patient has torticollis. What muscle of the neck is damaged?

- a. M. Omohyoideus
- b. M. Platysma
- c. M. Sternohyoideus
- d. M. Mylohyoideus

e. M. Sternocleidomastoideus

877. A patient has torticollis. What muscle of the neck is damaged?

- a. M. Omohyoideus
- b. M. Sternohyoideus
- c. M. Platysma

d. M. Sternocleidomastoideus

- e. M. Mylohyoideus

878. A patient is diagnosed with a displaced fracture of the coronoid process of the mandible. What

a. Temporal

- b. Lateral pterygoid muscle
- c. Masseter
- d. Medial pterygoid muscle
- e. -

879. A patient is diagnosed with a displaced fracture of the coronoid process of the mandible. What

- a. Lateral pterygoid muscle
- b. Medial pterygoid muscle
- c. Masseter

d. Temporal

- e. -

880. A patient is diagnosed with a displaced fracture of the coronoid process of the mandible. What

- a. Medial pterygoid muscle
- b. Lateral pterygoid muscle
- c. Masseter
- d. -

e. Temporal

881. A patient is diagnosed with deformed posterior portion of the nasal septum. What bone is deform

- a. Medial pterygoid plate

b. Vomer

- c. Vertical plate of palatine bone
- d. Lateral pterygoid plate
- e. Perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone

882. A patient is diagnosed with deformed posterior portion of the nasal septum. What bone is deformed?

- a. Medial pterygoid plate
- b. Lateral pterygoid plate

c. Vomer

- d. Perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone
- e. Vertical plate of palatine bone

883. A patient is diagnosed with deformed posterior portion of the nasal septum. What bone is deformed?

- a. Perpendicular plate of ethmoid bone
- b. Lateral pterygoid plate

c. Vomer

- d. Medial pterygoid plate
- e. Vertical plate of palatine bone

884. A patient is diagnosed with maxillary sinusitis. Into what anatomical structure will the pus flow?

- a. -
- b. Common nasal meatus

c. Middle nasal meatus

- d. Inferior nasal meatus
- e. Superior nasal meatus

885. A patient is diagnosed with maxillary sinusitis. Into what anatomical structure will the pus flow?

- a. -
- b. Superior nasal meatus
- c. Inferior nasal meatus
- d. Common nasal meatus

e. Middle nasal meatus

886. A patient is diagnosed with maxillary sinusitis. Into what anatomical structure will the pus flow?

- a. Common nasal meatus

b. Middle nasal meatus

- c. Inferior nasal meatus
- d. -
- e. Superior nasal meatus

887. A patient is diagnosed with parathyroid tumor. He presents with generalized fibrous osteodystrophy.

a. Hypercalcemia

- b. Hypocalcemia
- c. Hypercholesterolemia
- d. Hyperuricemia
- e. Hyperphosphatemia

888. A patient is diagnosed with parathyroid tumor. He presents with generalized fibrous osteodystrophy.

- a. Hypercholesterolemia
- b. Hypocalcemia
- c. Hyperphosphatemia

d. Hypercalcemia

e. Hyperuricemia

889. A patient is diagnosed with parathyroid tumor. He presents with generalized fibrous osteodystrophy.

- a. Hypocalcemia
- b. Hyperphosphatemia
- c. Hypercholesterolemia
- d. Hyperuricemia

e. Hypercalcemia

890. A patient is diagnosed with pneumonia of mycoplasmal etiology. What antibiotics, based on their mechanism of action, are most effective?

a. Antibiotics that inhibit the synthesis of cell wall components

- b. Antibiotics that disturb the permeability of cytoplasmic membrane
- c. Antibiotics that disturb oxidative phosphorylation processes

- d. Antibiotics that disturb the synthesis of nucleic acids
- e. Antibiotics that disturb the protein synthesis

891. A patient is diagnosed with pneumonia of mycoplasmal etiology. What antibiotics, based on their

a. Antibiotics that inhibit the synthesis of cell wall components

- b. Antibiotics that disturb the synthesis of nucleic acids
- c. Antibiotics that disturb the permeability of cytoplasmic membrane
- d. Antibiotics that disturb oxidative phosphorylation processes
- e. Antibiotics that disturb the protein synthesis

892. A patient is diagnosed with pneumonia of mycoplasmal etiology. What antibiotics, based on their

- a. Antibiotics that disturb oxidative phosphorylation processes
- b. Antibiotics that disturb the synthesis of nucleic acids
- c. Antibiotics that disturb the permeability of cytoplasmic membrane
- d. Antibiotics that inhibit the synthesis of cell wall components

e. Antibiotics that disturb the protein synthesis

893. A patient is diagnosed with stomatitis caused by herpes simplex virus, type 1 and 2. What medicine

- a. Acetylcysteine
- b. Rimantadine
- c. Laferon (recombinant human interferon alpha-2b)
- d. Acyclovir

e. Oxolin (Dioxotetrahydrooxytetrahydro-naphthalene)

894. A patient is diagnosed with stomatitis caused by herpes simplex virus, type 1 and 2. What medicine

- a. Oxolin (Dioxotetrahydrooxytetrahydro-naphthalene)
- b. Acetylcysteine
- c. Acyclovir

d. Rimantadine

e. Laferon (recombinant human interferon alpha-2b)

895. A patient is diagnosed with stomatitis caused by herpes simplex virus, type 1 and 2. What medicine

- a. Rimantadine
- b. Oxolin (Dioxotetrahydrooxytetrahydro-naphthalene)
- c. Acetylcysteine
- d. Laferon (recombinant human interferon alpha-2b)
- e. Acyclovir

896. A patient is registered for regular check-ups. Laboratory analyses for viral hepatitis diagnosis

a. Past case of viral hepatitis type B

- b. Acute viral hepatitis type B
- c. Acute viral hepatitis type C
- d. Chronic viral hepatitis type C
- e. Viral hepatitis type A

897. A patient is registered for regular check-ups. Laboratory analyses for viral hepatitis diagnosis

a. Past case of viral hepatitis type B

- b. Acute viral hepatitis type C
- c. Chronic viral hepatitis type C
- d. Viral hepatitis type A
- e. Acute viral hepatitis type B

898. A patient is registered for regular check-ups. Laboratory analyses for viral hepatitis diagnosis

a. Acute viral hepatitis type C

b. Past case of viral hepatitis type B

- c. Chronic viral hepatitis type C
- d. Viral hepatitis type A
- e. Acute viral hepatitis type B

899. A patient is undergoing a surgery for a trauma of the temporomandibular joint. An incision reveals

a. Fold

b. Disc

c. Meniscus

d. Ligament

e. Lip

900. A patient is undergoing a surgery for a trauma of the temporomandibular joint. An incision reveals

a. Fold

b. Lip

c. Meniscus

d. Ligament

e. Disc

901. A patient is undergoing a surgery for a trauma of the temporomandibular joint. An incision reveals

a. Meniscus

b. Ligament

c. Disc

d. Lip

e. Fold

902. A patient loses his equilibrium, when in an upright position with his eyes closed. What brain structure is responsible?

a. Cerebellum

b. Basal ganglia

c. Limbic system

d. Precentral gyrus of the cerebral cortex

e. Thalamus

903. A patient loses his equilibrium, when in an upright position with his eyes closed. What brain structure is responsible?

a. Basal ganglia

b. Thalamus

c. Cerebellum

d. Limbic system

e. Precentral gyrus of the cerebral cortex

904. A patient loses his equilibrium, when in an upright position with his eyes closed. What brain structure is responsible?

a. Precentral gyrus of the cerebral cortex

b. Limbic system

c. Basal ganglia

d. Thalamus

e. Cerebellum

905. A patient needs a surgery on the cervical part of the trachea. Through what part of the neck will the incision be made?

a. Omotracheal triangle

b. Lingual triangle

c. Omotrapezoid triangle

d. Submandibular triangle

e. Carotid triangle

906. A patient needs a surgery on the cervical part of the trachea. Through what part of the neck will the incision be made?

a. Carotid triangle

b. Omotrapezoid triangle

c. Submandibular triangle

d. Lingual triangle

e. Omotracheal triangle

907. A patient needs a surgery on the cervical part of the trachea. Through what part of the neck will the incision be made?

a. Submandibular triangle

b. Omotracheal triangle

c. Omotrapezoid triangle

d. Lingual triangle

e. Carotid triangle

908. A patient needs his tongue to be amputated due to a malignant tumor located there. Where can the tumor be located?

a. Pirogov triangle

b. Omotrapezoid triangle

c. Omoclavicular triangle

d. Carotid triangle

e. Omotracheal triangle

909. A patient needs his tongue to be amputated due to a malignant tumor located there. Where can on

a. Pirogov triangle

b. Omotrapezoid triangle

c. Omoclavicular triangle

d. Omotracheal triangle

e. Carotid triangle

910. A patient needs his tongue to be amputated due to a malignant tumor located there. Where can on

a. Omotrapezoid triangle

b. Omoclavicular triangle

c. Omotracheal triangle

d. Pirogov triangle

e. Carotid triangle

911. A patient needs to be prescribed a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone. Select such drug from the li

a. Ciprofloxacin

b. Chinoxid

c. Carbenicillin

d. Amoxicillin

e. Azlocillin

912. A patient needs to be prescribed a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone. Select such drug from the li

a. Amoxicillin

b. Azlocillin

c. Carbenicillin

d. Ciprofloxacin

e. Chinoxid

913. A patient needs to be prescribed a broad-spectrum fluoroquinolone. Select such drug from the li

a. Chinoxid

b. Ciprofloxacin

c. Amoxicillin

d. Carbenicillin

e. Azlocillin

914. A patient of tall stature with drooping lower lip, big nose, and large extremities has made an

a. -

b. Parathyroid glands

c. Pineal gland

d. Anterior lobe of the pituitary gland

e. Thyroid gland

915. A patient of tall stature with drooping lower lip, big nose, and large extremities has made an

a. Pineal gland

b. Anterior lobe of the pituitary gland

c. Parathyroid glands

d. Thyroid gland

e. -

916. A patient of tall stature with drooping lower lip, big nose, and large extremities has made an

a. Thyroid gland

b. -

c. Pineal gland

d. Parathyroid glands

e. Anterior lobe of the pituitary gland

917. A patient on examination presents with prolonged I heart sound. This heart sound occurs as the

a. Closing of the atrioventricular valves

b. Opening of the tricuspid valve

c. Opening of the mitral valve

d. Closing of the pulmonary valve

e. Closing of the aortic valve

918. A patient on examination presents with prolonged I heart sound. This heart sound occurs as the

- a. Opening of the mitral valve
- b. Closing of the aortic valve
- c. Closing of the pulmonary valve

d. Closing of the atrioventricular valves

- e. Opening of the tricuspid valve

919. A patient on examination presents with prolonged 1 heart sound. This heart sound occurs as the

- a. Opening of the tricuspid valve
- b. Closing of the aortic valve

c. Closing of the atrioventricular valves

- d. Opening of the mitral valve
- e. Closing of the pulmonary valve

920. A patient on the 2nd day after cardiac infarction presents with acute decrease of systolic blood

a. Decreased cardiac output

- b. Increased myocardial excitability caused by products of necrotic disintegration
- c. Development of paroxysmal tachycardia
- d. Decreased circulating blood volume
- e. Development of anaphylactic reaction to myocardial proteins

921. A patient on the 2nd day after cardiac infarction presents with acute decrease of systolic blood

- a. Development of paroxysmal tachycardia
- b. Development of anaphylactic reaction to myocardial proteins
- c. Increased myocardial excitability caused by products of necrotic disintegration
- d. Decreased circulating blood volume

e. Decreased cardiac output

922. A patient presents with acute onset of the disease: high fever and enlarged painful spleen. On

a. Typhoid fever

- b. Dysentery
- c. Cholera
- d. Salmonellosis
- e. Intestinal amebiasis

923. A patient presents with acute onset of the disease: high fever and enlarged painful spleen. On

a. Typhoid fever

- b. Salmonellosis
- c. Intestinal amebiasis
- d. Cholera
- e. Dysentery

924. A patient presents with acute onset of the disease: high fever and enlarged painful spleen. On

a. Intestinal amebiasis

b. Typhoid fever

- c. Cholera
- d. Dysentery
- e. Salmonellosis

925. A patient presents with aspermia. What organ is functionally disturbed?

a. Testicle

- b. Prostate
- c. Seminal vesicles
- d. -
- e. Epididymis

926. A patient presents with aspermia. What organ is functionally disturbed?

a. -

b. Testicle

- c. Seminal vesicles
- d. Prostate
- e. Epididymis

927. A patient presents with aspermia. What organ is functionally disturbed?

a. Seminal vesicles

- b. -
- c. Epididymis
- d. Prostate

e. Testicle

928. A patient presents with damaged fibers of the ninth pair of cranial nerves (glossopharyngeal ne

a. All gustatory sensations

b. Bitterness

c. Sweetness

d. Saltiness

e. Sourness

929. A patient presents with damaged fibers of the ninth pair of cranial nerves (glossopharyngeal ne

a. All gustatory sensations

b. Sweetness

c. Bitterness

d. Sourness

e. Saltiness

930. A patient presents with damaged fibers of the ninth pair of cranial nerves (glossopharyngeal ne

a. Saltiness

b. All gustatory sensations

c. Bitterness

d. Sweetness

e. Sourness

931. A patient presents with disturbed blood supply to the medial surface of the right cerebral hemi

a. A. cerebri anterior

b. A. cerebri posterior

c. A. chorioidea

d. A. cerebri media

e. A. communicans posterior

932. A patient presents with disturbed blood supply to the medial surface of the right cerebral hemi

a. A. cerebri media

b. A. communicans posterior

c. A. chorioidea

d. A. cerebri posterior

e. A. cerebri anterior

933. A patient presents with disturbed blood supply to the medial surface of the right cerebral hemi

a. A. cerebri posterior

b. A. cerebri anterior

c. A. communicans posterior

d. A. chorioidea

e. A. cerebri media

934. A patient presents with disturbed patency of the airways at the level of small and medium bronc

a. Respiratory acidosis

b. Acid-base balance remains unchanged

c. Respiratory alkalosis

d. Metabolic alkalosis

e. Metabolic acidosis

935. A patient presents with disturbed patency of the airways at the level of small and medium bronc

a. Acid-base balance remains unchanged

b. Metabolic alkalosis

c. Respiratory acidosis

d. Metabolic acidosis

e. Respiratory alkalosis

936. A patient presents with disturbed patency of the airways at the level of small and medium bronc

a. Metabolic alkalosis

b. Respiratory acidosis

- c. Acid-base balance remains unchanged
- d. Respiratory alkalosis
- e. Metabolic acidosis

937. A patient presents with disturbed patency of the respiratory tracts at the level of small and m

- a. -
- b. Metabolic acidosis
- c. Respiratory acidosis

- d. Respiratory alkalosis
- e. Metabolic alkalosis

938. A patient presents with disturbed patency of the respiratory tracts at the level of small and m

- a. Metabolic acidosis
- b. Metabolic alkalosis
- c. -

d. Respiratory acidosis

- e. Respiratory alkalosis

939. A patient presents with disturbed patency of the respiratory tracts at the level of small and m

- a. Respiratory alkalosis
- b. -

c. Respiratory acidosis

- d. Metabolic acidosis

- e. Metabolic alkalosis

940. A patient presents with dysfunction of the cerebral cortex accompanied by epileptic seizures. H

a. \gamma-aminobutyric acid

- b. Serotonin
- c. Histamine
- d. Dopamine
- e. Acetylcholine

941. A patient presents with dysfunction of the cerebral cortex accompanied by epileptic seizures. H

a. Acetylcholine

b. \gamma-aminobutyric acid

- c. Dopamine
- d. Histamine
- e. Serotonin

942. A patient presents with dysfunction of the cerebral cortex accompanied by epileptic seizures. H

- a. Serotonin
- b. Acetylcholine

c. \gamma-aminobutyric acid

- d. Dopamine
- e. Histamine

943. A patient presents with high content of vasopressin (antidiuretic hormone) in the blood. What c

- a. Glycosuria
- b. Natriuria
- c. Polyuria
- d. Anuria

e. Oliguria

944. A patient presents with high content of vasopressin (antidiuretic hormone) in the blood. What c

- a. Natriuria
- b. Polyuria
- c. Glycosuria

d. Oliguria

- e. Anuria

945. A patient presents with high content of vasopressin (antidiuretic hormone) in the blood. What c

a. Polyuria

b. Oliguria

c. Natriuria

d. Glycosuria

e. Anuria

946. A patient presents with impaired absorption of fats. A doctor prescribed the patient a bile pre

a. Bile acid salts

b. Bilirubin glucuronides

c. Diglycerides

d. Cholesterol and its ethers

e. Saturated fatty acids

947. A patient presents with impaired absorption of fats. A doctor prescribed the patient a bile pre

a. Cholesterol and its ethers

b. Bile acid salts

c. Bilirubin glucuronides

d. Diglycerides

e. Saturated fatty acids

948. A patient presents with impaired absorption of fats. A doctor prescribed the patient a bile pre

a. Diglycerides

b. Saturated fatty acids

c. Bilirubin glucuronides

d. Bile acid salts

e. Cholesterol and its ethers

949. A patient presents with osteoporosis; hypercalcemia and hypophosphatemia are observed in the pa

a. Increased corticosteroid secretion

b. Inhibited parathormone secretion

c. Increased thyroxin secretion

d. Increased parathormone secretion

e. Inhibited corticosteroid secretion

950. A patient presents with osteoporosis; hypercalcemia and hypophosphatemia are observed in the pa

a. Increased thyroxin secretion

b. Inhibited parathormone secretion

c. Inhibited corticosteroid secretion

d. Increased parathormone secretion

e. Increased corticosteroid secretion

951. A patient presents with osteoporosis; hypercalcemia and hypophosphatemia are observed in the pa

a. Inhibited corticosteroid secretion

b. Increased thyroxin secretion

c. Increased corticosteroid secretion

d. Inhibited parathormone secretion

e. Increased parathormone secretion

952. A patient suffering from acute bronchitis with difficult expectoration was prescribed acetylcys

a. Mucoproteins depolymerization

b. Reflex stimulation of bronchiolar peristalsis

c. Stimulation of the bronchial glands

d. Activation of bronchial ciliated epithelium

e. Alkalinization of sputum

953. A patient suffering from acute bronchitis with difficult expectoration was prescribed acetylcys

a. Alkalinization of sputum

b. Reflex stimulation of bronchiolar peristalsis

c. Activation of bronchial ciliated epithelium

d. Mucoproteins depolymerization

e. Stimulation of the bronchial glands

954. A patient suffering from ciliary arrhythmia with anamnesis of bronchial asthma should be prescr

a. Ajmaline

b. Novocainamide (Procainamide)

c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

d. Nifedipine

e. Verapamil

955. A patient suffering from ciliary arrhythmia with anamnesis of bronchial asthma should be prescr

a. Nifedipine

b. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

c. Verapamil

d. Novocainamide (Procainamide)

e. Ajmaline

956. A patient suffering from ciliary arrhythmia with anamnesis of bronchial asthma should be prescr

a. Novocainamide (Procainamide)

b. Verapamil

c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

d. Ajmaline

e. Nifedipine

957. A patient suffers from angina pectoris. What antianginal drug is this patient \textbf{CONTRAINDI

a. Drotaverine

b. Amiodarone

c. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)

d. Nitroglycerine

e. Verapamil

958. A patient suffers from angina pectoris. What antianginal drug is this patient \textbf{CONTRAINDI

a. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)

b. Amiodarone

c. Verapamil

d. Drotaverine

e. Nitroglycerine

959. A patient suffers from angina pectoris. What antianginal drug is this patient \textbf{CONTRAINDI

a. Nitrosorbide (Isosorbide dinitrate)

b. Drotaverine

c. Verapamil

d. Amiodarone

e. Nitroglycerine

960. A patient suffers from diabetes mellitus with fasting hyperglycemia over 7.2 mmol/L. What blood

a. Glycated hemoglobin

b. Ceruloplasmin

c. Albumin

d. C-reactive protein

e. Fibrinogen

961. A patient suffers from diabetes mellitus with fasting hyperglycemia over 7.2 mmol/L. What blood

a. Ceruloplasmin

b. Glycated hemoglobin

c. Fibrinogen

d. C-reactive protein

e. Albumin

962. A patient suffers from diabetes mellitus with fasting hyperglycemia over 7.2 mmol/L. What blood

a. Ceruloplasmin

b. C-reactive protein

c. Albumin

d. Fibrinogen

e. Glycated hemoglobin

963. A patient suffers from disturbed blood supply of superior lateral surface of the cerebral hemis

a. Medial cerebral artery

b. Posterior communicating artery

c. Anterior cerebral artery

d. Posterior cerebral artery

e. Anterior communicating artery

964. A patient suffers from disturbed blood supply of superior lateral surface of the cerebral hemis

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

965. A patient suffers from disturbed blood supply of superior lateral surface of the cerebral hemis

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

e. Medial cerebral artery

966. A patient suffers from disturbed ocular accommodation. What muscle is damaged?

- a. Musculus ciliaris**
- b. Musculus sphincter pupillae
- c. Musculus rectus inferior
- d. Musculus dilatator pupillae
- e. Musculus rectus superior

967. A patient suffers from disturbed ocular accommodation. What muscle is damaged?

- a. Musculus rectus superior
- b. Musculus dilatator pupillae

c. Musculus ciliaris

- d. Musculus rectus inferior
- e. Musculus sphincter pupillae

968. A patient suffers from disturbed ocular accommodation. What muscle is damaged?

- a. Musculus rectus superior
- b. Musculus sphincter pupillae

c. Musculus ciliaris

- d. Musculus dilatator pupillae
- e. Musculus rectus inferior

969. A patient suffers from meningitis. He is prescribed a subarachnoid space puncture. Where is thi

- a. Between arachnoid mater and pia mater**
- b. Between dura mater and arachnoid mater
- c. Between periosteum and arachnoid mater
- d. Between periosteum and dura mater
- e. -

970. A patient suffers from meningitis. He is prescribed a subarachnoid space puncture. Where is thi

- a. -
- b. Between arachnoid mater and pia mater**
- c. Between periosteum and arachnoid mater
- d. Between periosteum and dura mater
- e. Between dura mater and arachnoid mater

971. A patient suffers from meningitis. He is prescribed a subarachnoid space puncture. Where is thi

- a. -
- b. Between periosteum and arachnoid mater
- c. Between dura mater and arachnoid mater
- d. Between arachnoid mater and pia mater**
- e. Between periosteum and dura mater

972. A patient undergoes a surgery for a knee joint injury. The surgical incision reveals formations

- a. Folds
- b. Labia
- c. Discs
- d. Ligaments

e. Menisci

973. A patient undergoes a surgery for a knee joint injury. The surgical incision reveals formations

a. Ligaments

b. Menisci

c. Folds

d. Labia

e. Discs

974. A patient undergoes a surgery for a knee joint injury. The surgical incision reveals formations

a. Ligaments

b. Folds

c. Menisci

d. Labia

e. Discs

975. A patient underwent a glucose tolerance test that confirmed the absence of diabetes mellitus in

a. 30-60 minutes

b. 10-20 minutes

c. 120 minutes

d. 90 minutes

e. 150 minutes

976. A patient underwent a glucose tolerance test that confirmed the absence of diabetes mellitus in

a. 120 minutes

b. 90 minutes

c. 30-60 minutes

d. 10-20 minutes

e. 150 minutes

977. A patient underwent a glucose tolerance test that confirmed the absence of diabetes mellitus in

a. 90 minutes

b. 30-60 minutes

c. 10-20 minutes

d. 120 minutes

e. 150 minutes

978. A patient was brought to the hospital with a lacerated wound of the maxillofacial area. Profuse

a. Oligocythemic hypovolemia

b. Normocythemic hypovolemia

c. No disturbances in blood volume

d. Hypervolemia

e. Polycythemic hypovolemia

979. A patient was brought to the hospital with a lacerated wound of the maxillofacial area. Profuse

a. Oligocythemic hypovolemia

b. Hypervolemia

c. Polycythemic hypovolemia

d. Normocythemic hypovolemia

e. No disturbances in blood volume

980. A patient was brought to the hospital with a lacerated wound of the maxillofacial area. Profuse

a. Polycythemic hypovolemia

b. Normocythemic hypovolemia

c. Oligocythemic hypovolemia

d. Hypervolemia

e. No disturbances in blood volume

981. A patient was delivered into a hospital with the provisional diagnosis of botulism. What serolo

a. Complement fixation reaction

b. Agglutination reaction

c. Immunofluorescence reaction

d. Precipitation reaction

e. Neutralization reaction

982. A patient was delivered into a hospital with the provisional diagnosis of botulism. What serolo

a. Immunofluorescence reaction

b. Neutralization reaction

c. Complement fixation reaction

d. Agglutination reaction

e. Precipitation reaction

983. A patient was delivered into a hospital with the provisional diagnosis of botulism. What serologic

a. Immunofluorescence reaction

b. Agglutination reaction

c. Complement fixation reaction

d. Neutralization reaction

e. Precipitation reaction

984. A patient was delivered into the admission room. He has the signs of acute heart failure: pallor

a. Corglycon (Convallatoxin)

b. Digitoxin

c. Cordiamin (Nikethamide)

d. Adrenaline hydrochloride

e. Nitroglycerine

985. A patient was delivered into the admission room. He has the signs of acute heart failure: pallor

a. Cordiamin (Nikethamide)

b. Digitoxin

c. Adrenaline hydrochloride

d. Corglycon (Convallatoxin)

e. Nitroglycerine

986. A patient was delivered into the admission room. He has the signs of acute heart failure: pallor

a. Digitoxin

b. Corglycon (Convallatoxin)

c. Nitroglycerine

d. Cordiamin (Nikethamide)

e. Adrenaline hydrochloride

987. A patient was diagnosed with Klinefelter's syndrome. The patient with this disease will have the

a. Three

b. Zero

c. Two

d. One

e. Forty four

988. A patient was diagnosed with Klinefelter's syndrome. The patient with this disease will have the

a. One

b. Three

c. Two

d. Zero

e. Forty four

989. A patient was diagnosed with Klinefelter's syndrome. The patient with this disease will have the

a. Zero

b. One

c. Forty four

d. Three

e. Two

990. A patient was diagnosed with a damaged intervertebral disk in the lumbar spine. What type of joint

a. Diarthrosis

b. Synostosis

c. Synchrondrosis

d. Symphysis

e. Syndesmosis

991. A patient was diagnosed with a damaged intervertebral disk in the lumbar spine. What type of joint

a. Synostosis

b. Synchrondrosis

- c. Symphysis
- d. Diarthrosis
- e. Syndesmosis

992. A patient was diagnosed with a damaged intervertebral disk in the lumbar spine. What type of joint is this?

- a. Synostosis
- b. Syndesmosis
- c. Symphysis
- d. Spondylosis
- e. Diarthrosis

993. A patient was diagnosed with a genetic disorder leading to lipoprotein lipase deficiency. What is the most likely clinical finding?

994. A patient was diagnosed with a genetic disorder leading to lipoprotein lipase deficiency. What is the most likely clinical finding?

- a. Hypertriglyceridemia
- b. Hypotriglyceridemia
- c. Hyperglycemia
- d. Hypochylomicronemia
- e. Hypoglycemia

995. A patient was diagnosed with a genetic disorder leading to lipoprotein lipase deficiency. What is the most likely clinical finding?

- a. Hypochylomicronemia
- b. Hypertriglyceridemia
- c. Hypoglycemia
- d. Hyperglycemia
- e. Hypotriglyceridemia

996. A patient was diagnosed with a genetic disorder leading to lipoprotein lipase deficiency. What is the most likely clinical finding?

- a. Hypochylomicronemia
- b. Hypoglycemia
- c. Hypotriglyceridemia
- d. Hypertriglyceridemia
- e. Hyperglycemia

997. A patient was diagnosed with a malignant tumor of the pineal gland. The tumor penetrates into the third ventricle. Which cistern is most likely involved?

- a. Cisterna ambiens
- b. Cisterna chiasmatis
- c. Cisterna pericallosa
- d. Cisterna quadrigeminalis
- e. Cisterna interpeduncularis

998. A patient was diagnosed with a malignant tumor of the pineal gland. The tumor penetrates into the third ventricle. Which cistern is most likely involved?

- a. Cisterna chiasmatis
- b. Cisterna ambiens
- c. Cisterna interpeduncularis
- d. Cisterna pericallosa
- e. Cisterna quadrigeminalis

999. A patient was diagnosed with a malignant tumor of the pineal gland. The tumor penetrates into the third ventricle. Which cistern is most likely involved?

- a. Cisterna pericallosa
- b. Cisterna interpeduncularis
- c. Cisterna ambiens
- d. Cisterna quadrigeminalis
- e. Cisterna chiasmatis

1000. A patient was diagnosed with a monogenic hereditary disease. Name this disease:

- a. Hemophilia
- b. Peptic ulcer disease of the stomach
- c. Hymenolepiasis
- d. Hypertension
- e. Poliomyelitis

1001. A patient was diagnosed with a monogenic hereditary disease. Name this disease:

- a. Hemophilia
- b. Peptic ulcer disease of the stomach
- c. Hypertension

- d. Poliomyelitis
- e. Hymenolepiasis

1001. A patient was diagnosed with a monogenic hereditary disease. Name this disease:

- a. Hymenolepiasis
- b. Poliomyelitis
- c. Hypertension

d. Hemophilia

- e. Peptic ulcer disease of the stomach

1002. A patient was diagnosed with caries and underwent an oropharyngeal swab. In the sample, micros

a. Entamoeba gingivalis

- b. Lamblia intestinalis
- c. Trichomonas hominis
- d. Entamoeba coli
- e. Entamoeba histolytica

1003. A patient was diagnosed with caries and underwent an oropharyngeal swab. In the sample, micros

a. Entamoeba gingivalis

- b. Trichomonas hominis
- c. Lamblia intestinalis
- d. Entamoeba coli
- e. Entamoeba histolytica

1004. A patient was diagnosed with caries and underwent an oropharyngeal swab. In the sample, micros

- a. Lamblia intestinalis
- b. Entamoeba coli

c. Entamoeba gingivalis

- d. Entamoeba histolytica
- e. Trichomonas hominis

1005. A patient was diagnosed with caries complicated by chronic pulpitis. During an examination, th

a. Granulating pulpitis

- b. Fibrous pulpitis
- c. Gangrenous pulpitis
- d. Serous pulpitis
- e. Diffuse purulent pulpitis

1006. A patient was diagnosed with caries complicated by chronic pulpitis. During an examination, th

a. Diffuse purulent pulpitis

b. Granulating pulpitis

- c. Serous pulpitis
- d. Fibrous pulpitis
- e. Gangrenous pulpitis

1007. A patient was diagnosed with caries complicated by chronic pulpitis. During an examination, th

- a. Fibrous pulpitis
- b. Serous pulpitis
- c. Diffuse purulent pulpitis

d. Granulating pulpitis

- e. Gangrenous pulpitis

1008. A patient was diagnosed with ischemic heart disease and prescribed a calcium channel blocker ag

- a. Nitroglycerin
- b. Carvedilol
- c. Thiotriazoline

d. Amlodipine

- e. Eldepryl (Selegiline)

1009. A patient was diagnosed with ischemic heart disease and prescribed a calcium channel blocker ag

- a. Nitroglycerin
- b. Eldepryl (Selegiline)
- c. Carvedilol
- d. Thiotriazoline

e. Amlodipine

1010. A patient was diagnosed with ischemic heart disease and prescribed a calcium channel blocker agent.

- a. Thiotriazoline
- b. Eldepryl (Selegiline)
- c. Nitroglycerin
- d. Carvedilol

e. Amlodipine

1011. A patient was diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach and prescribed an antibiotic.

a. *Cl. trachomatis*

b. *H. pylori*

c. *Cl. perfringens*

d. *St. aureus*

e. *E. coli*

1012. A patient was diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach and prescribed an antibiotic.

a. *Cl. trachomatis*

b. *H. pylori*

c. *St. aureus*

d. *E. coli*

e. *Cl. perfringens*

1013. A patient was diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach and prescribed an antibiotic.

a. *Cl. trachomatis*

b. *Cl. perfringens*

c. *E. coli*

d. *St. aureus*

e. *H. pylori*

1014. A patient was diagnosed with thrombosis of the inferior mesenteric artery. What part of the intestine is most likely affected?

a. Sigmoid colon

b. Ileum

c. Jejunum

d. Vermiform appendix

e. Duodenum

1015. A patient was diagnosed with thrombosis of the inferior mesenteric artery. What part of the intestine is most likely affected?

a. Jejunum

b. Vermiform appendix

c. Sigmoid colon

d. Ileum

e. Duodenum

1016. A patient was diagnosed with thrombosis of the inferior mesenteric artery. What part of the intestine is most likely affected?

a. Vermiform appendix

b. Jejunum

c. Duodenum

d. Ileum

e. Sigmoid colon

1017. A patient was diagnosed with xeroderma pigmentosum that manifested in skin keratinization, eye abnormalities, and increased risk of skin cancer. What is the most likely cause of this condition?

a. Light

b. Ultrasound

c. High humidity

d. High temperature

e. Overexposure to cold

1018. A patient was diagnosed with xeroderma pigmentosum that manifested in skin keratinization, eye abnormalities, and increased risk of skin cancer. What is the most likely cause of this condition?

a. High humidity

b. High temperature

c. Light

d. Overexposure to cold

e. Ultrasound

1019. A patient was diagnosed with xeroderma pigmentosum that manifested in skin keratinization, eye

- a. High humidity
- b. Overexposure to cold
- c. High temperature
- d. Light

e. Ultrasound

1020. A patient was hospitalized on the fifth day after the onset of the disease that manifests as j

- a. Bartonella bacilliformis
- b. Calymmatobacterium granulomatis
- c. Rickettsia mooseri
- d. Leptospira interrogans

e. Borrelia duttonii

1021. A patient was hospitalized on the fifth day after the onset of the disease that manifests as j

- a. Bartonella bacilliformis
- b. Calymmatobacterium granulomatis
- c. Rickettsia mooseri
- d. Borrelia duttonii

e. Leptospira interrogans

1022. A patient was hospitalized on the fifth day after the onset of the disease that manifests as j

- a. Rickettsia mooseri
- b. Leptospira interrogans
- c. Calymmatobacterium granulomatis
- d. Bartonella bacilliformis
- e. Borrelia duttonii

1023. A patient was hospitalized with the signs of acute blood loss. What is the leading component i

- a. Hypovolemia
- b. Hypoxia
- c. Decreased cardiac output
- d. Anemia
- e. Decreased vascular tone

1024. A patient was hospitalized with the signs of acute blood loss. What is the leading component i

- a. Decreased vascular tone
- b. Decreased cardiac output
- c. Hypoxia
- d. Anemia

e. Hypovolemia

1025. A patient was hospitalized with the signs of acute blood loss. What is the leading component i

- a. Hypoxia
- b. Decreased vascular tone
- c. Hypovolemia

d. Decreased cardiac output

e. Anemia

1026. A patient was prescribed oral irrigation with hydrogen peroxide solution. It belongs to the fo

- a. Alcohols
- b. Detergents
- c. Dyes
- d. Nitrofurans

e. Oxidants

1027. A patient was prescribed oral irrigation with hydrogen peroxide solution. It belongs to the fo

- a. Dyes
- b. Nitrofurans

c. Oxidants

d. Alcohols

e. Detergents

1028. A patient was prescribed oral irrigation with hydrogen peroxide solution. It belongs to the fo

- a. Nitrofurans
- b. Detergents
- c. Alcohols

d. Oxidants

- e. Dyes

1029. A patient who died of chronic kidney disease has dull pericardial layers with thin fiber-like

a. Fibrinous inflammation

- b. Proliferative inflammation
- c. Suppurative inflammation
- d. Catarrhal inflammation
- e. Serous inflammation

1030. A patient who died of chronic kidney disease has dull pericardial layers with thin fiber-like

a. Fibrinous inflammation

- b. Serous inflammation
- c. Proliferative inflammation
- d. Catarrhal inflammation
- e. Suppurative inflammation

1031. A patient who died of chronic kidney disease has dull pericardial layers with thin fiber-like

- a. Suppurative inflammation
- b. Serous inflammation
- c. Catarrhal inflammation
- d. Proliferative inflammation

e. Fibrinous inflammation

1032. A patient who had his lower second molar extracted presents with bleeding from the tooth socket

a. Maxillary artery

- b. Ascending pharyngeal artery
- c. Facial artery
- d. Ophthalmic artery
- e. Lingual artery

1033. A patient who had his lower second molar extracted presents with bleeding from the tooth socket

- a. Ascending pharyngeal artery
- b. Lingual artery
- c. Ophthalmic artery
- d. Facial artery

e. Maxillary artery

1034. A patient who had his lower second molar extracted presents with bleeding from the tooth socket

- a. Lingual artery
- b. Facial artery
- c. Ascending pharyngeal artery
- d. Ophthalmic artery

e. Maxillary artery

1035. A patient with Cushing syndrome presents with persistent hyperglycemia and glucosuria. This patient has

- a. Aldosterone
- b. Adrenaline
- c. Thyroxine

d. Cortisol

- e. Glucagon

1036. A patient with Cushing syndrome presents with persistent hyperglycemia and glucosuria. This patient has

a. Thyroxine

b. Cortisol

- c. Adrenaline
- d. Aldosterone
- e. Glucagon

1037. A patient with Cushing syndrome presents with persistent hyperglycemia and glucosuria. This patient has

a. Thyroxine

- b. Glucagon
- c. Aldosterone
- d. Adrenaline

e. Cortisol

1038. A patient with a basilar skull fracture presents with damage to the hook-like process of the m

a. Tensor veli palatini muscle

- b. Musculus uvulae
- c. Palatoglossus muscle
- d. Palatopharyngeus muscle
- e. Levator veli palatini muscle

1039. A patient with a basilar skull fracture presents with damage to the hook-like process of the m

- a. Levator veli palatini muscle
- b. Musculus uvulae
- c. Palatoglossus muscle
- d. Palatopharyngeus muscle

e. Tensor veli palatini muscle

1040. A patient with a basilar skull fracture presents with damage to the hook-like process of the m

- a. Musculus uvulae
- b. Palatopharyngeus muscle

c. Tensor veli palatini muscle

- d. Levator veli palatini muscle
- e. Palatoglossus muscle

1041. A patient with a head trauma was brought to the hospital. He was diagnosed with a fracture of

- a. Facial canal
- b. Tympanic canal
- c. Musculotubal canal

d. Pterygoid canal

e. Carotid canal

1042. A patient with a head trauma was brought to the hospital. He was diagnosed with a fracture of

a. Musculotubal canal

b. Pterygoid canal

- c. Facial canal
- d. Carotid canal
- e. Tympanic canal

1043. A patient with a head trauma was brought to the hospital. He was diagnosed with a fracture of

- a. Tympanic canal
- b. Musculotubal canal
- c. Facial canal
- d. Carotid canal

e. Pterygoid canal

1044. A patient with a hemorrhage into the anterior hypothalamus developed polyuria. What hormone is

a. Vasopressin

- b. Aldosterone
- c. Calcitonin
- d. Adrenaline
- e. Oxytocin

1045. A patient with a hemorrhage into the anterior hypothalamus developed polyuria. What hormone is

- a. Aldosterone
- b. Adrenaline
- c. Calcitonin

d. Vasopressin

e. Oxytocin

1046. A patient with a hemorrhage into the anterior hypothalamus developed polyuria. What hormone is

- a. Aldosterone
- b. Adrenaline

- c. Oxytocin
- d. Calcitonin

e. Vasopressin

1047. A patient with a many-year-long history of mandibular osteomyelitis developed edema, massive p

- a. Pyelonephritis
- b. Urolithiasis
- c. Chronic kidney disease

d. Nephrotic syndrome

- e. Nephritis

1048. A patient with a many-year-long history of mandibular osteomyelitis developed edema, massive p

- a. Urolithiasis

b. Nephrotic syndrome

- c. Chronic kidney disease
- d. Nephritis
- e. Pyelonephritis

1049. A patient with a many-year-long history of mandibular osteomyelitis developed edema, massive p

- a. Urolithiasis

b. Nephrotic syndrome

- c. Pyelonephritis
- d. Nephritis
- e. Chronic kidney disease

1050. A patient with a severe toothache that lasted for several days made no appointment with a doct

a. Acetylsalicylic acid

- b. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- c. Paracetamol
- d. Analgin (Metamizole)
- e. Codeine phosphate

1051. A patient with a severe toothache that lasted for several days made no appointment with a doct

- a. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

b. Acetylsalicylic acid

- c. Codeine phosphate
- d. Paracetamol
- e. Analgin (Metamizole)

1052. A patient with a severe toothache that lasted for several days made no appointment with a doct

- a. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)
- b. Codeine phosphate
- c. Paracetamol
- d. Analgin (Metamizole)

e. Acetylsalicylic acid

1053. A patient with acne is prescribed doxycycline hydrochloride. What should the patient be warned

- a. Course of treatment should not exceed 1 day
- b. Take before eating
- c. Take with large amount of liquid, preferably milk
- d. Do not take with vitamin preparations

e. Avoid prolonged exposure to the sun

1054. A patient with acne is prescribed doxycycline hydrochloride. What should the patient be warned

- a. Take before eating
- b. Course of treatment should not exceed 1 day
- c. Do not take with vitamin preparations
- d. Take with large amount of liquid, preferably milk

e. Avoid prolonged exposure to the sun

1055. A patient with acne is prescribed doxycycline hydrochloride. What should the patient be warned

- a. Take before eating
- b. Do not take with vitamin preparations
- c. Course of treatment should not exceed 1 day

d. Take with large amount of liquid, preferably milk

e. Avoid prolonged exposure to the sun

1056. A patient with acute appendicitis presents with increasing leukocyte blood count. What type of

a. Basophilic

b. Eosinophilic

c. Neutrophilic

d. Lymphocytosis

e. Monocytosis

1057. A patient with acute appendicitis presents with increasing leukocyte blood count. What type of

a. Lymphocytosis

b. Eosinophilic

c. Monocytosis

d. Basophilic

e. Neutrophilic

1058. A patient with acute appendicitis presents with increasing leukocyte blood count. What type of

a. Monocytosis

b. Eosinophilic

c. Neutrophilic

d. Basophilic

e. Lymphocytosis

1059. A patient with acute pancreatitis presents with significantly increased urine diastase content

a. Digestal

b. Mezymb forte

c. Pancreatine

d. Festal

e. Contrykal (Aprotinin)

1060. A patient with acute pancreatitis presents with significantly increased urine diastase content

a. Digestal

b. Pancreatine

c. Contrykal (Aprotinin)

d. Mezymb forte

e. Festal

1061. A patient with acute pancreatitis presents with significantly increased urine diastase content

a. Mezymb forte

b. Digestal

c. Contrykal (Aprotinin)

d. Festal

e. Pancreatine

1062. A patient with alcoholism has hepatic cirrhosis. Within the last half a year he developed vari

a. Hemorrhage from the gastrointestinal varices

b. Accelerated hemolysis

c. Hypoproteinemia

d. Hepatic encephalopathy

e. Hepatolienal syndrome

1063. A patient with alcoholism has hepatic cirrhosis. Within the last half a year he developed vari

a. Hepatolienal syndrome

b. Hypoproteinemia

c. Hemorrhage from the gastrointestinal varices

d. Hepatic encephalopathy

e. Accelerated hemolysis

1064. A patient with alcoholism has hepatic cirrhosis. Within the last half a year he developed vari

a. Hypoproteinemia

b. Hepatolienal syndrome

c. Hemorrhage from the gastrointestinal varices

d. Accelerated hemolysis

e. Hepatic encephalopathy

1065. A patient with an angina pectoris attack was brought into the intensive care unit. What drug m

a. Nitroglycerin

b. Heparin

c. Calcium chloride

d. Vicasolum (Menadione)

e. Furosemide

1066. A patient with an angina pectoris attack was brought into the intensive care unit. What drug m

a. Nitroglycerin

b. Vicasolum (Menadione)

c. Calcium chloride

d. Furosemide

e. Heparin

1067. A patient with an angina pectoris attack was brought into the intensive care unit. What drug m

a. Vicasolum (Menadione)

b. Calcium chloride

c. Heparin

d. Nitroglycerin

e. Furosemide

1068. A patient with an incised wound in the area of the middle part of the sternocleidomastoid musc

a. N. occipitalis minor

b. N. auricularis magnus

c. N. phrenicus

d. Nn. supraclaviculares

e. N. transversus colli

1069. A patient with an incised wound in the area of the middle part of the sternocleidomastoid musc

a. N. phrenicus

b. N. transversus colli

c. Nn. supraclaviculares

d. N. occipitalis minor

e. N. auricularis magnus

1070. A patient with bronchial asthma developed acute respiratory insufficiency. What type of respir

a. Obstructive disturbance of alveolar ventilation

b. Perfusion insufficiency

c. Dysregulatory disturbance of alveolar ventilation

d. Diffusion insufficiency

e. Restrictive disturbance of alveolar ventilation

1071. A patient with bronchial asthma developed acute respiratory insufficiency. What type of respir

a. Obstructive disturbance of alveolar ventilation

b. Restrictive disturbance of alveolar ventilation

c. Dysregulatory disturbance of alveolar ventilation

d. Perfusion insufficiency

e. Diffusion insufficiency

1072. A patient with bronchial asthma developed acute respiratory insufficiency. What type of respir

a. Restrictive disturbance of alveolar ventilation

b. Perfusion insufficiency

c. Obstructive disturbance of alveolar ventilation

d. Diffusion insufficiency

e. Dysregulatory disturbance of alveolar ventilation

1073. A patient with bronchopneumonia was prescribed acetylcysteine. What are the indications for th

a. Asphyxia of newborn

b. Bronchial asthma

c. Productive bronchitis

d. Convulsions

e. Heart failure

1074. A patient with bronchopneumonia was prescribed acetylcysteine. What are the indications for th

a. Bronchial asthma

b. Productive bronchitis

c. Asphyxia of newborn

d. Heart failure

e. Convulsions

1075. A patient with bronchopneumonia was prescribed acetylcysteine. What are the indications for th

a. Bronchial asthma

b. Convulsions

c. Heart failure

d. Asphyxia of newborn

e. Productive bronchitis

1076. A patient with cholelithiasis produces colorless fatty feces because of obturation of the bile

a. Bile acids

b. Alkaline phosphatase

c. Cholesterol

d. Fatty acids

e. Bile pigments

1077. A patient with cholelithiasis produces colorless fatty feces because of obturation of the bile

a. Alkaline phosphatase

b. Bile acids

c. Bile pigments

d. Fatty acids

e. Cholesterol

1078. A patient with cholelithiasis produces colorless fatty feces because of obturation of the bile

a. Bile pigments

b. Fatty acids

c. Cholesterol

d. Alkaline phosphatase

e. Bile acids

1079. A patient with chronic caries of tooth 36 did not visit a dentist for a long time. The patient

a. Anemia

b. Monocytosis

c. Neutrophilia

d. Eosinophilia

e. Leukopenia

1080. A patient with chronic caries of tooth 36 did not visit a dentist for a long time. The patient

a. Leukopenia

b. Neutrophilia

c. Monocytosis

d. Eosinophilia

e. Anemia

1081. A patient with chronic caries of tooth 36 did not visit a dentist for a long time. The patient

a. Monocytosis

b. Anemia

c. Leukopenia

d. Neutrophilia

e. Eosinophilia

1082. A patient with chronic hepatitis undergoes blood test for serum protein fractions. Total prote

a. Granular endoplasmic reticulum

b. Golgi apparatus

c. Lysosomes

d. Cytoskeleton

e. Mitochondria

1083. A patient with chronic hepatitis undergoes blood test for serum protein fractions. Total prote

- a. Lysosomes
- b. Mitochondria
- c. Granular endoplasmic reticulum
- d. Cytoskeleton
- e. Golgi apparatus

1084. A patient with chronic hepatitis undergoes blood test for serum protein fractions. Total prote

- a. Mitochondria
- b. Lysosomes
- c. Golgi apparatus
- d. Cytoskeleton

e. Granular endoplasmic reticulum

1085. A patient with chronic hyperacidic gastritis developed joint pain and was prescribed celecoxib

- a. Cyclooxygenase 1
- b. Kallikrein
- c. Phospholipase C
- d. Phospholipase A2

e. Cyclooxygenase 2

1086. A patient with chronic hyperacidic gastritis developed joint pain and was prescribed celecoxib

- a. Phospholipase C
- b. Cyclooxygenase 2
- c. Phospholipase A2
- d. Cyclooxygenase 1
- e. Kallikrein

1087. A patient with chronic hyperacidic gastritis developed joint pain and was prescribed celecoxib

- a. Phospholipase C
- b. Kallikrein

c. Cyclooxygenase 2

- d. Cyclooxygenase 1
- e. Phospholipase A2

1088. A patient with chronic hypoacid gastritis has hypochromic anemia. Blood smear test revealed co

- a. Thalassemia
- b. Pernicious anemia

c. Iron deficiency anemia

- d. Sickle cell anemia
- e. Acute posthemorrhagic anemia

1089. A patient with chronic hypoacid gastritis has hypochromic anemia. Blood smear test revealed co

- a. Thalassemia
- b. Pernicious anemia
- c. Acute posthemorrhagic anemia
- d. Sickle cell anemia

e. Iron deficiency anemia

1090. A patient with chronic hypoacid gastritis has hypochromic anemia. Blood smear test revealed co

- a. Thalassemia
- b. Sickle cell anemia
- c. Acute posthemorrhagic anemia

d. Iron deficiency anemia

- e. Pernicious anemia

1091. A patient with damaged muscles of the lower limbs has been delivered to a first-aid center. Wh

a. Myosatellitocytes

- b. Fibroblasts
- c. Endotheliocytes
- d. Adipocytes
- e. Plasmocytes

1092. A patient with damaged muscles of the lower limbs has been delivered to a first-aid center. Wh

- a. Endotheliocytes

- b. Adipocytes
- c. Plasmocytes
- d. Fibroblasts

e. Myosatellitocytes

1093. A patient with damaged muscles of the lower limbs has been delivered to a first-aid center. Wh

a. Plasmocytes

b. Myosatellitocytes

- c. Adipocytes
- d. Fibroblasts
- e. Endotheliocytes

1094. A patient with diabetes mellitus developed a pain in the right leg. The tissues of the big toe

a. Dry gangrene

b. Wet gangrene

- c. Infarction
- d. Coagulative necrosis
- e. Sequestrum

1095. A patient with diabetes mellitus developed a pain in the right leg. The tissues of the big toe

a. Dry gangrene

b. Sequestrum

c. Coagulative necrosis

d. Infarction

e. Wet gangrene

1096. A patient with diabetes mellitus developed a pain in the right leg. The tissues of the big toe

a. Infarction

b. Sequestrum

c. Coagulative necrosis

d. Dry gangrene

e. Wet gangrene

1097. A patient with diabetes mellitus developed acidosis because of ketone bodies accumulation in t

a. Pulmonary ventilation increases

b. Bronchial spasms occur periodically

c. Breath holding occurs

d. Pulmonary ventilation decreases

e. Cheyne-Stokes respiration is observed

1098. A patient with diabetes mellitus developed acidosis because of ketone bodies accumulation in t

a. Cheyne-Stokes respiration is observed

b. Bronchial spasms occur periodically

c. Pulmonary ventilation increases

d. Breath holding occurs

e. Pulmonary ventilation decreases

1099. A patient with diabetes mellitus developed acidosis because of ketone bodies accumulation in t

a. Pulmonary ventilation decreases

b. Breath holding occurs

c. Cheyne-Stokes respiration is observed

d. Bronchial spasms occur periodically

e. Pulmonary ventilation increases

1100. A patient with dislocated jaw was given a short-acting muscle relaxant by a doctor. Name this

a. Procaine

b. Papaverine hydrochloride

c. Dithylinum (Suxamethonium chloride)

d. Pyridostigmine hydrobromide

e. Cytitonum (Cytisine)

1101. A patient with dislocated jaw was given a short-acting muscle relaxant by a doctor. Name this

a. Procaine

b. Pyridostigmine hydrobromide

- c. Cytitonum (Cytisine)
- d. Papaverine hydrochloride

e. Dithylinum (Suxamethonium chloride)

1102. A patient with dislocated jaw was given a short-acting muscle relaxant by a doctor. Name this

- a. Pyridostigmine hydrobromide
- b. Procaine
- c. Cytitonum (Cytisine)
- d. Papaverine hydrochloride

e. Dithylinum (Suxamethonium chloride)

1103. A patient with electrical injury to the neck area developed pathologic fixed sideways flexion

- a. Anterior scalene muscle
- b. Trapezius muscle
- c. Omohyoid muscle
- d. Digastric muscle

e. Sternocleidomastoid muscle

1104. A patient with electrical injury to the neck area developed pathologic fixed sideways flexion

- a. Trapezius muscle

b. Sternocleidomastoid muscle

- c. Anterior scalene muscle
- d. Omohyoid muscle
- e. Digastric muscle

1105. A patient with electrical injury to the neck area developed pathologic fixed sideways flexion

- a. Trapezius muscle
- b. Omohyoid muscle
- c. Digastric muscle

d. Sternocleidomastoid muscle

- e. Anterior scalene muscle

1106. A patient with essential hypertension has increased blood vasopressin levels. This hormone has

- a. Heart

b. Kidneys

- c. Adrenal glands
- d. Lungs
- e. Liver

1107. A patient with essential hypertension has increased blood vasopressin levels. This hormone has

- a. Heart
- b. Liver
- c. Adrenal glands
- d. Lungs

e. Kidneys

1108. A patient with essential hypertension has increased blood vasopressin levels. This hormone has

- a. Liver
- b. Adrenal glands
- c. Lungs
- d. Heart

e. Kidneys

1109. A patient with essential hypertension presents with circadian fluctuations in total peripheral

- a. Arteriolovenular anastomoses
- b. Capillaries
- c. Veins
- d. Aorta

e. Arterioles

1110. A patient with essential hypertension presents with circadian fluctuations in total peripheral

- a. Capillaries

b. Arterioles

- c. Veins

- d. Arterioloventricular anastomoses
- e. Aorta

1111. A patient with essential hypertension presents with circadian fluctuations in total peripheral

- a. Capillaries
- b. Arterioloventricular anastomoses

c. Arterioles

- d. Aorta
- e. Veins

1112. A patient with essential hypertension presents with significant increase in left ventricular

a. Increased volume of cardiomyocytes

- b. Increased number of cardiomyocytes
- c. Myocardial fluid retention
- d. Fatty infiltration of the myocardium
- e. Proliferation of connective tissue

1113. A patient with essential hypertension presents with significant increase in left ventricular

a. Increased number of cardiomyocytes

b. Increased volume of cardiomyocytes

- c. Proliferation of connective tissue
- d. Myocardial fluid retention
- e. Fatty infiltration of the myocardium

1114. A patient with essential hypertension was prescribed captopril. In this case, formation of a c

a. Bradykinin

b. Angiotensin II

- c. Renin
- d. Serotonin
- e. Histamine

1115. A patient with essential hypertension was prescribed captopril. In this case, formation of a c

- a. Histamine
- b. Bradykinin
- c. Serotonin

d. Angiotensin II

e. Renin

1116. A patient with essential hypertension was prescribed captopril. In this case, formation of a c

- a. Histamine
- b. Renin

c. Angiotensin II

- d. Bradykinin
- e. Serotonin

1117. A patient with glossitis presents with disappearance of lingual papillae, reddening and burnin

- a. alpha-thalassemia
- b. Iron refractory

c. B₁₂ folate-deficiency

- d. beta-thalassemia
- e. Iron deficiency

1118. A patient with glossitis presents with disappearance of lingual papillae, reddening and burnin

- a. alpha-thalassemia
- b. beta-thalassemia
- c. Iron refractory
- d. Iron deficiency

e. B₁₂ folate-deficiency

1119. A patient with glossitis presents with disappearance of lingual papillae, reddening and burnin

- a. beta-thalassemia
- b. alpha-thalassemia
- c. Iron deficiency

d. B₁₂ folate-deficiency

e. Iron refractory

1120. A patient with heatstroke was delivered to the admission room. What compensatory reactions develop?

a. Coronary vasospasm

b. Increased heart rate

c. Peripheral vasodilatation

d. Persistent hyperglycemia

e. Peripheral vasoconstriction

1121. A patient with heatstroke was delivered to the admission room. What compensatory reactions develop?

a. Increased heart rate

b. Coronary vasospasm

c. Peripheral vasodilatation

d. Peripheral vasoconstriction

e. Persistent hyperglycemia

1122. A patient with heatstroke was delivered to the admission room. What compensatory reactions develop?

a. Increased heart rate

b. Peripheral vasoconstriction

c. Peripheral vasodilatation

d. Persistent hyperglycemia

e. Coronary vasospasm

1123. A patient with high blood coagulability was for a long time treated with salicylates. What metabolic effect is observed?

a. Prostaglandin synthesis

b. Oxidative phosphorylation

c. Coupling between tissue respiration and oxidative phosphorylation

d. Microsomal oxidation

e. Tissue respiration

1124. A patient with high blood coagulability was for a long time treated with salicylates. What metabolic effect is observed?

a. Coupling between tissue respiration and oxidative phosphorylation

b. Oxidative phosphorylation

c. Prostaglandin synthesis

d. Microsomal oxidation

e. Tissue respiration

1125. A patient with high blood coagulability was for a long time treated with salicylates. What metabolic effect is observed?

a. Oxidative phosphorylation

b. Tissue respiration

c. Prostaglandin synthesis

d. Microsomal oxidation

e. Coupling between tissue respiration and oxidative phosphorylation

1126. A patient with hypersensitivity to sulfonamides needs conduction anesthesia for a tooth extraction. Which drug is most suitable?

a. Lidocaine

b. Anaesthesin (Benzocaine)

c. Cocaine

d. Dicain (Tetracaine)

e. Novocaine (Procaine)

1127. A patient with hypersensitivity to sulfonamides needs conduction anesthesia for a tooth extraction. Which drug is most suitable?

a. Dicain (Tetracaine)

b. Lidocaine

c. Cocaine

d. Novocaine (Procaine)

e. Anaesthesin (Benzocaine)

1128. A patient with hypersensitivity to sulfonamides needs conduction anesthesia for a tooth extraction. Which drug is most suitable?

a. Novocaine (Procaine)

b. Anaesthesin (Benzocaine)

c. Dicain (Tetracaine)

d. Cocaine

e. Lidocaine

1129. A patient with hypochromic anemia was prescribed an iron-containing drug for intravenous admin

a. Fercoven

b. Etacrynic acid

c. Mannitol

d. Dichlothiazide (Hydrochlorothiazide)

e. Furosemide

1130. A patient with hypochromic anemia was prescribed an iron-containing drug for intravenous admin

a. Fercoven

b. Furosemide

c. Dichlothiazide (Hydrochlorothiazide)

d. Etacrynic acid

e. Mannitol

1131. A patient with hypochromic anemia was prescribed an iron-containing drug for intravenous admin

a. Mannitol

b. Furosemide

c. Dichlothiazide (Hydrochlorothiazide)

d. Etacrynic acid

e. Fercoven

1132. A patient with infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis, who was undergoing treatment with isoniazi

a. Isoniazid is a vitamin B6 antagonist

b. A strong connection forms between vitamin and blood plasma proteins

c. Vitamin elimination speeds up

d. Vitamin biotransformation speeds up

e. Vitamin absorption slows down

1133. A patient with infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis, who was undergoing treatment with isoniazi

a. Vitamin absorption slows down

b. A strong connection forms between vitamin and blood plasma proteins

c. Isoniazid is a vitamin B6 antagonist

d. Vitamin elimination speeds up

e. Vitamin biotransformation speeds up

1134. A patient with infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis, who was undergoing treatment with isoniazi

a. Vitamin elimination speeds up

b. Vitamin absorption slows down

c. Vitamin biotransformation speeds up

d. A strong connection forms between vitamin and blood plasma proteins

e. Isoniazid is a vitamin B6 antagonist

1135. A patient with inflammation of the nasal mucosa and a disturbed sense of smell came to the oto

a. Common nasal meatus

b. Middle nasal meatus

c. Lower nasal meatus

d. Nasal septum

e. Upper nasal meatus

1136. A patient with inflammation of the nasal mucosa and a disturbed sense of smell came to the oto

a. Lower nasal meatus

b. Upper nasal meatus

c. Common nasal meatus

d. Middle nasal meatus

e. Nasal septum

1137. A patient with inflammation of the nasal mucosa and a disturbed sense of smell came to the oto

a. Lower nasal meatus

b. Nasal septum

c. Upper nasal meatus

d. Middle nasal meatus

e. Common nasal meatus

1138. A patient with ischemic heart disease presents with increased blood plasma content of triglyce

a. Dobutamine

b. Fenofibrate

c. Amiodarone

d. Lisinopril

e. Famotidine

1139. A patient with ischemic heart disease presents with increased blood plasma content of triglyce

a. Dobutamine

b. Amiodarone

c. Fenofibrate

d. Famotidine

e. Lisinopril

1140. A patient with ischemic heart disease presents with increased blood plasma content of triglyce

a. Famotidine

b. Fenofibrate

c. Lisinopril

d. Dobutamine

e. Amiodarone

1141. A patient with knife wound of the neck presents with hemorrhage. Initial wound management reve

a. A) carotis interna

b. V. jugularis externa

c. V. jugularis anterior

d. A) carotis externa

e. V. jugularis interna

1142. A patient with knife wound of the neck presents with hemorrhage. Initial wound management reve

a. A) carotis interna

b. V. jugularis interna

c. V. jugularis externa

d. A) carotis externa

e. V. jugularis anterior

1143. A patient with knife wound of the neck presents with hemorrhage. Initial wound management reve

a. V. jugularis anterior

b. A) carotis externa

c. V. jugularis externa

d. V. jugularis interna

e. A) carotis interna

1144. A patient with leukemia was prescribed 5-fluorouracil. What effect does this drug have?

a. It inhibits DNA synthesis

b. It accelerates replication

c. It stimulates DNase

d. It inhibits transcription

e. It inhibits translation

1145. A patient with leukemia was prescribed 5-fluorouracil. What effect does this drug have?

a. It inhibits transcription

b. It inhibits translation

c. It inhibits DNA synthesis

d. It accelerates replication

e. It stimulates DNase

1146. A patient with leukemia was prescribed 5-fluorouracil. What effect does this drug have?

a. It stimulates DNase

b. It inhibits translation

c. It inhibits transcription

d. It inhibits DNA synthesis

e. It accelerates replication

1147. A patient with malignant tumor was prescribed a narcotic analgesic to relieve the unbearable p

a. Activation of opiate receptors

- b. Inhibition of cholinergic receptors
- c. Activation of D2 dopamine receptors
- d. Inhibition of serotonin receptors
- e. Inhibition of histamine receptors

1148. A patient with malignant tumor was prescribed a narcotic analgesic to relieve the unbearable pain.

- a. Inhibition of cholinergic receptors
- b. Activation of opiate receptors**
- c. Activation of D2 dopamine receptors
- d. Inhibition of serotonin receptors
- e. Inhibition of histamine receptors

1149. A patient with malignant tumor was prescribed a narcotic analgesic to relieve the unbearable pain.

- a. Inhibition of histamine receptors
- b. Inhibition of cholinergic receptors
- c. Inhibition of serotonin receptors
- d. Activation of opiate receptors**
- e. Activation of D2 dopamine receptors

1150. A patient with megaloblastic anemia was taking a water-soluble vitamin. Name this substance:

- a. Ascorbic acid
- b. Thiamine chloride
- c. Tocopherol acetate
- d. Pyridoxine

e. Cyanocobalamin

1151. A patient with osteomyelitis of the mandible developed sepsis. Blood culture microbiology detected:

- a. Escherichia
- b. Streptococci
- c. Staphylococci**
- d. Sarcinae
- e. Corynebacteria

1152. A patient with osteomyelitis of the mandible developed sepsis. Blood culture microbiology detected:

- a. Sarcinae
- b. Corynebacteria
- c. Streptococci
- d. Escherichia

e. Staphylococci

1153. A patient with osteomyelitis of the mandible developed sepsis. Blood culture microbiology detected:

- a. Sarcinae
- b. Streptococci
- c. Escherichia
- d. Corynebacteria

e. Staphylococci

1154. A patient with parodontosis was prescribed a fat-soluble vitamin that actively participates in bone metabolism.

- a. Menadione (Vicasolum)
- b. Cyanocobalamin
- c. Ergocalciferol

d. Retinol acetate

e. Tocopherol acetate

1155. A patient with parodontosis was prescribed a fat-soluble vitamin that actively participates in bone metabolism.

- a. Menadione (Vicasolum)
- b. Ergocalciferol
- c. Tocopherol acetate
- d. Cyanocobalamin

e. Retinol acetate

1156. A patient with parodontosis was prescribed a fat-soluble vitamin that actively participates in bone metabolism.

- a. Tocopherol acetate
- b. Retinol acetate**

- c. Menadione (Vicasolum)
- d. Ergocalciferol
- e. Cyanocobalamin

1157. A patient with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach is prescribed a drug that blocks histamine

a. Famotidine

- b. Atropine sulfate
- c. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)
- d. Bisacodyl
- e. Omeprazole

1158. A patient with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach is prescribed a drug that blocks histamine

a. Bisacodyl

b. Famotidine

- c. Omeprazole
- d. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)
- e. Atropine sulfate

1159. A patient with peptic ulcer disease of the stomach is prescribed a drug that blocks histamine

- a. Bisacodyl
- b. Omeprazole
- c. Dithylin (Suxamethonium)
- d. Atropine sulfate

e. Famotidine

1160. A patient with pulmonary tuberculosis is prescribed rifampicin that inhibits RNA-polymerase en

- a. Elongation
- b. Translation

c. Transcription

- d. Termination
- e. Replication

1161. A patient with pulmonary tuberculosis is prescribed rifampicin that inhibits RNA-polymerase en

a. Replication

b. Transcription

- c. Elongation
- d. Translation
- e. Termination

1162. A patient with pulmonary tuberculosis is prescribed rifampicin that inhibits RNA-polymerase en

- a. Translation
- b. Elongation

c. Transcription

- d. Termination
- e. Replication

1163. A patient with severe poisoning caused by an unknown substance was brought into an admission r

- a. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
- b. Salbutamol

c. Corglycon (Convallatoxin)

- d. Cordiamin (Nikethamide)
- e. Naphthyzin (Naphazoline)

1164. A patient with severe poisoning caused by an unknown substance was brought into an admission r

- a. Cordiamin (Nikethamide)
- b. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
- c. Salbutamol

d. Corglycon (Convallatoxin)

- e. Naphthyzin (Naphazoline)

1165. A patient with severe poisoning caused by an unknown substance was brought into an admission r

- a. Naphthyzin (Naphazoline)
- b. Cordiamin (Nikethamide)
- c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

d. Corglycon (Convallatoxin)

e. Salbutamol

1166. A patient with signs of anxiety, fear, uncertainty, and mental strain was prescribed diazepam.

a. Interaction with benzodiazepine receptors

b. Interaction with adrenergic receptors

c. Interaction with cholinergic receptors

d. Interaction with serotonin receptors

e. Interaction with dopamine receptors

1167. A patient with signs of anxiety, fear, uncertainty, and mental strain was prescribed diazepam.

a. Interaction with cholinergic receptors

b. Interaction with dopamine receptors

c. Interaction with benzodiazepine receptors

d. Interaction with serotonin receptors

e. Interaction with adrenergic receptors

1168. A patient with signs of anxiety, fear, uncertainty, and mental strain was prescribed diazepam.

a. Interaction with cholinergic receptors

b. Interaction with dopamine receptors

c. Interaction with serotonin receptors

d. Interaction with adrenergic receptors

e. Interaction with benzodiazepine receptors

1169. A patient with skin burns was delivered to a hospital. To clean the wound from necrotic tissue

a. Asparaginase

b. Tripsin

c. Pancreatin

d. Streptokinase

e. Pepsin

1170. A patient with skin burns was delivered to a hospital. To clean the wound from necrotic tissue

a. Pepsin

b. Tripsin

c. Asparaginase

d. Streptokinase

e. Pancreatin

1171. A patient with skin burns was delivered to a hospital. To clean the wound from necrotic tissue

a. Streptokinase

b. Asparaginase

c. Pancreatin

d. Tripsin

e. Pepsin

1172. A patient with streptococcal pneumonia was prescribed an antimicrobial agent that disrupts mic

a. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt

b. Gentamicin sulfate

c. Azithromycin

d. Doxycycline hydrochloride

e. Erythromycin

1173. A patient with streptococcal pneumonia was prescribed an antimicrobial agent that disrupts mic

a. Azithromycin

b. Erythromycin

c. Doxycycline hydrochloride

d. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt

e. Gentamicin sulfate

1174. A patient with streptococcal pneumonia was prescribed an antimicrobial agent that disrupts mic

a. Doxycycline hydrochloride

b. Gentamicin sulfate

c. Azithromycin

d. Erythromycin

e. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt

1175. A patient with syphilis developed pale spots on the skin of his neck. What disturbance of pigm

- a. Lentigo
- b. Xeroderma
- c. Melanoderma
- d. Porphyria

e. Leukoderma

1176. A patient with syphilis developed pale spots on the skin of his neck. What disturbance of pigm

- a. Melanoderma
- b. Lentigo

c. Leukoderma

- d. Porphyria
- e. Xeroderma

1177. A patient with syphilis developed pale spots on the skin of his neck. What disturbance of pigm

- a. Porphyria
- b. Lentigo
- c. Xeroderma

d. Leukoderma

e. Melanoderma

1178. A patient with thrombophlebitis was prescribed an indirect anticoagulant syncoumar. Specify th

a. 24-72 hours

- b. 5-10 minutes
- c. 6-12 hours
- d. 3-6 hours
- e. 12-24 hours

1179. A patient with thrombophlebitis was prescribed an indirect anticoagulant syncoumar. Specify th

- a. 12-24 hours
- b. 6-12 hours
- c. 5-10 minutes
- d. 3-6 hours

e. 24-72 hours

1180. A patient with thrombophlebitis was prescribed an indirect anticoagulant syncoumar. Specify th

- a. 6-12 hours
- b. 5-10 minutes

c. 24-72 hours

- d. 3-6 hours
- e. 12-24 hours

1181. A patient with trauma has an epidural hematoma in the temporal region. What artery was damaged

a. Anterior cerebral artery

b. Middle meningeal artery

- c. Medial cerebral artery
- d. Anterior meningeal artery
- e. Posterior communicating artery

1182. A patient with trauma has an epidural hematoma in the temporal region. What artery was damaged

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

e. Middle meningeal artery

1183. A patient with trauma has an epidural hematoma in the temporal region. What artery was damaged

a. Posterior communicating artery

b. Middle meningeal artery

- c. Anterior cerebral artery
- d. Medial cerebral artery
- e. Anterior meningeal artery

1184. A patient with trigeminal neuralgia was given parenterally a non-narcotic analgesic with rapid

a. Mefenamic acid

b. Analgin (Metamizole)

c. Indometacin

d. Piroxicam

e. Ibuprofen

1185. A patient with trigeminal neuralgia was given parenterally a non-narcotic analgesic with rapid

a. Piroxicam

b. Ibuprofen

c. Indometacin

d. Mefenamic acid

e. Analgin (Metamizole)

1186. A patient with urolithiasis was given a narcotic analgesic with antispasmodic effect. Name thi

a. Analgin (Metamizole)

b. Mefenamic acid

c. Promedol (Trimeperidine)

d. Ibuprofen

e. Indomethacin

1187. A patient with urolithiasis was given a narcotic analgesic with antispasmodic effect. Name thi

a. Ibuprofen

b. Analgin (Metamizole)

c. Promedol (Trimeperidine)

d. Mefenamic acid

e. Indomethacin

1188. A patient with urolithiasis was given a narcotic analgesic with antispasmodic effect. Name thi

a. Ibuprofen

b. Analgin (Metamizole)

c. Mefenamic acid

d. Promedol (Trimeperidine)

e. Indomethacin

1189. A patient with wrist wound started to develop an edema. At what stage of local circulatory dis

a. Prestasis

b. Arteriolar spasm

c. Arterial hyperemia

d. Stasis

e. Venous hyperemia

1190. A patient with wrist wound started to develop an edema. At what stage of local circulatory dis

a. Stasis

b. Arteriolar spasm

c. Venous hyperemia

d. Prestasis

e. Arterial hyperemia

1191. A patient with wrist wound started to develop an edema. At what stage of local circulatory dis

a. Venous hyperemia

b. Prestasis

c. Stasis

d. Arterial hyperemia

e. Arteriolar spasm

1192. A patient, who was taking a blood pressure-lowering drug, complains of dry mouth. What antihyp

a. Adelphane (Reserpine + Dihydralazine)

b. Dibazol (Bendazol)

c. Clophelin (Clonidine)

d. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

e. Verapamil

1193. A patient, who was taking a blood pressure-lowering drug, complains of dry mouth. What antihyp

a. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

b. Clonidine (Clonidine)

c. Verapamil

d. Adelfane (Reserpine + Dihydralazine)

e. Dibazol (Bendazol)

1194. A patient, who was taking a blood pressure-lowering drug, complains of dry mouth. What antihyp

a. Dibazol (Bendazol)

b. Clonidine (Clonidine)

c. Verapamil

d. Adelfane (Reserpine + Dihydralazine)

e. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

1195. A patient, who works in underground mining, developed pulmonary fibrosis. In this case spirometry

a. Decreased vital capacity of lungs

b. Normal airway resistance

c. Decreased airway resistance

d. Increased vital capacity of lungs

e. Increased airway resistance

1196. A patient, who works in underground mining, developed pulmonary fibrosis. In this case spirometry

a. Decreased airway resistance

b. Decreased vital capacity of lungs

c. Increased airway resistance

d. Increased vital capacity of lungs

e. Normal airway resistance

1197. A patient, who works in underground mining, developed pulmonary fibrosis. In this case spirometry

a. Increased vital capacity of lungs

b. Increased airway resistance

c. Decreased airway resistance

d. Decreased vital capacity of lungs

e. Normal airway resistance

1198. A person bitten by a stray dog came to the surgeon's office. Wide lacerated wounds are localized

a. Hospitalize the patient and continue to monitor his condition

b. Begin immunization with antirabic vaccine

c. Immediately administer DPT vaccine

d. Prescribe combined vitamin therapy

e. Immediately administer normal gamma globulin

1199. A person bitten by a stray dog came to the surgeon's office. Wide lacerated wounds are localized

a. Immediately administer normal gamma globulin

b. Prescribe combined vitamin therapy

c. Immediately administer DPT vaccine

d. Begin immunization with antirabic vaccine

e. Hospitalize the patient and continue to monitor his condition

1200. A person bitten by a stray dog came to the surgeon's office. Wide lacerated wounds are localized

a. Prescribe combined vitamin therapy

b. Immediately administer normal gamma globulin

c. Immediately administer DPT vaccine

d. Hospitalize the patient and continue to monitor his condition

e. Begin immunization with antirabic vaccine

1201. A person came to the admission room with complaints of dry mouth, photophobia, and visual disturbances

a. Proserin (Neostigmine)

b. Dipyrroxime (Trimedoxime bromide)

c. Pilocarpine

d. Aceclidine

e. Armin

1202. A person came to the admission room with complaints of dry mouth, photophobia, and visual disturbances

a. Aceclidine

- b. Armin
- c. Pilocarpine
- d. Dipyroxime (Trimedoxime bromide)

e. Proserin (Neostigmine)

1203. A person came to the admission room with complaints of dry mouth, photophobia, and visual dist

- a. Pilocarpine
- b. Aceclidine
- c. Dipyroxime (Trimedoxime bromide)
- d. Armin

e. Proserin (Neostigmine)

1204. A person complains that lifting the lower jaw is problematic because of an incised wound in th

- a. M. masseter
- b. M. pterigoideus lateralis
- c. M. orbicularis oris
- d. M. pterigoideus medialis
- e. M. temporalis

1205. A person complains that lifting the lower jaw is problematic because of an incised wound in th

- a. M. masseter
- b. M. temporalis
- c. M. pterigoideus medialis
- d. M. pterigoideus lateralis
- e. M. orbicularis oris

1206. A person complains that lifting the lower jaw is problematic because of an incised wound in th

- a. M. pterigoideus medialis
- b. M. pterigoideus lateralis
- c. M. temporalis
- d. M. orbicularis oris

e. M. masseter

1207. A person develops alimentary (nutritional) hyperglycemia after eating, which stimulates secret

- a. Insulin
- b. Noradrenaline
- c. Adrenaline
- d. Glucagon
- e. Cortisol

1208. A person develops alimentary (nutritional) hyperglycemia after eating, which stimulates secret

- a. Insulin
- b. Noradrenaline
- c. Glucagon
- d. Cortisol
- e. Adrenaline

1209. A person develops alimentary (nutritional) hyperglycemia after eating, which stimulates secret

- a. Cortisol
- b. Noradrenaline
- c. Adrenaline
- d. Glucagon

e. Insulin

1210. A person died of potassium cyanide poisoning. The death of this person was caused by a compoun

- a. DNA
- b. Cytochrome

- c. ATP
- d. tRNA
- e. Riboflavin

1211. A person died of potassium cyanide poisoning. The death of this person was caused by a compoun

- a. Riboflavin
- b. tRNA

- c. ATP
- d. DNA

e. Cytochrome

1212. A person died of potassium cyanide poisoning. The death of this person was caused by a compound

- a. tRNA
- b. Riboflavin
- c. DNA

d. Cytochrome

e. ATP

1213. A person has an upper jaw injury - one of the first premolars was knocked out. What maxillary

a. Alveolar

- b. Orbital
- c. Frontal
- d. Zygomatic
- e. Palatine

1214. A person has an upper jaw injury - one of the first premolars was knocked out. What maxillary

a. Alveolar

- b. Zygomatic
- c. Palatine
- d. Frontal
- e. Orbital

1215. A person has an upper jaw injury - one of the first premolars was knocked out. What maxillary

- a. Frontal
- b. Zygomatic
- c. Orbital

d. Alveolar

e. Palatine

1216. A person in a hot weather for a long time had no water, which resulted in a severe thirst. What

a. Plasma osmotic pressure

- b. pH
- c. Glucose level
- d. Hematocrit
- e. Plasma oncotic pressure

1217. A person in a hot weather for a long time had no water, which resulted in a severe thirst. What

a. Hematocrit

b. Plasma osmotic pressure

- c. Glucose level
- d. pH
- e. Plasma oncotic pressure

1218. A person in a hot weather for a long time had no water, which resulted in a severe thirst. What

- a. pH
- b. Plasma oncotic pressure
- c. Plasma osmotic pressure

d. Hematocrit

e. Glucose level

1219. A person in the state of nervous tension develops transverse wrinkles on the forehead. What muscle

a. M. procerus

b. M. occipitofrontalis

- c. M. temporoparietalis
- d. M. auricularis anterior
- e. M. corrugator supercilii

1220. A person in the state of nervous tension develops transverse wrinkles on the forehead. What muscle

- a. M. temporoparietalis
- b. M. auricularis anterior
- c. M. occipitofrontalis

- d. M. corrugator supercilii
- e. M. procerus

1221. A person in the state of nervous tension develops transverse wrinkles on the forehead. What muscle is responsible?

- a. M. temporoparietalis
- b. M. procerus
- c. M. auricularis anterior
- d. M. corrugator supercilii
- e. M. occipitofrontalis

1222. A person with trauma bleeds from a head wound. Where should the carotid artery be pressed to stop the bleeding?

- a. To the anterior tubercle on the transverse process of the C6 vertebra
- b. To the anterior tubercle on the transverse process of the C5 vertebra
- c. To the spine in the upper portion of the neck
- d. To the anterior tubercle on the transverse process of the C7 vertebra
- e. To the anterior tubercle on the transverse process of the C4 vertebra

1223. A person with trauma bleeds from a head wound. Where should the carotid artery be pressed to stop the bleeding?

- a. To the anterior tubercle on the transverse process of the C5 vertebra
- b. To the anterior tubercle on the transverse process of the C7 vertebra
- c. To the anterior tubercle on the transverse process of the C4 vertebra
- d. To the spine in the upper portion of the neck
- e. To the anterior tubercle on the transverse process of the C6 vertebra

1224. A person with trauma bleeds from a head wound. Where should the carotid artery be pressed to stop the bleeding?

- a. To the spine in the upper portion of the neck
- b. To the anterior tubercle on the transverse process of the C5 vertebra
- c. To the anterior tubercle on the transverse process of the C7 vertebra
- d. To the anterior tubercle on the transverse process of the C4 vertebra
- e. To the anterior tubercle on the transverse process of the C6 vertebra

1225. A postmortem examination of the body of a 59-year-old woman, who died of acute heart failure, revealed the following changes in the myocardium:

- a. Transmural
- b. -
- c. Subendocardial
- d. Subepicardial
- e. Intramural

1226. A postmortem examination of the body of a 59-year-old woman, who died of acute heart failure, revealed the following changes in the myocardium:

- a. -
- b. Transmural
- c. Intramural
- d. Subendocardial
- e. Subepicardial

1227. A postmortem examination of the body of a 59-year-old woman, who died of acute heart failure, revealed the following changes in the myocardium:

- a. Subepicardial
- b. -
- c. Transmural
- d. Intramural
- e. Subendocardial

1228. A pregnant woman developed severe toxemia with exhausting recurrent vomiting throughout a day. What is the most likely acid-base balance disorder?

- a. Nongaseous excretory alkalosis
- b. Gaseous acidosis
- c. Nongaseous excretory acidosis
- d. Gaseous alkalosis
- e. Nongaseous metabolic acidosis

1229. A pregnant woman developed severe toxemia with exhausting recurrent vomiting throughout a day. What is the most likely acid-base balance disorder?

- a. Nongaseous excretory alkalosis
- b. Gaseous alkalosis
- c. Nongaseous excretory acidosis
- d. Gaseous acidosis

e. Nongaseous metabolic acidosis

1230. A pregnant woman developed severe toxemia with exhausting recurrent vomiting throughout a day.

a. Nongaseous metabolic acidosis

b. Gaseous acidosis

c. Nongaseous excretory acidosis

d. Nongaseous excretory alkalosis

e. Gaseous alkalosis

1231. A proteolytic enzyme was prescribed for the treatment of abscessing parodontosis. Name this dr

a. Actilyse (Alteplase)

b. Contrykal (Aprotinin)

c. Crystalline trypsin

d. Lidase

e. Streptoliase

1232. A proteolytic enzyme was prescribed for the treatment of abscessing parodontosis. Name this dr

a. Actilyse (Alteplase)

b. Contrykal (Aprotinin)

c. Crystalline trypsin

d. Streptoliase

e. Lidase

1233. A proteolytic enzyme was prescribed for the treatment of abscessing parodontosis. Name this dr

a. Contrykal (Aprotinin)

b. Streptoliase

c. Lidase

d. Crystalline trypsin

e. Actilyse (Alteplase)

1234. A sample obtained from the patient's thyroid gland was processed with silver salts, which reve

a. Calcitonin

b. Parathyrin

c. Thyroxine

d. Adrenaline

e. Aldosterone

1235. A sample obtained from the patient's thyroid gland was processed with silver salts, which reve

a. Adrenaline

b. Calcitonin

c. Parathyrin

d. Aldosterone

e. Thyroxine

1236. A sample obtained from the patient's thyroid gland was processed with silver salts, which reve

a. Parathyrin

b. Adrenaline

c. Aldosterone

d. Thyroxine

e. Calcitonin

1237. A sample of the patient's blood was taken for analysis in the presence of heparin. By its chem

a. Glycosaminoglycans

b. Simple proteins

c. Triacylglycerols

d. Phospholipids

e. Hemeproteins

1238. A sample of the patient's blood was taken for analysis in the presence of heparin. By its chem

a. Phospholipids

b. Hemeproteins

c. Triacylglycerols

d. Glycosaminoglycans

e. Simple proteins

1239. A sample of the patient's blood was taken for analysis in the presence of heparin. By its chem

- a. Triacylglycerols
- b. Phospholipids
- c. Hemeproteins
- d. Simple proteins
- e. Glycosaminoglycans**

1240. A scar made up of connective tissue has formed at the site of a healed wound. What substance i

- a. Chondroitin sulfate
- b. Collagen**
- c. Hyaluronic acid
- d. Elastin
- e. Keratan sulfate

1241. A scar made up of connective tissue has formed at the site of a healed wound. What substance i

- a. Elastin
- b. Keratan sulfate
- c. Chondroitin sulfate
- d. Hyaluronic acid
- e. Collagen**

1242. A scar made up of connective tissue has formed at the site of a healed wound. What substance i

- a. Hyaluronic acid
- b. Keratan sulfate
- c. Collagen**
- d. Chondroitin sulfate
- e. Elastin

1243. A shepherd tended to the sheep with the help of his dogs. Gradually he developed pain in his c

- a. Hymenolepis nana
- b. Echinococcus**
- c. Liver fluke
- d. Taenia solium
- e. Diphyllbothrium latum

1244. A shepherd tended to the sheep with the help of his dogs. Gradually he developed pain in his c

- a. Hymenolepis nana
- b. Diphyllbothrium latum
- c. Echinococcus**
- d. Liver fluke
- e. Taenia solium

1245. A shepherd tended to the sheep with the help of his dogs. Gradually he developed pain in his c

- a. Liver fluke
- b. Diphyllbothrium latum
- c. Echinococcus**
- d. Taenia solium
- e. Hymenolepis nana

1246. A sick child has gingivitis caused by anaerobic infection. The child needs to be prescribed an

- a. Nitrofurans
- b. Polymyxins
- c. Sulfonamides
- d. Aminoglycosides
- e. Nitroimidazoles**

1247. A sick child has gingivitis caused by anaerobic infection. The child needs to be prescribed an

- a. Polymyxins
- b. Nitroimidazoles**
- c. Aminoglycosides
- d. Sulfonamides
- e. Nitrofurans

1248. A sick child has gingivitis caused by anaerobic infection. The child needs to be prescribed an

- a. Sulfonamides
- b. Nitrofurans
- c. Aminoglycosides

d. Nitroimidazoles

- e. Polymyxins

1249. A sick child has signs of achondroplasia (dwarfism). It is known that this disease is monogeni

a. aa

b. AaBb

c. AA

d. AABb

e. Aa

1250. A sick child has signs of achondroplasia (dwarfism). It is known that this disease is monogeni

a. AA

b. aa

c. AaBb

d. AABb

e. Aa

1251. A sick child has signs of achondroplasia (dwarfism). It is known that this disease is monogeni

a. Aa

b. AABb

c. AA

d. AaBb

e. aa

1252. A sick child is suspected to have tuberculosis and is referred for Mantoux test. 24 hours late

a. Macrophages, B lymphocytes, and monocytes

b. Granulocytes, T-lymphocytes, and IgG

c. Mononuclear cells, T-lymphocytes, and lymphokines

d. Plasma cells, T-lymphocytes, and lymphokines

e. B-lymphocytes and IgM

1253. A sick child is suspected to have tuberculosis and is referred for Mantoux test. 24 hours late

a. Plasma cells, T-lymphocytes, and lymphokines

b. Mononuclear cells, T-lymphocytes, and lymphokines

c. Granulocytes, T-lymphocytes, and IgG

d. B-lymphocytes and IgM

e. Macrophages, B lymphocytes, and monocytes

1254. A sick child is suspected to have tuberculosis and is referred for Mantoux test. 24 hours late

a. Plasma cells, T-lymphocytes, and lymphokines

b. Mononuclear cells, T-lymphocytes, and lymphokines

c. Macrophages, B lymphocytes, and monocytes

d. Granulocytes, T-lymphocytes, and IgG

e. B-lymphocytes and IgM

1255. A skin neoplasm was removed from a patient. The neoplasm is a dense node with a papillary surf

a. Adenoma

b. Fibroadenoma

c. Cystadenoma

d. Fibroma

e. Papilloma

1256. A skin neoplasm was removed from a patient. The neoplasm is a dense node with a papillary surf

a. Cystadenoma

b. Fibroma

c. Fibroadenoma

d. Papilloma

e. Adenoma

1257. A skin neoplasm was removed from a patient. The neoplasm is a dense node with a papillary surf

a. Fibroma

- b. Cystadenoma
- c. Adenoma
- d. Fibroadenoma

e. Papilloma

1258. A slide mount of an ovary presents a rounded structure with glandular cells that contain lipid

a. Corpus luteum

- b. Primary ovarian follicle
- c. Corpus albicans
- d. Primordial ovarian follicle
- e. Mature ovarian follicle

1259. A slide mount of an ovary presents a rounded structure with glandular cells that contain lipid

- a. Primordial ovarian follicle
- b. Corpus albicans
- c. Mature ovarian follicle
- d. Primary ovarian follicle

e. Corpus luteum

1260. A slide mount of an ovary presents a rounded structure with glandular cells that contain lipid

- a. Primordial ovarian follicle
- b. Primary ovarian follicle
- c. Mature ovarian follicle
- d. Corpus albicans

e. Corpus luteum

1261. A small amount of specific antibodies was detected in the blood of an infectious patient, which

a. Macrophages

b. Plasma cells

- c. Leukocytes
- d. Lymphocytes
- e. Neutrophilic granulocytes

1262. A small amount of specific antibodies was detected in the blood of an infectious patient, which

a. Neutrophilic granulocytes

b. Plasma cells

- c. Macrophages
- d. Lymphocytes
- e. Leukocytes

1263. A small amount of specific antibodies was detected in the blood of an infectious patient, which

- a. Neutrophilic granulocytes
- b. Macrophages
- c. Lymphocytes
- d. Leukocytes

e. Plasma cells

1264. A smear specimen of human red bone marrow shows, among myeloid cells and adipocytes, certain cells

a. Reticular cells

- b. Osteocytes
- c. Fibroblasts
- d. Macrophages
- e. Dendritic cells

1265. A smear specimen of human red bone marrow shows, among myeloid cells and adipocytes, certain cells

- a. Macrophages
- b. Fibroblasts
- c. Dendritic cells

d. Reticular cells

e. Osteocytes

1266. A smear specimen of human red bone marrow shows, among myeloid cells and adipocytes, certain cells

- a. Macrophages
- b. Osteocytes

c. Reticular cells

d. Dendritic cells

e. Fibroblasts

1267. A sputum sample obtained from a tuberculosis patient was sent to a bacteriological laboratory.

a. Ziehl-Neelsen

b. Zdrodovskyi

c. Romanovskyi

d. Gram

e. Burri-Gins

1268. A sputum sample obtained from a tuberculosis patient was sent to a bacteriological laboratory.

a. Gram

b. Romanovskyi

c. Burri-Gins

d. Zdrodovskyi

e. Ziehl-Neelsen

1269. A sputum sample obtained from a tuberculosis patient was sent to a bacteriological laboratory.

a. Zdrodovskyi

b. Ziehl-Neelsen

c. Gram

d. Burri-Gins

e. Romanovskyi

1270. A structural gene - a DNA molecule segment - was damaged. However, it did not result in amino

a. Reverse transcription

b. Transcription

c. Repair

d. Mutation

e. Replication

1271. A structural gene - a DNA molecule segment - was damaged. However, it did not result in amino

a. Transcription

b. Replication

c. Reverse transcription

d. Repair

e. Mutation

1272. A structural gene - a DNA molecule segment - was damaged. However, it did not result in amino

a. Transcription

b. Reverse transcription

c. Replication

d. Repair

e. Mutation

1273. A structural gene - a segment of a DNA molecule - was damaged. However, it did not result in a

a. Repair

b. Transcription

c. Mutation

d. Replication

e. Reverse transcription

1274. A structural gene - a segment of a DNA molecule - was damaged. However, it did not result in a

a. Repair

b. Transcription

c. Replication

d. Reverse transcription

e. Mutation

1275. A structural gene - a segment of a DNA molecule - was damaged. However, it did not result in a

a. Replication

b. Mutation

c. Repair

- d. Transcription
- e. Reverse transcription

1276. A student uses percussion to determine the cardiac border that projects on the anterior thorac

a. Upper

- b. Left
- c. Apex
- d. Right
- e. Lower

1277. A student uses percussion to determine the cardiac border that projects on the anterior thorac

- a. Lower
- b. Apex
- c. Right

d. Upper

e. Left

1278. A student uses percussion to determine the cardiac border that projects on the anterior thorac

- a. Right
- b. Left
- c. Lower
- d. Apex

e. Upper

1279. A student, who throughout the semester was studying poorly, is emotionally tense during the fi

a. Information

- b. Time
- c. Energy
- d. Time and energy
- e. Energy and information

1280. A student, who throughout the semester was studying poorly, is emotionally tense during the fi

a. Information

- b. Time and energy
- c. Energy
- d. Energy and information
- e. Time

1281. A student, who throughout the semester was studying poorly, is emotionally tense during the fi

- a. Time and energy
- b. Energy
- c. Energy and information

d. Information

e. Time

1282. A student, who unexpectedly met his girlfriend, developed an increase in systemic arterial pre

a. Conditional sympathetic

- b. Unconditional sympathetic
- c. Unconditional parasympathetic
- d. Conditional sympathetic and parasympathetic
- e. Conditional parasympathetic

1283. A student, who unexpectedly met his girlfriend, developed an increase in systemic arterial pre

- a. Conditional parasympathetic
- b. Unconditional parasympathetic
- c. Conditional sympathetic and parasympathetic
- d. Unconditional sympathetic

e. Conditional sympathetic

1284. A student, who unexpectedly met his girlfriend, developed an increase in systemic arterial pre

- a. Unconditional sympathetic
- b. Conditional sympathetic and parasympathetic

c. Conditional sympathetic

d. Unconditional parasympathetic

e. Conditional parasympathetic

1285. A surgeon accidentally damaged a nerve that innervates mylohyoid muscle. Name this nerve:

a. N. trigeminus

b. N. facialis

c. N. glossopharyngeus

d. N. hypoglossus

e. N. accessorius

1286. A surgeon accidentally damaged a nerve that innervates mylohyoid muscle. Name this nerve:

a. N. hypoglossus

b. N. accessorius

c. N. trigeminus

d. N. facialis

e. N. glossopharyngeus

1287. A surgeon accidentally damaged a nerve that innervates mylohyoid muscle. Name this nerve:

a. N. hypoglossus

b. N. facialis

c. N. trigeminus

d. N. accessorius

e. N. glossopharyngeus

1288. A surgeon must amputate the damaged part of the patient's foot along the line of Lisfranc joint

a. Medial interosseous tarsometatarsal ligament

b. Talonavicular ligament

c. Bifurcated ligament

d. Calcaneonavicular ligament

e. Talocalcaneal ligament

1289. A surgeon must amputate the damaged part of the patient's foot along the line of Lisfranc joint

a. Bifurcated ligament

b. Talocalcaneal ligament

c. Talonavicular ligament

d. Medial interosseous tarsometatarsal ligament

e. Calcaneonavicular ligament

1290. A surgeon must amputate the damaged part of the patient's foot along the line of Lisfranc joint

a. Bifurcated ligament

b. Talonavicular ligament

c. Calcaneonavicular ligament

d. Talocalcaneal ligament

e. Medial interosseous tarsometatarsal ligament

1291. A teenager with impaired visual acuity came to an ophthalmologist. The doctor explained that t

a. Ciliary muscle

b. Retina

c. Cornea

d. Sclera

e. Vitreous body

1292. A teenager with impaired visual acuity came to an ophthalmologist. The doctor explained that t

a. Ciliary muscle

b. Sclera

c. Retina

d. Vitreous body

e. Cornea

1293. A teenager with impaired visual acuity came to an ophthalmologist. The doctor explained that t

a. Ciliary muscle

b. Vitreous body

c. Sclera

d. Retina

e. Cornea

1294. A tooth has been extracted. Its crown is chisel-shaped, wide, with narrow edge. The root is co

a. Lower canine

b. Upper incisor

c. Lower premolar

d. Upper premolar

e. Lower incisor

1295. A tooth has been extracted. Its crown is chisel-shaped, wide, with narrow edge. The root is co

a. Lower premolar

b. Upper premolar

c. Lower incisor

d. Upper incisor

e. Lower canine

1296. A tooth has been extracted. Its crown is chisel-shaped, wide, with narrow edge. The root is co

a. Upper premolar

b. Lower incisor

c. Lower canine

d. Lower premolar

e. Upper incisor

1297. A topical anesthetic was applied to the tongue apex of an experiment participant. The result in

a. Sweet

b. Bitter

c. Sour and salty

d. Sour

e. Salty

1298. A topical anesthetic was applied to the tongue apex of an experiment participant. The result in

a. Salty

b. Sour and salty

c. Sweet

d. Sour

e. Bitter

1299. A topical anesthetic was applied to the tongue apex of an experiment participant. The result in

a. Sour and salty

b. Sour

c. Bitter

d. Salty

e. Sweet

1300. A tourist, who had been to one of the Far East countries, was hospitalized into the therapeuti

a. Insufficiently thermally processed beef

b. Raw fruits and vegetables

c. Insufficiently thermally processed eggs

d. Insufficiently thermally processed freshwater crabs

e. Insufficiently thermally processed pork

1301. A tourist, who had been to one of the Far East countries, was hospitalized into the therapeuti

a. Insufficiently thermally processed eggs

b. Insufficiently thermally processed pork

c. Insufficiently thermally processed freshwater crabs

d. Raw fruits and vegetables

e. Insufficiently thermally processed beef

1302. A tourist, who had been to one of the Far East countries, was hospitalized into the therapeuti

a. Raw fruits and vegetables

b. Insufficiently thermally processed eggs

c. Insufficiently thermally processed pork

d. Insufficiently thermally processed freshwater crabs

e. Insufficiently thermally processed beef

1303. A trauma patient has a fracture in the petrous part of the temporal bone. The fracture line pa

a. Facial canal

b. Musculotubal canal

c. Tympanic canal

d. Canaliculus of the chorda tympani

e. Carotid canal

1304. A trauma patient has a fracture in the petrous part of the temporal bone. The fracture line pa

a. Carotid canal

b. Canaliculus of the chorda tympani

c. Facial canal

d. Tympanic canal

e. Musculotubal canal

1305. A trauma patient has a fracture in the petrous part of the temporal bone. The fracture line pa

a. Tympanic canal

b. Canaliculus of the chorda tympani

c. Facial canal

d. Musculotubal canal

e. Carotid canal

1306. A trauma patient has wound in the temporal region, with trickle of bright-red blood streaming

a. A) maxillaris

b. A) temporalis superficialis

c. A) facialis

d. A) auricularis posterior

e. A) occipitalis

1307. A trauma patient has wound in the temporal region, with trickle of bright-red blood streaming

a. A) occipitalis

b. A) temporalis superficialis

c. A) maxillaris

d. A) facialis

e. A) auricularis posterior

1308. A trauma patient has wound in the temporal region, with trickle of bright-red blood streaming

a. A) occipitalis

b. A) auricularis posterior

c. A) temporalis superficialis

d. A) maxillaris

e. A) facialis

1309. A traumatologist has diagnosed a patient with a fracture in the area of the canine fossa. This

a. Maxilla

b. Zygomatic bone

c. Palatine bone

d. Mandible

e. Frontal bone

1310. A traumatologist has diagnosed a patient with a fracture in the area of the canine fossa. This

a. Frontal bone

b. Maxilla

c. Mandible

d. Zygomatic bone

e. Palatine bone

1311. A traumatologist has diagnosed a patient with a fracture in the area of the canine fossa. This

a. Mandible

b. Maxilla

c. Palatine bone

d. Frontal bone

e. Zygomatic bone

1312. A tumor is detected in one of the regions of the patient's brain, resulting in the patient's i

a. Cerebellum

- b. Striatum
- c. Thalamus
- d. Substantia nigra

e. Hypothalamus

1313. A tumor is detected in one of the regions of the patient's brain, resulting in the patient's i

- a. Striatum
- b. Cerebellum
- c. Thalamus
- d. Substantia nigra

e. Hypothalamus

1314. A tumor is detected in one of the regions of the patient's brain, resulting in the patient's i

- a. Substantia nigra
- b. Thalamus

c. Hypothalamus

- d. Striatum
- e. Cerebellum

1315. A urine sample was taken via a catheter from the urinary bladder of a 17-year-old young man. M

a. Transitional epithelium

- b. Keratinized stratified epithelium
- c. Non-stratified cuboidal epithelium
- d. Non-stratified columnar epithelium
- e. Non-keratinized stratified epithelium

1316. A urine sample was taken via a catheter from the urinary bladder of a 17-year-old young man. M

a. Non-keratinized stratified epithelium

b. Transitional epithelium

- c. Non-stratified columnar epithelium
- d. Keratinized stratified epithelium
- e. Non-stratified cuboidal epithelium

1317. A urine sample was taken via a catheter from the urinary bladder of a 17-year-old young man. M

a. Non-stratified cuboidal epithelium

b. Transitional epithelium

- c. Keratinized stratified epithelium
- d. Non-keratinized stratified epithelium
- e. Non-stratified columnar epithelium

1318. A victim of a traffic accident has lost thoracic respiration but retains diaphragmal. The spi

- a. I-II sacral segments
- b. I-II lumbar segments
- c. XI-XII cervical segments
- d. I-II cervical segments

e. VI-VII cervical segments

1319. A victim of a traffic accident has lost thoracic respiration but retains diaphragmal. The spi

- a. I-II sacral segments
- b. XI-XII cervical segments
- c. I-II lumbar segments

d. VI-VII cervical segments

e. I-II cervical segments

1320. A victim of a traffic accident has lost thoracic respiration but retains diaphragmal. The spi

- a. XI-XII cervical segments
- b. I-II cervical segments

c. VI-VII cervical segments

- d. I-II sacral segments
- e. I-II lumbar segments

1321. A woman came to a dental clinic with complaints of severe toothache and extreme sensitivity t

a. N. alveolaris superior medius

b. N. petrosus major

- c. N. mandibularis
- d. N. infraorbitalis
- e. N. incisivus

1322. A woman came to a dental clinic with complaints of severe toothache and extreme sensitivity to

- a. N. infraorbitalis
- b. N. incisivus
- c. N. mandibularis
- d. N. petrosus major

e. N. alveolaris superior medius

1323. A woman came to a dental clinic with complaints of severe toothache and extreme sensitivity to

- a. N. mandibularis
- b. N. infraorbitalis
- c. N. incisivus

d. N. alveolaris superior medius

e. N. petrosus major

1324. A woman complains of headache, muscle pain during swallowing, chewing, and eyeball movement, and

a. Trichinella

- b. Ascaris lumbricoides
- c. Ancylostoma
- d. Enterobius
- e. Necator

1325. A woman complains of headache, muscle pain during swallowing, chewing, and eyeball movement, and

- a. Ascaris lumbricoides
- b. Ancylostoma

c. Trichinella

d. Necator

e. Enterobius

1326. A woman complains of headache, muscle pain during swallowing, chewing, and eyeball movement, and

- a. Enterobius
- b. Necator
- c. Ancylostoma
- d. Ascaris lumbricoides

e. Trichinella

1327. A woman complains of impaired gustatory sensitivity of her tongue. This disturbance can be caused by

a. Dorsal nucleus of vagus nerve

b. Solitary nucleus

- c. Nucleus ambiguus
- d. Inferior salivatory nucleus
- e. Hypoglossal nucleus

1328. A woman complains of impaired gustatory sensitivity of her tongue. This disturbance can be caused by

- a. Hypoglossal nucleus
- b. Inferior salivatory nucleus

c. Solitary nucleus

- d. Nucleus ambiguus
- e. Dorsal nucleus of vagus nerve

1329. A woman complains of impaired gustatory sensitivity of her tongue. This disturbance can be caused by

- a. Inferior salivatory nucleus
- b. Hypoglossal nucleus

c. Solitary nucleus

- d. Nucleus ambiguus
- e. Dorsal nucleus of vagus nerve

1330. A woman complains of pain in her left lower jaw and lower teeth. What nerves are likely to be

a. Sensory fibers of the third branch of the V pair of cranial nerves

- b. Motor fibers of the third branch of the V pair of cranial nerves
- c. The first branch of the V pair of cranial nerves

- d. The second branch of the V pair of cranial nerves
- e. The VII pair of cranial nerves

1331. A woman complains of pain in her left lower jaw and lower teeth. What nerves are likely to be

- a. Motor fibers of the third branch of the V pair of cranial nerves
- b. The first branch of the V pair of cranial nerves
- c. Sensory fibers of the third branch of the V pair of cranial nerves
- d. The second branch of the V pair of cranial nerves
- e. The VII pair of cranial nerves

1332. A woman complains of pain in her left lower jaw and lower teeth. What nerves are likely to be

- a. The VII pair of cranial nerves
- b. Motor fibers of the third branch of the V pair of cranial nerves
- c. The first branch of the V pair of cranial nerves
- d. Sensory fibers of the third branch of the V pair of cranial nerves
- e. The second branch of the V pair of cranial nerves

1333. A woman complains of painful chewing, especially when she moves her lower jaw backwards. What m

- a. Posterior bundles of the temporal muscles
- b. Anterior bundles of the temporal muscles
- c. Medial pterygoid muscles
- d. Masseter muscles
- e. Lateral pterygoid muscles

1334. A woman complains of painful chewing, especially when she moves her lower jaw backwards. What m

- a. Posterior bundles of the temporal muscles
- b. Masseter muscles
- c. Anterior bundles of the temporal muscles
- d. Lateral pterygoid muscles
- e. Medial pterygoid muscles

1335. A woman complains of painful chewing, especially when she moves her lower jaw backwards. What m

- a. Lateral pterygoid muscles
- b. Anterior bundles of the temporal muscles
- c. Masseter muscles
- d. Medial pterygoid muscles
- e. Posterior bundles of the temporal muscles

1336. A woman diagnosed with dysentery was hospitalized into the infectious diseases unit. Laborator

- a. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt
- b. Metronidazole

- c. Rifampicin
- d. Isoniazid
- e. Chingamin (Chloroquine)

1337. A woman diagnosed with dysentery was hospitalized into the infectious diseases unit. Laborator

- a. Chingamin (Chloroquine)
- b. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt
- c. Isoniazid
- d. Rifampicin
- e. Metronidazole

1338. A woman diagnosed with dysentery was hospitalized into the infectious diseases unit. Laborator

- a. Chingamin (Chloroquine)
- b. Isoniazid
- c. Benzylpenicillin sodium salt
- d. Rifampicin
- e. Metronidazole

1339. A woman gave birth to a child with toxoplasmosis. The woman thinks that she contracted toxopla

- a. Contact with a cat
- b. Drinking water, contaminated with oocytes
- c. Contact with a sick person
- d. Eating unwashed vegetables

e. Eating undercooked meat of an infected domesticated animal

1340. A woman gave birth to a child with toxoplasmosis. The woman thinks that she contracted toxoplasmosis

a. Drinking water, contaminated with oocysts

b. Contact with a cat

c. Contact with a sick person

d. Eating undercooked meat of an infected domesticated animal

e. Eating unwashed vegetables

1341. A woman gave birth to a child with toxoplasmosis. The woman thinks that she contracted toxoplasmosis

a. Eating undercooked meat of an infected domesticated animal

b. Contact with a cat

c. Drinking water, contaminated with oocysts

d. Contact with a sick person

e. Eating unwashed vegetables

1342. A woman had a formation with a fibrous capsule at the tip of her tooth. The formation was surgically removed

a. Complex granuloma

b. Radicular cyst of the jaw

c. Simple granuloma

d. Follicular cyst of the jaw

e. Cystogranuloma

1343. A woman had a formation with a fibrous capsule at the tip of her tooth. The formation was surgically removed

a. Follicular cyst of the jaw

b. Simple granuloma

c. Radicular cyst of the jaw

d. Complex granuloma

e. Cystogranuloma

1344. A woman had been taking synthetic hormones during her pregnancy. Her newborn girl presents with

a. Recombination

b. Phenocopy

c. Replication

d. Mutation

e. Heterosis

1345. A woman had been taking synthetic hormones during her pregnancy. Her newborn girl presents with

a. Replication

b. Mutation

c. Phenocopy

d. Recombination

e. Heterosis

1346. A woman had been taking synthetic hormones during her pregnancy. Her newborn girl presents with

a. Replication

b. Mutation

c. Recombination

d. Phenocopy

e. Heterosis

1347. A woman has been hospitalized with complaints of dry mouth, thirst, and weight loss. Examination

a. Diabetes insipidus

b. Alimentary glucosuria

c. Steroid-induced diabetes

d. Diabetes mellitus

e. Renal diabetes

1348. A woman has been hospitalized with complaints of dry mouth, thirst, and weight loss. Examination

a. Renal diabetes

b. Steroid-induced diabetes

c. Alimentary glucosuria

d. Diabetes insipidus

e. Diabetes mellitus

1349. A woman has been hospitalized with complaints of dry mouth, thirst, and weight loss. Examination

a. Steroid-induced diabetes

b. Diabetes mellitus

c. Alimentary glucosuria

d. Diabetes insipidus

e. Renal diabetes

1350. A woman has undergone a surgery for femoral hernia. In this case the hernial protrusion is pro

a. Femoral triangle

b. Inguinal region

c. Pubic region

d. -

e. Gluteal region

1351. A woman has undergone a surgery for femoral hernia. In this case the hernial protrusion is pro

a. Gluteal region

b. Femoral triangle

c. Inguinal region

d. Pubic region

e. -

1352. A woman has undergone a surgery for femoral hernia. In this case the hernial protrusion is pro

a. Pubic region

b. Gluteal region

c. -

d. Femoral triangle

e. Inguinal region

1353. A woman is diagnosed with Turner's syndrome (karyotype 45, X0). How many autosomal pairs would

a. 24

b. 45

c. 22

d. 23

e. 44

1354. A woman is diagnosed with Turner's syndrome (karyotype 45, X0). How many autosomal pairs would

a. 44

b. 23

c. 22

d. 45

e. 24

1355. A woman is diagnosed with Turner's syndrome (karyotype 45, X0). How many autosomal pairs would

a. 44

b. 45

c. 23

d. 24

e. 22

1356. A woman is diagnosed with a hemorrhage into the posterior horns of the spinal cord. What is the

a. Sensory

b. Parasympathetic

c. -

d. Motor

e. Sympathetic

1357. A woman is diagnosed with a hemorrhage into the posterior horns of the spinal cord. What is the

a. Sensory

b. Parasympathetic

c. Sympathetic

d. -

e. Motor

1358. A woman is diagnosed with a hemorrhage into the posterior horns of the spinal cord. What is the

- a. Sympathetic
- b. Parasympathetic
- c. Sensory**
- d. -
- e. Motor

1359. A woman presents with edemas. In her urine there is a large amount of protein excreted. What n

- a. Ascending limb of loop of Henle
- b. Distal convoluted tubule
- c. Proximal convoluted tubule

d. Renal corpuscle

- e. Descending limb of loop of Henle

1360. A woman presents with edemas. In her urine there is a large amount of protein excreted. What n

- a. Descending limb of loop of Henle
- b. Proximal convoluted tubule

c. Renal corpuscle

- d. Ascending limb of loop of Henle
- e. Distal convoluted tubule

1361. A woman presents with edemas. In her urine there is a large amount of protein excreted. What n

- a. Distal convoluted tubule
- b. Ascending limb of loop of Henle

c. Renal corpuscle

- d. Proximal convoluted tubule
- e. Descending limb of loop of Henle

1362. A woman underwent surgical removal of a mandibular tumor that had the appearance of a detached

a. Giant cell tumor of bone

- b. Ameloblastoma
- c. Osteoid osteoma
- d. Osteosarcoma
- e. Osteoma

1363. A woman underwent surgical removal of a mandibular tumor that had the appearance of a detached

a. Ameloblastoma

b. Giant cell tumor of bone

- c. Osteoid osteoma
- d. Osteosarcoma
- e. Osteoma

1364. A woman underwent surgical removal of a mandibular tumor that had the appearance of a detached

a. Osteoid osteoma

b. Giant cell tumor of bone

- c. Osteosarcoma
- d. Ameloblastoma
- e. Osteoma

1365. A woman was diagnosed with peptic ulcer of the stomach. She has a long history of rheumatoid a

- a. Antihistamines
- b. Antihypertensive drugs
- c. H2 blockers
- d. Antibiotics

e. Glucocorticoids

1366. A woman was diagnosed with peptic ulcer of the stomach. She has a long history of rheumatoid a

- a. Antihypertensive drugs
- b. Antihistamines

c. Glucocorticoids

- d. Antibiotics
- e. H2 blockers

1367. A woman was diagnosed with peptic ulcer of the stomach. She has a long history of rheumatoid a

a. H2 blockers

- b. Antihypertensive drugs
- c. Antihistamines

d. Glucocorticoids

- e. Antibiotics

1368. A woman was diagnosed with purulent stomatitis. What complete blood count finding is character

- a. Anemia
- b. Monocytosis

c. Leukocytosis

- d. Thrombocytosis

- e. Lymphocytosis

1369. A woman was diagnosed with purulent stomatitis. What complete blood count finding is character

- a. Monocytosis
- b. Anemia
- c. Thrombocytosis

d. Leukocytosis

- e. Lymphocytosis

1370. A woman was diagnosed with purulent stomatitis. What complete blood count finding is character

- a. Thrombocytosis
- b. Monocytosis
- c. Lymphocytosis
- d. Anemia

e. Leukocytosis

1371. A woman with a deep wound on her leg was brought into the trauma department. She received the

a. Antitetanic serum

- b. BCG vaccine
- c. Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids
- d. DPT vaccine
- e. Antibiotics

1372. A woman with a deep wound on her leg was brought into the trauma department. She received the

- a. Antibiotics
- b. BCG vaccine

c. Antitetanic serum

- d. Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids
- e. DPT vaccine

1373. A woman with a deep wound on her leg was brought into the trauma department. She received the

- a. Antibiotics
- b. Diphtheria and tetanus toxoids

c. Antitetanic serum

- d. BCG vaccine
- e. DPT vaccine

1374. A woman with allergic dermatitis has been taking an antiallergic drug for a week. As the resul

a. Loratadine

- b. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)
- c. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- d. Cromolyn sodium (Cromoglicic acid)

1375. A woman with allergic dermatitis has been taking an antiallergic drug for a week. As the resul

a. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

b. Loratadine

- c. Adrenaline hydrochloride
- d. Cromolyn sodium (Cromoglicic acid)

1376. A woman with allergic dermatitis has been taking an antiallergic drug for a week. As the resul

a. Aminazine (Chlorpromazine)

b. Loratadine

- c. Cromolyn sodium (Cromoglicic acid)
- d. Adrenaline hydrochloride

1377. A woman with the height of 1.70 m and the body weight of 94 kg presents with decreased carbohydrate metabolism.

- a. Adrenaline
- b. Glucagon
- c. Cortisol
- d. Somatotropin

e. Insulin

1378. A woman with the height of 1.70 m and the body weight of 94 kg presents with decreased carbohydrate metabolism.

a. Cortisol

b. Insulin

- c. Adrenaline
- d. Somatotropin
- e. Glucagon

1379. A woman with the height of 1.70 m and the body weight of 94 kg presents with decreased carbohydrate metabolism.

- a. Glucagon
- b. Adrenaline
- c. Cortisol

d. Insulin

e. Somatotropin

1380. A worker of a cattle farm is brought to the surgeon with fever up to 40°C, headache, weakness, and a skin lesion on the arm.

a. Abscess

b. Anthrax

- c. Tularemia
- d. Furuncle
- e. Plague

1381. A worker of a cattle farm is brought to the surgeon with fever up to 40°C, headache, weakness, and a skin lesion on the arm.

a. Furuncle

b. Anthrax

- c. Abscess
- d. Tularemia
- e. Plague

1382. A worker of a cattle farm is brought to the surgeon with fever up to 40°C, headache, weakness, and a skin lesion on the arm.

- a. Plague
- b. Tularemia

c. Anthrax

- d. Furuncle
- e. Abscess

1383. Accelerated synthesis of a certain polysaccharide precedes the deposition of mineral salts into the extracellular matrix.

a. Chondroitin sulfate

- b. Glycogen
- c. Keratan sulfate
- d. Dermatan sulfate
- e. Heparin

1384. Accelerated synthesis of a certain polysaccharide precedes the deposition of mineral salts into the extracellular matrix.

- a. Dermatan sulfate
- b. Heparin
- c. Glycogen
- d. Keratan sulfate

e. Chondroitin sulfate

1385. Accelerated synthesis of a certain polysaccharide precedes the deposition of mineral salts into the extracellular matrix.

- a. Glycogen
- b. Dermatan sulfate
- c. Keratan sulfate

d. Chondroitin sulfate

e. Heparin

1386. According to the data collected by WHO researchers, every year there are approximately 250 million people infected with malaria.

a. Anopheles

b. Culiseta

c. Aedes

d. Culex

e. Mansonia

1387. According to the data collected by WHO researchers, every year there are approximately 250 mil

a. Aedes

b. Anopheles

c. Culiseta

d. Culex

e. Mansonia

1388. According to the data collected by WHO researchers, every year there are approximately 250 mil

a. Culiseta

b. Anopheles

c. Mansonia

d. Aedes

e. Culex

1389. According to the law of constancy of chromosome numbers, most animal species have definite and

a. Meiosis

b. -

c. Regeneration

d. Amitosis

e. Schizogony

1390. According to the law of constancy of chromosome numbers, most animal species have definite and

a. Schizogony

b. Meiosis

c. -

d. Amitosis

e. Regeneration

1391. According to the law of constancy of chromosome numbers, most animal species have definite and

a. Schizogony

b. Meiosis

c. -

d. Regeneration

e. Amitosis

1392. Acetylsalicylic acid was prescribed to reduce the fever caused by an acute respiratory viral i

a. Etiotropic therapy

b. Symptomatic therapy

c. Preventive therapy

d. Replacement therapy

e. Stimulating therapy

1393. Acetylsalicylic acid was prescribed to reduce the fever caused by an acute respiratory viral i

a. Stimulating therapy

b. Etiotropic therapy

c. Symptomatic therapy

d. Preventive therapy

e. Replacement therapy

1394. Acetylsalicylic acid was prescribed to reduce the fever caused by an acute respiratory viral i

a. Stimulating therapy

b. Preventive therapy

c. Symptomatic therapy

d. Etiotropic therapy

e. Replacement therapy

1395. Acid resistance of human teeth depends on the ratio of calcium to phosphorus in the enamel. Wh

a. 1.67

- b. 0.8
- c. 0.9
- d. 1.1
- e. 0.5

1396. Acid resistance of human teeth depends on the ratio of calcium to phosphorus in the enamel. Wh

- a. 0.8
- b. 1.1
- c. 1.67
- d. 0.9
- e. 0.5

1397. Acid resistance of human teeth depends on the ratio of calcium to phosphorus in the enamel. Wh

- a. 0.8
- b. 1.1
- c. 0.5
- d. 1.67
- e. 0.9

1398. After a brain trauma, a person developed impaired perception of visual information. What corti

- a. Occipital region of the cerebral cortex
- b. Parietal region of the cerebral cortex
- c. Precentral gyrus
- d. Postcentral gyrus
- e. Temporal region of the cerebral cortex

1399. After a brain trauma, a person developed impaired perception of visual information. What corti

- a. Parietal region of the cerebral cortex
- b. Temporal region of the cerebral cortex
- c. Precentral gyrus
- d. Occipital region of the cerebral cortex
- e. Postcentral gyrus

1400. After a brain trauma, a person developed impaired perception of visual information. What corti

- a. Postcentral gyrus
- b. Precentral gyrus
- c. Occipital region of the cerebral cortex
- d. Parietal region of the cerebral cortex
- e. Temporal region of the cerebral cortex

1401. After a cerebral hemorrhage, the patient developed a significant loss of gustatory sensitivity

- a. Hippocampus
- b. Substantia nigra
- c. Hypothalamus
- d. Amygdala
- e. Postcentral gyrus

1402. After a cerebral hemorrhage, the patient developed a significant loss of gustatory sensitivity

- a. Hypothalamus
- b. Postcentral gyrus
- c. Substantia nigra
- d. Amygdala
- e. Hippocampus

1403. After a cerebral hemorrhage, the patient developed a significant loss of gustatory sensitivity

- a. Substantia nigra
- b. Hippocampus
- c. Amygdala
- d. Hypothalamus
- e. Postcentral gyrus

1404. After a cerebrocranial trauma during which the cerebellar region was damaged, the patient's mov

- a. Ataxia
- b. -

- c. Astasia
- d. Abasia
- e. Paresis

1405. After a cerebrocranial trauma during which the cerebellar region was damaged, the patient's movement is characterized by:

- a. Abasia
- b. -

c. Ataxia

- d. Astasia
- e. Paresis

1406. After a cerebrocranial trauma during which the cerebellar region was damaged, the patient's movement is characterized by:

- a. Astasia
- b. Abasia

c. Ataxia

- d. Paresis
- e. -

1407. After a cold the patient developed impaired perception of pain and thermal stimuli in the front of the head.

a. Trigeminal

- b. Phrenic
- c. Chorda tympani
- d. Vagus
- e. Hypoglossal

1408. After a cold the patient developed impaired perception of pain and thermal stimuli in the front of the head.

- a. Phrenic
- b. Chorda tympani

c. Trigeminal

- d. Vagus
- e. Hypoglossal

1409. After a cold the patient developed impaired perception of pain and thermal stimuli in the front of the head.

a. Vagus

b. Trigeminal

- c. Phrenic
- d. Hypoglossal
- e. Chorda tympani

1410. After a collision of two cars, one of the drivers presents with a deformity in the middle third of the lower limb.

- a. Femur
- b. Fibula

c. Tibia

- d. Patella
- e. Talus

1411. After a collision of two cars, one of the drivers presents with a deformity in the middle third of the lower limb.

- a. Talus
- b. Femur
- c. Patella
- d. Fibula

e. Tibia

1412. After a collision of two cars, one of the drivers presents with a deformity in the middle third of the lower limb.

- a. Talus
- b. Fibula

c. Tibia

- d. Femur
- e. Patella

1413. After a craniocerebral injury, a 45-year-old woman was diagnosed with superior orbital fissure syndrome.

a. N. oculomotorius, n. trochlearis, n. abducens, r. ophthalmicus n. trigemini

- b. N. olfactorius, n. opticus
- c. N. vagus, n. accessorius, n. hypoglossus

d. N. vestibulocochlearis, n. glossopharyngeus

e. N. facialis, n. trochlearis, n. abducens

1414. After a craniocerebral injury, a 45-year-old woman was diagnosed with superior orbital fissure

a. N. vagus, n. accessorius, n. hypoglossus

b. N. vestibulocochlearis, n. glossopharyngeus

c. N. oculomotorius, n. trochlearis, n. abducens, r. ophthalmicus n. trigemini

d. N. olfactorius, n. opticus

e. N. facialis, n. trochlearis, n. abducens

1415. After a craniocerebral injury, a 45-year-old woman was diagnosed with superior orbital fissure

a. N. vestibulocochlearis, n. glossopharyngeus

b. N. facialis, n. trochlearis, n. abducens

c. N. vagus, n. accessorius, n. hypoglossus

d. N. oculomotorius, n. trochlearis, n. abducens, r. ophthalmicus n. trigemini

e. N. olfactorius, n. opticus

1416. After a family quarrel, a 70-year-old man was hospitalized with the diagnosis of ischemic hear

a. Thromboxane A2

b. Adenosine

c. Potassium ions

d. Prostacyclin

e. Nitrous oxide

1417. After a family quarrel, a 70-year-old man was hospitalized with the diagnosis of ischemic hear

a. Thromboxane A2

b. Prostacyclin

c. Adenosine

d. Potassium ions

e. Nitrous oxide

1418. After a family quarrel, a 70-year-old man was hospitalized with the diagnosis of ischemic hear

a. Nitrous oxide

b. Adenosine

c. Thromboxane A2

d. Potassium ions

e. Prostacyclin

1419. After a glucose-lowering therapy, a patient with diabetes mellitus developed hypoglycemia. Wha

a. Insulin

b. Adrenaline

c. Glucagon

d. Thyroxine

e. Cortisol

1420. After a glucose-lowering therapy, a patient with diabetes mellitus developed hypoglycemia. Wha

a. Cortisol

b. Thyroxine

c. Insulin

d. Adrenaline

e. Glucagon

1421. After a glucose-lowering therapy, a patient with diabetes mellitus developed hypoglycemia. Wha

a. Glucagon

b. Thyroxine

c. Adrenaline

d. Cortisol

e. Insulin

1422. After a mechanical injury a tourniquet was applied to the patient's arm to stop the bleeding.

a. Compression ischemia

b. Venous congestion

c. Thrombosis

d. Obstruction ischemia

e. Angiospastic ischemia

1423. After a mechanical injury a tourniquet was applied to the patient's arm to stop the bleeding.

a. Angiospastic ischemia

b. Compression ischemia

c. Obstruction ischemia

d. Thrombosis

e. Venous congestion

1424. After a mechanical injury a tourniquet was applied to the patient's arm to stop the bleeding.

a. Obstruction ischemia

b. Thrombosis

c. Venous congestion

d. Compression ischemia

e. Angiospastic ischemia

1425. After a nose trauma, a boxer developed an impaired sense of smell. What cells can cause a loss

a. Neurosensory epithelial cells

b. Supporting epithelial cells

c. Basement epithelial cells

d. Microvillous epithelial cells

e. Ciliary epithelial cells

1426. After a nose trauma, a boxer developed an impaired sense of smell. What cells can cause a loss

a. Basement epithelial cells

b. Supporting epithelial cells

c. Neurosensory epithelial cells

d. Ciliary epithelial cells

e. Microvillous epithelial cells

1427. After a nose trauma, a boxer developed an impaired sense of smell. What cells can cause a loss

a. Supporting epithelial cells

b. Neurosensory epithelial cells

c. Microvillous epithelial cells

d. Basement epithelial cells

e. Ciliary epithelial cells

1428. After a prolonged isoniazid treatment, the patient developed polyneuritis, paresthesia, memory

a. Disruption of cell membrane synthesis

b. Para-aminobenzoic acid antagonism

c. Inhibition of RNA synthesis

d. Inhibition of protein synthesis

e. Inhibition of pyridoxal phosphate formation

1429. After a prolonged isoniazid treatment, the patient developed polyneuritis, paresthesia, memory

a. Inhibition of RNA synthesis

b. Disruption of cell membrane synthesis

c. Inhibition of pyridoxal phosphate formation

d. Inhibition of protein synthesis

e. Para-aminobenzoic acid antagonism

1430. After a prolonged isoniazid treatment, the patient developed polyneuritis, paresthesia, memory

a. Inhibition of RNA synthesis

b. Disruption of cell membrane synthesis

c. Inhibition of protein synthesis

d. Para-aminobenzoic acid antagonism

e. Inhibition of pyridoxal phosphate formation

1431. After a psychological trauma, the patient constantly feels agitation, anxiety, and fear. What

a. Diazepam

b. Bisacodyl

c. Analgin (Metamizole)

d. Heparin

e. Metoclopramide

1432. After a psychological trauma, the patient constantly feels agitation, anxiety, and fear. What

- a. Heparin
- b. Analgin (Metamizole)
- c. Diazepam**
- d. Bisacodyl
- e. Metoclopramide

1433. After a psychological trauma, the patient constantly feels agitation, anxiety, and fear. What

- a. Metoclopramide
- b. Heparin
- c. Bisacodyl
- d. Analgin (Metamizole)
- e. Diazepam**

1434. After a ride in a car, with a side window open, the driver developed facial asymmetry because

- a. N. facialis**
- b. N. accessorius
- c. N. olfactorius
- d. N. vagus
- e. N. hypoglossus

1435. After a ride in a car, with a side window open, the driver developed facial asymmetry because

- a. N. accessorius
- b. N. vagus
- c. N. hypoglossus
- d. N. facialis**
- e. N. olfactorius

1436. After a ride in a car, with a side window open, the driver developed facial asymmetry because

- a. N. vagus
- b. N. accessorius
- c. N. facialis**
- d. N. hypoglossus
- e. N. olfactorius

1437. After a surgery an animal developed tetany as a result of low plasma calcium levels. What endo

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

1438. After a surgery an animal developed tetany as a result of low plasma calcium levels. What endo

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

1439. After a surgery an animal developed tetany as a result of low plasma calcium levels. What endo

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

1440. After a tooth extraction, the patient developed acute heart failure. What drug should be presc

- a. Convallaria majalis tincture
- b. Strophanthin**
- c. Digitoxin
- d. Cordigitum
- e. Adonisid

1441. After a tooth extraction, the patient developed acute heart failure. What drug should be presc

- a. Digitoxin
- b. Convallaria majalis tincture
- c. Cordigitum
- d. Adonisid

e. Strophanthin

1442. After a tooth extraction, the patient developed bleeding. Blood test revealed a decrease in th

a. A

b. K

c. B

d. C

e. D

1443. After a tooth extraction, the patient developed bleeding. Blood test revealed a decrease in th

a. B

b. C

c. K

d. A

e. D

1444. After a tooth extraction, the patient developed bleeding. Blood test revealed a decrease in th

a. C

b. K

c. A

d. D

e. B

1445. After a total gastric resection the patient developed severe B12-deficient anemia with disturb

a. Anulocytes

b. Normocytes

c. Microcytes

d. Megalocytes

e. Elliptocytes

1446. After a total gastric resection the patient developed severe B12-deficient anemia with disturb

a. Elliptocytes

b. Microcytes

c. Normocytes

d. Megalocytes

e. Anulocytes

1447. After a total gastric resection the patient developed severe B12-deficient anemia with disturb

a. Microcytes

b. Anulocytes

c. Megalocytes

d. Normocytes

e. Elliptocytes

1448. After a traffic accident a man presents with severe blood loss, consciousness disturbance, low

a. Increased blood coagulation

b. Intensification of erythropoiesis

c. Intensification of heart contractions

d. Hyperproduction of aldosterone

e. Hyperproduction of vasopressin

1449. After a traffic accident a man presents with severe blood loss, consciousness disturbance, low

a. Intensification of erythropoiesis

b. Increased blood coagulation

c. Hyperproduction of vasopressin

d. Intensification of heart contractions

e. Hyperproduction of aldosterone

1450. After a traffic accident a man presents with severe blood loss, consciousness disturbance, low

a. Intensification of erythropoiesis

- b. Intensification of heart contractions
- c. Increased blood coagulation
- d. Hyperproduction of vasopressin

e. Hyperproduction of aldosterone

1451. After a trauma a man is unable to extend his arm in the elbow joint. It can be caused by distu

a. Musculus triceps brachii

- b. Musculus infraspinatus
- c. Musculus subscapularis
- d. Musculus levator scapule
- e. Musculus teres major

1452. After a trauma a man is unable to extend his arm in the elbow joint. It can be caused by distu

- a. Musculus infraspinatus
- b. Musculus teres major
- c. Musculus subscapularis

d. Musculus triceps brachii

e. Musculus levator scapule

1453. After a trauma a man is unable to extend his arm in the elbow joint. It can be caused by distu

- a. Musculus subscapularis
- b. Musculus teres major
- c. Musculus infraspinatus

d. Musculus triceps brachii

e. Musculus levator scapule

1454. After a traumatic brain injury the patient developed a urinary system dysfunction - polyuria.

a. Vasopressin

- b. Adrenaline
- c. Mineralocorticoids
- d. ACTH
- e. Insulin

1455. After a traumatic brain injury the patient developed a urinary system dysfunction - polyuria.

a. Vasopressin

- b. Mineralocorticoids
- c. ACTH
- d. Insulin
- e. Adrenaline

1456. After a traumatic brain injury the patient developed a urinary system dysfunction - polyuria.

- a. Adrenaline
- b. Insulin

c. Vasopressin

- d. ACTH
- e. Mineralocorticoids

1457. After acute blood loss, the patient with rhesus-negative blood was mistakenly transfused with

a. Erythrocytosis

b. Hemolysis of recipient's erythrocytes

- c. Hemolysis of donor's erythrocytes
- d. Platelet aggregation
- e. Aggregation of donor's erythrocytes

1458. After acute blood loss, the patient with rhesus-negative blood was mistakenly transfused with

- a. Erythrocytosis
- b. Platelet aggregation

c. Hemolysis of recipient's erythrocytes

- d. Aggregation of donor's erythrocytes
- e. Hemolysis of donor's erythrocytes

1459. After acute blood loss, the patient with rhesus-negative blood was mistakenly transfused with

- a. Hemolysis of donor's erythrocytes
- b. Aggregation of donor's erythrocytes

- c. Platelet aggregation
- d. Erythrocytosis

e. Hemolysis of recipient's erythrocytes

1460. After administration of eyedrops, the patient developed mydriasis and paralysis of accommodation

a. Muscarinic antagonists

- b. Muscarinic agonists
- c. Anticholinesterase drugs
- d. alpha-adrenergic blockers
- e. beta-adrenergic agonists

1461. After administration of eyedrops, the patient developed mydriasis and paralysis of accommodation

a. Anticholinesterase drugs

b. Muscarinic antagonists

- c. alpha-adrenergic blockers
- d. beta-adrenergic agonists
- e. Muscarinic agonists

1462. After administration of eyedrops, the patient developed mydriasis and paralysis of accommodation

a. Muscarinic agonists

b. Muscarinic antagonists

- c. Anticholinesterase drugs
- d. alpha-adrenergic blockers
- e. beta-adrenergic agonists

1463. After an exposure to radiation, the patient is recommended to include more vegetable oils in his diet

- a. Oleic acid
- b. Arachidonic acid
- c. Stearic acid
- d. Palmitic acid

e. Linolenic acid

1464. After an exposure to radiation, the patient is recommended to include more vegetable oils in his diet

- a. Palmitic acid
- b. Oleic acid
- c. Stearic acid

d. Linolenic acid

e. Arachidonic acid

1465. After an exposure to radiation, the patient is recommended to include more vegetable oils in his diet

- a. Palmitic acid
- b. Stearic acid
- c. Arachidonic acid

d. Linolenic acid

e. Oleic acid

1466. After an insulin injection, a patient with diabetes mellitus developed unconsciousness and convulsions

a. 1.5 mmol/L

- b. 10.0 mmol/L
- c. 3.3 mmol/L
- d. 5.5 mmol/L
- e. 8.0 mmol/L

1467. After an insulin injection, a patient with diabetes mellitus developed unconsciousness and convulsions

- a. 3.3 mmol/L
- b. 10.0 mmol/L

c. 1.5 mmol/L

- d. 5.5 mmol/L
- e. 8.0 mmol/L

1468. After an insulin injection, a patient with diabetes mellitus developed unconsciousness and convulsions

- a. 8.0 mmol/L
- b. 10.0 mmol/L
- c. 5.5 mmol/L

d. 3.3 mmol/L

e. 1.5 mmol/L

1469. After entering the body, bacteria undergo phagocytosis by macrophages. What role do macrophage

a. They activate NK-cells

b. They produce immunoglobulins

c. They process antigens and present them to T-helpers

d. They process antigens and present them to T-killers

e. They activate T-killers

1470. After entering the body, bacteria undergo phagocytosis by macrophages. What role do macrophage

a. They activate T-killers

b. They process antigens and present them to T-killers

c. They process antigens and present them to T-helpers

d. They activate NK-cells

e. They produce immunoglobulins

1471. After entering the body, bacteria undergo phagocytosis by macrophages. What role do macrophage

a. They process antigens and present them to T-killers

b. They activate NK-cells

c. They activate T-killers

d. They produce immunoglobulins

e. They process antigens and present them to T-helpers

1472. After examination of a 6-year-old girl with sore throat, the doctor suspected diphtheria. He o

a. -

b. Gram-positive bacilli, arranged at an angle to each other

c. Gram-positive cocci, arranged in chains

d. Gram-negative bacilli, arranged chaotically

e. Gram-negative cocci, arranged in pairs

1473. After examination of a 6-year-old girl with sore throat, the doctor suspected diphtheria. He o

a. Gram-negative cocci, arranged in pairs

b. Gram-negative bacilli, arranged chaotically

c. Gram-positive bacilli, arranged at an angle to each other

d. Gram-positive cocci, arranged in chains

e. -

1474. After examination of a 6-year-old girl with sore throat, the doctor suspected diphtheria. He o

a. Gram-positive cocci, arranged in chains

b. Gram-negative cocci, arranged in pairs

c. Gram-positive bacilli, arranged at an angle to each other

d. Gram-negative bacilli, arranged chaotically

e. -

1475. After examination, the signs of acromegaly were detected in a patient. What endocrine gland is

a. Adenohypophysis

b. Pineal gland

c. Thyroid gland

d. Adrenal glands

e. Neurohypophysis

1476. After examination, the signs of acromegaly were detected in a patient. What endocrine gland is

a. Pineal gland

b. Adenohypophysis

c. Neurohypophysis

d. Thyroid gland

e. Adrenal glands

1477. After examination, the signs of acromegaly were detected in a patient. What endocrine gland is

a. Thyroid gland

b. Neurohypophysis

c. Pineal gland

d. Adenohypophysis

e. Adrenal glands

1478. After exposure to radiation, a rabbit presents with the III stage of acute radiation sickness

a. Hematopoietic tissue

b. Nerve tissue

c. Bone tissue

d. Gonadal epithelium

e. Glandular epithelium

1479. After exposure to radiation, a rabbit presents with the III stage of acute radiation sickness

a. Gonadal epithelium

b. Glandular epithelium

c. Nerve tissue

d. Bone tissue

e. Hematopoietic tissue

1480. After exposure to radiation, a rabbit presents with the III stage of acute radiation sickness

a. Nerve tissue

b. Hematopoietic tissue

c. Glandular epithelium

d. Bone tissue

e. Gonadal epithelium

1481. After extraction of a tooth on the lower jaw, a 30-year-old woman developed an increase in tem

a. Fibrinous inflammation

b. Phlegmon

c. Abscess

d. Serous inflammation

e. Hemorrhagic inflammation

1482. After extraction of a tooth on the lower jaw, a 30-year-old woman developed an increase in tem

a. Fibrinous inflammation

b. Phlegmon

c. Serous inflammation

d. Abscess

e. Hemorrhagic inflammation

1483. After extraction of a tooth on the lower jaw, a 30-year-old woman developed an increase in tem

a. Fibrinous inflammation

b. Hemorrhagic inflammation

c. Abscess

d. Phlegmon

e. Serous inflammation

1484. After extraction of an upper premolar, the patient bleeds from the alveolar socket. What shoul

a. Neodicoumarin (Ethyl biscoumacetate)

b. Aminocaproic acid

c. Heparin

d. Thrombin topically

e. Vicasol (Menadione)

1485. After extraction of an upper premolar, the patient bleeds from the alveolar socket. What shoul

a. Vicasol (Menadione)

b. Heparin

c. Neodicoumarin (Ethyl biscoumacetate)

d. Thrombin topically

e. Aminocaproic acid

1486. After facial trauma the patient developed a buccal hematoma. What salivatory gland has its out

a. Parotid

b. Sublingual

c. Lingual

d. Buccal

e. Submandibular

1487. After facial trauma the patient developed a buccal hematoma. What salivatory gland has its out

a. Parotid

b. Sublingual

c. Submandibular

d. Buccal

e. Lingual

1488. After facial trauma the patient developed a buccal hematoma. What salivatory gland has its out

a. Buccal

b. Lingual

c. Parotid

d. Sublingual

e. Submandibular

1489. After ineffective treatment of stomatitis with antibiotics, the patient consulted a dentist. T

a. Acyclovir

b. Metrogyl (Metronidazole)

c. Clotrimazole

d. Azithromycin

e. Sulfacyl sodium (Sulfacetamide)

1490. After ineffective treatment of stomatitis with antibiotics, the patient consulted a dentist. T

a. Clotrimazole

b. Sulfacyl sodium (Sulfacetamide)

c. Acyclovir

d. Metrogyl (Metronidazole)

e. Azithromycin

1491. After ineffective treatment of stomatitis with antibiotics, the patient consulted a dentist. T

a. Metrogyl (Metronidazole)

b. Azithromycin

c. Acyclovir

d. Sulfacyl sodium (Sulfacetamide)

e. Clotrimazole

1492. After inhalation of dust a person develops cough, which results from stimulation of:

a. Irritant receptors

b. Pulmonary thermoreceptors

c. Pulmonary chemoreceptors

d. Juxtacapillary receptors

e. Nociceptors

1493. After inhalation of dust a person develops cough, which results from stimulation of:

a. Pulmonary chemoreceptors

b. Juxtacapillary receptors

c. Irritant receptors

d. Pulmonary thermoreceptors

e. Nociceptors

1494. After inhalation of dust a person develops cough, which results from stimulation of:

a. Pulmonary thermoreceptors

b. Juxtacapillary receptors

c. Irritant receptors

d. Pulmonary chemoreceptors

e. Nociceptors

1495. After introduction of adrenaline the patient's blood glucose level increased. It is caused by

a. Glycogenolysis in the liver

b. Glycolysis in the skeletal muscles

c. Glycogen synthesis

d. Glycogenolysis in the muscles

e. Glycolysis in the liver

1496. After introduction of adrenaline the patient's blood glucose level increased. It is caused by

- a. Glycogen synthesis
- b. Glycolysis in the skeletal muscles
- c. Glycogenolysis in the liver**
- d. Glycogenolysis in the muscles
- e. Glycolysis in the liver

1497. After introduction of adrenaline the patient's blood glucose level increased. It is caused by

- a. Glycogenolysis in the muscles
- b. Glycogenolysis in the liver**
- c. Glycolysis in the skeletal muscles
- d. Glycolysis in the liver
- e. Glycogen synthesis

1498. After mushroom poisoning, a person developed yellow coloring of the skin and sclera and dark-c

- a. Bilirubin monoglucuronide
- b. Unconjugated bilirubin**

c. Stercobilin

- d. Verdoglobulin
- e. Biliverdin

1499. After mushroom poisoning, a person developed yellow coloring of the skin and sclera and dark-c

- a. Biliverdin
- b. Verdoglobulin
- c. Unconjugated bilirubin
- d. Bilirubin monoglucuronide

e. Stercobilin

1500. After mushroom poisoning, a person developed yellow coloring of the skin and sclera and dark-c

- a. Unconjugated bilirubin
- b. Verdoglobulin

c. Stercobilin

- d. Biliverdin
- e. Bilirubin monoglucuronide

1501. After spinal trauma the patient presents with absence of voluntary movements and tendon reflex

- a. Spinal shock, thoracic spine**
- b. Spinal shock, cervical spine
- c. Central paralysis, coccyx
- d. Peripheral paralysis, cervical spine
- e. -

1502. After spinal trauma the patient presents with absence of voluntary movements and tendon reflex

- a. Central paralysis, coccyx
- b. Peripheral paralysis, cervical spine

c. Spinal shock, thoracic spine

- d. -
- e. Spinal shock, cervical spine

1503. After spinal trauma the patient presents with absence of voluntary movements and tendon reflex

- a. Spinal shock, cervical spine
- b. Peripheral paralysis, cervical spine

c. Spinal shock, thoracic spine

- d. Central paralysis, coccyx
- e. -

1504. After the eruption of the permanent teeth, their dentin was involved into a pathological process

- a. Predentin
- b. Demineralized

c. Tertiary

- d. Primary
- e. Secondary

1505. After the eruption of the permanent teeth, their dentin was involved into a pathological process

- a. Primary

- b. Predentin
- c. Secondary
- d. Demineralized

e. Tertiary

1506. After the eruption of the permanent teeth, their dentin was involved into a pathological process

- a. Secondary
- b. Demineralized
- c. Primary

d. Tertiary

e. Predentin

1507. After the extraction of the second upper molar, the patient developed bleeding from the tooth

a. Aa. alveolares superiores posteriores

b. Aa. alveolares superiores anteriores

c. A) infraorbitalis

d. A) palatina descendens

e. A) alveolaris inferior

1508. After the extraction of the second upper molar, the patient developed bleeding from the tooth

a. A) alveolaris inferior

b. Aa. alveolares superiores posteriores

c. Aa. alveolares superiores anteriores

d. A) palatina descendens

e. A) infraorbitalis

1509. After the extraction of the second upper molar, the patient developed bleeding from the tooth

a. A) infraorbitalis

b. Aa. alveolares superiores posteriores

c. A) palatina descendens

d. A) alveolaris inferior

e. Aa. alveolares superiores anteriores

1510. After the extraction of upper tooth number 7, air appeared in the tooth socket. The wall of which

a. Maxillary sinus

b. Middle air cells of the ethmoid sinus

c. Sphenoid sinus

d. Frontal sinus

e. Posterior air cells of the ethmoid sinus

1511. After the extraction of upper tooth number 7, air appeared in the tooth socket. The wall of which

a. Maxillary sinus

b. Sphenoid sinus

c. Middle air cells of the ethmoid sinus

d. Posterior air cells of the ethmoid sinus

e. Frontal sinus

1512. After the extraction of upper tooth number 7, air appeared in the tooth socket. The wall of which

a. Frontal sinus

b. Middle air cells of the ethmoid sinus

c. Sphenoid sinus

d. Posterior air cells of the ethmoid sinus

e. Maxillary sinus

1513. After the tooth extraction, the patient was prescribed ibuprofen for pain relief. What enzyme

a. Cyclooxygenase

b. Phospholipase A2

c. Phospholipase C

d. Phosphodiesterase

e. Lipoxygenase

1514. After the tooth extraction, the patient was prescribed ibuprofen for pain relief. What enzyme

a. Phospholipase C

b. Lipoxygenase

c. Phosphodiesterase

d. Cyclooxygenase

e. Phospholipase A2

1515. After the tooth extraction, the patient was prescribed ibuprofen for pain relief. What enzyme

a. Phospholipase A2

b. Lipoxygenase

c. Phosphodiesterase

d. Phospholipase C

e. Cyclooxygenase

1516. After the water supply system had been put into operation in a new residential area, the medic

a. 10

b. 400

c. 500

d. 1000

e. 100

1517. After the water supply system had been put into operation in a new residential area, the medic

a. 10

b. 500

c. 100

d. 400

e. 1000

1518. After the water supply system had been put into operation in a new residential area, the medic

a. 400

b. 1000

c. 500

d. 10

e. 100

1519. Alkaline phosphatase catalyzes the reactions of phosphorus-ether bonds hydrolysis with release

a. Fe^{3+} , pH=5.0-5.5

b. Fe^{3+} , pH=7.0-7.4

c. Fe^{2+} , pH=7.0-7.4

d. Zn^{2+} , pH=5.0-5.5

e. Zn^{2+} , pH=7.0-7.4

1520. Alkaline phosphatase catalyzes the reactions of phosphorus-ether bonds hydrolysis with release

a. Fe^{3+} , pH=7.0-7.4

b. Fe^{2+} , pH=7.0-7.4

c. Zn^{2+} , pH=7.0-7.4

d. Fe^{3+} , pH=5.0-5.5

e. Zn^{2+} , pH=5.0-5.5

1521. Alkaline phosphatase catalyzes the reactions of phosphorus-ether bonds hydrolysis with release

a. Zn^{2+} , pH=5.0-5.5

b. Fe^{3+} , pH=5.0-5.5

c. Fe^{2+} , pH=7.0-7.4

d. Fe^{3+} , pH=7.0-7.4

e. Zn^{2+} , pH=7.0-7.4

1522. Alkaline phosphatase is an important enzyme contained in saliva. It belongs to the following c

a. Hydrolases

b. Lyases

c. Ligases

d. Oxidoreductases

e. Transferases

1523. Alkaline phosphatase is an important enzyme contained in saliva. It belongs to the following c

a. Hydrolases

b. Lyases

c. Transferases

- d. Oxidoreductases
- e. Ligases

1524. Alkaline phosphatase is an important enzyme contained in saliva. It belongs to the following c

- a. Oxidoreductases
- b. Transferases
- c. Ligases

d. Hydrolases

- e. Lyases

1525. Ammonia is a toxic substance that is neutralized mainly in hepatic cells in the course of a ce

- a. Citric acid cycle
- b. Glycogenolysis
- c. Glycolysis
- d. Knoop-Linen cycle

e. Ornithine cycle

1526. Ammonia is a toxic substance that is neutralized mainly in hepatic cells in the course of a ce

- a. Citric acid cycle
- b. Glycolysis
- c. Glycogenolysis
- d. Knoop-Linen cycle

e. Ornithine cycle

1527. Ammonia is a toxic substance that is neutralized mainly in hepatic cells in the course of a ce

- a. Knoop-Linen cycle
- b. Glycogenolysis
- c. Glycolysis

d. Ornithine cycle

- e. Citric acid cycle

1528. Amniocentesis detected karyotype 45, X0 in fetal epithelial cells. The mother and father are h

a. Turner syndrome

- b. Patau syndrome
- c. Cri-du-chat syndrome
- d. Trisomy X
- e. Edwards syndrome

1529. Amniocentesis detected karyotype 45, X0 in fetal epithelial cells. The mother and father are h

a. Patau syndrome

b. Turner syndrome

- c. Trisomy X
- d. Cri-du-chat syndrome
- e. Edwards syndrome

1530. Amniocentesis detected karyotype 45, X0 in fetal epithelial cells. The mother and father are h

- a. Patau syndrome
- b. Trisomy X
- c. Edwards syndrome
- d. Cri-du-chat syndrome

e. Turner syndrome

1531. Among organic substances of a cell there is a polymer composed of dozens, hundreds, and thousa

- a. Cellulose
- b. Hormone
- c. Carbohydrate
- d. RNA

e. DNA

1532. Among organic substances of a cell there is a polymer composed of dozens, hundreds, and thousa

a. Hormone

b. DNA

- c. Cellulose
- d. Carbohydrate

e. RNA

1533. Among organic substances of a cell there is a polymer composed of dozens, hundreds, and thousands

a. Hormone

b. Carbohydrate

c. DNA

d. RNA

e. Cellulose

1534. An 18-year-old man came to a doctor with complaints of a facial deformity. Examination detected

a. Cherubism

b. Fibromatous epulis

c. Fibrous dysplasia

d. Giant cell epulis

e. Eosinophilic granuloma

1535. An 18-year-old man came to a doctor with complaints of a facial deformity. Examination detected

a. Giant cell epulis

b. Cherubism

c. Fibrous dysplasia

d. Fibromatous epulis

e. Eosinophilic granuloma

1536. An 18-year-old man came to a doctor with complaints of a facial deformity. Examination detected

a. Giant cell epulis

b. Fibromatous epulis

c. Cherubism

d. Fibrous dysplasia

e. Eosinophilic granuloma

1537. An 8-year-old child presents with frequent severe subcutaneous hemorrhages. Prescription of Vitamin

a. Proconvertin

b. Prothrombin

c. Fibrinogen

d. Hageman factor

e. Rosenthal factor

1538. An 8-year-old child presents with frequent severe subcutaneous hemorrhages. Prescription of Vitamin

a. Proconvertin

b. Fibrinogen

c. Rosenthal factor

d. Hageman factor

e. Prothrombin

1539. An 8-year-old child presents with frequent severe subcutaneous hemorrhages. Prescription of Vitamin

a. Proconvertin

b. Rosenthal factor

c. Prothrombin

d. Fibrinogen

e. Hageman factor

1540. An 8-year-old girl against the background of a suspected viral infection developed body temperature

a. Paracetamol

b. Diphenine (Phenytoin)

c. Nicotinamide

d. Codeine

e. Pentazocine

1541. An 8-year-old girl against the background of a suspected viral infection developed body temperature

a. Paracetamol

b. Pentazocine

c. Codeine

d. Nicotinamide

e. Diphenine (Phenytoin)

1542. An 8-year-old girl against the background of a suspected viral infection developed body temper

- a. Paracetamol
- b. Pentazocine
- c. Nicotinamide
- d. Diphenine (Phenytoin)
- e. Codeine

1543. An 8-year-old schoolboy came to the dentist with a herpetic rash on his lower lip. What medici

- a. Furadonin (Nitrofurantoin)
- b. Acyclovir
- c. Oxacillin
- d. Ampicillin
- e. Ketoconazole

1544. An 8-year-old schoolboy came to the dentist with a herpetic rash on his lower lip. What medici

- a. Furadonin (Nitrofurantoin)
- b. Ketoconazole
- c. Acyclovir
- d. Ampicillin
- e. Oxacillin

1545. An 8-year-old schoolboy came to the dentist with a herpetic rash on his lower lip. What medici

- a. Ketoconazole
- b. Oxacillin
- c. Ampicillin
- d. Furadonin (Nitrofurantoin)
- e. Acyclovir

1546. An 84-year-old patient suffers from parkinsonism. One of the pathogenetic development elements

- a. Dopamine
- b. Noradrenaline
- c. Acetylcholine
- d. Histamine
- e. Adrenaline

1547. An 84-year-old patient suffers from parkinsonism. One of the pathogenetic development elements

- a. Histamine
- b. Adrenaline
- c. Noradrenaline
- d. Dopamine
- e. Acetylcholine

1548. An 84-year-old patient suffers from parkinsonism. One of the pathogenetic development elements

- a. Noradrenaline
- b. Acetylcholine
- c. Dopamine
- d. Adrenaline
- e. Histamine

1549. An AIDS patient presents with revertase enzyme activity in the cells affected by HIV infection

- a. Pre-mRNA
- b. rRNA
- c. DNA
- d. mRNA
- e. tRNA

1550. An AIDS patient presents with revertase enzyme activity in the cells affected by HIV infection

- a. Pre-mRNA
- b. rRNA
- c. tRNA
- d. mRNA
- e. DNA

1551. An AIDS patient presents with revertase enzyme activity in the cells affected by HIV infection

- a. tRNA
- b. rRNA
- c. mRNA
- d. Pre-mRNA

e. DNA

1552. An HIV-positive patient presents with suppressed activity of the immune system. In this case, the

a. Helper T cells

- b. Killer T cells
- c. Plasma cells
- d. B lymphocytes
- e. Suppressor T cells

1553. An HIV-positive patient presents with suppressed activity of the immune system. In this case, the

a. B lymphocytes

b. Helper T cells

- c. Suppressor T cells
- d. Plasma cells
- e. Killer T cells

1554. An HIV-positive patient presents with suppressed activity of the immune system. In this case, the

a. Suppressor T cells

- b. Killer T cells
- c. B lymphocytes
- d. Plasma cells

e. Helper T cells

1555. An acute blood loss has caused a decrease in the systemic blood pressure. This situation can be

a. Renin

- b. Gastrin
- c. Glucagon
- d. Testosterone
- e. Insulin

1556. An acute blood loss has caused a decrease in the systemic blood pressure. This situation can be

a. Renin

- b. Glucagon
- c. Gastrin
- d. Insulin
- e. Testosterone

1557. An acute blood loss has caused a decrease in the systemic blood pressure. This situation can be

- a. Gastrin
- b. Testosterone
- c. Glucagon

d. Renin

e. Insulin

1558. An athlete before a sports contest presents with elevated blood pressure and heart rate. What

- a. Diencephalon
- b. Medulla oblongata
- c. Hypothalamus
- d. Mesencephalon

e. Cerebral cortex

1559. An athlete before a sports contest presents with elevated blood pressure and heart rate. What

a. Medulla oblongata

b. Cerebral cortex

- c. Mesencephalon
- d. Hypothalamus
- e. Diencephalon

1560. An athlete before a sports contest presents with elevated blood pressure and heart rate. What

a. Mesencephalon

b. Diencephalon

c. Cerebral cortex

d. Hypothalamus

e. Medulla oblongata

1561. An athlete overexerted himself during a training and developed a muscle contracture. In such c

a. Increased blood levels of K^{+}

b. Decreased blood levels of Ca^{++}

c. Increased blood levels of lactic acid

d. Tropomyosin structural changes

e. ATP deficiency

1562. An athlete overexerted himself during a training and developed a muscle contracture. In such c

a. Increased blood levels of K^{+}

b. Decreased blood levels of Ca^{++}

c. Tropomyosin structural changes

d. Increased blood levels of lactic acid

e. ATP deficiency

1563. An autopsy of a 42-year-old man, who suffered from chronic diffuse bronchitis and died of card

a. Chronic focal emphysema

b. Vicarious compensatory emphysema

c. Interstitial emphysema

d. Chronic diffuse obstructive emphysema

e. Primary idiopathic emphysema

1564. An autopsy of a 42-year-old man, who suffered from chronic diffuse bronchitis and died of card

a. Primary idiopathic emphysema

b. Chronic focal emphysema

c. Vicarious compensatory emphysema

d. Interstitial emphysema

e. Chronic diffuse obstructive emphysema

1565. An autopsy of a 42-year-old man, who suffered from chronic diffuse bronchitis and died of card

a. Vicarious compensatory emphysema

b. Chronic diffuse obstructive emphysema

c. Chronic focal emphysema

d. Primary idiopathic emphysema

e. Interstitial emphysema

1566. An autopsy of a person with malaria shows markedly icteric skin, sclerae, and mucosal tunics.

a. Hemomelanin (hemozoin)

b. Hemosiderin

c. Hematoporphyrin

d. Melanin

e. Lipofuscin

1567. An autopsy of a person with malaria shows markedly icteric skin, sclerae, and mucosal tunics.

a. Hemomelanin (hemozoin)

b. Lipofuscin

c. Hematoporphyrin

d. Hemosiderin

e. Melanin

1568. An electrician accidentally touched an exposed electrical wire with both hands and died. What

a. Atrial and ventricular fibrillation

b. Decreased contractility of the myocardium

c. Inhibition of the sinoatrial node automaticity

d. Complete atrioventricular block

e. Impaired vagal heart rate control

1569. An electrician accidentally touched an exposed electrical wire with both hands and died. What

a. Decreased contractility of the myocardium

b. Atrial and ventricular fibrillation

- c. Impaired vagal heart rate control
- d. Complete atrioventricular block
- e. Inhibition of the sinoatrial node automaticity

1570. An electrician accidentally touched an exposed electrical wire with both hands and died. What

a. Impaired vagal heart rate control

b. Atrial and ventricular fibrillation

- c. Decreased contractility of the myocardium
- d. Complete atrioventricular block
- e. Inhibition of the sinoatrial node automaticity

1571. An electron micrograph of red bone marrow shows a megakaryocyte with demarcation channels in i

a. Platelet formation

- b. Increasing the surface area of cells
- c. Cell destruction
- d. Increasing the number of ion channels
- e. Cell division

1572. An electron micrograph of red bone marrow shows a megakaryocyte with demarcation channels in i

a. Cell division

- b. Increasing the surface area of cells
- c. Cell destruction
- d. Increasing the number of ion channels

e. Platelet formation

1573. An electron micrograph of red bone marrow shows a megakaryocyte with demarcation channels in i

a. Increasing the surface area of cells

b. Platelet formation

- c. Cell destruction
- d. Increasing the number of ion channels
- e. Cell division

1574. An electron micrograph shows a fibroblast that produces components of the intercellular substa

a. Granular endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi complex

- b. Granular and agranular endoplasmic reticula
- c. Golgi complex and lysosomes
- d. Golgi complex and mitochondria
- e. Agranular endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi complex

1575. An electron micrograph shows a fibroblast that produces components of the intercellular substa

a. Agranular endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi complex

- b. Golgi complex and lysosomes
- c. Golgi complex and mitochondria

d. Granular endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi complex

e. Granular and agranular endoplasmic reticula

1576. An electron micrograph shows a fibroblast that produces components of the intercellular substa

a. Granular and agranular endoplasmic reticula

- b. Agranular endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi complex
- c. Golgi complex and mitochondria
- d. Golgi complex and lysosomes

e. Granular endoplasmic reticulum and Golgi complex

1577. An electronic microphotograph of a cell shows two different protein-destroying organelles. Nam

a. Endoplasmic reticulum and microfilament

b. Lysosomes and proteasomes

- c. Golgi complex and microtubules
- d. Peroxisomes and ribosomes
- e. Ribosomes

1578. An electronic microphotograph of a cell shows two different protein-destroying organelles. Nam

a. Endoplasmic reticulum and microfilament

b. Lysosomes and proteasomes

c. Golgi complex and microtubules

- d. Ribosomes
- e. Peroxisomes and ribosomes

1579. An electronic microphotograph of a cell shows two different protein-destroying organelles. Name them.

- a. Endoplasmic reticulum and microfilament
- b. Peroxisomes and ribosomes
- c. Golgi complex and microtubules
- d. Ribosomes

e. Lysosomes and proteasomes

1580. An enzyme, connected to substrate, interacts with it only with a part of its molecule. Name that part.

- a. Active center
- b. Cofactor
- c. Polypeptide chain portion
- d. Coenzyme
- e. Allosteric center

1581. An enzyme, connected to substrate, interacts with it only with a part of its molecule. Name that part.

- a. Cofactor
- b. Allosteric center
- c. Polypeptide chain portion

d. Active center

e. Coenzyme

1582. An enzyme, connected to substrate, interacts with it only with a part of its molecule. Name that part.

- a. Polypeptide chain portion
- b. Allosteric center

c. Active center

d. Coenzyme

e. Cofactor

1583. An examination of the oral cavity of a 50-year-old man, who is a long-term smoker, detected on the buccal mucosa a white plaque that cannot be rubbed off. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Leukoplakia
- b. Chronic stomatitis
- c. Avitaminosis A
- d. Hypertrophic glossitis
- e. Keratoacanthoma

1584. An examination of the oral cavity of a 50-year-old man, who is a long-term smoker, detected on the buccal mucosa a white plaque that cannot be rubbed off. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Chronic stomatitis
- b. Keratoacanthoma

c. Leukoplakia

d. Avitaminosis A

e. Hypertrophic glossitis

1585. An examination of the oral cavity of a 50-year-old man, who is a long-term smoker, detected on the buccal mucosa a white plaque that cannot be rubbed off. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Keratoacanthoma
- b. Avitaminosis A
- c. Hypertrophic glossitis
- d. Chronic stomatitis

e. Leukoplakia

1586. An examination of tooth 16 revealed a cavity on its masticatory surface. The cavity has a narrow opening. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Acute superficial dental caries
- b. Acute deep dental caries
- c. Chronic deep dental caries
- d. Dental caries at the stage of white spot lesions
- e. Chronic superficial dental caries

1587. An examination of tooth 16 revealed a cavity on its masticatory surface. The cavity has a narrow opening. What is the most likely diagnosis?

- a. Chronic deep dental caries
- b. Dental caries at the stage of white spot lesions
- c. Chronic superficial dental caries
- d. Acute deep dental caries

e. Acute superficial dental caries

1588. An examination of tooth 16 revealed a cavity on its masticatory surface. The cavity has a narrow

a. Chronic superficial dental caries

b. Dental caries at the stage of white spot lesions

c. Acute deep dental caries

d. Acute superficial dental caries

e. Chronic deep dental caries

1589. An excessive bone tissue loss is often observed in older people, which indicates osteoporosis

a. Osteoclasts

b. Macrophages

c. Tissue basophils

d. Osteocytes

e. Osteoblasts

1590. An excessive bone tissue loss is often observed in older people, which indicates osteoporosis

a. Osteoblasts

b. Macrophages

c. Tissue basophils

d. Osteoclasts

e. Osteocytes

1591. An excessive bone tissue loss is often observed in older people, which indicates osteoporosis

a. Osteocytes

b. Macrophages

c. Osteoblasts

d. Tissue basophils

e. Osteoclasts

1592. An experiment was conducted to measure the threshold of tactile receptors stimulation with various

a. Cold stimulus

b. Mechanical stimulus

c. Photic stimulus

d. Heat stimulus

e. Chemical stimulus

1593. An experiment was conducted to measure the threshold of tactile receptors stimulation with various

a. Cold stimulus

b. Photic stimulus

c. Chemical stimulus

d. Heat stimulus

e. Mechanical stimulus

1594. An experiment was conducted to measure the threshold of tactile receptors stimulation with various

a. Heat stimulus

b. Mechanical stimulus

c. Cold stimulus

d. Photic stimulus

e. Chemical stimulus

1595. An experimental animal, a dog, received a weak solution of hydrochloric acid through a tube in the

a. Cholecystokinin

b. Secretin

c. Gastrin

d. Neurotensin

e. Histamine

1596. An experimental animal, a dog, received a weak solution of hydrochloric acid through a tube in the

a. Histamine

b. Secretin

c. Neurotensin

d. Gastrin

e. Cholecystokinin

1597. An experiment was conducted to study major indicators of hemodynamics. What hemodynamics indicator was measured?

a. Volumetric blood flow rate

b. Mean arterial pressure

c. Vascular resistance

d. Linear blood flow velocity

e. Diastolic blood pressure

1598. An experiment was conducted to study major indicators of hemodynamics. What hemodynamics indicator was measured?

a. Diastolic blood pressure

b. Volumetric blood flow rate

c. Linear blood flow velocity

d. Vascular resistance

e. Mean arterial pressure

1599. An experiment was conducted to study major indicators of hemodynamics. What hemodynamics indicator was measured?

a. Vascular resistance

b. Mean arterial pressure

c. Volumetric blood flow rate

d. Linear blood flow velocity

e. Diastolic blood pressure

1600. An inoculation of intestinal microorganisms on the Endo medium results in the growth of colonies.

a. Lactose

b. Glucose

c. Sucrose

d. Arabinose

e. Maltose

1601. An inoculation of intestinal microorganisms on the Endo medium results in the growth of colonies.

a. Glucose

b. Lactose

c. Maltose

d. Sucrose

e. Arabinose

1602. An inoculation of intestinal microorganisms on the Endo medium results in the growth of colonies.

a. Sucrose

b. Lactose

c. Maltose

d. Arabinose

e. Glucose

1603. An inoculation of pus, obtained from a furuncle, revealed spheric microorganisms arranged in chains.

a. Micrococci

b. Streptococci

c. Diplococci

d. Staphylococci

e. Tetrads

1604. An inoculation of pus, obtained from a furuncle, revealed spheric microorganisms arranged in chains.

a. Streptococci

b. Micrococci

c. Tetrads

d. Staphylococci

e. Diplococci

1605. An inoculation of pus, obtained from a furuncle, revealed spheric microorganisms arranged in chains.

a. Tetrads

b. Staphylococci

c. Diplococci

d. Micrococci

e. Streptococci

1606. An odontogenic cyst, connected to the second premolar, was removed from the patient's maxillary

- a. Follicular cyst
- b. Radicular cyst
- c. Primordial cyst
- d. Dermoid cyst
- e. Teratoma

1607. An odontogenic cyst, connected to the second premolar, was removed from the patient's maxillary

a. Dermoid cyst

b. Follicular cyst

c. Primordial cyst

d. Radicular cyst

e. Teratoma

1608. An odontogenic cyst, connected to the second premolar, was removed from the patient's maxillary

a. Primordial cyst

b. Dermoid cyst

c. Follicular cyst

d. Teratoma

e. Radicular cyst

1609. An older person presents with changes in the force of cardiac contractions and in the physical

a. Sphygmography

b. Plethysmography

c. Phlebography

d. Myography

e. Rheography

1610. An older person presents with changes in the force of cardiac contractions and in the physical

a. Phlebography

b. Myography

c. Rheography

d. Plethysmography

e. Sphygmography

1611. An older person presents with changes in the force of cardiac contractions and in the physical

a. Rheography

b. Myography

c. Phlebography

d. Sphygmography

e. Plethysmography

1612. An ophthalmologist suspects blennorrhea (gonococcal conjunctivitis) in a child with signs of s

a. Microscopy and bacteriological analysis

b. Serum diagnostics and allergy test

c. Biological analysis and allergy test

d. Biological analysis and phagodiagnosics

e. Microscopy and serum diagnostics

1613. An ophthalmologist suspects blennorrhea (gonococcal conjunctivitis) in a child with signs of s

a. Biological analysis and allergy test

b. Microscopy and serum diagnostics

c. Biological analysis and phagodiagnosics

d. Microscopy and bacteriological analysis

e. Serum diagnostics and allergy test

1614. An ophthalmologist suspects blennorrhea (gonococcal conjunctivitis) in a child with signs of s

a. Serum diagnostics and allergy test

b. Microscopy and bacteriological analysis

c. Biological analysis and phagodiagnosics

d. Microscopy and serum diagnostics

e. Biological analysis and allergy test

1615. An organ of the cardiovascular system is composed of cells that connect to each other with int

a. Aorta

b. Heart

c. Mixed type artery

d. Muscular artery

e. Muscular vein

1616. An organ of the cardiovascular system is composed of cells that connect to each other with int

a. Mixed type artery

b. Heart

c. Muscular vein

d. Aorta

e. Muscular artery

1617. An organ of the cardiovascular system is composed of cells that connect to each other with int

a. Muscular vein

b. Aorta

c. Heart

d. Muscular artery

e. Mixed type artery

1618. An outbreak of intestinal infection was registered at a kindergarten. Bacteriology of the pati

a. Rotavirus

b. Coxsackievirus

c. E) coli

d. Adenovirus

e. P. vulgaris

1619. An outbreak of intestinal infection was registered at a kindergarten. Bacteriology of the pati

a. Rotavirus

b. P. vulgaris

c. E) coli

d. Adenovirus

e. Coxsackievirus

1620. An outbreak of intestinal infection was registered at a kindergarten. Bacteriology of the pati

a. Coxsackievirus

b. E) coli

c. Adenovirus

d. P. vulgaris

e. Rotavirus

1621. An unconscious man with carbon monoxide poisoning was brought to the hospital by an ambulance.

a. Carboxyhemoglobin

b. Oxyhemoglobin

c. Sulfhemoglobin

d. Methemoglobin

e. Carbhemo

1622. An unconscious man with carbon monoxide poisoning was brought to the hospital by an ambulance.

a. Oxyhemoglobin

b. Methemoglobin

c. Carbhemo

d. Sulfhemoglobin

e. Carboxyhemoglobin

1623. An unconscious man with carbon monoxide poisoning was brought to the hospital by an ambulance.

a. Sulfhemoglobin

b. Carbhemo

c. Carboxyhemoglobin

d. Oxyhemoglobin

e. Methemoglobin

1624. Analgin (metamizole) effectively relieves pulpitis-induced pain not only after its resorptive

a. Inhibition of P substance release

b. Counter-attracting action

- c. Local anesthetic effect of Analgin (Metamizole)
- d. Inhibition of algogenic kinin formation

e. Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibition

1625. Analgin (metamizole) effectively relieves pulpitis-induced pain not only after its resorptive

- a. Inhibition of P substance release
- b. Inhibition of algogenic kinin formation

c. Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibition

- d. Counter-attracting action
- e. Local anesthetic effect of Analgin (Metamizole)

1626. Analgin (metamizole) effectively relieves pulpitis-induced pain not only after its resorptive

- a. Local anesthetic effect of Analgin (Metamizole)

b. Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibition

- c. Inhibition of algogenic kinin formation
- d. Inhibition of P substance release
- e. Counter-attracting action

1627. Analysis of sputum taken from a patient with suspected pneumonia revealed slightly elongated g

a. Streptococcus pneumoniae

- b. Staphylococcus aureus
- c. Neisseria meningitidis
- d. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- e. Klebsiella pneumoniae

1628. Analysis of sputum taken from a patient with suspected pneumonia revealed slightly elongated g

- a. Klebsiella pneumoniae
- b. Neisseria meningitidis
- c. Neisseria gonorrhoeae

d. Streptococcus pneumoniae

- e. Staphylococcus aureus

1629. Analysis of sputum taken from a patient with suspected pneumonia revealed slightly elongated g

- a. Staphylococcus aureus
- b. Neisseria gonorrhoeae
- c. Neisseria meningitidis
- d. Klebsiella pneumoniae

e. Streptococcus pneumoniae

1630. Aortic stenosis was detected in a young woman, but no circulatory disorders were observed in t

a. Homeometric

- b. Heterometric
- c. Myogenic dilation
- d. Increased blood pressure
- e. Decreased heart weight

1631. Aortic stenosis was detected in a young woman, but no circulatory disorders were observed in t

- a. Heterometric
- b. Myogenic dilation
- c. Increased blood pressure
- d. Decreased heart weight

e. Homeometric

1632. Aortic stenosis was detected in a young woman, but no circulatory disorders were observed in t

- a. Increased blood pressure
- b. Decreased heart weight
- c. Heterometric
- d. Myogenic dilation

e. Homeometric

1633. At a certain stage of human ontogenesis, physiological bond occurs between circulatory systems

a. Placenta

- b. Yolk sac
- c. Serous tunic

- d. Amnion
- e. Allantois

1634. At a certain stage of human ontogenesis, physiological bond occurs between circulatory systems

- a. Amnion
- b. Placenta**

- c. Yolk sac
- d. Allantois
- e. Serous tunic

1635. At a certain stage of human ontogenesis, physiological bond occurs between circulatory systems

- a. Serous tunic
- b. Yolk sac

- c. Placenta**
- d. Amnion
- e. Allantois

1636. At the cemento-enamel junction there are non-calcified areas, through which infection often penetrates

- a. Odontoblasts
- b. Enamel tufts**

- c. Enamel prisms
- d. Tomes' dentinal fiber
- e. Ameloblasts

1637. At the cemento-enamel junction there are non-calcified areas, through which infection often penetrates

- a. Odontoblasts
- b. Enamel tufts**

- c. Tomes' dentinal fiber
- d. Enamel prisms
- e. Ameloblasts

1638. At the cemento-enamel junction there are non-calcified areas, through which infection often penetrates

- a. Odontoblasts
- b. Ameloblasts

- c. Enamel tufts**
- d. Tomes' dentinal fiber
- e. Enamel prisms

1639. At the crown apex of the second molar, on the surface that comes into contact with the cheek,

- a. Facies vestibularis**
- b. Facies lingualis
- c. Facies occlusalis
- d. Facies distalis
- e. Facies mesialis

1640. At the crown apex of the second molar, on the surface that comes into contact with the cheek,

- a. Facies mesialis
- b. Facies occlusalis
- c. Facies lingualis
- d. Facies distalis
- e. Facies vestibularis**

1641. At the crown apex of the second molar, on the surface that comes into contact with the cheek,

- a. Facies occlusalis
- b. Facies lingualis
- c. Facies distalis
- d. Facies vestibularis**
- e. Facies mesialis

1642. At the end of winter a student, who had been lately in the state of nervous tension, developed

- a. Improper diet
- b. Hypovitaminosis
- c. Pathogenic agent**
- d. Nervous stress

e. Overexposure to cold

1643. At the end of winter a student, who had been lately in the state of nervous tension, developed

a. Nervous stress

b. Pathogenic agent

c. Hypovitaminosis

d. Overexposure to cold

e. Improper diet

1644. At the end of winter a student, who had been lately in the state of nervous tension, developed

a. Nervous stress

b. Improper diet

c. Pathogenic agent

d. Overexposure to cold

e. Hypovitaminosis

1645. At the sixth month of pregnancy a woman developed marked iron-deficiency anemia. The diagnosis

a. Macrocytes

b. Poikilocytes

c. Normocytes

d. Annulocytes

e. Reticulocytes

1646. At the sixth month of pregnancy a woman developed marked iron-deficiency anemia. The diagnosis

a. Normocytes

b. Macrocytes

c. Poikilocytes

d. Reticulocytes

e. Annulocytes

1647. At the sixth month of pregnancy a woman developed marked iron-deficiency anemia. The diagnosis

a. Reticulocytes

b. Annulocytes

c. Normocytes

d. Macrocytes

e. Poikilocytes

1648. Auscultation detects a murmur in the projection of the patient's cardiac apex. What heart valve

a. Mitral valve

b. -

c. Aortic valve

d. Pulmonary trunk valve

e. Tricuspid valve

1649. Auscultation detects a murmur in the projection of the patient's cardiac apex. What heart valve

a. Pulmonary trunk valve

b. Mitral valve

c. Aortic valve

d. Tricuspid valve

e. -

1650. Auscultation detects a murmur in the projection of the patient's cardiac apex. What heart valve

a. Tricuspid valve

b. Aortic valve

c. Mitral valve

d. -

e. Pulmonary trunk valve

1651. Auscultation reveals that in the patient's II intercostal space along the parasternal line on

a. Semilunar aortic valve

b. Tricuspid valve

c. Bicuspid and tricuspid valves

d. Semilunar pulmonary valve

e. Bicuspid valve

1652. Auscultation reveals that in the patient's II intercostal space along the parasternal line on

- a. Tricuspid valve
- b. Bicuspid and tricuspid valves
- c. Semilunar aortic valve
- d. Semilunar pulmonary valve
- e. Bicuspid valve

1653. Auscultation reveals that in the patient's II intercostal space along the parasternal line on

- a. Tricuspid valve
- b. Bicuspid valve
- c. Semilunar pulmonary valve
- d. Bicuspid and tricuspid valves
- e. Semilunar aortic valve

1654. Autopsy of a 2-year-old child, who died of meningitis, shows absence of thymus and T-dependent

- a. Cellular immunodeficiency syndrome
- b. Secondary immunodeficiency syndrome
- c. Combined immunodeficiency syndrome
- d. Humoral immunodeficiency syndrome
- e. Deficiency syndrome of monocytic phagocytes

1655. Autopsy of a 2-year-old child, who died of meningitis, shows absence of thymus and T-dependent

- a. Deficiency syndrome of monocytic phagocytes
- b. Combined immunodeficiency syndrome
- c. Humoral immunodeficiency syndrome
- d. Cellular immunodeficiency syndrome
- e. Secondary immunodeficiency syndrome

1656. Autopsy of a 2-year-old child, who died of meningitis, shows absence of thymus and T-dependent

- a. Deficiency syndrome of monocytic phagocytes
- b. Humoral immunodeficiency syndrome
- c. Combined immunodeficiency syndrome
- d. Cellular immunodeficiency syndrome
- e. Secondary immunodeficiency syndrome

1657. Autopsy of a 46-year-old man, who had untreated enteric infection and died of sepsis, revealed

- a. Cholera
- b. Typhoid fever
- c. Dysentery
- d. Tuberculosis
- e. Amebiasis

1658. Autopsy of a 46-year-old man, who had untreated enteric infection and died of sepsis, revealed

- a. Typhoid fever
- b. Dysentery
- c. Tuberculosis
- d. Amebiasis
- e. Cholera

1659. Autopsy of a 46-year-old man, who had untreated enteric infection and died of sepsis, revealed

- a. Typhoid fever
- b. Cholera
- c. Dysentery
- d. Amebiasis
- e. Tuberculosis

1660. Autopsy of a 52-year-old man revealed changes in his lungs: there is a segmented area of caseo

- a. Caseous pneumonia
- b. Cirrhotic tuberculosis
- c. Tuberculoma
- d. Infiltrative tuberculosis
- e. Acute cavernous tuberculosis

1661. Autopsy of a 52-year-old man revealed changes in his lungs: there is a segmented area of caseo

a. Caseous pneumonia

- b. Infiltrative tuberculosis
- c. Cirrhotic tuberculosis
- d. Acute cavernous tuberculosis
- e. Tuberculoma

1662. Autopsy of a 52-year-old man revealed changes in his lungs: there is a segmented area of caseo

- a. Acute cavernous tuberculosis
- b. Cirrhotic tuberculosis
- c. Infiltrative tuberculosis

d. Caseous pneumonia

- e. Tuberculoma

1663. Autopsy of a 7-year-old child, who died of uncompensated congenital heart disease, revealed in

a. Congenital thymomegaly

- b. Thymic dysplasia
- c. Accidental involution
- d. Thymic agenesis
- e. Thymoma

1664. Autopsy of a 7-year-old child, who died of uncompensated congenital heart disease, revealed in

- a. Accidental involution

b. Congenital thymomegaly

- c. Thymoma
- d. Thymic dysplasia
- e. Thymic agenesis

1665. Autopsy of a 7-year-old child, who died of uncompensated congenital heart disease, revealed in

- a. Thymic agenesis
- b. Thymoma
- c. Accidental involution
- d. Thymic dysplasia

e. Congenital thymomegaly

1666. Autopsy of a 72-year-old man with recurrent transmural myocardial infarction revealed his epic

- a. Catarrhal
- b. Serous
- c. Suppurative

d. Croupous

- e. Diphtheritic

1667. Autopsy of a 72-year-old man with recurrent transmural myocardial infarction revealed his epic

- a. Catarrhal
- b. Suppurative

c. Croupous

- d. Serous
- e. Diphtheritic

1668. Autopsy of a 72-year-old man with recurrent transmural myocardial infarction revealed his epic

- a. Serous
- b. Catarrhal
- c. Diphtheritic
- d. Suppurative

e. Croupous

1669. Autopsy of a man who died of ethylene glycol poisoning revealed that his kidneys are slightly

a. Necrotic nephrosis

- b. Acute pyelonephritis
- c. Lipoid nephrosis
- d. Acute tubular-interstitial nephritis
- e. Acute glomerulonephritis

1670. Autopsy of a man who died of ethylene glycol poisoning revealed that his kidneys are slightly

- a. Acute glomerulonephritis

- b. Acute tubular-interstitial nephritis
- c. Lipoid nephrosis
- d. Acute pyelonephritis

e. Necrotic nephrosis

1671. Autopsy of a man who died of ethylene glycol poisoning revealed that his kidneys are slightly

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

c. Necrotic nephrosis

- d. Acute pyelonephritis
- e. Acute glomerulonephritis

1672. Autopsy of a man, who died suddenly with signs of acutely disturbed cerebral circulation, reve

a. -

b. Hematoma

- c. Contusion
- d. Hemorrhagic infiltration
- e. Petechiae

1673. Autopsy of a man, who died suddenly with signs of acutely disturbed cerebral circulation, reve

a. -

b. Petechiae

c. Contusion

d. Hematoma

e. Hemorrhagic infiltration

1674. Autopsy of a man, who died suddenly with signs of acutely disturbed cerebral circulation, reve

a. Petechiae

b. Hemorrhagic infiltration

c. -

d. Contusion

e. Hematoma

1675. Autopsy of a patient, who died of heart failure, shows yellow spots and streaks in the the aor

a. Atherosclerosis

- b. Periarteritis nodosa
- c. Essential hypertension
- d. -
- e. Syphilitic mesaortitis

1676. Autopsy of a patient, who died of heart failure, shows yellow spots and streaks in the the aor

a. -

b. Syphilitic mesaortitis

c. Periarteritis nodosa

d. Atherosclerosis

e. Essential hypertension

1677. Autopsy of a patient, who died of heart failure, shows yellow spots and streaks in the the aor

a. Syphilitic mesaortitis

b. -

c. Periarteritis nodosa

d. Essential hypertension

e. Atherosclerosis

1678. Autopsy of an 86-year-old woman, who suffered from cerebral atherosclerosis, shows atrophy of

a. Neurogenic

b. Insufficient blood supply

- c. Caused by physico-chemical factors
- d. Dysfunctional
- e. Pressure-induced

1679. Autopsy of an 86-year-old woman, who suffered from cerebral atherosclerosis, shows atrophy of

a. Pressure-induced

b. Caused by physico-chemical factors

c. Insufficient blood supply

d. Neurogenic

e. Dysfunctional

1680. Autopsy of an 86-year-old woman, who suffered from cerebral atherosclerosis, shows atrophy of

a. Pressure-induced

b. Dysfunctional

c. Insufficient blood supply

d. Neurogenic

e. Caused by physico-chemical factors

1681. Autopsy of the body of a 43-year-old man, who died of cardiopulmonary failure, shows a cavity

a. Chronic abscess

b. Empyema

c. Carbuncle

d. Acute abscess

e. Furuncle

1682. Autopsy of the body of a 43-year-old man, who died of cardiopulmonary failure, shows a cavity

a. Acute abscess

b. Furuncle

c. Carbuncle

d. Chronic abscess

e. Empyema

1683. Autopsy of the body of a 43-year-old man, who died of cardiopulmonary failure, shows a cavity

a. Empyema

b. Carbuncle

c. Chronic abscess

d. Acute abscess

e. Furuncle

1684. Autopsy of the body of a 62-year-old man detected a focus of tissue breakdown in the liver. Th

a. Carbuncle

b. Abscess

c. Empyema

d. Granuloma

e. Phlegmon

1685. Autopsy of the body of a 62-year-old man detected a focus of tissue breakdown in the liver. Th

a. Empyema

b. Carbuncle

c. Phlegmon

d. Abscess

e. Granuloma

1686. Autopsy of the body of a 62-year-old man detected a focus of tissue breakdown in the liver. Th

a. Phlegmon

b. Carbuncle

c. Granuloma

d. Empyema

e. Abscess

1687. Autopsy of the body of a 62-year-old man, who died with progressing signs of heart failure, re

a. Dilated cardiomyopathy

b. Fatty degeneration of the myocardium

c. Cardiosclerosis

d. Myomalacia

e. Fatty heart

1688. Autopsy of the body of a 62-year-old man, who died with progressing signs of heart failure, re

a. Fatty heart

b. Myomalacia

c. Fatty degeneration of the myocardium

- d. Dilated cardiomyopathy
- e. Cardiosclerosis

1689. Autopsy of the body of a 62-year-old man, who died with progressing signs of heart failure, re

- a. Myomalacia
- b. Fatty heart
- c. Cardiosclerosis

d. Fatty degeneration of the myocardium

- e. Dilated cardiomyopathy

1690. Autopsy of the body of a deceased 64-year-old woman diagnosed with tuberculosis shows a dense

- a. Porphyry spleen
- b. Sago spleen
- c. Lardaceous spleen

d. Miliary tuberculosis of the spleen

- e. Septic spleen

1691. Autopsy of the body of a deceased 64-year-old woman diagnosed with tuberculosis shows a dense

- a. Porphyry spleen
- b. Septic spleen
- c. Sago spleen
- d. Lardaceous spleen

e. Miliary tuberculosis of the spleen

1692. Autopsy of the body of a deceased 64-year-old woman diagnosed with tuberculosis shows a dense

- a. Sago spleen
- b. Lardaceous spleen
- c. Septic spleen

d. Miliary tuberculosis of the spleen

- e. Porphyry spleen

1693. Autopsy of the body of a man revealed a large wedge-shaped focus of a dark red dense tissue in

- a. Pulmonary carnification
- b. Pulmonary hemorrhage
- c. Pulmonary atelectasis

d. Hemorrhagic pulmonary infarction

- e. Pulmonary gangrene

1694. Autopsy of the body of a man revealed a large wedge-shaped focus of a dark red dense tissue in

- a. Pulmonary gangrene

b. Hemorrhagic pulmonary infarction

- c. Pulmonary carnification
- d. Pulmonary hemorrhage
- e. Pulmonary atelectasis

1695. Autopsy of the body of a man revealed a large wedge-shaped focus of a dark red dense tissue in

- a. Pulmonary hemorrhage
- b. Pulmonary gangrene
- c. Pulmonary carnification
- d. Pulmonary atelectasis

e. Hemorrhagic pulmonary infarction

1696. Autopsy of the body of a man, who died after 3 weeks of pneumonia, shows acutely enlarged lower

a. Croupous pneumonia

- b. Influenza virus pneumonia
- c. Interstitial pneumonia
- d. Fibrinous pleurisy
- e. Focal bronchopneumonia

1697. Autopsy of the body of a man, who died after 3 weeks of pneumonia, shows acutely enlarged lower

- a. Focal bronchopneumonia
- b. Influenza virus pneumonia
- c. Fibrinous pleurisy
- d. Croupous pneumonia

e. Interstitial pneumonia

1698. Autopsy of the body of a man, who died after 3 weeks of pneumonia, shows acutely enlarged lower

a. Influenza virus pneumonia

b. Focal bronchopneumonia

c. Fibrinous pleurisy

d. Interstitial pneumonia

e. Croupous pneumonia

1699. Autopsy of the body of a man, who died during an abdominal surgery, revealed numerous thrombi

a. Brain

b. Veins of the lower extremities

c. Portal vein

d. Left ventricle of heart

e. Pulmonary arteries

1700. Autopsy of the body of a man, who died during an abdominal surgery, revealed numerous thrombi

a. Left ventricle of heart

b. Portal vein

c. Brain

d. Pulmonary arteries

e. Veins of the lower extremities

1701. Autopsy of the body of a man, who died during an abdominal surgery, revealed numerous thrombi

a. Left ventricle of heart

b. Portal vein

c. Veins of the lower extremities

d. Brain

e. Pulmonary arteries

1702. Autopsy of the body of a patient, who died of cardiovascular failure, shows stenosing coronary

a. -

b. Hyaline thrombus

c. Mixed thrombus

d. Red thrombus

e. White thrombus

1703. Autopsy of the body of a patient, who died of cardiovascular failure, shows stenosing coronary

a. Hyaline thrombus

b. Red thrombus

c. Mixed thrombus

d. White thrombus

e. -

1704. Autopsy of the body of a patient, who died of cardiovascular failure, shows stenosing coronary

a. Red thrombus

b. -

c. Hyaline thrombus

d. Mixed thrombus

e. White thrombus

1705. Autopsy of the body of a woman who died of uremia revealed the kidneys 7x3.5x2 cm in size, with

a. Primary contracted kidney

b. Secondary contracted kidney

c. Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis

d. Pyelonephritic contracted kidney

e. Amyloid contracted kidney

1706. Autopsy of the body of a woman who died of uremia revealed the kidneys 7x3.5x2 cm in size, with

a. Pyelonephritic contracted kidney

b. Amyloid contracted kidney

c. Secondary contracted kidney

d. Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis

e. Primary contracted kidney

1707. Autopsy of the body of a woman who died of uremia revealed the kidneys 7x3.5x2 cm in size, with

- a. Secondary contracted kidney
- b. Atherosclerotic nephrosclerosis

c. Primary contracted kidney

- d. Amyloid contracted kidney
- e. Pyelonephritic contracted kidney

1708. Autopsy of the body of a woman, who died of acute myocardial infarction, detected a thrombus in

a. Petrification

- b. Organization and canalization
- c. Organization
- d. Aseptic autolysis
- e. Septic autolysis

1709. Autopsy of the body of a woman, who died of acute myocardial infarction, detected a thrombus in

a. Petrification

- b. Septic autolysis
- c. Aseptic autolysis
- d. Organization and canalization
- e. Organization

1710. Autopsy of the body of a woman, who died of acute myocardial infarction, detected a thrombus in

- a. Septic autolysis
- b. Organization
- c. Organization and canalization
- d. Aseptic autolysis

e. Petrification

1711. Bacteria that enter the body are being phagocytized by macrophages. What is the role of macrophages?

a. Ensure antigen processing and presentation to T helper cells

- b. Produce immunoglobulins
- c. Activate NK cells
- d. Ensure antigen processing and presentation to T killer cells
- e. Activate T killer cells

1712. Bacteria that enter the body are being phagocytized by macrophages. What is the role of macrophages?

- a. Ensure antigen processing and presentation to T killer cells
- b. Activate T killer cells

c. Ensure antigen processing and presentation to T helper cells

- d. Produce immunoglobulins
- e. Activate NK cells

1713. Bacteria that enter the body are being phagocytized by macrophages. What is the role of macrophages?

- a. Produce immunoglobulins
- b. Activate T killer cells
- c. Activate NK cells
- d. Ensure antigen processing and presentation to T helper cells
- e. Ensure antigen processing and presentation to T killer cells

1714. Bacteriological examination of a group of patients with dental caries detected various microorganisms

- a. St. salivarius
- b. Borellia buccalis
- c. Candida albicans

d. Streptococcus mutans

- e. Staphylococcus aureus

1715. Bacteriological examination of a group of patients with dental caries detected various microorganisms

a. Staphylococcus aureus

b. Streptococcus mutans

- c. Borellia buccalis
- d. St. salivarius
- e. Candida albicans

1716. Bacteriological examination of a group of patients with dental caries detected various microorganisms

- a. Staphylococcus aureus
- b. Candida albicans
- c. Borellia buccalis
- d. St. salivarius

e. Streptococcus mutans

1717. Bacteriological testing of the stools of a restaurant cook, who had no clinical manifestations

a. Salmonella

- b. Shigella
- c. Staphylococci
- d. Streptococci
- e. Escherichia

1718. Bacteriological testing of the stools of a restaurant cook, who had no clinical manifestations

a. Salmonella

- b. Staphylococci
- c. Escherichia
- d. Shigella
- e. Streptococci

1719. Bacteriological testing of the stools of a restaurant cook, who had no clinical manifestations

a. Salmonella

- b. Staphylococci
- c. Escherichia
- d. Streptococci
- e. Shigella

1720. Bacteriology of dental plaque from the oral cavity of a 10-year-old child detects numerous Str

a. Caries

- b. Vesicular stomatitis
- c. Ulcerative gangrenous stomatitis
- d. Parodontosis
- e. Chronic pulpitis

1721. Bacteriology of dental plaque from the oral cavity of a 10-year-old child detects numerous Str

- a. Parodontosis
- b. Chronic pulpitis
- c. Ulcerative gangrenous stomatitis
- d. Vesicular stomatitis

e. Caries

1722. Bacteriology of dental plaque from the oral cavity of a 10-year-old child detects numerous Str

a. Vesicular stomatitis

b. Caries

- c. Parodontosis
- d. Ulcerative gangrenous stomatitis
- e. Chronic pulpitis

1723. Bacterioscopy of a swab from the patient's urethra detected gonorrhea. Since fluoroquinolones

a. Cefazolin

b. Ciprofloxacin

- c. Fluorouracil
- d. Furazolidone
- e. Urosulfan (Sulfacarbamide)

1724. Bacterioscopy of a swab from the patient's urethra detected gonorrhea. Since fluoroquinolones

- a. Cefazolin
- b. Urosulfan (Sulfacarbamide)
- c. Furazolidone

d. Ciprofloxacin

e. Fluorouracil

1725. Bacterioscopy of a swab from the patient's urethra detected gonorrhea. Since fluoroquinolones

a. Furazolidone

b. Ciprofloxacin

c. Cefazolin

d. Urosulfan (Sulfacarbamide)

e. Fluorouracil

1726. Basement membrane consisting of three layers is an important component of renal filtration bar

a. Renal corpuscle

b. Capillaries of peritubular capillary network

c. Thin tubule

d. Proximal tubule

e. Distal straight tubule

1727. Basement membrane consisting of three layers is an important component of renal filtration bar

a. Proximal tubule

b. Capillaries of peritubular capillary network

c. Renal corpuscle

d. Thin tubule

e. Distal straight tubule

1728. Basement membrane consisting of three layers is an important component of renal filtration bar

a. Thin tubule

b. Distal straight tubule

c. Capillaries of peritubular capillary network

d. Renal corpuscle

e. Proximal tubule

1729. Because cutaneous leishmaniasis in the urban areas can be characterized by a cyclic course, a

a. Ulcerative stage

b. Primary leishmanioma

c. Scar stage

d. Nosular stage

e. Tuberculoid form

1730. Because cutaneous leishmaniasis in the urban areas can be characterized by a cyclic course, a

a. Nosular stage

b. Ulcerative stage

c. Scar stage

d. Tuberculoid form

e. Primary leishmanioma

1731. Because cutaneous leishmaniasis in the urban areas can be characterized by a cyclic course, a

a. Tuberculoid form

b. Nosular stage

c. Primary leishmanioma

d. Scar stage

e. Ulcerative stage

1732. Because of a trauma, a patient developed a skin defect. To remove the defect, the surgeons rep

a. Explantation

b. Allotransplantation

c. Autotransplantation

d. Xenotransplantation

e. Homotransplantation

1733. Because of a trauma, a patient developed a skin defect. To remove the defect, the surgeons rep

a. Explantation

b. Homotransplantation

c. Autotransplantation

d. Allotransplantation

e. Xenotransplantation

1734. Because of a trauma, a patient developed a skin defect. To remove the defect, the surgeons rep

a. Xenotransplantation

b. Autotransplantation

- c. Allotransplantation
- d. Explantation
- e. Homotransplantation

1735. Because of chondrodysplasia (cartilage maldevelopment), fibrocartilage was damaged. Where can

- a. Bronchi
- b. Auricle

c. Intervertebral disks

- d. Larynx
- e. Trachea

1736. Because of chondrodysplasia (cartilage maldevelopment), fibrocartilage was damaged. Where can

- a. Bronchi
- b. Auricle
- c. Trachea
- d. Larynx

e. Intervertebral disks

1737. Because of chondrodysplasia (cartilage maldevelopment), fibrocartilage was damaged. Where can

- a. Bronchi
- b. Larynx

c. Intervertebral disks

- d. Auricle
- e. Trachea

1738. Before a maxillofacial surgery, the patient received a drug that is a natural anticoagulant th

- a. Aminocaproic acid
- b. Neodicoumarin
- c. Phenylin (Phenindione)
- d. Contrykal (Aprotinin)

e. Heparin

1739. Before a maxillofacial surgery, the patient received a drug that is a natural anticoagulant th

- a. Neodicoumarin
- b. Contrykal (Aprotinin)
- c. Phenylin (Phenindione)
- d. Aminocaproic acid

e. Heparin

1740. Before a maxillofacial surgery, the patient received a drug that is a natural anticoagulant th

- a. Phenylin (Phenindione)

b. Heparin

- c. Contrykal (Aprotinin)
- d. Neodicoumarin
- e. Aminocaproic acid

1741. Before diving underwater, pearl hunters make several deep inhales and exhales. Why do they do

a. For the maximum possible excretion of CO₂ from the body

- b. To increase the diffusing capacity of the lungs
- c. To increase the blood flow in the pulmonary circulation
- d. To provide the body with oxygen reserves
- e. For the maximum possible excretion of nitrogen from the body

1742. Before diving underwater, pearl hunters make several deep inhales and exhales. Why do they do

- a. To increase the blood flow in the pulmonary circulation
- b. To provide the body with oxygen reserves
- c. For the maximum possible excretion of nitrogen from the body

d. For the maximum possible excretion of CO₂ from the body

- e. To increase the diffusing capacity of the lungs

1743. Before diving underwater, pearl hunters make several deep inhales and exhales. Why do they do

- a. To increase the diffusing capacity of the lungs
- b. To provide the body with oxygen reserves
- c. To increase the blood flow in the pulmonary circulation

d. For the maximum possible excretion of CO₂ from the body

e. For the maximum possible excretion of nitrogen from the body

1744. Before extracting a tooth, the dentist recommended the patient a drug that should be taken to

a. Heparin

b. Vicasol (Menadione)

c. Asparcam (potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)

d. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

e. Magnesium sulfate

1745. Before extracting a tooth, the dentist recommended the patient a drug that should be taken to

a. Heparin

b. Magnesium sulfate

c. Vicasol (Menadione)

d. Asparcam (potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)

e. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

1746. Before extracting a tooth, the dentist recommended the patient a drug that should be taken to

a. Magnesium sulfate

b. Heparin

c. Dimedrol (Diphenhydramine)

d. Vicasol (Menadione)

e. Asparcam (potassium aspartate and magnesium aspartate)

1747. Before the surgery for realignment of the fractured bone of the upper jaw, the patient receive

a. Non-competitive antagonism

b. Competitive antagonism

c. Additive synergism

d. Potentiated synergism

e. Synergo-antagonism

1748. Before the surgery for realignment of the fractured bone of the upper jaw, the patient receive

a. Synergo-antagonism

b. Potentiated synergism

c. Non-competitive antagonism

d. Competitive antagonism

e. Additive synergism

1749. Beriberi is a classical example of thiamine deficiency. Active form of this vitamin is syntheses

a. Hydrolases

b. Isomerase

c. Lyases

d. Oxidoreductases

e. Transferases

1750. Beriberi is a classical example of thiamine deficiency. Active form of this vitamin is syntheses

a. Lyases

b. Isomerase

c. Transferases

d. Oxidoreductases

e. Hydrolases

1751. Beriberi is a classical example of thiamine deficiency. Active form of this vitamin is syntheses

a. Oxidoreductases

b. Hydrolases

c. Transferases

d. Isomerase

e. Lyases

1752. Biochemical analysis of amino acid contents of freshly synthesized polypeptides shows that in

a. Phenylalanine

b. Serine

c. Histidine

d. Isoleucine

e. Methionine

1753. Biochemical analysis of amino acid contents of freshly synthesized polypeptides shows that in

a. Serine

b. Methionine

c. Histidine

d. Isoleucine

e. Phenylalanine

1754. Biochemical analysis of amino acid contents of freshly synthesized polypeptides shows that in

a. Serine

b. Isoleucine

c. Histidine

d. Phenylalanine

e. Methionine

1755. Biological material taken from a patient contains several species of microorganisms (staphyloc

a. Mixed infection

b. Superinfection

c. Reinfection

d. Coinfection

e. Consecutive infection

1756. Biological material taken from a patient contains several species of microorganisms (staphyloc

a. Coinfection

b. Superinfection

c. Mixed infection

d. Reinfection

e. Consecutive infection

1757. Biological material taken from a patient contains several species of microorganisms (staphyloc

a. Consecutive infection

b. Coinfection

c. Mixed infection

d. Reinfection

e. Superinfection

1758. Biopsy material of oral mucosa demonstrates morphological signs of gums. What structural chara

a. Tightly attached to the periosteum, lamina propria forms tall papillae, no muscular layer

b. Loosely attached to the periosteum, well-defined muscular layer

c. No lamina propria or muscular layer

d. No muscular layer, well developed submucous layer

e. Contains numerous small salivary glands

1759. Biopsy material of oral mucosa demonstrates morphological signs of gums. What structural chara

a. Tightly attached to the periosteum, lamina propria forms tall papillae, no muscular layer

b. Loosely attached to the periosteum, well-defined muscular layer

c. No muscular layer, well developed submucous layer

d. Contains numerous small salivary glands

e. No lamina propria or muscular layer

1760. Biopsy material of oral mucosa demonstrates morphological signs of gums. What structural chara

a. No muscular layer, well developed submucous layer

b. Loosely attached to the periosteum, well-defined muscular layer

c. Tightly attached to the periosteum, lamina propria forms tall papillae, no muscular layer

d. Contains numerous small salivary glands

e. No lamina propria or muscular layer

1761. Blood sample was obtained for analysis. 30% of erythrocytes in the sample are abnormally shape

a. Anisocytosis

b. Pathological poikilocytosis

c. Microcytosis

d. Physiological poikilocytosis

e. Macrocytosis

1762. Blood sample was obtained for analysis. 30% of erythrocytes in the sample are abnormally shape

- a. Anisocytosis
- b. Microcytosis
- c. Physiological poikilocytosis
- d. Pathological poikilocytosis**
- e. Macrocytosis

1763. Blood sample was obtained for analysis. 30% of erythrocytes in the sample are abnormally shape

- a. Macrocytosis
- b. Physiological poikilocytosis
- c. Pathological poikilocytosis**
- d. Microcytosis
- e. Anisocytosis

1764. Blood serum of the patient has milky appearance. Biochemical analysis revealed high content of

- a. Lipoprotein lipase**
- b. Phosphodiesterase
- c. Phospholipase
- d. Adipose tissue hormone-sensitive lipase
- e. Pancreatic lipase

1765. Blood serum of the patient has milky appearance. Biochemical analysis revealed high content of

- a. Phospholipase
- b. Adipose tissue hormone-sensitive lipase
- c. Lipoprotein lipase**
- d. Phosphodiesterase
- e. Pancreatic lipase

1766. Blood serum of the patient has milky appearance. Biochemical analysis revealed high content of

- a. Phospholipase
- b. Pancreatic lipase
- c. Lipoprotein lipase**
- d. Adipose tissue hormone-sensitive lipase
- e. Phosphodiesterase

1767. Blood stains were found on the clothes of a person accused of murder. What reaction can prove

- a. Agglutination test
- b. Precipitation reaction**
- c. Neutralization reaction
- d. Complement fixation test
- e. Immunofluorescence assay

1768. Blood stains were found on the clothes of a person accused of murder. What reaction can prove

- a. Immunofluorescence assay
- b. Precipitation reaction**
- c. Agglutination test
- d. Neutralization reaction
- e. Complement fixation test

1769. Blood stains were found on the clothes of a person accused of murder. What reaction can prove

- a. Immunofluorescence assay
- b. Complement fixation test
- c. Agglutination test
- d. Precipitation reaction**
- e. Neutralization reaction

1770. Blood test for diabetes mellitus shows lactic acid levels of 2.5 mmol/L. What complication is

- a. Hyperglycemic coma
- b. Lacticidemic coma**
- c. Hyperketonemic coma
- d. Hyperosmolar coma
- e. Hypoglycemic coma

1771. Blood test for diabetes mellitus shows lactic acid levels of 2.5 mmol/L. What complication is

- a. Hyperosmolar coma
- b. Hypoglycemic coma
- c. Hyperketonemic coma

d. Lactacidemic coma

- e. Hyperglycemic coma

1772. Blood test for diabetes mellitus shows lactic acid levels of 2.5 mmol/L. What complication is

- a. Hypoglycemic coma
- b. Hyperosmolar coma
- c. Hyperglycemic coma
- d. Hyperketonemic coma

e. Lactacidemic coma

1773. Breakdown of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) and cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) i

- a. Adenylate cyclase

b. Phosphodiesterase

- c. Protein kinase
- d. Glucose 6-phosphatase
- e. Glycogen phosphorylase

1774. Breakdown of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) and cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) i

- a. Glycogen phosphorylase
- b. Protein kinase
- c. Adenylate cyclase

d. Phosphodiesterase

- e. Glucose 6-phosphatase

1775. Breakdown of cyclic adenosine monophosphate (cAMP) and cyclic guanosine monophosphate (cGMP) i

- a. Protein kinase
- b. Adenylate cyclase

c. Phosphodiesterase

- d. Glucose 6-phosphatase
- e. Glycogen phosphorylase

1776. Broad-spectrum antibiotics can cause various complications, including intestinal candidiasis.

a. Nystatin

- b. Amphotericin B
- c. Griseofulvin
- d. Undecyne
- e. Gramicidin

1777. Broad-spectrum antibiotics can cause various complications, including intestinal candidiasis.

a. Nystatin

- b. Gramicidin
- c. Undecyne
- d. Griseofulvin
- e. Amphotericin B

1778. Broad-spectrum antibiotics can cause various complications, including intestinal candidiasis.

- a. Undecyne
- b. Gramicidin

c. Nystatin

- d. Amphotericin B
- e. Griseofulvin

1779. Cancer cells form in the human body due to the effect of environmental factors. What cells pro

a. Lymphocytes

- b. Platelets
- c. Erythrocytes
- d. Neurocytes
- e. Epitheliocytes

1780. Cancer cells form in the human body due to the effect of environmental factors. What cells pro

a. Epitheliocytes

- b. Erythrocytes
- c. Neurocytes
- d. Platelets

e. Lymphocytes

1781. Cancer cells form in the human body due to the effect of environmental factors. What cells pro

a. Erythrocytes

b. Lymphocytes

- c. Neurocytes
- d. Epitheliocytes
- e. Platelets

1782. Cells of basal layer of epidermis were damaged due to exposure to radiation. What function of

a. Regenerative

- b. Barrier
- c. Absorption
- d. Dielectric
- e. Protective

1783. Cells of basal layer of epidermis were damaged due to exposure to radiation. What function of

a. Barrier

b. Regenerative

- c. Dielectric
- d. Protective
- e. Absorption

1784. Cells of basal layer of epidermis were damaged due to exposure to radiation. What function of

a. Barrier

b. Absorption

c. Regenerative

- d. Dielectric
- e. Protective

1785. Cells of sensory spinal ganglions are a part of reflex arches. What type of neurons are these

a. Pseudounipolar

- b. Multipolar
- c. Bipolar
- d. Unipolar
- e. -

1786. Cells of sensory spinal ganglions are a part of reflex arches. What type of neurons are these

a. Pseudounipolar

- b. Unipolar
- c. Bipolar
- d. -
- e. Multipolar

1787. Cells of sensory spinal ganglions are a part of reflex arches. What type of neurons are these

a. Unipolar

b. Bipolar

c. -

d. Multipolar

e. Pseudounipolar

1788. Chronic inflammation of gingiva resulted in excessive growth of connective tissue fibers. What

a. Fibrocytes

b. Osteoblasts

c. Osteoclasts

d. Fibroblasts

e. Macrophages

1789. Chronic inflammation of gingiva resulted in excessive growth of connective tissue fibers. What

a. Macrophages

b. Osteoblasts

- c. Fibrocytes
- d. Osteoclasts

e. Fibroblasts

1790. Chronic inflammation of gingiva resulted in excessive growth of connective tissue fibers. What

- a. Osteoclasts
- b. Osteoblasts
- c. Macrophages

d. Fibroblasts

e. Fibrocytes

1791. Chronic overdosage of glucocorticoids leads to the development of hyperglycemia. What process

- a. Aerobic glycolysis
- b. Glycogenesis

c. Gluconeogenesis

- d. Pentose-phosphate cycle
- e. Glycogenolysis

1792. Chronic overdosage of glucocorticoids leads to the development of hyperglycemia. What process

- a. Glycogenesis
- b. Pentose-phosphate cycle

c. Gluconeogenesis

- d. Aerobic glycolysis
- e. Glycogenolysis

1793. Chronic overdosage of glucocorticoids leads to the development of hyperglycemia. What process

- a. Pentose-phosphate cycle
- b. Glycogenolysis
- c. Aerobic glycolysis
- d. Glycogenesis

e. Gluconeogenesis

1794. Combined therapy of chronic heart failure with digitoxin and furosemide resulted in acute musc

a. Hypokalemia

- b. Hypercalcemia
- c. Hyperkalemia
- d. -
- e. Hypocalcemia

1795. Combined therapy of chronic heart failure with digitoxin and furosemide resulted in acute musc

a. Hypokalemia

- b. Hypercalcemia
- c. Hypocalcemia
- d. -
- e. Hyperkalemia

1796. Combined therapy of chronic heart failure with digitoxin and furosemide resulted in acute musc

a. Hypercalcemia

b. Hypokalemia

- c. Hyperkalemia
- d. Hypocalcemia
- e. -

1797. Complex therapy of a patient with bronchopneumonia accompanied by exhausting dry cough include

a. Acetylcysteine

- b. Codeine
- c. Neodicoumarin
- d. Strophanthin
- e. Atenolol

1798. Complex therapy of a patient with bronchopneumonia accompanied by exhausting dry cough include

a. Atenolol

b. Strophanthin

c. Acetylcysteine

- d. Codeine
- e. Neodicoumarin

1799. Complex therapy of a patient with bronchopneumonia accompanied by exhausting dry cough include

- a. Neodicoumarin
- b. Codeine
- c. Strophanthin

d. Acetylcysteine

- e. Atenolol

1800. Condition of a patient with thoracic trauma deteriorates quickly: he develops increasing asph

a. Pneumothorax

- b. Rib fracture
- c. Thoracic contusion
- d. Fright
- e. Response to pain stimulus

1801. Condition of a patient with thoracic trauma deteriorates quickly: he develops increasing asph

a. Fright

- b. Rib fracture
- c. Thoracic contusion

d. Pneumothorax

- e. Response to pain stimulus

1802. Condition of a patient with thoracic trauma deteriorates quickly: he develops increasing asph

a. Rib fracture

- b. Fright
- c. Thoracic contusion
- d. Response to pain stimulus

e. Pneumothorax

1803. Contraction of cross-striated muscles is impossible without calcium. What do calcium ions bind

- a. Histamine receptors
- b. Cholinergic receptors

c. Troponin

- d. Adrenoceptors
- e. Serotonin receptors

1804. Contraction of cross-striated muscles is impossible without calcium. What do calcium ions bind

- a. Histamine receptors
- b. Serotonin receptors

c. Troponin

- d. Adrenoceptors
- e. Cholinergic receptors

1805. Contraction of cross-striated muscles is impossible without calcium. What do calcium ions bind

a. Serotonin receptors

b. Troponin

- c. Adrenoceptors
- d. Cholinergic receptors
- e. Histamine receptors

1806. Contractions of the respiratory muscles completely stop, if:

a. Spinal cord transection at the level of upper cervical segments

- b. Bilateral vagal transection
- c. -
- d. Spinal cord transection at the level of lower cervical segments
- e. Separation of pons cerebelli from medulla oblongata

1807. Contractions of the respiratory muscles completely stop, if:

a. -

b. Spinal cord transection at the level of upper cervical segments

- c. Separation of pons cerebelli from medulla oblongata
- d. Bilateral vagal transection

e. Spinal cord transection at the level of lower cervical segments

1808. Contractions of the respiratory muscles completely stop, if:

a. Separation of pons cerebelli from medulla oblongata

b. Bilateral vagal transection

c. Spinal cord transection at the level of upper cervical segments

d. -

e. Spinal cord transection at the level of lower cervical segments

1809. Correlation between one nerve fiber and all the muscle fibers it innervates is called a motor

a. Eye

b. Back

c. Shin

d. Palm

e. Shoulder

1810. Correlation between one nerve fiber and all the muscle fibers it innervates is called a motor

a. Eye

b. Shin

c. Palm

d. Shoulder

e. Back

1811. Correlation between one nerve fiber and all the muscle fibers it innervates is called a motor

a. Back

b. Eye

c. Shoulder

d. Palm

e. Shin

1812. Curariform drugs are used to immobilize the patient during a surgery. Their mechanism of action

a. Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors of skeletal muscles

b. Acetylcholine release into the synaptic cleft

c. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors of smooth muscles

d. Noradrenaline release into the synaptic cleft

e. Conduction of excitation in the nerve fibers

1813. Curariform drugs are used to immobilize the patient during a surgery. Their mechanism of action

a. Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors of skeletal muscles

b. Noradrenaline release into the synaptic cleft

c. Acetylcholine release into the synaptic cleft

d. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors of smooth muscles

e. Conduction of excitation in the nerve fibers

1814. Curariform drugs are used to immobilize the patient during a surgery. Their mechanism of action

a. Acetylcholine release into the synaptic cleft

b. Noradrenaline release into the synaptic cleft

c. Conduction of excitation in the nerve fibers

d. Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors of skeletal muscles

e. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors of smooth muscles

1815. Deficiency of a certain vitamin can result in a group of symptoms called pellagra. Dermatitis,

a. Vitamin B₁

b. Vitamin A

c. Vitamin B₂

d. Vitamin PP

e. Vitamin C

1816. Deficiency of a certain vitamin can result in a group of symptoms called pellagra. Dermatitis,

a. Vitamin B₁

b. Vitamin B₂

c. Vitamin A

d. Vitamin C

e. Vitamin PP

1817. Deficiency of a certain vitamin can result in a group of symptoms called pellagra. Dermatitis,

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

1818. Degenerative changes resulted in formation of mineralized foci in the tongue pulp. Some of the

- a. Bone tissue
- b. Denticles**
- c. Fibrous bodies
- d. Ossification patches
- e. Cement

1819. Degenerative changes resulted in formation of mineralized foci in the tongue pulp. Some of the

- a. Fibrous bodies
- b. Ossification patches
- c. Cement
- d. Denticles**
- e. Bone tissue

1820. Degenerative changes resulted in formation of mineralized foci in the tongue pulp. Some of the

- a. Ossification patches
- b. Fibrous bodies
- c. Bone tissue
- d. Denticles**
- e. Cement

1821. Dental implants were installed in a patient. Three weeks later, implant rejection occurred. Wh

- a. B lymphocytes
- b. Plasmacytes
- c. T lymphocytes**
- d. Immunoglobulins E
- e. Immunoglobulins M

1822. Dental implants were installed in a patient. Three weeks later, implant rejection occurred. Wh

- a. Immunoglobulins E
- b. B lymphocytes
- c. Plasmacytes
- d. Immunoglobulins M
- e. T lymphocytes**

1823. Dental implants were installed in a patient. Three weeks later, implant rejection occurred. Wh

- a. Plasmacytes
- b. T lymphocytes**
- c. B lymphocytes
- d. Immunoglobulins E
- e. Immunoglobulins M

1824. Dentists have high risk of contracting viral hepatitis type B in the course of their duties an

- a. Inactivated vaccine
- b. Recombinant vaccine**
- c. Live vaccine
- d. Anatoxin
- e. Chemical vaccine

1825. Dentists have high risk of contracting viral hepatitis type B in the course of their duties an

- a. Inactivated vaccine
- b. Live vaccine
- c. Anatoxin
- d. Chemical vaccine
- e. Recombinant vaccine**

1826. Dentists have high risk of contracting viral hepatitis type B in the course of their duties an

- a. Live vaccine
- b. Recombinant vaccine**
- c. Chemical vaccine
- d. Inactivated vaccine
- e. Anatoxin

1827. Dependence of blood pressure from vascular resistance was studied in an experiment on a test a

- a. Arterioles**
- b. Veins
- c. Capillaries
- d. Aorta
- e. Arteries

1828. Dependence of blood pressure from vascular resistance was studied in an experiment on a test a

- a. Aorta
- b. Arteries
- c. Capillaries
- d. Arterioles**
- e. Veins

1829. Dependence of blood pressure from vascular resistance was studied in an experiment on a test a

- a. Arteries
- b. Arterioles**
- c. Veins
- d. Aorta
- e. Capillaries

1830. Detoxification of bilirubin occurs in the membranes of endoplasmic reticulum of hepatocytes. B

- a. Bilirubin diglucuronide**
- b. Unconjugated bilirubin
- c. Indirect reacting bilirubin
- d. Bilirubin monoglucuronide
- e. -

1831. Detoxification of bilirubin occurs in the membranes of endoplasmic reticulum of hepatocytes. B

- a. -
- b. Bilirubin diglucuronide**
- c. Indirect reacting bilirubin
- d. Bilirubin monoglucuronide
- e. Unconjugated bilirubin

1832. Detoxification of bilirubin occurs in the membranes of endoplasmic reticulum of hepatocytes. B

- a. -
- b. Bilirubin monoglucuronide
- c. Indirect reacting bilirubin
- d. Unconjugated bilirubin
- e. Bilirubin diglucuronide**

1833. Differentiation of B-lymphocytes into plasma cells leads to synthesis of immunoglobulins that

- a. Tonsils**
- b. Red bone marrow
- c. Thyroid gland
- d. Liver
- e. Thymus

1834. Differentiation of B-lymphocytes into plasma cells leads to synthesis of immunoglobulins that

- a. Thymus
- b. Tonsils**
- c. Red bone marrow
- d. Thyroid gland
- e. Liver

1835. Differentiation of B-lymphocytes into plasma cells leads to synthesis of immunoglobulins that

- a. Thyroid gland

- b. Thymus
- c. Red bone marrow
- d. Liver

e. Tonsils

1836. Disturbed auditory function can be caused by changes in the structure of the receptor cells of

a. Hair cells

- b. Marginal cells
- c. Pillars
- d. Supporting cells
- e. Phalangeal cells

1837. Disturbed auditory function can be caused by changes in the structure of the receptor cells of

a. Marginal cells

b. Hair cells

- c. Pillars
- d. Supporting cells
- e. Phalangeal cells

1838. Disturbed auditory function can be caused by changes in the structure of the receptor cells of

a. Phalangeal cells

b. Hair cells

- c. Pillars
- d. Marginal cells
- e. Supporting cells

1839. Disturbed endoderm differentiation was detected in an embryo material. This process can lead t

a. Aorta

b. Stomach

- c. Heart
- d. Salivary glands
- e. Kidneys

1840. Disturbed endoderm differentiation was detected in an embryo material. This process can lead t

a. Aorta

b. Heart

c. Stomach

- d. Kidneys
- e. Salivary glands

1841. Disturbed endoderm differentiation was detected in an embryo material. This process can lead t

a. Kidneys

b. Stomach

- c. Aorta
- d. Heart
- e. Salivary glands

1842. Dopamine precursor - dioxyphenylalanine (DOPA) - is used in treatment of Parkinson's disease.

- a. Alanine
- b. Cysteine

c. Tyrosine

- d. Histidine
- e. Tryptophan

1843. Dopamine precursor - dioxyphenylalanine (DOPA) - is used in treatment of Parkinson's disease.

- a. Alanine
- b. Cysteine
- c. Tryptophan
- d. Histidine

e. Tyrosine

1844. Dopamine precursor - dioxyphenylalanine (DOPA) - is used in treatment of Parkinson's disease.

a. Tryptophan

b. Tyrosine

- c. Alanine
- d. Histidine
- e. Cysteine

1845. Due to an accident on board a nuclear submarine, a soldier received a radiation dose of 5 Gy.

- a. Agranulocytosis
- b. Neutrophilic leukocytosis**
- c. Lymphocytosis
- d. Leukopenia
- e. Eosinophilia

1846. Due to an accident on board a nuclear submarine, a soldier received a radiation dose of 5 Gy.

- a. Eosinophilia
- b. Agranulocytosis
- c. Leukopenia
- d. Lymphocytosis
- e. Neutrophilic leukocytosis**

1847. Due to an accident on board a nuclear submarine, a soldier received a radiation dose of 5 Gy.

- a. Eosinophilia
- b. Agranulocytosis
- c. Lymphocytosis
- d. Neutrophilic leukocytosis**
- e. Leukopenia

1848. Due to severe pain syndrome a patient has been prescribed a narcotic analgesic. Specify the pr

- a. Analgin (Metamizole)
- b. Dimexid
- c. Indometacin
- d. Morphine**
- e. Nimesulid

1849. Due to severe pain syndrome a patient has been prescribed a narcotic analgesic. Specify the pr

- a. Dimexid
- b. Morphine**
- c. Analgin (Metamizole)
- d. Indometacin
- e. Nimesulid

1850. Due to severe pain syndrome a patient has been prescribed a narcotic analgesic. Specify the pr

- a. Nimesulid
- b. Analgin (Metamizole)
- c. Morphine**
- d. Indometacin
- e. Dimexid

1851. Due to sustained trauma the patient presents with unevenly dilated pupils (anisocoria). What m

- a. Musculus ciliaris
- b. Musculus sphincter pupillae**
- c. Musculus rectus inferior
- d. Musculus rectus lateralis
- e. Musculus rectus superior

1852. Due to sustained trauma the patient presents with unevenly dilated pupils (anisocoria). What m

- a. Musculus ciliaris
- b. Musculus rectus lateralis
- c. Musculus rectus inferior
- d. Musculus sphincter pupillae**
- e. Musculus rectus superior

1853. Due to sustained trauma the patient presents with unevenly dilated pupils (anisocoria). What m

- a. Musculus ciliaris
- b. Musculus rectus superior
- c. Musculus sphincter pupillae**

- d. Musculus rectus lateralis
- e. Musculus rectus inferior

1854. Due to trauma the patient's parathyroid glands have been removed, which resulted in inertness,

a. Calcium

b. Chlorine

c. Zinc

d. Manganese

e. Molybdenum

1855. Due to trauma the patient's parathyroid glands have been removed, which resulted in inertness,

a. Molybdenum

b. Chlorine

c. Manganese

d. Calcium

e. Zinc

1856. Due to trauma the patient's parathyroid glands have been removed, which resulted in inertness,

a. Molybdenum

b. Zinc

c. Calcium

d. Manganese

e. Chlorine

1857. During DNA sequencing and biochemical analysis of a polypeptide, it was determined that the li

a. Degeneracy

b. Triplet nature

c. Collinearity

d. Nonoverlapping

e. Universality

1858. During DNA sequencing and biochemical analysis of a polypeptide, it was determined that the li

a. Degeneracy

b. Universality

c. Nonoverlapping

d. Collinearity

e. Triplet nature

1859. During DNA sequencing and biochemical analysis of a polypeptide, it was determined that the li

a. Nonoverlapping

b. Universality

c. Degeneracy

d. Triplet nature

e. Collinearity

1860. During a brain surgery stimulation of the cerebral cortex resulted in tactile and thermal sens

a. Postcentral gyrus

b. Parahippocampal gyrus

c. Precentral gyrus

d. Superior temporal gyrus

e. Cingulate convolution

1861. During a brain surgery stimulation of the cerebral cortex resulted in tactile and thermal sens

a. Precentral gyrus

b. Parahippocampal gyrus

c. Superior temporal gyrus

d. Cingulate convolution

e. Postcentral gyrus

1862. During a brain surgery stimulation of the cerebral cortex resulted in tactile and thermal sens

a. Superior temporal gyrus

b. Cingulate convolution

c. Precentral gyrus

d. Parahippocampal gyrus

e. Postcentral gyrus

1863. During a car accident, a person received a strong blow to the epigastric region, which caused

a. Increased vagal tone

b. Adrenaline production

c. Increased tone of the sympathetic nervous system

d. Cortisol production

e. Aldosterone production

1864. During a car accident, a person received a strong blow to the epigastric region, which caused

a. Cortisol production

b. Increased tone of the sympathetic nervous system

c. Increased vagal tone

d. Aldosterone production

e. Adrenaline production

1865. During a car accident, a person received a strong blow to the epigastric region, which caused

a. Increased tone of the sympathetic nervous system

b. Cortisol production

c. Adrenaline production

d. Aldosterone production

e. Increased vagal tone

1866. During a class in molecular biology, the mutations resulting in production of abnormal hemoglo

a. Glutamic acid is substituted with valine

b. Lysine is substituted with glutamine

c. Histidine is substituted with arginine

d. Glycine is substituted with asparagine

e. Threonine is substituted with lysine

1867. During a class in molecular biology, the mutations resulting in production of abnormal hemoglo

a. Glycine is substituted with asparagine

b. Histidine is substituted with arginine

c. Glutamic acid is substituted with valine

d. Threonine is substituted with lysine

e. Lysine is substituted with glutamine

1868. During a class in molecular biology, the mutations resulting in production of abnormal hemoglo

a. Histidine is substituted with arginine

b. Glutamic acid is substituted with valine

c. Glycine is substituted with asparagine

d. Threonine is substituted with lysine

e. Lysine is substituted with glutamine

1869. During a dental manipulation, the patient developed an angina pectoris attack. What group of d

a. Antihypertensive drugs

b. Antiarrhythmic drugs

c. Cardiotonics

d. Respiratory stimulants

e. Antianginal drugs

1870. During a dental manipulation, the patient developed an angina pectoris attack. What group of d

a. Respiratory stimulants

b. Antiarrhythmic drugs

c. Antianginal drugs

d. Antihypertensive drugs

e. Cardiotonics

1871. During a dental manipulation, the patient developed an angina pectoris attack. What group of d

a. Respiratory stimulants

b. Antiarrhythmic drugs

c. Cardiotonics

d. Antihypertensive drugs

e. Antianginal drugs

1872. During a neck surgery, the patient's sternothyroid muscle was damaged by the surgeon. What function is lost?

- a. Bending the neck forwards
- b. Raising of the larynx
- c. Raising of the hyoid bone
- d. Neck extension
- e. Lowering of the larynx

1873. During a neck surgery, the patient's sternothyroid muscle was damaged by the surgeon. What function is lost?

- a. Neck extension
- b. Raising of the larynx
- c. Lowering of the larynx
- d. Bending the neck forwards
- e. Raising of the hyoid bone

1874. During a neck surgery, the patient's sternothyroid muscle was damaged by the surgeon. What function is lost?

- a. Raising of the larynx
- b. Neck extension
- c. Raising of the hyoid bone
- d. Bending the neck forwards
- e. Lowering of the larynx

1875. During a preventive examination, microbial cysts with eight nuclei were detected in the feces. Which parasite is most likely the cause?

- a. *Giardia lamblia*
- b. *Toxoplasma gondii*
- c. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- d. *Balantidium coli*
- e. *Pentatrichomonas hominis*

1876. During a preventive examination, microbial cysts with eight nuclei were detected in the feces. Which parasite is most likely the cause?

- a. *Giardia lamblia*
- b. *Toxoplasma gondii*
- c. *Pentatrichomonas hominis*
- d. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- e. *Balantidium coli*

1877. During a preventive examination, microbial cysts with eight nuclei were detected in the feces. Which parasite is most likely the cause?

- a. *Toxoplasma gondii*
- b. *Giardia lamblia*
- c. *Pentatrichomonas hominis*
- d. *Entamoeba histolytica*
- e. *Balantidium coli*

1878. During a prolonged starvation, glucocorticoid secretion by the adrenal cortex increases. Which enzyme activity is most likely to be increased in the liver?

- a. Glucose-6-phosphatase
- b. Glucose-1-phosphatase
- c. Fructose-6-phosphatase
- d. Fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase
- e. Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase

1879. During a prolonged starvation, glucocorticoid secretion by the adrenal cortex increases. Which enzyme activity is most likely to be increased in the liver?

- a. Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase
- b. Glucose-1-phosphatase
- c. Fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase
- d. Glucose-6-phosphatase
- e. Fructose-6-phosphatase

1880. During a prolonged starvation, glucocorticoid secretion by the adrenal cortex increases. Which enzyme activity is most likely to be increased in the liver?

- a. Glucose-1-phosphatase
- b. Fructose-2,6-bisphosphatase
- c. Glucose-6-phosphatase
- d. Fructose-1,6-bisphosphatase
- e. Fructose-6-phosphatase

1881. During a regular check-up with the dentist, a patient diagnosed with chronic gingivitis presents with which of the following signs?

- a. Complication
- b. Recurrence
- c. Pathologic process

d. Remission

- e. Pathologic reaction

1882. During a regular check-up with the dentist, a patient diagnosed with chronic gingivitis present

- a. Pathologic process

b. Remission

- c. Pathologic reaction

- d. Recurrence

- e. Complication

1883. During a regular check-up with the dentist, a patient diagnosed with chronic gingivitis present

- a. Recurrence

- b. Pathologic reaction

- c. Complication

- d. Pathologic process

e. Remission

1884. During a regular examination of a 2-year-old child, the doctor noted that the child's anterior

a. During the second year of life

- b. At the age of 1--2 months

- c. At the age of 6-9 months

- d. At the age of 3 months

- e. During the first year of life

1885. During a regular examination of a 2-year-old child, the doctor noted that the child's anterior

- a. At the age of 1--2 months

b. During the second year of life

- c. At the age of 3 months

- d. At the age of 6-9 months

- e. During the first year of life

1886. During a regular examination of a 2-year-old child, the doctor noted that the child's anterior

- a. At the age of 1--2 months

- b. During the first year of life

c. During the second year of life

- d. At the age of 3 months

- e. At the age of 6-9 months

1887. During a sea trip, a man developed signs of motion sickness: pallor, sweating, dizziness, nausea

- a. Discoordination between the visual and motor systems

- b. Overstimulation of the visceroreceptors in the abdominal cavity

- c. Activation of the parasympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system

d. Overstimulation of the vestibular apparatus

- e. Activation of the sympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system

1888. During a sea trip, a man developed signs of motion sickness: pallor, sweating, dizziness, nausea

- a. Overstimulation of the visceroreceptors in the abdominal cavity

- b. Discoordination between the visual and motor systems

c. Overstimulation of the vestibular apparatus

- d. Activation of the sympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system

- e. Activation of the parasympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system

1889. During a sea trip, a man developed signs of motion sickness: pallor, sweating, dizziness, nausea

- a. Overstimulation of the visceroreceptors in the abdominal cavity

- b. Discoordination between the visual and motor systems

- c. Activation of the sympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system

- d. Activation of the parasympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system

e. Overstimulation of the vestibular apparatus

1890. During a spinal surgery, the patient's vertebral arches and their connecting ligaments were re

- a. -

- b. Posterior longitudinal ligament
- c. Interspinous ligaments
- d. Anterior longitudinal ligament

e. Yellow ligaments

1891. During a spinal surgery, the patient's vertebral arches and their connecting ligaments were re

a. Anterior longitudinal ligament

b. Yellow ligaments

c. -

d. Posterior longitudinal ligament

e. Interspinous ligaments

1892. During a spinal surgery, the patient's vertebral arches and their connecting ligaments were re

a. Posterior longitudinal ligament

b. Interspinous ligaments

c. Yellow ligaments

d. -

e. Anterior longitudinal ligament

1893. During a surgery on the oral diaphragm, a surgeon needs to locate an area that is called a "s

a. M. digastricus

b. M. geniohyoideus

c. -

d. M. hyoglossus

e. M. stylohyoideus

1894. During a surgery on the oral diaphragm, a surgeon needs to locate an area that is called a "s

a. M. digastricus

b. M. stylohyoideus

c. -

d. M. hyoglossus

e. M. geniohyoideus

1895. During a surgery on the oral diaphragm, a surgeon needs to locate an area that is called a "s

a. M. hyoglossus

b. M. digastricus

c. M. geniohyoideus

d. M. stylohyoideus

e. -

1896. During a surgery on the parotid gland, the surgeon ligated a vein passing through the center o

a. V. facialis

b. V. retromandibularis

c. Vv. pharyngeae

d. V. lingualis

e. Vv. thyroideae superiores

1897. During a surgery on the parotid gland, the surgeon ligated a vein passing through the center o

a. V. lingualis

b. Vv. pharyngeae

c. V. facialis

d. Vv. thyroideae superiores

e. V. retromandibularis

1898. During a surgery on the parotid gland, the surgeon ligated a vein passing through the center o

a. Vv. thyroideae superiores

b. V. facialis

c. Vv. pharyngeae

d. V. retromandibularis

e. V. lingualis

1899. During a surgery on the right side of the neck, excursion of the right diaphragmatic dome was

a. Left phrenic nerve

b. Supraclavicular nerve

c. Right phrenic nerve

d. Right transverse cervical nerve

e. Left transverse cervical nerve

1900. During a surgery on the right side of the neck, excursion of the right diaphragmatic dome was

a. Left transverse cervical nerve

b. Right transverse cervical nerve

c. Left phrenic nerve

d. Supraclavicular nerve

e. Right phrenic nerve

1901. During a surgery on the right side of the neck, excursion of the right diaphragmatic dome was

a. Supraclavicular nerve

b. Left phrenic nerve

c. Left transverse cervical nerve

d. Right transverse cervical nerve

e. Right phrenic nerve

1902. During a surgery, a patient with acute appendicitis developed a cardiac arrest. What signs are

a. Apneustic respiration, no cardiac activity

b. Rapid respiration, weak heart sounds

c. No respiration, thready pulse

d. No respiration, no cardiac activity

e. Kussmaul respiration, no cardiac activity

1903. During a surgery, a patient with acute appendicitis developed a cardiac arrest. What signs are

a. No respiration, thready pulse

b. No respiration, no cardiac activity

c. Kussmaul respiration, no cardiac activity

d. Rapid respiration, weak heart sounds

e. Apneustic respiration, no cardiac activity

1904. During a surgery, a patient with acute appendicitis developed a cardiac arrest. What signs are

a. Rapid respiration, weak heart sounds

b. No respiration, thready pulse

c. No respiration, no cardiac activity

d. Kussmaul respiration, no cardiac activity

e. Apneustic respiration, no cardiac activity

1905. During a visit to a dentist, the patient's oral mucosa is bright red. The patient has angular

a. B6

b. C

c. B2

d. B5

e. B1

1906. During a visit to a dentist, the patient's oral mucosa is bright red. The patient has angular

a. B6

b. C

c. B1

d. B5

e. B2

1907. During a visit to a dentist, the patient's oral mucosa is bright red. The patient has angular

a. C

b. B2

c. B1

d. B6

e. B5

1908. During a visit to the dentist, the patient developed bronchospasm. What medicine must be used

a. Salbutamol

b. Atenolol

c. Naphthyzin (Naphazoline)

- d. Analgin (Metamizole)
- e. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

1909. During a visit to the dentist, the patient developed bronchospasm. What medicine must be used

- a. Analgin (Metamizole)
- b. Salbutamol**

- c. Atenolol
- d. Naphthyzin (Naphazoline)
- e. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

1910. During a visit to the dentist, the patient developed bronchospasm. What medicine must be used

- a. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
- b. Analgin (Metamizole)
- c. Naphthyzin (Naphazoline)

d. Salbutamol

- e. Atenolol

1911. During acute inflammation of parotid gland, there is damage to the cells of secretory segments

- a. Seromucous cells
- b. Serous cells, cells with basal striation, stellate cells

c. Serous cells, myoepithelial cells

- d. Brush-bordered epithelial cells, cells with basal striation
- e. Albuminous cells, serous cells, mucous cells

1912. During acute inflammation of parotid gland, there is damage to the cells of secretory segments

- a. Serous cells, cells with basal striation, stellate cells
- b. Serous cells, myoepithelial cells**

- c. Albuminous cells, serous cells, mucous cells
- d. Brush-bordered epithelial cells, cells with basal striation
- e. Seromucous cells

1913. During acute inflammation of parotid gland, there is damage to the cells of secretory segments

- a. Serous cells, cells with basal striation, stellate cells
- b. Seromucous cells
- c. Brush-bordered epithelial cells, cells with basal striation

d. Serous cells, myoepithelial cells

- e. Albuminous cells, serous cells, mucous cells

1914. During an abdominal surgery, the patient developed a reflex cardiac arrest. Name the location

a. Medulla oblongata

- b. Cerebral cortex
- c. Spinal cord
- d. Midbrain
- e. Diencephalon

1915. During an abdominal surgery, the patient developed a reflex cardiac arrest. Name the location

a. Midbrain

b. Medulla oblongata

- c. Cerebral cortex
- d. Diencephalon
- e. Spinal cord

1916. During an abdominal surgery, the patient developed a reflex cardiac arrest. Name the location

- a. Midbrain
- b. Spinal cord
- c. Cerebral cortex
- d. Diencephalon

e. Medulla oblongata

1917. During an appointment with the dentist, a patient developed a bronchial asthma attack. What do

- a. Benzohexonium (Hexamethonium bromide)
- b. Methacin (Metocinium iodide)
- c. Droperidol
- d. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

e. Salbutamol

1918. During an appointment with the dentist, a patient developed a bronchial asthma attack. What do

a. Methacin (Metocinium iodide)

b. Salbutamol

c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

d. Benzo hexonium (Hexamethonium bromide)

e. Droperidol

1919. During an appointment with the dentist, a patient developed a bronchial asthma attack. What do

a. Methacin (Metocinium iodide)

b. Benzo hexonium (Hexamethonium bromide)

c. Droperidol

d. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

e. Salbutamol

1920. During an appointment with the dentist, a patient developed hypersalivation. What group of dru

a. Astringent agents

b. Cholinergic antagonists

c. Cholinergic agonists

d. Adrenergic antagonist

e. Adrenergic agonist

1921. During an appointment with the dentist, a patient developed hypersalivation. What group of dru

a. Cholinergic agonists

b. Cholinergic antagonists

c. Adrenergic agonist

d. Adrenergic antagonist

e. Astringent agents

1922. During an appointment with the dentist, a patient developed hypersalivation. What group of dru

a. Cholinergic agonists

b. Cholinergic antagonists

c. Adrenergic antagonist

d. Adrenergic agonist

e. Astringent agents

1923. During an appointment, a patient developed atrioventricular block. What medicinal substance ca

a. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

b. Atenolol

c. Pirenzepine

d. Atropine

e. Platyphyllin

1924. During an appointment, a patient developed atrioventricular block. What medicinal substance ca

a. Platyphyllin

b. Atropine

c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

d. Pirenzepine

e. Atenolol

1925. During an appointment, a patient developed atrioventricular block. What medicinal substance ca

a. Platyphyllin

b. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

c. Atropine

d. Pirenzepine

e. Atenolol

1926. During an exacerbation of rheumatoid arthritis, the patient with a history of concomitant chro

a. Phospholipase A2 inhibition

b. Predominant inhibition of cyclooxygenase-2

c. Phosphodiesterase inhibition

d. Predominant inhibition of cyclooxygenase-1

e. Predominant stimulation of adenylate cyclase

1927. During an exacerbation of rheumatoid arthritis, the patient with a history of concomitant chro

- a. Predominant inhibition of cyclooxygenase-1
- b. Predominant stimulation of adenylate cyclase
- c. Predominant inhibition of cyclooxygenase-2
- d. Phospholipase A2 inhibition
- e. Phosphodiesterase inhibition

1928. During an exacerbation of rheumatoid arthritis, the patient with a history of concomitant chro

- a. Predominant stimulation of adenylate cyclase
- b. Predominant inhibition of cyclooxygenase-2
- c. Phosphodiesterase inhibition
- d. Predominant inhibition of cyclooxygenase-1
- e. Phospholipase A2 inhibition

1929. During an outbreak of a hospital-acquired infection, pure cultures of *S. aureus* were grown aft

- a. Phage typing of the obtained cultures
- b. Antibiotic sensitivity testing
- c. Repeated inoculations
- d. Biochemical profiles
- e. Sero-identification

1930. During an outbreak of a hospital-acquired infection, pure cultures of *S. aureus* were grown aft

- a. Phage typing of the obtained cultures
- b. Sero-identification
- c. Biochemical profiles
- d. Antibiotic sensitivity testing
- e. Repeated inoculations

1931. During an outbreak of a hospital-acquired infection, pure cultures of *S. aureus* were grown aft

- a. Antibiotic sensitivity testing
- b. Repeated inoculations
- c. Phage typing of the obtained cultures
- d. Sero-identification
- e. Biochemical profiles

1932. During analysis of a blood sample, the laboratory assistant additionally noted that this sampl

- a. Lymphocytes
- b. Monocytes
- c. Neutrophils
- d. Basocytes
- e. Erythrocytes

1933. During analysis of a blood sample, the laboratory assistant additionally noted that this sampl

- a. Monocytes
- b. Neutrophils
- c. Lymphocytes
- d. Basocytes
- e. Erythrocytes

1934. During analysis of a blood sample, the laboratory assistant additionally noted that this sampl

- a. Monocytes
- b. Erythrocytes
- c. Lymphocytes
- d. Neutrophils
- e. Basocytes

1935. During appointment with the dentist, patients often develop anxiety, fear, and depression. The

- a. Acetylcholine
- b. Noradrenalin
- c. GABA
- d. Serotonin
- e. Dopamine

1936. During appointment with the dentist, patients often develop anxiety, fear, and depression. The

a. Noradrenalin

b. Serotonin

c. GABA

d. Acetylcholine

e. Dopamine

1937. During appointment with the dentist, patients often develop anxiety, fear, and depression. The

a. Noradrenalin

b. GABA

c. Dopamine

d. Acetylcholine

e. Serotonin

1938. During autopsy of the patient, who died of cardiovascular insufficiency, the patient's right f

a. Atherosclerosis of aorta

b. Cerebral atherosclerosis

c. Atherosclerosis of lower extremities

d. Vascular intestinal atherosclerosis

e. Renal atherosclerosis

1939. During autopsy of the patient, who died of cardiovascular insufficiency, the patient's right f

a. Atherosclerosis of aorta

b. Cerebral atherosclerosis

c. Vascular intestinal atherosclerosis

d. Renal atherosclerosis

e. Atherosclerosis of lower extremities

1940. During autopsy of the patient, who died of cardiovascular insufficiency, the patient's right f

a. Atherosclerosis of aorta

b. Renal atherosclerosis

c. Atherosclerosis of lower extremities

d. Vascular intestinal atherosclerosis

e. Cerebral atherosclerosis

1941. During cell analysis, their cytoplasm was determined to have high content of aminoacyl tRNA sy

a. Elongation

b. Repair

c. Amino acid activation

d. Transcription

e. Replication

1942. During cell analysis, their cytoplasm was determined to have high content of aminoacyl tRNA sy

a. Elongation

b. Transcription

c. Repair

d. Amino acid activation

e. Replication

1943. During cell analysis, their cytoplasm was determined to have high content of aminoacyl tRNA sy

a. Transcription

b. Elongation

c. Amino acid activation

d. Repair

e. Replication

1944. During chest X-ray, a patient was diagnosed with a diaphragmatic hernia, located in the poster

a. Medial and lateral arcuate ligaments

b. Sternocostal triangle

c. Lumbocostal triangle

d. Central tendon of the diaphragm

e. Opening of the inferior vena cava

1945. During chest X-ray, a patient was diagnosed with a diaphragmatic hernia, located in the poster

a. Medial and lateral arcuate ligaments

b. Sternocostal triangle

c. Lumbocostal triangle

d. Opening of the inferior vena cava

e. Central tendon of the diaphragm

1946. During chest X-ray, a patient was diagnosed with a diaphragmatic hernia, located in the poster

a. Opening of the inferior vena cava

b. Lumbocostal triangle

c. Sternocostal triangle

d. Central tendon of the diaphragm

e. Medial and lateral arcuate ligaments

1947. During dental manipulations in the oral cavity, a woman felt unwell: she developed headache an

a. 100-120

b. 140-160

c. 60-80

d. 90-100

e. 160-180

1948. During dental manipulations in the oral cavity, a woman felt unwell: she developed headache an

a. 100-120

b. 60-80

c. 90-100

d. 140-160

e. 160-180

1949. During dental manipulations in the oral cavity, a woman felt unwell: she developed headache an

a. 90-100

b. 140-160

c. 100-120

d. 60-80

e. 160-180

1950. During emotional stress, a hormone-sensitive enzyme triglyceride lipase activates in the adipo

a. Inositol triphosphate

b. Ca^{2+}

c. cAMP

d. cGMP

e. Diacylglycerol

1951. During emotional stress, a hormone-sensitive enzyme triglyceride lipase activates in the adipo

a. Inositol triphosphate

b. Diacylglycerol

c. Ca^{2+}

d. cAMP

e. cGMP

1952. During emotional stress, a hormone-sensitive enzyme triglyceride lipase activates in the adipo

a. Inositol triphosphate

b. cGMP

c. Diacylglycerol

d. cAMP

e. Ca^{2+}

1953. During examination a neurologist taps the tendon under the patient's kneecap with a reflex ham

a. Muscle spindles

b. Golgi tendon organ

c. Articular receptors

d. Tactile receptors

e. Nociceptors

1954. During examination a neurologist taps the tendon under the patient's kneecap with a reflex ham

a. Muscle spindles

b. Tactile receptors

- c. Golgi tendon organ
- d. Nociceptors
- e. Articular receptors

1955. During examination a neurologist taps the tendon under the patient's kneecap with a reflex hammer

- a. Articular receptors
- b. Tactile receptors

c. Muscle spindles

- d. Golgi tendon organ
- e. Nociceptors

1956. During examination of a child's oral cavity a dentist noted the appearance of the first permanent

a. 12-13

b. 6-7

c. 8-9

d. 4-5

e. 10-11

1957. During examination of a child's oral cavity a dentist noted the appearance of the first permanent

a. 8-9

b. 10-11

c. 12-13

d. 6-7

e. 4-5

1958. During examination of a child's oral cavity a dentist noted the appearance of the first permanent

a. 8-9

b. 12-13

c. 4-5

d. 6-7

e. 10-11

1959. During examination of the oral cavity at the vestibular surface of the lower right incisor the

a. Angiomatous epulis

b. Granular cell ameloblastoma

c. Giant cell epulis

d. Cavernous hemangioma

e. Gingival fibromatosis

1960. During examination of the oral cavity at the vestibular surface of the lower right incisor the

a. Angiomatous epulis

b. Granular cell ameloblastoma

c. Cavernous hemangioma

d. Gingival fibromatosis

e. Giant cell epulis

1961. During examination of the oral cavity at the vestibular surface of the lower right incisor the

a. Granular cell ameloblastoma

b. Angiomatous epulis

c. Gingival fibromatosis

d. Cavernous hemangioma

e. Giant cell epulis

1962. During examination of the oral cavity, a dentist detected a carious cavity in the lower second

a. Facies mesialis

b. Facies lingualis

c. Facies vestibularis

d. Facies occlusalis

e. Facies distalis

1963. During examination of the oral cavity, a dentist detected a carious cavity in the lower second

a. Facies distalis

b. Facies vestibularis

c. Facies mesialis

- d. Facies lingualis
- e. Facies occlusalis

1964. During examination of the oral cavity, a dentist detected a carious cavity in the lower second

- a. Facies lingualis
- b. Facies vestibularis
- c. Facies distalis

d. Facies mesialis

- e. Facies occlusalis

1965. During examination of the patient's oral cavity a dentist noticed deformation of the teeth and

- a. Early congenital
- b. Primary

c. Late congenital

- d. Secondary
- e. Neurosyphilis

1966. During examination of the patient's oral cavity a dentist noticed deformation of the teeth and

- a. Neurosyphilis
- b. Primary

c. Late congenital

- d. Secondary
- e. Early congenital

1967. During examination of the patient's oral cavity a dentist noticed deformation of the teeth and

- a. Neurosyphilis
- b. Primary
- c. Secondary

d. Late congenital

- e. Early congenital

1968. During examination of the patients, a dentist noted that many of them have dull, non-glossy en

a. Fluorine

- b. Potassium
- c. Magnesium
- d. Calcium
- e. Sodium

1969. During examination of the patients, a dentist noted that many of them have dull, non-glossy en

- a. Magnesium
- b. Potassium
- c. Calcium
- d. Sodium

e. Fluorine

1970. During examination of the patients, a dentist noted that many of them have dull, non-glossy en

- a. Sodium
- b. Potassium
- c. Magnesium

d. Fluorine

- e. Calcium

1971. During examination the doctor performs auscultation to assess the functioning of the patient's

a. At the apex of the heart

- b. At the edge of the sternum in the 2nd intercostal space on the left
- c. At the edge of the sternum over the 5th costal cartilage on the right
- d. At the edge of the sternum in the 2nd intercostal space on the right
- e. At the edge of the sternum over the 5th costal cartilage on the left

1972. During examination the doctor performs auscultation to assess the functioning of the patient's

a. At the apex of the heart

- b. At the edge of the sternum in the 2nd intercostal space on the right
- c. At the edge of the sternum in the 2nd intercostal space on the left
- d. At the edge of the sternum over the 5th costal cartilage on the left

e. At the edge of the sternum over the 5th costal cartilage on the right

1973. During examination the doctor performs auscultation to assess the functioning of the patient's

a. At the edge of the sternum over the 5th costal cartilage on the left

b. At the apex of the heart

c. At the edge of the sternum in the 2nd intercostal space on the right

d. At the edge of the sternum in the 2nd intercostal space on the left

e. At the edge of the sternum over the 5th costal cartilage on the right

1974. During experiment the processes of food and water hydrolysis products absorption were studied.

a. Small intestine

b. Oral cavity

c. Stomach

d. Large intestine

e. Rectum

1975. During experiment the processes of food and water hydrolysis products absorption were studied.

a. Oral cavity

b. Small intestine

c. Stomach

d. Large intestine

e. Rectum

1976. During experiment the processes of food and water hydrolysis products absorption were studied.

a. Rectum

b. Large intestine

c. Stomach

d. Small intestine

e. Oral cavity

1977. During experiment, the myotome was destroyed in the rabbit fetus. This manipulation will result

a. Axial skeleton

b. Skeletal muscles

c. Serous membranes

d. Smooth muscles

e. Dermal connective tissue

1978. During experiment, the myotome was destroyed in the rabbit fetus. This manipulation will result

a. Dermal connective tissue

b. Skeletal muscles

c. Smooth muscles

d. Serous membranes

e. Axial skeleton

1979. During experiment, the myotome was destroyed in the rabbit fetus. This manipulation will result

a. Serous membranes

b. Smooth muscles

c. Skeletal muscles

d. Dermal connective tissue

e. Axial skeleton

1980. During heart ultrasound a 1.5-year-old child presents with non-closure of the foramen ovale, with

a. Cardiac apex

b. Interventricular septum

c. Interatrial septum

d. Right atrioventricular valve

e. Left atrioventricular valve

1981. During heart ultrasound a 1.5-year-old child presents with non-closure of the foramen ovale, with

a. Interventricular septum

b. Left atrioventricular valve

c. Interatrial septum

d. Right atrioventricular valve

e. Cardiac apex

1982. During heart ultrasound a 1.5-year-old child presents with non-closure of the foramen ovale, w

- a. Left atrioventricular valve
- b. Right atrioventricular valve
- c. Cardiac apex
- d. Interventricular septum

e. Interatrial septum

1983. During identification of pure culture of microorganisms the most important part is a serologic

a. Unknown bacterial culture, specific antibodies

- b. Specific antigen, known antibody, bacteria
- c. Specific antigen, serum sample obtained from the patient
- d. Thermoextract, specific serum
- e. Unknown antibodies, nonspecific antigen

1984. During identification of pure culture of microorganisms the most important part is a serologic

- a. Specific antigen, serum sample obtained from the patient
- b. Specific antigen, known antibody, bacteria

c. Unknown bacterial culture, specific antibodies

- d. Thermoextract, specific serum
- e. Unknown antibodies, nonspecific antigen

1985. During identification of pure culture of microorganisms the most important part is a serologic

- a. Thermoextract, specific serum
- b. Unknown antibodies, nonspecific antigen
- c. Specific antigen, known antibody, bacteria

d. Unknown bacterial culture, specific antibodies

- e. Specific antigen, serum sample obtained from the patient

1986. During kidney microscopy, the pathologist noticed crescent-shaped epithelial formations in the

- a. Intracapillary exudative glomerulonephritis
- b. Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis
- c. Intracapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis

d. Rapidly progressive extracapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis

- e. Extracapillary exudative glomerulonephritis

1987. During kidney microscopy, the pathologist noticed crescent-shaped epithelial formations in the

- a. Intracapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis
- b. Rapidly progressive extracapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis**

- c. Extracapillary exudative glomerulonephritis
- d. Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis
- e. Intracapillary exudative glomerulonephritis

1988. During kidney microscopy, the pathologist noticed crescent-shaped epithelial formations in the

- a. Intracapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis
- b. Rapidly progressive extracapillary proliferative glomerulonephritis**

- c. Intracapillary exudative glomerulonephritis
- d. Extracapillary exudative glomerulonephritis
- e. Fibroplastic glomerulonephritis

1989. During laboratory diagnostics of hepatitis C, it is necessary to detect the presence of antibo

- a. DNA probe method
- b. Ligase chain reaction
- c. Nucleic acid hybridization with signal amplification
- d. Enzyme-linked immuno sorbent assay (ELISA)**

- e. Nucleic acid hybridization

1990. During laboratory diagnostics of hepatitis C, it is necessary to detect the presence of antibo

- a. Ligase chain reaction
- b. Nucleic acid hybridization with signal amplification
- c. Nucleic acid hybridization
- d. Enzyme-linked immuno sorbent assay (ELISA)**

- e. DNA probe method

1991. During laboratory diagnostics of hepatitis C, it is necessary to detect the presence of antibo

- a. Nucleic acid hybridization
- b. Nucleic acid hybridization with signal amplification
- c. Enzyme-linked immuno sorbent assay (ELISA)**
- d. DNA probe method
- e. Ligase chain reaction

1992. During microscopy of an embryo material, a yolk sac is visible in the microslide. What is the

- a. Excretory
- b. Protective
- c. Hemopoietic**

- d. Amniotic fluid production
- e. Trophic

1993. During microscopy of an embryo material, a yolk sac is visible in the microslide. What is the

- a. Excretory
- b. Trophic
- c. Amniotic fluid production
- d. Protective

e. Hemopoietic

1994. During microscopy of an embryo material, a yolk sac is visible in the microslide. What is the

- a. Protective
- b. Excretory
- c. Trophic
- d. Amniotic fluid production

e. Hemopoietic

1995. During mitosis, chromosome disjunction and movement toward opposite poles of the cell has been

a. Tubulin

- b. Actin
- c. Dynein
- d. Vimentin
- e. Myosin

1996. During mitosis, chromosome disjunction and movement toward opposite poles of the cell has been

- a. Actin
- b. Dynein
- c. Vimentin

d. Tubulin

e. Myosin

1997. During mitosis, chromosome disjunction and movement toward opposite poles of the cell has been

a. Dynein

b. Tubulin

- c. Actin
- d. Myosin
- e. Vimentin

1998. During oral cavity examination a dentist noticed eruption of the permanent canines in a child.

a. 11-13 years

- b. 6-7 years
- c. 8-9 years
- d. 13-16 years
- e. 9-10 years

1999. During oral cavity examination a dentist noticed eruption of the permanent canines in a child.

a. 6-7 years

b. 11-13 years

- c. 8-9 years
- d. 13-16 years
- e. 9-10 years

2000. During oral cavity examination a dentist noticed eruption of the permanent canines in a child.

a. 9-10 years

- b. 6-7 years
- c. 8-9 years
- d. 13-16 years

e. 11-13 years

2001. During oral examination, a dentist noted that the patient's tongue has a whitish coat. What hi

- a. Epithelium of circumvallate papillae
- b. Epithelium of fungiform papillae

c. Epithelium of filiform papillae

- d. Epithelium of foliate papillae
- e. Lingual tonsil

2002. During oral examination, a dentist noted that the patient's tongue has a whitish coat. What hi

- a. Epithelium of circumvallate papillae
- b. Lingual tonsil

c. Epithelium of filiform papillae

- d. Epithelium of fungiform papillae
- e. Epithelium of foliate papillae

2003. During oral examination, a dentist noted that the patient's tongue has a whitish coat. What hi

- a. Epithelium of foliate papillae

b. Epithelium of filiform papillae

- c. Lingual tonsil
- d. Epithelium of circumvallate papillae
- e. Epithelium of fungiform papillae

2004. During parodontosis, destruction of protein and polysaccharide components of connective tissue

a. Collagen

- b. Antitrypsin
- c. Albumin
- d. Ceruloplasmin
- e. Transferrin

2005. During parodontosis, destruction of protein and polysaccharide components of connective tissue

- a. Antitrypsin
- b. Ceruloplasmin

c. Collagen

- d. Transferrin
- e. Albumin

2006. During parodontosis, destruction of protein and polysaccharide components of connective tissue

- a. Ceruloplasmin
- b. Albumin
- c. Antitrypsin

d. Collagen

- e. Transferrin

2007. During physical and emotional exertion a person is less sensitive to pain. This phenomenon occ

- a. Nociceptive system
- b. Parasympathetic system
- c. Adrenal function
- d. Thyroid function

e. Antinociceptive system

2008. During physical and emotional exertion a person is less sensitive to pain. This phenomenon occ

- a. Nociceptive system
- b. Thyroid function

c. Antinociceptive system

- d. Adrenal function
- e. Parasympathetic system

2009. During physical and emotional exertion a person is less sensitive to pain. This phenomenon occ

- a. Nociceptive system
- b. Thyroid function

c. Parasympathetic system

d. Antinociceptive system

e. Adrenal function

2010. During pregnancy, specific proteins that can destroy rhesus-positive erythrocytes of the fetus

a. Antigen

b. Serum

c. Enzyme

d. Hormone

e. Antibody

2011. During pregnancy, specific proteins that can destroy rhesus-positive erythrocytes of the fetus

a. Enzyme

b. Serum

c. Antigen

d. Antibody

e. Hormone

2012. During preventive examination a man presents with enlarged thyroid gland, exophthalmia, body t

a. Endemic goiter

b. Sporadic cretinism

c. Myxedema

d. Graves' disease

e. Thyroid adenoma

2013. During preventive examination a man presents with enlarged thyroid gland, exophthalmia, body t

a. Sporadic cretinism

b. Endemic goiter

c. Graves' disease

d. Myxedema

e. Thyroid adenoma

2014. During preventive examination a man presents with enlarged thyroid gland, exophthalmia, body t

a. Sporadic cretinism

b. Myxedema

c. Endemic goiter

d. Thyroid adenoma

e. Graves' disease

2015. During removal of a carious tooth, the dental surgeon noticed a soft elastic gray-pink nodule

a. Cystic granuloma

b. Granulating periodontitis

c. Epithelial granuloma

d. Simple granuloma

e. Eosinophilic granuloma

2016. During removal of a carious tooth, the dental surgeon noticed a soft elastic gray-pink nodule

a. Eosinophilic granuloma

b. Simple granuloma

c. Cystic granuloma

d. Granulating periodontitis

e. Epithelial granuloma

2017. During removal of a carious tooth, the dental surgeon noticed a soft elastic gray-pink nodule

a. Granulating periodontitis

b. Simple granuloma

c. Cystic granuloma

d. Epithelial granuloma

e. Eosinophilic granuloma

2018. During starvation, the mass of organs and tissues decreases. What organ loses the most mass du

a. Brain

b. Kidneys

c. Muscles

d. Heart

e. Liver

2019. During starvation, the mass of organs and tissues decreases. What organ loses the most mass du

a. Brain

b. Muscles

c. Kidneys

d. Heart

e. Liver

2020. During starvation, the mass of organs and tissues decreases. What organ loses the most mass du

a. Muscles

b. Heart

c. Kidneys

d. Brain

e. Liver

2021. During surgery on the stomach, the surgeon has cut the left gastric artery and ligated it. How

a. Right gastric artery

b. Right gastroepiploic artery

c. Left gastroepiploic artery

d. Splenic artery

e. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery

2022. During surgery on the stomach, the surgeon has cut the left gastric artery and ligated it. How

a. Left gastroepiploic artery

b. Right gastroepiploic artery

c. Right gastric artery

d. Splenic artery

e. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery

2023. During surgery on the stomach, the surgeon has cut the left gastric artery and ligated it. How

a. Right gastroepiploic artery

b. Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery

c. Right gastric artery

d. Splenic artery

e. Left gastroepiploic artery

2024. During teeth examination on the lateral surface of the first upper molar there was detected a

a. -

b. Dentin caries

c. Cement caries

d. Tooth erosion

e. Enamel caries

2025. During teeth examination on the lateral surface of the first upper molar there was detected a

a. Enamel caries

b. -

c. Cement caries

d. Tooth erosion

e. Dentin caries

2026. During teeth examination on the lateral surface of the first upper molar there was detected a

a. Tooth erosion

b. Enamel caries

c. -

d. Cement caries

e. Dentin caries

2027. During the appendectomy, the patient's a. appendicularis was ligated. This vessel is a branch

a. ileocolica

b. colica media

c. mesenterica inferior

d. colica dextra

e. sigmoidea

2028. During the appendectomy, the patient's a. appendicularis was ligated. This vessel is a branch

a. ileocolica

b. sigmoidea

c. colica dextra

d. colica media

e. mesenterica inferior

2029. During the appendectomy, the patient's a. appendicularis was ligated. This vessel is a branch

a. sigmoidea

b. ileocolica

c. colica dextra

d. colica media

e. mesenterica inferior

2030. During the neurologist's examination, a patient presents with a sensory loss on the back surfa

a. Alexia

b. Atony

c. Ataxia

d. Asthenia

e. Anesthesia

2031. During the neurologist's examination, a patient presents with a sensory loss on the back surfa

a. Asthenia

b. Alexia

c. Ataxia

d. Anesthesia

e. Atony

2032. During the neurologist's examination, a patient presents with a sensory loss on the back surfa

a. Ataxia

b. Anesthesia

c. Asthenia

d. Alexia

e. Atony

2033. During the oral cavity examination, the dentist detected an inflammation of the tissues that s

a. Paradontium

b. Gingiva

c. Alveola dentalis

d. -

e. Cementum

2034. During the oral cavity examination, the dentist detected an inflammation of the tissues that s

a. Gingiva

b. -

c. Alveola dentalis

d. Paradontium

e. Cementum

2035. During the oral cavity examination, the dentist detected an inflammation of the tissues that s

a. Gingiva

b. -

c. Cementum

d. Paradontium

e. Alveola dentalis

2036. During the study of pancreatic cells, disturbed functions of concentration, dehydration, and c

a. Golgi complex

b. Lysosome

c. Endoplasmic reticulum

d. Ribosome

e. Mitochondria

2037. During the study of pancreatic cells, disturbed functions of concentration, dehydration, and c

a. Golgi complex

b. Mitochondria

c. Ribosome

d. Lysosome

e. Endoplasmic reticulum

2038. During the study of pancreatic cells, disturbed functions of concentration, dehydration, and c

a. Ribosome

b. Endoplasmic reticulum

c. Golgi complex

d. Lysosome

e. Mitochondria

2039. During their expedition to the Middle East, the students found a 7-centimeter-long arthropod.

a. Aphaniptera

b. Aranei

c. Scorpiones

d. Solpugae

e. Acarina

2040. During their expedition to the Middle East, the students found a 7-centimeter-long arthropod.

a. Aranei

b. Aphaniptera

c. Scorpiones

d. Solpugae

e. Acarina

2041. During their expedition to the Middle East, the students found a 7-centimeter-long arthropod.

a. Solpugae

b. Acarina

c. Aphaniptera

d. Aranei

e. Scorpiones

2042. During tooth development, dentin is the first tissue to be laid down. What is the source of it

a. Dental lamina

b. Outer enamel epithelium

c. Dental papilla

d. Inner enamel epithelium

e. Dental follicle

2043. During tooth development, dentin is the first tissue to be laid down. What is the source of it

a. Inner enamel epithelium

b. Dental lamina

c. Outer enamel epithelium

d. Dental papilla

e. Dental follicle

2044. During tooth extraction, novocaine (procaine) is administered to the area of a sensitive nerve

a. Axonal transport

b. Formation of pain mediators

c. Tissue pH

d. Excitability of pain receptors

e. Conduction of pain impulses

2045. During tooth extraction, novocaine (procaine) is administered to the area of a sensitive nerve

a. Excitability of pain receptors

b. Conduction of pain impulses

c. Formation of pain mediators

d. Axonal transport

e. Tissue pH

2046. During tooth extraction, novocaine (procaine) is administered to the area of a sensitive nerve

- a. Formation of pain mediators
- b. Excitability of pain receptors
- c. Tissue pH
- d. Axonal transport

e. Conduction of pain impulses

2047. During ultrasound a patient with atherosclerosis was diagnosed with bilateral stenosis of the

a. Renin

- b. Adrenaline
- c. Thyroxine
- d. Cortisol
- e. Vasopressin

2048. During ultrasound a patient with atherosclerosis was diagnosed with bilateral stenosis of the

- a. Adrenaline
- b. Thyroxine

c. Renin

- d. Vasopressin
- e. Cortisol

2049. During ultrasound a patient with atherosclerosis was diagnosed with bilateral stenosis of the

- a. Cortisol
- b. Adrenaline
- c. Vasopressin

d. Renin

- e. Thyroxine

2050. During vascular-platelet hemostasis, platelet factor (PF-8) thrombostenin is released from des

- a. Erythrocyte hemolysis
- b. Platelet aggregation
- c. Erythrocyte agglutination
- d. Platelet adhesion

e. Thrombus retraction

2051. During vascular-platelet hemostasis, platelet factor (PF-8) thrombostenin is released from des

- a. Erythrocyte hemolysis
- b. Platelet aggregation
- c. Platelet adhesion

d. Thrombus retraction

- e. Erythrocyte agglutination

2052. During vascular-platelet hemostasis, platelet factor (PF-8) thrombostenin is released from des

- a. Platelet aggregation
- b. Platelet adhesion
- c. Erythrocyte hemolysis
- d. Erythrocyte agglutination

e. Thrombus retraction

2053. Dysfunction of the islets of Langerhans causes a decrease in the production of certain substan

- a. Insulin and adrenaline

b. Glucagon and insulin

- c. Parathyroid hormone and cortisone
- d. Kallikrein and angiotensin
- e. Thyroxine and calcitonin

2054. Dysfunction of the islets of Langerhans causes a decrease in the production of certain substan

- a. Parathyroid hormone and cortisone
- b. Thyroxine and calcitonin

c. Glucagon and insulin

- d. Insulin and adrenaline
- e. Kallikrein and angiotensin

2055. Dysfunction of the islets of Langerhans causes a decrease in the production of certain substan

- a. Thyroxine and calcitonin

- b. Kallikrein and angiotensin
- c. Parathyroid hormone and cortisone
- d. Insulin and adrenaline

e. Glucagon and insulin

2056. Electric current has affected skeletal muscle fiber resulting in depolarization of the membran

a. Na^+

b. K^+

c. HCO_3^-

d. Cl^-

e. Ca^{2+}

2057. Electric current has affected skeletal muscle fiber resulting in depolarization of the membran

a. Ca^{2+}

b. Na^+

c. Cl^-

d. K^+

e. HCO_3^-

2058. Electric current has affected skeletal muscle fiber resulting in depolarization of the membran

a. Ca^{2+}

b. Cl^-

c. Na^+

d. HCO_3^-

e. K^+

2059. Electronic microscopy of a kidney shows tubules paved with cuboidal epithelium. In the epithel

a. Descending limb of loop of Henle

b. Ascending limb of loop of Henle

c. Proximal tubules

d. Distal tubules

e. Collecting tubules

2060. Electronic microscopy of a kidney shows tubules paved with cuboidal epithelium. In the epithel

a. Distal tubules

b. Proximal tubules

c. Descending limb of loop of Henle

d. Collecting tubules

e. Ascending limb of loop of Henle

2061. Electronic microscopy of a kidney shows tubules paved with cuboidal epithelium. In the epithel

a. Proximal tubules

b. Descending limb of loop of Henle

c. Distal tubules

d. Collecting tubules

e. Ascending limb of loop of Henle

2062. Enzyme cofactors include various derivatives of water-soluble vitamins. Which one of them is a

a. B1

b. B6

c. B2

d. B3

e. PP

2063. Enzyme cofactors include various derivatives of water-soluble vitamins. Which one of them is a

a. B1

b. B6

c. PP

d. B2

e. B3

2064. Enzyme cofactors include various derivatives of water-soluble vitamins. Which one of them is a

a. B2

b. B1

- c. PP
- d. B3
- e. B6

2065. Epidermis regeneration in the areas of traumatic damage occurs because of a growth zone (Malp)

- a. Stratum basale and stratum spinosum
- b. Stratum basale and stratum corneum
- c. Stratum spinosum and stratum granulosum
- d. Stratum granulosum and stratum lucidum
- e. Stratum lucidum and stratum corneum

2066. Epidermis regeneration in the areas of traumatic damage occurs because of a growth zone (Malp)

- a. Stratum basale and stratum spinosum
- b. Stratum basale and stratum corneum
- c. Stratum spinosum and stratum granulosum
- d. Stratum lucidum and stratum corneum
- e. Stratum granulosum and stratum lucidum

2067. Epidermis regeneration in the areas of traumatic damage occurs because of a growth zone (Malp)

- a. Stratum basale and stratum corneum
- b. Stratum granulosum and stratum lucidum
- c. Stratum spinosum and stratum granulosum
- d. Stratum basale and stratum spinosum
- e. Stratum lucidum and stratum corneum

2068. Erythrocyte needs energy in the form of ATP for its vital functions. What process supplies ery

- a. Anaerobic glycolysis
- b. Tricarboxylic acid cycle
- c. beta-oxidation of fatty acids
- d. Aerobic oxidation of glucose
- e. Pentose phosphate pathway

2069. Erythrocyte needs energy in the form of ATP for its vital functions. What process supplies ery

- a. Pentose phosphate pathway
- b. Anaerobic glycolysis
- c. Tricarboxylic acid cycle
- d. Aerobic oxidation of glucose
- e. beta-oxidation of fatty acids

2070. Erythrocyte needs energy in the form of ATP for its vital functions. What process supplies ery

- a. Tricarboxylic acid cycle
- b. Anaerobic glycolysis
- c. Aerobic oxidation of glucose
- d. Pentose phosphate pathway
- e. beta-oxidation of fatty acids

2071. Erythrocytes of a person with fourth blood group (genotype IAIB) contain both antigen A contro

- a. Codominance
- b. Epistasis
- c. Polymery
- d. Semidominance
- e. Complementarity

2072. Erythrocytes of a person with fourth blood group (genotype IAIB) contain both antigen A contro

- a. Codominance
- b. Epistasis
- c. Semidominance
- d. Complementarity
- e. Polymery

2073. Erythrocytes of a person with fourth blood group (genotype IAIB) contain both antigen A contro

- a. Semidominance
- b. Polymery
- c. Codominance

- d. Epistaxis
- e. Complementarity

2074. Erythrocytes of the patient with hemolytic anemia present with significant decrease of pyruvate

a. Glycolysis

- b. Gluconeogenesis
- c. Glycogen synthesis
- d. Glycogenolysis
- e. Pentose-phosphate pathway of glucose oxidation

2075. Erythrocytes of the patient with hemolytic anemia present with significant decrease of pyruvate

- a. Gluconeogenesis
- b. Glycogen synthesis
- c. Pentose-phosphate pathway of glucose oxidation
- d. Glycogenolysis
- e. Glycolysis

2076. Erythrocytes of the patient with hemolytic anemia present with significant decrease of pyruvate

a. Glycogen synthesis

b. Glycolysis

- c. Glycogenolysis
- d. Pentose-phosphate pathway of glucose oxidation
- e. Gluconeogenesis

2077. Every diet includes products with dietary fiber. These fibers cannot be digested by gastrointestinal

- a. Inhibits motor function of alimentary tract
- b. Inhibits secretion of enzymes in digestive juices
- c. Inhibits absorptive function of alimentary tract
- d. Stimulates motor function of alimentary tract
- e. Inhibits secretory function of alimentary tract

2078. Every diet includes products with dietary fiber. These fibers cannot be digested by gastrointestinal

- a. Inhibits secretion of enzymes in digestive juices
- b. Inhibits secretory function of alimentary tract
- c. Stimulates motor function of alimentary tract
- d. Inhibits motor function of alimentary tract
- e. Inhibits absorptive function of alimentary tract

2079. Every diet includes products with dietary fiber. These fibers cannot be digested by gastrointestinal

- a. Inhibits secretory function of alimentary tract
- b. Inhibits secretion of enzymes in digestive juices
- c. Inhibits absorptive function of alimentary tract
- d. Inhibits motor function of alimentary tract
- e. Stimulates motor function of alimentary tract

2080. Examination detects a fracture of the lateral forearm bone in its middle third. What part of wrist

a. Diaphysis of the radius

- b. Metaphysis of the ulna
- c. Diaphysis of the ulna
- d. Epiphysis of the ulna
- e. Epiphysis of the radius

2081. Examination detects a fracture of the lateral forearm bone in its middle third. What part of wrist

- a. Diaphysis of the ulna
- b. Epiphysis of the radius
- c. Epiphysis of the ulna
- d. Diaphysis of the radius
- e. Metaphysis of the ulna

e. Metaphysis of the ulna

2082. Examination detects a fracture of the lateral forearm bone in its middle third. What part of wrist

- a. Epiphysis of the radius
- b. Metaphysis of the ulna
- c. Epiphysis of the ulna
- d. Diaphysis of the ulna

e. Diaphysis of the radius

2083. Examination of a 15-year-old patient shows that after a maxillofacial trauma he is unable to m

a. Geniohyoid muscle

b. Temporal muscle

c. Masseter

d. Lateral pterygoid muscle

e. Medial pterygoid muscle

2084. Examination of a 15-year-old patient shows that after a maxillofacial trauma he is unable to m

a. Geniohyoid muscle

b. Temporal muscle

c. Medial pterygoid muscle

d. Lateral pterygoid muscle

e. Masseter

2085. Examination of a 15-year-old patient shows that after a maxillofacial trauma he is unable to m

a. Temporal muscle

b. Medial pterygoid muscle

c. Masseter

d. Geniohyoid muscle

e. Lateral pterygoid muscle

2086. Examination of a 32-year-old man shows disproportional skeletal structure and enlargement of th

a. Decreased concentration of insulin

b. Increased levels of somatotropin

c. Increased concentration of glucagon

d. Increased levels of catecholamines

e. Increased levels of thyroxine

2087. Examination of a 32-year-old man shows disproportional skeletal structure and enlargement of th

a. Increased concentration of glucagon

b. Increased levels of somatotropin

c. Increased levels of catecholamines

d. Increased levels of thyroxine

e. Decreased concentration of insulin

2088. Examination of a 32-year-old man shows disproportional skeletal structure and enlargement of th

a. Increased concentration of glucagon

b. Increased levels of somatotropin

c. Increased levels of thyroxine

d. Decreased concentration of insulin

e. Increased levels of catecholamines

2089. Examination of a child detected a patent foramen ovale. Where is this foramen located?

a. Between the left atrium and left ventricle

b. Between the left and right ventricles

c. Between the right atrium and right ventricle

d. Between the left and right atria

e. In the region of the mitral valve

2090. Examination of a child detected a patent foramen ovale. Where is this foramen located?

a. In the region of the mitral valve

b. Between the left and right atria

c. Between the left atrium and left ventricle

d. Between the left and right ventricles

e. Between the right atrium and right ventricle

2091. Examination of a child detected a patent foramen ovale. Where is this foramen located?

a. In the region of the mitral valve

b. Between the left and right atria

c. Between the right atrium and right ventricle

d. Between the left atrium and left ventricle

e. Between the left and right ventricles

2092. Examination of a child detected dense painless nodules 5--7 mm in size within the skin of the

a. Erythema nodosum

b. Muscular rheumatism

c. Cerebral rheumatism

d. Cardiovascular rheumatism

e. Polyarthritic rheumatism

2093. Examination of a child detected dense painless nodules 5--7 mm in size within the skin of the

a. Cardiovascular rheumatism

b. Cerebral rheumatism

c. Polyarthritic rheumatism

d. Erythema nodosum

e. Muscular rheumatism

2094. Examination of a child detected dense painless nodules 5--7 mm in size within the skin of the

a. Cerebral rheumatism

b. Polyarthritic rheumatism

c. Erythema nodosum

d. Cardiovascular rheumatism

e. Muscular rheumatism

2095. Examination of a fetus shows cleft upper lip. What congenital facial malformation is it?

a. Cheiloschisis

b. Hypertelorism

c. Palatoschisis

d. Micrognathia

e. Macrostomia

2096. Examination of a fetus shows cleft upper lip. What congenital facial malformation is it?

a. Hypertelorism

b. Cheiloschisis

c. Micrognathia

d. Macrostomia

e. Palatoschisis

2097. Examination of a fetus shows cleft upper lip. What congenital facial malformation is it?

a. Palatoschisis

b. Hypertelorism

c. Cheiloschisis

d. Micrognathia

e. Macrostomia

2098. Examination of a hematopoietic organ reveals lobules formed by a lymphoid tissue with stroma t

a. Thymus

b. Palatine tonsil

c. Red bone marrow

d. Lymph node

e. Spleen

2099. Examination of a hematopoietic organ reveals lobules formed by a lymphoid tissue with stroma t

a. Lymph node

b. Thymus

c. Red bone marrow

d. Spleen

e. Palatine tonsil

2100. Examination of a hematopoietic organ reveals lobules formed by a lymphoid tissue with stroma t

a. Spleen

b. Red bone marrow

c. Thymus

d. Lymph node

e. Palatine tonsil

2101. Examination of a patient detects an anomaly of enamel development. What structural components

- a. Stellate reticulum
- b. Stratum intermedium
- c. Inner enamel epithelium
- d. Cervical loop
- e. Outer enamel epithelium

2102. Examination of a patient detects an anomaly of enamel development. What structural components

- a. Stratum intermedium
- b. Cervical loop
- c. Inner enamel epithelium
- d. Stellate reticulum
- e. Outer enamel epithelium

2103. Examination of a patient detects an anomaly of enamel development. What structural components

- a. Stratum intermedium
- b. Outer enamel epithelium
- c. Stellate reticulum

- d. Inner enamel epithelium
- e. Cervical loop

2104. Examination of a patient detects calcinosis cutis, Raynaud syndrome, esophageal motility disorder

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

2105. Examination of a patient detects calcinosis cutis, Raynaud syndrome, esophageal motility disorder

- a. Dermatomyositis
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis
- c. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- d. Gouty arthritis

- e. Systemic scleroderma

2106. Examination of a patient detects calcinosis cutis, Raynaud syndrome, esophageal motility disorder

- a. Gouty arthritis
- b. Rheumatoid arthritis
- c. Dermatomyositis
- d. Systemic lupus erythematosus

- e. Systemic scleroderma

2107. Examination of a patient detects calcinosis cutis, Raynaud's syndrome, esophageal motility disorder

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

2108. Examination of a patient detects calcinosis cutis, Raynaud's syndrome, esophageal motility disorder

- a. Gouty arthritis
- b. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- c. Dermatomyositis
- d. Rheumatoid arthritis

- e. Systemic scleroderma

2109. Examination of a patient detects calcinosis cutis, Raynaud's syndrome, esophageal motility disorder

- a. Systemic lupus erythematosus
- b. Dermatomyositis

- c. Systemic scleroderma

- d. Gouty arthritis
- e. Rheumatoid arthritis

2110. Examination of a patient detects neck thickening, exophthalmos, fever, and a pulse of 110/min.

- a. Thyroxine

- b. Cortisol
- c. Sex hormones
- d. Catecholamines
- e. Insulin

2111. Examination of a patient detects neck thickening, exophthalmos, fever, and a pulse of 110/min.

a. Catecholamines

b. Thyroxine

- c. Insulin
- d. Cortisol
- e. Sex hormones

2112. Examination of a patient detects neck thickening, exophthalmos, fever, and a pulse of 110/min.

a. Insulin

b. Thyroxine

- c. Catecholamines
- d. Cortisol
- e. Sex hormones

2113. Examination of a patient revealed increased pyruvate levels in the blood and a decrease in tra

- a. Biotin
- b. Tocopherol
- c. Folic acid

d. Thiamine

e. Retinol

2114. Examination of a patient revealed increased pyruvate levels in the blood and a decrease in tra

a. Retinol

b. Thiamine

- c. Tocopherol
- d. Folic acid
- e. Biotin

2115. Examination of a patient revealed increased pyruvate levels in the blood and a decrease in tra

- a. Retinol
- b. Tocopherol
- c. Biotin
- d. Folic acid

e. Thiamine

2116. Examination of a patient shows base metabolism increased by 50%. This change is caused by incr

a. Thyroxine

- b. Parathormone
- c. Prolactin
- d. Growth hormone
- e. Insulin

2117. Examination of a patient shows base metabolism increased by 50%. This change is caused by incr

- a. Growth hormone
- b. Insulin

c. Thyroxine

- d. Prolactin
- e. Parathormone

2118. Examination of a patient shows base metabolism increased by 50%. This change is caused by incr

- a. Parathormone
- b. Insulin
- c. Prolactin

d. Thyroxine

e. Growth hormone

2119. Examination of a patient who came to the neurological department shows smoothed-out forehead w

- a. Trigeminal
- b. Oculomotor

c. Accessory

d. Facial

e. Vagus

2120. Examination of a patient who came to the neurological department shows smoothed-out forehead w

a. Vagus

b. Accessory

c. Facial

d. Trigeminal

e. Oculomotor

2121. Examination of a patient who came to the neurological department shows smoothed-out forehead w

a. Vagus

b. Oculomotor

c. Trigeminal

d. Facial

e. Accessory

2122. Examination of a patient with disturbed process of saliva production in the parotid gland show

a. N. petrosus minor

b. N. hypoglossus

c. N. vagus

d. N. auricularis magnus

e. N. petrosus major

2123. Examination of a patient with disturbed process of saliva production in the parotid gland show

a. N. vagus

b. N. petrosus minor

c. N. auricularis magnus

d. N. petrosus major

e. N. hypoglossus

2124. Examination of a person with an extremely short stature (dwarfism) detects childish facial fea

a. Posterior lobe of pituitary gland

b. Thymus

c. Thyroid gland

d. Anterior lobe of pituitary gland

e. Middle lobe of pituitary gland

2125. Examination of a person with an extremely short stature (dwarfism) detects childish facial fea

a. Thyroid gland

b. Posterior lobe of pituitary gland

c. Anterior lobe of pituitary gland

d. Middle lobe of pituitary gland

e. Thymus

2126. Examination of a person with an extremely short stature (dwarfism) detects childish facial fea

a. Thyroid gland

b. Posterior lobe of pituitary gland

c. Middle lobe of pituitary gland

d. Anterior lobe of pituitary gland

e. Thymus

2127. Examination of a sick child detected partial absence of lingual papillae on the lateral surfac

a. Filiform

b. Conoid

c. Fungiform

d. Vallate

e. Folate

2128. Examination of a sick child detected partial absence of lingual papillae on the lateral surfac

a. Fungiform

b. Folate

c. Vallate

- d. Filiform
- e. Conoid

2129. Examination of a sick child detected partial absence of lingual papillae on the lateral surface

- a. Fungiform
- b. Filiform
- c. Vallate
- d. Conoid

e. Folate

2130. Examination of a tooth shows that there is a large cavity in its crown. The floor of the cavity

a. Deep caries

- b. Pulpitis
- c. Median caries
- d. Periodontitis
- e. Superficial caries

2131. Examination of a tooth shows that there is a large cavity in its crown. The floor of the cavity

- a. Periodontitis
- b. Superficial caries
- c. Median caries

d. Deep caries

e. Pulpitis

2132. Examination of a tooth shows that there is a large cavity in its crown. The floor of the cavity

- a. Pulpitis
- b. Median caries
- c. Superficial caries

d. Deep caries

e. Periodontitis

2133. Examination of a woman detects neck thickening, exophthalmos, and the pulse of 110/min. What a

a. Measuring the levels of T3 and T4

- b. Ultrasound of the ovaries
- c. Tomography of the adrenal glands
- d. Glucose challenge test
- e. Measuring the blood catecholamine levels

2134. Examination of a woman detects neck thickening, exophthalmos, and the pulse of 110/min. What a

- a. Glucose challenge test
- b. Measuring the blood catecholamine levels
- c. Tomography of the adrenal glands

d. Measuring the levels of T3 and T4

e. Ultrasound of the ovaries

2135. Examination of a woman detects neck thickening, exophthalmos, and the pulse of 110/min. What a

- a. Glucose challenge test
- b. Ultrasound of the ovaries

c. Measuring the levels of T3 and T4

- d. Tomography of the adrenal glands
- e. Measuring the blood catecholamine levels

2136. Examination of histological specimen of oral mucosa reveals non-keratinized stratified squamous

a. Gums

b. Tonsil

- c. Lip
- d. Hard palate
- e. Cheek

2137. Examination of histological specimen of oral mucosa reveals non-keratinized stratified squamous

- a. Lip
- b. Hard palate

c. Tonsil

d. Cheek

e. Gums

2138. Examination of histological specimen of oral mucosa reveals non-keratinized stratified squamous

a. Lip

b. Hard palate

c. Gums

d. Cheek

e. Tonsil

2139. Examination of the epithelial cells from the buccal mucosa of a man detected that the majority

a. Down syndrome

b. Klinefelter syndrome

c. Edwards syndrome

d. Turner syndrome

e. Patau syndrome

2140. Examination of the epithelial cells from the buccal mucosa of a man detected that the majority

a. Edwards syndrome

b. Klinefelter syndrome

c. Patau syndrome

d. Turner syndrome

e. Down syndrome

2141. Examination of the epithelial cells from the buccal mucosa of a man detected that the majority

a. Turner syndrome

b. Down syndrome

c. Edwards syndrome

d. Patau syndrome

e. Klinefelter syndrome

2142. Examination of the femur detected suppurative inflammation of compact bone substance and bone

a. Multiple myeloma

b. Giant cell tumor of bone

c. Osteomyelitis

d. Reticulosarcoma

e. Periostitis

2143. Examination of the femur detected suppurative inflammation of compact bone substance and bone

a. Periostitis

b. Reticulosarcoma

c. Osteomyelitis

d. Giant cell tumor of bone

e. Multiple myeloma

2144. Examination of the femur detected suppurative inflammation of compact bone substance and bone

a. Reticulosarcoma

b. Giant cell tumor of bone

c. Osteomyelitis

d. Periostitis

e. Multiple myeloma

2145. Examination of the oral cavity detects enamel damage in the form of isolated and multiple eros

a. Enamel atrophy

b. Fluorosis

c. Median caries

d. Dental erosions

e. Deep caries

2146. Examination of the oral cavity detects enamel damage in the form of isolated and multiple eros

a. Enamel atrophy

b. Dental erosions

c. Deep caries

d. Fluorosis

e. Median caries

2147. Examination of the oral cavity detects enamel damage in the form of isolated and multiple eros

- a. Median caries
- b. Enamel atrophy
- c. Dental erosions
- d. Deep caries

e. Fluorosis

2148. Examination of the oral cavity of a patient with AIDS detected deposits of gray-white caseous

a. Oral candidiasis

- b. Squamous cell carcinoma
- c. Leukoplakia
- d. Ulcer
- e. Gingivitis

2149. Examination of the oral cavity of a patient with AIDS detected deposits of gray-white caseous

a. Gingivitis

b. Oral candidiasis

- c. Squamous cell carcinoma
- d. Leukoplakia
- e. Ulcer

2150. Examination of the oral cavity of a patient with AIDS detected deposits of gray-white caseous

a. Squamous cell carcinoma

b. Oral candidiasis

- c. Leukoplakia
- d. Ulcer
- e. Gingivitis

2151. Examination of the oral cavity revealed dark yellow and brown spots on the labial and lingual

a. Fluorosis

- b. Cuneiform defects
- c. Caries of enamel
- d. Dental erosion
- e. Deep caries

2152. Examination of the oral cavity revealed dark yellow and brown spots on the labial and lingual

a. Fluorosis

- b. Deep caries
- c. Dental erosion
- d. Cuneiform defects
- e. Caries of enamel

2153. Examination of the oral cavity revealed dark yellow and brown spots on the labial and lingual

a. Cuneiform defects

b. Caries of enamel

c. Fluorosis

- d. Deep caries
- e. Dental erosion

2154. Examination of the oral cavity shows that gingival mucosa of the upper jaw is reddish, has sig

a. Local parodontitis

b. Catarrhal gingivitis

- c. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- d. Ulcerative gingivitis
- e. Parodontosis

2155. Examination of the oral cavity shows that gingival mucosa of the upper jaw is reddish, has sig

a. Parodontosis

b. Catarrhal gingivitis

- c. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- d. Local parodontitis
- e. Ulcerative gingivitis

2156. Examination of the oral cavity shows that gingival mucosa of the upper jaw is reddish, has sig

- a. Parodontosis
- b. Ulcerative gingivitis
- c. Local parodontitis
- d. Hypertrophic gingivitis
- e. Catarrhal gingivitis**

2157. Examination of the patient shows that the patient's tongue cannot be moved forward (the patient)

- a. Longitudinal muscle of the tongue
- b. Transverse muscle of the tongue

c. Genioglossal muscle

- d. Stylohyoid muscle
- e. Hyoglossal muscle

2158. Examination of the patient shows that the patient's tongue cannot be moved forward (the patient)

- a. Longitudinal muscle of the tongue
- b. Transverse muscle of the tongue
- c. Hyoglossal muscle

d. Genioglossal muscle

- e. Stylohyoid muscle

2159. Examination of the patient shows that the patient's tongue cannot be moved forward (the patient)

- a. Stylohyoid muscle
- b. Transverse muscle of the tongue

c. Genioglossal muscle

- d. Hyoglossal muscle
- e. Longitudinal muscle of the tongue

2160. Examination of the patient's oral cavity shows a contact between the cutting edges of the upper

a. Orthogenic occlusion

- b. Progenia
- c. Closed occlusion
- d. Biprognathic occlusion
- e. Orthognathia

2161. Examination of the patient's oral cavity shows a contact between the cutting edges of the upper

- a. Orthognathia
- b. Progenia
- c. Biprognathic occlusion

d. Orthogenic occlusion

- e. Closed occlusion

2162. Examination of the patient's oral cavity shows a contact between the cutting edges of the upper

- a. Progenia

b. Orthogenic occlusion

- c. Closed occlusion
- d. Orthognathia
- e. Biprognathic occlusion

2163. Examination revealed a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the patient's first upper

- a. Acute superficial caries
- b. Chronic superficial caries
- c. Acute deep caries
- d. Initial caries

e. Acute median caries

2164. Examination revealed a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the patient's first upper

- a. Initial caries
- b. Acute deep caries
- c. Acute superficial caries

d. Acute median caries

- e. Chronic superficial caries

2165. Examination revealed a carious cavity on the masticatory surface of the patient's first upper

- a. Initial caries

- b. Acute superficial caries
- c. Acute deep caries
- d. Chronic superficial caries

e. Acute median caries

2166. Examination revealed the patient to have decreased secretory function of the nasal cavity gland

a. N. petrosus major

- b. N. maxillaris
- c. N. chorda tympani
- d. N. petrosus minor
- e. N. petrosus profundus

2167. Examination revealed the patient to have decreased secretory function of the nasal cavity gland

- a. N. petrosus minor
- b. N. maxillaris
- c. N. petrosus profundus

d. N. petrosus major

e. N. chorda tympani

2168. Examination revealed the patient to have decreased secretory function of the nasal cavity gland

- a. N. petrosus minor
- b. N. petrosus profundus
- c. N. maxillaris

d. N. petrosus major

e. N. chorda tympani

2169. Examination shows that the patient has disturbed secretory function of a parotid gland due to

a. N. auriculotemporalis

- b. N. petrosus major
- c. N. lingualis
- d. N. buccalis
- e. N. facialis

2170. Examination shows that the patient has disturbed secretory function of a parotid gland due to

a. N. facialis

b. N. auriculotemporalis

- c. N. petrosus major
- d. N. buccalis
- e. N. lingualis

2171. Examination shows that the patient has disturbed secretory function of a parotid gland due to

a. N. petrosus major

b. N. auriculotemporalis

- c. N. facialis
- d. N. lingualis
- e. N. buccalis

2172. Examination shows that tooth 47 touches a deep defect in the patient's buccal mucosa. The margin

a. Chronic erosion

b. Chronic ulcer

- c. Acute ulcer
- d. Cancer
- e. Acute erosion

2173. Examination shows that tooth 47 touches a deep defect in the patient's buccal mucosa. The margin

a. Chronic erosion

- b. Acute erosion
- c. Acute ulcer
- d. Cancer

e. Chronic ulcer

2174. Examination shows that tooth 47 touches a deep defect in the patient's buccal mucosa. The margin

a. Chronic erosion

b. Cancer

c. Acute ulcer

d. Chronic ulcer

e. Acute erosion

2175. Fatigability of masticatory muscles can result in their abnormally slow relaxation, which impa

a. Hypodynamia

b. Contracture

c. Tetanus

d. Galvanism

e. Galvanization

2176. Fatigability of masticatory muscles can result in their abnormally slow relaxation, which impa

a. Tetanus

b. Contracture

c. Hypodynamia

d. Galvanism

e. Galvanization

2177. Fatigability of masticatory muscles can result in their abnormally slow relaxation, which impa

a. Tetanus

b. Hypodynamia

c. Galvanism

d. Galvanization

e. Contracture

2178. Fetal malformations can be caused by such maternal diseases as rubella, syphilis, toxoplasmosi

a. Combinative

b. Modification

c. Mutational

d. Genomic imprinting

e. Epimutational

2179. Fetal malformations can be caused by such maternal diseases as rubella, syphilis, toxoplasmosi

a. Combinative

b. Genomic imprinting

c. Epimutational

d. Mutational

e. Modification

2180. Fetal malformations can be caused by such maternal diseases as rubella, syphilis, toxoplasmosi

a. Genomic imprinting

b. Combinative

c. Mutational

d. Modification

e. Epimutational

2181. Fibrocartilaginous layer of trachea consists of C-shaped hyaline cartilage rings, with their o

a. Smooth muscular tissue

b. Striated muscular tissue

c. Adipose connective tissue

d. Dense unformed connective tissue

e. Loose fibrous connective tissue

2182. Fibrocartilaginous layer of trachea consists of C-shaped hyaline cartilage rings, with their o

a. Loose fibrous connective tissue

b. Smooth muscular tissue

c. Adipose connective tissue

d. Dense unformed connective tissue

e. Striated muscular tissue

2183. Fibrocartilaginous layer of trachea consists of C-shaped hyaline cartilage rings, with their o

a. Loose fibrous connective tissue

b. Dense unformed connective tissue

c. Smooth muscular tissue

- d. Striated muscular tissue
- e. Adipose connective tissue

2184. Fluorination is one of the main methods for improvement of enamel resistance. The mechanism of

- a. -

b. Fluorapatite synthesis

- c. Chlorapatite synthesis
- d. Tooth demineralization
- e. Hydroxyapatite synthesis

2185. Fluorination is one of the main methods for improvement of enamel resistance. The mechanism of

- a. Chlorapatite synthesis

b. Fluorapatite synthesis

- c. Hydroxyapatite synthesis
- d. -
- e. Tooth demineralization

2186. Fluorination is one of the main methods for improvement of enamel resistance. The mechanism of

- a. Chlorapatite synthesis

- b. Tooth demineralization
- c. Hydroxyapatite synthesis

d. Fluorapatite synthesis

e. -

2187. Folding is a post-translational modification of a protein. What is the mechanism of pepsin fol

a. Partial proteolysis

- b. Acetylation
- c. Phosphorylation
- d. Covalent modification
- e. Methylation

2188. Folding is a post-translational modification of a protein. What is the mechanism of pepsin fol

- a. Acetylation

b. Partial proteolysis

- c. Covalent modification
- d. Phosphorylation
- e. Methylation

2189. Folding is a post-translational modification of a protein. What is the mechanism of pepsin fol

- a. Covalent modification

b. Partial proteolysis

- c. Methylation
- d. Phosphorylation
- e. Acetylation

2190. For a rapid relief of hypertensive crisis, a 65-year-old man was prescribed a drug that suppre

- a. Spironolactone

b. Furosemide

- c. Hydrochlorothiazide
- d. Mannitol
- e. Triamterene

2191. For a rapid relief of hypertensive crisis, a 65-year-old man was prescribed a drug that suppre

- a. Spironolactone

- b. Mannitol
- c. Hydrochlorothiazide

d. Furosemide

e. Triamterene

2192. For a rapid relief of hypertensive crisis, a 65-year-old man was prescribed a drug that suppre

- a. Triamterene
- b. Spironolactone
- c. Hydrochlorothiazide
- d. Furosemide**

e. Mannitol

2193. For a surgery in the maxillofacial area, cholinergic agents are used to decrease salivation. W

a. Atropine sulfate

b. Adrenaline hydrochloride

c. Proserin

d. Lobeline hydrochloride

e. Dithylinum (Suxamethonium chloride)

2194. For a surgery in the maxillofacial area, cholinergic agents are used to decrease salivation. W

a. Adrenaline hydrochloride

b. Proserin

c. Atropine sulfate

d. Lobeline hydrochloride

e. Dithylinum (Suxamethonium chloride)

2195. For a surgery in the maxillofacial area, cholinergic agents are used to decrease salivation. W

a. Proserin

b. Lobeline hydrochloride

c. Dithylinum (Suxamethonium chloride)

d. Adrenaline hydrochloride

e. Atropine sulfate

2196. For differential diagnostics of meningitis, cerebrospinal fluid needs to be analyzed. Where is

a. L1-L2

b. L3-L4

c. L4-L5

d. L5-S1

e. Th12-L1

2197. For differential diagnostics of meningitis, cerebrospinal fluid needs to be analyzed. Where is

a. Th12-L1

b. L4-L5

c. L3-L4

d. L1-L2

e. L5-S1

2198. For differential diagnostics of meningitis, cerebrospinal fluid needs to be analyzed. Where is

a. Th12-L1

b. L5-S1

c. L4-L5

d. L3-L4

e. L1-L2

2199. For the treatment of gingivitis, a dentist prescribed the patient a drug with an antiprotozoal

a. Ceftriaxone

b. Metronidazole

c. Tetracycline

d. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

e. Lincomycin hydrochloride

2200. For the treatment of gingivitis, a dentist prescribed the patient a drug with an antiprotozoal

a. Ceftriaxone

b. Lincomycin hydrochloride

c. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

d. Metronidazole

e. Tetracycline

2201. For the treatment of gingivitis, a dentist prescribed the patient a drug with an antiprotozoal

a. Tetracycline

b. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

c. Lincomycin hydrochloride

d. Ceftriaxone

e. Metronidazole

2202. For the treatment of gingivitis, the dentist prescribed the patient a drug with an antiprotozo

a. Metronidazole

b. Lincomycin hydrochloride

c. Ceftriaxone

d. Tetracycline

e. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

2203. For the treatment of gingivitis, the dentist prescribed the patient a drug with an antiprotozo

a. Ceftriaxone

b. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

c. Metronidazole

d. Tetracycline

e. Lincomycin hydrochloride

2204. For the treatment of gingivitis, the dentist prescribed the patient a drug with an antiprotozo

a. Levomycetin (Chloramphenicol)

b. Tetracycline

c. Ceftriaxone

d. Lincomycin hydrochloride

e. Metronidazole

2205. For two weeks a woman has been taking the mixture for neurasthenia, which was prescribed by a

a. Adaptogens

b. Motherwort preparations

c. Hop preparations

d. Valerian preparations

e. Bromine salts

2206. For two weeks a woman has been taking the mixture for neurasthenia, which was prescribed by a

a. Hop preparations

b. Adaptogens

c. Bromine salts

d. Motherwort preparations

e. Valerian preparations

2207. For two weeks a woman has been taking the mixture for neurasthenia, which was prescribed by a

a. Hop preparations

b. Motherwort preparations

c. Bromine salts

d. Valerian preparations

e. Adaptogens

2208. Formation of a large amount of immunoglobulins with various antigen specificity from a small n

a. Deletion

b. Translocation

c. Transcription

d. Replication

e. Recombination

2209. Formation of a large amount of immunoglobulins with various antigen specificity from a small n

a. Transcription

b. Deletion

c. Recombination

d. Replication

e. Translocation

2210. Formation of a large amount of immunoglobulins with various antigen specificity from a small n

a. Transcription

b. Replication

c. Deletion

d. Recombination

e. Translocation

2211. Formation of dental bone tissue requires calcium. The active form of vitamin D plays a large r

a. Intestine and liver

b. Kidneys and liver

c. Stomach and heart

d. Kidneys and heart

e. Liver and muscles

2212. Formation of dental bone tissue requires calcium. The active form of vitamin D plays a large r

a. Intestine and liver

b. Stomach and heart

c. Kidneys and heart

d. Kidneys and liver

e. Liver and muscles

2213. Formation of dental bone tissue requires calcium. The active form of vitamin D plays a large r

a. Kidneys and heart

b. Liver and muscles

c. Intestine and liver

d. Kidneys and liver

e. Stomach and heart

2214. Gastrosocopy of a patient revealed the lack of mucus in the coating of the mucous membrane. Thi

a. Cells of prismatic glandular epithelium

b. Endocrinocytes

c. Parietal cells of gastric glands

d. Main exocrinocytes

e. Cervical cells

2215. Gastrosocopy of a patient revealed the lack of mucus in the coating of the mucous membrane. Thi

a. Cells of prismatic glandular epithelium

b. Parietal cells of gastric glands

c. Endocrinocytes

d. Cervical cells

e. Main exocrinocytes

2216. Gastrosocopy of a patient revealed the lack of mucus in the coating of the mucous membrane. Thi

a. Endocrinocytes

b. Parietal cells of gastric glands

c. Cervical cells

d. Main exocrinocytes

e. Cells of prismatic glandular epithelium

2217. Gene expression is regulated by various mechanisms and activates upon induction of certain DNA

a. Attenuator

b. Enhancer

c. Terminator

d. Spacer

e. Silencer

2218. Gene expression is regulated by various mechanisms and activates upon induction of certain DNA

a. Terminator

b. Enhancer

c. Silencer

d. Attenuator

e. Spacer

2219. Gene expression is regulated by various mechanisms and activates upon induction of certain DNA

a. Terminator

b. Enhancer

c. Spacer

d. Silencer

e. Attenuator

2220. Genetic defects of certain urea-biosynthesis enzymes cause accumulation of free ammonia in the

a. Heart

b. Kidneys

c. Liver

d. Brain

e. Intestine

2221. Genetic defects of certain urea-biosynthesis enzymes cause accumulation of free ammonia in the

a. Kidneys

b. Brain

c. Intestine

d. Liver

e. Heart

2222. Genetic defects of certain urea-biosynthesis enzymes cause accumulation of free ammonia in the

a. Kidneys

b. Liver

c. Intestine

d. Heart

e. Brain

2223. Global warming is one of the most concerning ecological problems for the humanity. One of the

a. Decreased carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere

b. Increased carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere

c. Development of ozone holes

d. Decreased oxygen levels in the atmosphere

e. Increased levels of sulfur oxides in the atmosphere

2224. Global warming is one of the most concerning ecological problems for the humanity. One of the

a. Decreased oxygen levels in the atmosphere

b. Development of ozone holes

c. Decreased carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere

d. Increased levels of sulfur oxides in the atmosphere

e. Increased carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere

2225. Global warming is one of the most concerning ecological problems for the humanity. One of the

a. Decreased oxygen levels in the atmosphere

b. Increased levels of sulfur oxides in the atmosphere

c. Decreased carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere

d. Increased carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere

e. Development of ozone holes

2226. Glucose synthesis from non-carbohydrate components is an important biochemical process. Glucon

a. Alanine

b. Lysine

c. Leucine

d. Isoleucine

e. Valine

2227. Glucose synthesis from non-carbohydrate components is an important biochemical process. Glucon

a. Lysine

b. Isoleucine

c. Alanine

d. Valine

e. Leucine

2228. Glucose synthesis from non-carbohydrate components is an important biochemical process. Glucon

a. Valine

b. Alanine

c. Leucine

d. Isoleucine

e. Lysine

2229. Glucosuria develops because of impaired renal function. What pathological process can cause th

a. Decreased glucose reabsorption in the proximal tubules

b. Decreased glucose reabsorption in the distal tubules

- c. Increased tubular secretion of glucose
- d. Increased glucose filtration in the glomeruli
- e. Decreased glucose filtration in the glomeruli

2230. Glucosuria develops because of impaired renal function. What pathological process can cause th

- a. Decreased glucose filtration in the glomeruli
- b. Decreased glucose reabsorption in the proximal tubules
- c. Increased glucose filtration in the glomeruli
- d. Decreased glucose reabsorption in the distal tubules
- e. Increased tubular secretion of glucose

2231. Glucosuria develops because of impaired renal function. What pathological process can cause th

- a. Increased glucose filtration in the glomeruli
- b. Decreased glucose reabsorption in the distal tubules
- c. Decreased glucose filtration in the glomeruli
- d. Increased tubular secretion of glucose
- e. Decreased glucose reabsorption in the proximal tubules

2232. Glutamate decarboxylation produces an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous syste

- a. GABA
- b. Histamine
- c. Serotonin
- d. Glutathione
- e. Asparagine

2233. Glutamate decarboxylation produces an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous syste

- a. Serotonin
- b. Histamine
- c. Asparagine
- d. GABA
- e. Glutathione

2234. Glutamate decarboxylation produces an inhibitory neurotransmitter in the central nervous syste

- a. Serotonin
- b. Histamine
- c. Glutathione
- d. GABA
- e. Asparagine

2235. Heart auscultation detected a systolic murmur in the II intercostal space on the left paraster

- a. Aortic valve
- b. Valve of the pulmonary trunk
- c. Valve of the superior vena cava
- d. Tricuspid valve
- e. Bicuspid valve

2236. Heart auscultation detected a systolic murmur in the II intercostal space on the left paraster

- a. Aortic valve
- b. Bicuspid valve
- c. Valve of the pulmonary trunk
- d. Valve of the superior vena cava
- e. Tricuspid valve

2237. Heart auscultation detected a systolic murmur in the II intercostal space on the left paraster

- a. Valve of the superior vena cava
- b. Aortic valve
- c. Bicuspid valve
- d. Valve of the pulmonary trunk
- e. Tricuspid valve

2238. Heart auscultation revealed a split first heart sound over the base of the xiphoid process. In

- a. Bicuspid valve
- b. Aortic valve
- c. Tricuspid valve

- d. Valve of the superior vena cava
- e. Pulmonary valve

2239. Heart auscultation revealed a split first heart sound over the base of the xiphoid process. In

- a. Pulmonary valve
- b. Aortic valve
- c. Valve of the superior vena cava

d. Tricuspid valve

- e. Bicuspid valve

2240. Heart auscultation revealed a split first heart sound over the base of the xiphoid process. In

- a. Valve of the superior vena cava
- b. Aortic valve
- c. Pulmonary valve
- d. Bicuspid valve

e. Tricuspid valve

2241. Histologic specimen of endometrium demonstrates isolated epithelial cells with chromosomes tha

a. Metaphase

- b. Anaphase
- c. Telophase
- d. Prophase
- e. Interphase

2242. Histologic specimen of endometrium demonstrates isolated epithelial cells with chromosomes tha

- a. Anaphase
- b. Interphase
- c. Telophase

d. Metaphase

- e. Prophase

2243. Histologic specimen of endometrium demonstrates isolated epithelial cells with chromosomes tha

- a. Telophase

b. Metaphase

- c. Anaphase
- d. Interphase
- e. Prophase

2244. Histologic specimen of renal cortex shows renal corpuscle and renal tubules. It is known that

- a. Cartilaginous tissue
- b. Mucous tissue
- c. Reticular tissue

d. Epithelial tissue

- e. Connective tissue proper

2245. Histologic specimen of renal cortex shows renal corpuscle and renal tubules. It is known that

- a. Connective tissue proper
- b. Reticular tissue
- c. Cartilaginous tissue

d. Epithelial tissue

- e. Mucous tissue

2246. Histologic specimen of renal cortex shows renal corpuscle and renal tubules. It is known that

- a. Reticular tissue
- b. Mucous tissue
- c. Cartilaginous tissue

d. Epithelial tissue

- e. Connective tissue proper

2247. Histological examination of the mandibular bone shows a tumor consisting of fibrous tissue tha

- a. Cementoblastoma

b. Cemento-ossifying fibroma

- c. Cementoma
- d. Giant cementoma

e. Odontogenic fibroma

2248. Histological examination of the mandibular bone shows a tumor consisting of fibrous tissue tha

a. Cementoma

b. Cemento-ossifying fibroma

c. Cementoblastoma

d. Giant cementoma

e. Odontogenic fibroma

2249. Histological examination of the mandibular bone shows a tumor consisting of fibrous tissue tha

a. Cementoma

b. Cementoblastoma

c. Cemento-ossifying fibroma

d. Giant cementoma

e. Odontogenic fibroma

2250. Histological microslide shows a section of a vessel that can be characterized by regular round

a. Blood capillary

b. Muscular vein

c. Elastic artery

d. Mixed type artery

e. Muscular artery

2251. Histological microslide shows a section of a vessel that can be characterized by regular round

a. Blood capillary

b. Muscular vein

c. Elastic artery

d. Muscular artery

e. Mixed type artery

2252. Histological microslide shows a section of a vessel that can be characterized by regular round

a. Muscular artery

b. Elastic artery

c. Blood capillary

d. Muscular vein

e. Mixed type artery

2253. Histology of a tissue shows that it has no blood vessels and its cells tightly adhere to one a

a. Bone tissue

b. Muscle tissue

c. Nerve tissue

d. Cartilaginous tissue

e. Epithelial tissue

2254. Histology of a tissue shows that it has no blood vessels and its cells tightly adhere to one a

a. Cartilaginous tissue

b. Bone tissue

c. Muscle tissue

d. Epithelial tissue

e. Nerve tissue

2255. Histology of a tissue shows that it has no blood vessels and its cells tightly adhere to one a

a. Muscle tissue

b. Bone tissue

c. Cartilaginous tissue

d. Epithelial tissue

e. Nerve tissue

2256. Histology of an extracted tooth detects a lower number and reduced size of odontoblasts and pu

a. Pulp dystrophy

b. Pulp hyalinosis

c. Pulp atrophy

d. Pulp necrosis

e. Acute pulpitis

2257. Histology of an extracted tooth detects a lower number and reduced size of odontoblasts and pu

- a. Pulp dystrophy
- b. Pulp necrosis
- c. Pulp atrophy
- d. Acute pulpitis
- e. Pulp hyalinosis

2258. Histology of an extracted tooth detects a lower number and reduced size of odontoblasts and pu

- a. Pulp necrosis
- b. Acute pulpitis
- c. Pulp hyalinosis
- d. Pulp dystrophy
- e. Pulp atrophy

2259. Histology of the dental pulp shows that the larger part of the dental cavity is filled with co

- a. Fibrous pulpitis
- b. Diffuse purulent pulpitis
- c. Gangrenous pulpitis
- d. Granulating pulpitis
- e. Serous pulpitis

2260. Histology of the dental pulp shows that the larger part of the dental cavity is filled with co

- a. Diffuse purulent pulpitis
- b. Fibrous pulpitis
- c. Gangrenous pulpitis
- d. Granulating pulpitis
- e. Serous pulpitis

2261. Histology of the dental pulp shows that the larger part of the dental cavity is filled with co

- a. Serous pulpitis
- b. Granulating pulpitis
- c. Fibrous pulpitis
- d. Diffuse purulent pulpitis
- e. Gangrenous pulpitis

2262. Histology of the heart valves of a patient who died of acute heart failure revealed mucoid ede

- a. Fibroplastic endocarditis
- b. -
- c. Polypous ulcerative endocarditis
- d. Diffuse endocarditis
- e. Recurrent verrucous endocarditis

2263. Histology of the heart valves of a patient who died of acute heart failure revealed mucoid ede

- a. Polypous ulcerative endocarditis
- b. -
- c. Recurrent verrucous endocarditis
- d. Diffuse endocarditis
- e. Fibroplastic endocarditis

2264. Histology of the heart valves of a patient who died of acute heart failure revealed mucoid ede

- a. Polypous ulcerative endocarditis
- b. -
- c. Fibroplastic endocarditis
- d. Recurrent verrucous endocarditis
- e. Diffuse endocarditis

2265. Histology of the internal organs of a deceased woman, who in life was diagnosed with systemic

- a. -
- b. Chronic immune inflammation
- c. Granulomatous inflammation
- d. Acute immune inflammation
- e. Interstitial diffuse inflammation

2266. Histology of the internal organs of a deceased woman, who in life was diagnosed with systemic

- a. Granulomatous inflammation
- b. Chronic immune inflammation
- c. Acute immune inflammation**
- d. Interstitial diffuse inflammation
- e. -

2267. Histology of the internal organs of a deceased woman, who in life was diagnosed with systemic

- a. Interstitial diffuse inflammation
- b. Granulomatous inflammation
- c. -
- d. Chronic immune inflammation

e. Acute immune inflammation

2268. Holocrine secretion is characteristic of sebaceous glands. What structural components ensure r

- a. Germinative layer cells**
- b. Nonstratified cuboidal epithelium of the excretory duct
- c. Myoepithelial cells
- d. Sebocytes
- e. Stratified squamous epithelium of the excretory duct

2269. Holocrine secretion is characteristic of sebaceous glands. What structural components ensure r

- a. Myoepithelial cells
- b. Stratified squamous epithelium of the excretory duct
- c. Nonstratified cuboidal epithelium of the excretory duct
- d. Sebocytes

e. Germinative layer cells

2270. Holocrine secretion is characteristic of sebaceous glands. What structural components ensure r

- a. Nonstratified cuboidal epithelium of the excretory duct
- b. Stratified squamous epithelium of the excretory duct
- c. Sebocytes
- d. Myoepithelial cells

e. Germinative layer cells

2271. How does pH of venous blood differ from pH of arterial blood and why?

- a. Higher, due to O₂ release from the organism
- b. Higher, due to higher blood CO₂ levels
- c. Lower, due to higher blood CO₂ levels**
- d. No difference

e. Lower, due to O₂ release from the organism

2272. How does pH of venous blood differ from pH of arterial blood and why?

- a. Higher, due to higher blood CO₂ levels
- b. Lower, due to higher blood CO₂ levels**

c. Lower, due to O₂ release from the organism

d. No difference

e. Higher, due to O₂ release from the organism

2273. How does pH of venous blood differ from pH of arterial blood and why?

- a. Higher, due to higher blood CO₂ levels
- b. No difference

c. Lower, due to higher blood CO₂ levels

d. Lower, due to O₂ release from the organism

e. Higher, due to O₂ release from the organism

2274. Human teeth are fixed in the special sockets on the upper and lower jaw, which means that they

- a. Heterodont
- b. Thecodont**

c. Acrodont

d. Homodont

e. Pleurodont

2275. Human teeth are fixed in the special sockets on the upper and lower jaw, which means that they

- a. Heterodont**

- b. Homodont
- c. Pleurodont
- d. Acrodont

e. Thecodont

2276. Human teeth are fixed in the special sockets on the upper and lower jaw, which means that they

- a. Pleurodont
- b. Homodont
- c. Heterodont
- d. Acrodont

e. Thecodont

2277. Hyperfunction of the thyroid gland was detected in a 30-year-old patient. What is the shape of

- a. Cuboidal cells
- b. Tall prismatic cells with apically located nuclei
- c. Prismatic cells with basally located nuclei

- d. Squamous cells
- e. Spindle-shaped cells

2278. Hyperfunction of the thyroid gland was detected in a 30-year-old patient. What is the shape of

- a. Squamous cells
- b. Prismatic cells with basally located nuclei
- c. Spindle-shaped cells
- d. Tall prismatic cells with apically located nuclei
- e. Cuboidal cells

2279. Hyperfunction of the thyroid gland was detected in a 30-year-old patient. What is the shape of

- a. Squamous cells
- b. Tall prismatic cells with apically located nuclei
- c. Spindle-shaped cells
- d. Cuboidal cells

e. Prismatic cells with basally located nuclei

2280. If blood glucose levels exceed 10 mmol/L, the following is observed:

- a. -
- b. Gluconeogenesis

c. Glucosuria

- d. Anuria
- e. Proteinuria

2281. If blood glucose levels exceed 10 mmol/L, the following is observed:

- a. -
- b. Gluconeogenesis
- c. Proteinuria
- d. Anuria

e. Glucosuria

2282. If blood glucose levels exceed 10 mmol/L, the following is observed:

- a. Proteinuria
- b. Anuria
- c. -

d. Glucosuria

- e. Gluconeogenesis

2283. Impaired coordination of movements and disturbed muscle tone are signs of alcohol intoxication

a. Pear-shaped neurons of the Purkinje layer

- b. Stellate cells of the molecular layer
- c. Basket cells of the granular layer
- d. Golgi cells of the granular layer
- e. Purkinje cells of the molecular layer

2284. Impaired coordination of movements and disturbed muscle tone are signs of alcohol intoxication

- a. Stellate cells of the molecular layer
- b. Golgi cells of the granular layer

- c. Basket cells of the granular layer
- d. Purkinje cells of the molecular layer

e. Pear-shaped neurons of the Purkinje layer

2285. Impaired coordination of movements and disturbed muscle tone are signs of alcohol intoxication

- a. Stellate cells of the molecular layer
- b. Purkinje cells of the molecular layer
- c. Golgi cells of the granular layer
- d. Basket cells of the granular layer

e. Pear-shaped neurons of the Purkinje layer

2286. In 8 days after a surgery the patient developed tetanus. The surgeon suspects this condition t

a. Kitt-Tarozzi medium

- b. Egg-yolk salt agar
- c. Hiss medium
- d. Sabouraud agar
- e. Endo agar

2287. In 8 days after a surgery the patient developed tetanus. The surgeon suspects this condition t

- a. Egg-yolk salt agar
- b. Sabouraud agar

c. Kitt-Tarozzi medium

- d. Hiss medium
- e. Endo agar

2288. In 8 days after a surgery the patient developed tetanus. The surgeon suspects this condition t

- a. Sabouraud agar
- b. Hiss medium

c. Kitt-Tarozzi medium

- d. Egg-yolk salt agar
- e. Endo agar

2289. In COVID-19 patients, type II pneumocytes in the lungs are the target cells for coronavirus Sa

- a. Gas exchange
- b. Additional air purification in the alveoli

c. Surfactant synthesis

- d. Mucus production
- e. Surfactant dissolution

2290. In COVID-19 patients, type II pneumocytes in the lungs are the target cells for coronavirus Sa

- a. Mucus production
- b. Additional air purification in the alveoli

c. Surfactant synthesis

- d. Surfactant dissolution
- e. Gas exchange

2291. In COVID-19 patients, type II pneumocytes in the lungs are the target cells for coronavirus Sa

- a. Surfactant dissolution
- b. Gas exchange
- c. Mucus production

d. Surfactant synthesis

- e. Additional air purification in the alveoli

2292. In Western Europe nearly half of all congenital malformations occur in the children conceived

a. Teratogenic

- b. Mechanical
- c. Malignization
- d. Carcinogenic
- e. Mutagenic

2293. In Western Europe nearly half of all congenital malformations occur in the children conceived

- a. Mechanical
- b. Mutagenic
- c. Carcinogenic

d. Malignization

e. Teratogenic

2294. In Western Europe nearly half of all congenital malformations occur in the children conceived

a. Mutagenic

b. Malignization

c. Teratogenic

d. Mechanical

e. Carcinogenic

2295. In a 46-year-old man, examination revealed the processes of cartilaginous tissue destruction i

a. It has no perichondrium

b. It has perichondrium

c. It has osteoblasts

d. It has no isogenic groups of osteocytes

e. It has isogenic groups of osteocytes

2296. In a 46-year-old man, examination revealed the processes of cartilaginous tissue destruction i

a. It has isogenic groups of osteocytes

b. It has no isogenic groups of osteocytes

c. It has no perichondrium

d. It has perichondrium

e. It has osteoblasts

2297. In a 46-year-old man, examination revealed the processes of cartilaginous tissue destruction i

a. It has perichondrium

b. It has isogenic groups of osteocytes

c. It has no isogenic groups of osteocytes

d. It has osteoblasts

e. It has no perichondrium

2298. In a 6-year-old child, a dentist detected gray-white spots up to one millimeter in diameter on

a. Herpes simplex virus

b. Coxsackievirus A

c. Varicella-zoster virus

d. Measles virus

e. Mumps virus

2299. In a 6-year-old child, a dentist detected gray-white spots up to one millimeter in diameter on

a. Herpes simplex virus

b. Mumps virus

c. Coxsackievirus A

d. Measles virus

e. Varicella-zoster virus

2300. In a 6-year-old child, a dentist detected gray-white spots up to one millimeter in diameter on

a. Varicella-zoster virus

b. Mumps virus

c. Coxsackievirus A

d. Herpes simplex virus

e. Measles virus

2301. In a 65-year-old man with portal hypertension, the substances that are being neutralized in th

a. Hepatocellular

b. Ketoacidotic

c. Parenchymatous

d. Shunt

e. Mixed

2302. In a 65-year-old man with portal hypertension, the substances that are being neutralized in th

a. Mixed

b. Ketoacidotic

c. Hepatocellular

d. Shunt

e. Parenchymatous

2303. In a 65-year-old man with portal hypertension, the substances that are being neutralized in the

a. Parenchymatous

b. Shunt

c. Ketoacidotic

d. Mixed

e. Hepatocellular

2304. In a car accident, a driver has received multiple traumas to the side of his head, including a

a. M. orbicularis oris

b. M. masseter

c. M. procerus

d. M. buccinator

e. M. risorius

2305. In a car accident, a driver has received multiple traumas to the side of his head, including a

a. M. orbicularis oris

b. M. buccinator

c. M. masseter

d. M. procerus

e. M. risorius

2306. In a car accident, a driver has received multiple traumas to the side of his head, including a

a. M. procerus

b. M. masseter

c. M. buccinator

d. M. risorius

e. M. orbicularis oris

2307. In a closed community it is necessary to determine community members' immunity to diphtheria and

a. Determine antitoxin titer by means of indirect hemagglutination assay

b. Determine community members' immunity to diphtheria bacillus

c. Check medical records for vaccination

d. Determine diphtheria antibody titer

e. Test community members for diphtheria bacillus carriage

2308. In a closed community it is necessary to determine community members' immunity to diphtheria and

a. Determine antitoxin titer by means of indirect hemagglutination assay

b. Test community members for diphtheria bacillus carriage

c. Check medical records for vaccination

d. Determine diphtheria antibody titer

e. Determine community members' immunity to diphtheria bacillus

2309. In a closed community it is necessary to determine community members' immunity to diphtheria and

a. Determine diphtheria antibody titer

b. Determine antitoxin titer by means of indirect hemagglutination assay

c. Determine community members' immunity to diphtheria bacillus

d. Check medical records for vaccination

e. Test community members for diphtheria bacillus carriage

2310. In a patient with chronic hepatitis, tooth extraction was complicated by prolonged bleeding. What

a. Increased fibrinogen synthesis

b. Increased thromboplastin formation

c. Decreased fibrin formation

d. Intensified fibrinolysis

e. Decreased thrombin formation

2311. In a patient with chronic hepatitis, tooth extraction was complicated by prolonged bleeding. What

a. Increased thromboplastin formation

b. Intensified fibrinolysis

c. Decreased thrombin formation

d. Decreased fibrin formation

e. Increased fibrinogen synthesis

2312. In a patient with chronic hepatitis, tooth extraction was complicated by prolonged bleeding. W

- a. Intensified fibrinolysis
- b. Increased fibrinogen synthesis
- c. Decreased fibrin formation
- d. Decreased thrombin formation**
- e. Increased thromboplastin formation

2313. In an adult person, mitosis is not observed in certain cells throughout life and the quantity

- a. Hematopoietic cells
- b. Epidermal cells
- c. Neurons**
- d. Smooth muscle cell
- e. Endothelial cells

2314. In an adult person, mitosis is not observed in certain cells throughout life and the quantity

- a. Smooth muscle cell
- b. Neurons**
- c. Epidermal cells
- d. Hematopoietic cells
- e. Endothelial cells

2315. In an adult person, mitosis is not observed in certain cells throughout life and the quantity

- a. Smooth muscle cell
- b. Endothelial cells
- c. Neurons**
- d. Epidermal cells
- e. Hematopoietic cells

2316. In an experiment a peripheral segment of the sympathetic nerve that innervates the sublingual

- a. A small amount of viscous saliva**
- b. No saliva
- c. A large amount of viscous saliva
- d. A small amount of non-viscous saliva
- e. A large amount of non-viscous saliva

2317. In an experiment a peripheral segment of the sympathetic nerve that innervates the sublingual

- a. A large amount of non-viscous saliva
- b. A small amount of viscous saliva**
- c. No saliva
- d. A small amount of non-viscous saliva
- e. A large amount of viscous saliva

2318. In an experiment a peripheral segment of the sympathetic nerve that innervates the sublingual

- a. A small amount of non-viscous saliva
- b. A large amount of non-viscous saliva
- c. A large amount of viscous saliva
- d. No saliva
- e. A small amount of viscous saliva**

2319. In an experiment on a dog, the role of adrenal glands in the thermoregulation processes was st

- a. Corticosterone
- b. Androgens
- c. Cortisone
- d. Adrenaline**
- e. Estrogens

2320. In an experiment on a dog, the role of adrenal glands in the thermoregulation processes was st

- a. Estrogens
- b. Androgens
- c. Adrenaline**
- d. Cortisone
- e. Corticosterone

2321. In an experiment on a dog, the role of adrenal glands in the thermoregulation processes was st

- a. Estrogens
- b. Corticosterone
- c. Cortisone

d. Adrenaline

- e. Androgens

2322. In an experiment the vagus is being stimulated, which results in increased acetylcholine entry

a. Hyperpolarization of cardiomyocyte membrane

- b. Decrease of action potential duration
- c. Increase in AV nodal conduction velocity
- d. Depolarization of cardiomyocyte membrane
- e. Increase of action potential duration

2323. In an experiment the vagus is being stimulated, which results in increased acetylcholine entry

- a. Depolarization of cardiomyocyte membrane
- b. Increase in AV nodal conduction velocity

c. Hyperpolarization of cardiomyocyte membrane

- d. Decrease of action potential duration
- e. Increase of action potential duration

2324. In an experiment the vagus is being stimulated, which results in increased acetylcholine entry

- a. Increase in AV nodal conduction velocity

b. Hyperpolarization of cardiomyocyte membrane

- c. Increase of action potential duration
- d. Depolarization of cardiomyocyte membrane
- e. Decrease of action potential duration

2325. In an experiment, a dog was trained to develop a conditioned reflex in response to a flash of

a. Occipital lobe

- b. Frontal lobe
- c. Temporal lobe
- d. Precentral gyrus
- e. Postcentral gyrus

2326. In an experiment, a dog was trained to develop a conditioned reflex in response to a flash of

a. Occipital lobe

- b. Precentral gyrus
- c. Temporal lobe
- d. Frontal lobe
- e. Postcentral gyrus

2327. In an experiment, a dog was trained to develop a conditioned reflex in response to a flash of

- a. Temporal lobe
- b. Precentral gyrus

c. Occipital lobe

- d. Frontal lobe
- e. Postcentral gyrus

2328. In an experiment, a human cell culture was irradiated with protons. As a result of irradiation

- a. Golgi apparatus

b. Ribosomes

- c. Endoplasmic reticulum
- d. Microtubules
- e. Lysosomes

2329. In an experiment, a human cell culture was irradiated with protons. As a result of irradiation

- a. Golgi apparatus
- b. Lysosomes
- c. Microtubules
- d. Endoplasmic reticulum

e. Ribosomes

2330. In an experiment, a human cell culture was irradiated with protons. As a result of irradiation

- a. Microtubules

- b. Golgi apparatus
- c. Lysosomes
- d. Endoplasmic reticulum

e. Ribosomes

2331. In an experiment, a test animal had a part of its brain destroyed, which caused the animal to

a. Mesencephalon

b. Hypothalamus

c. Pineal gland

d. Pituitary

e. Medulla oblongata

2332. In an experiment, a test animal had a part of its brain destroyed, which caused the animal to

a. Pineal gland

b. Mesencephalon

c. Hypothalamus

d. Pituitary

e. Medulla oblongata

2333. In an experiment, a test animal had a part of its brain destroyed, which caused the animal to

a. Pituitary

b. Pineal gland

c. Mesencephalon

d. Medulla oblongata

e. Hypothalamus

2334. In an experiment, a test animal lost its orienting reflexes after certain structures of its ce

a. Diencephalon

b. Lateral vestibular nuclei

c. Red nuclei

d. Corpora quadrigemina

e. Cerebellum

2335. In an experiment, a test animal lost its orienting reflexes after certain structures of its ce

a. Red nuclei

b. Cerebellum

c. Lateral vestibular nuclei

d. Diencephalon

e. Corpora quadrigemina

2336. In an experiment, an excitable cell was exposed to tetraethylammonium that blocks potassium-se

a. Resting potential will disappear

b. Resting potential will increase

c. Hyperpolarization will develop

d. Action potential will not occur

e. Resting potential will remain unchanged

2337. In an experiment, an excitable cell was exposed to tetraethylammonium that blocks potassium-se

a. Action potential will not occur

b. Resting potential will remain unchanged

c. Hyperpolarization will develop

d. Resting potential will increase

e. Resting potential will disappear

2338. In an experiment, an excitable cell was exposed to tetraethylammonium that blocks potassium-se

a. Resting potential will remain unchanged

b. Action potential will not occur

c. Resting potential will increase

d. Resting potential will disappear

e. Hyperpolarization will develop

2339. In an experiment, cerebral neurons of a test animal were electrostimulated, which resulted in

a. Hypothalamus

b. Red nucleus

- c. Adenohypophysis
- d. Neurohypophysis
- e. Thalamus

2340. In an experiment, cerebral neurons of a test animal were electrostimulated, which resulted in

- a. Neurohypophysis
- b. Thalamus

c. Hypothalamus

- d. Adenohypophysis
- e. Red nucleus

2341. In an experiment, cerebral neurons of a test animal were electrostimulated, which resulted in

- a. Red nucleus
- b. Adenohypophysis
- c. Thalamus

d. Hypothalamus

- e. Neurohypophysis

2342. In an experiment, dehydration was induced in a test animal. What receptors signal a lack of wa

- a. Carotid body chemoreceptors
- b. Atrial volume receptors
- c. Gastric mechanoreceptors
- d. Taste receptors

- e. Hypothalamic osmoreceptors

2343. In an experiment, dehydration was induced in a test animal. What receptors signal a lack of wa

- a. Hypothalamic osmoreceptors
- b. Gastric mechanoreceptors

c. Atrial volume receptors

- d. Carotid body chemoreceptors
- e. Taste receptors

2344. In an experiment, dehydration was induced in a test animal. What receptors signal a lack of wa

- a. Taste receptors
- b. Gastric mechanoreceptors
- c. Carotid body chemoreceptors
- d. Hypothalamic osmoreceptors

e. Atrial volume receptors

2345. In an experiment, ribosomes were destroyed in polychromatophilic erythroblasts of human red bo

- a. Collagen
- b. Elastin
- c. Fibrinogen

d. Globin

- e. Laminin

2346. In an experiment, ribosomes were destroyed in polychromatophilic erythroblasts of human red bo

- a. Collagen
- b. Laminin
- c. Fibrinogen

d. Globin

- e. Elastin

2347. In an experiment, ribosomes were destroyed in polychromatophilic erythroblasts of human red bo

- a. Laminin

b. Globin

- c. Fibrinogen
- d. Elastin
- e. Collagen

2348. In an experiment, the common bile duct of a test animal was diverted outwards. What digestive

- a. Hydrolysis and absorption of carbohydrates
- b. Hydrolysis and absorption of proteins
- c. Hydrolysis and absorption of fats, proteins, and carbohydrates

d. Water absorption

e. Hydrolysis and absorption of fats

2349. In an experiment, the common bile duct of a test animal was diverted outwards. What digestive

a. Hydrolysis and absorption of fats, proteins, and carbohydrates

b. Hydrolysis and absorption of fats

c. Hydrolysis and absorption of carbohydrates

d. Water absorption

e. Hydrolysis and absorption of proteins

2350. In an experiment, the common bile duct of a test animal was diverted outwards. What digestive

a. Water absorption

b. Hydrolysis and absorption of proteins

c. Hydrolysis and absorption of fats, proteins, and carbohydrates

d. Hydrolysis and absorption of carbohydrates

e. Hydrolysis and absorption of fats

2351. In an experiment, the development of mesenchymal cells was completely inhibited. What type of

a. Smooth muscle tissue

b. Skeletal muscle tissue

c. Muscle tissue of epidermal origin

d. Cardiac muscle tissue

e. Muscle tissue of neural origin

2352. In an experiment, the development of mesenchymal cells was completely inhibited. What type of

a. Muscle tissue of epidermal origin

b. Cardiac muscle tissue

c. Smooth muscle tissue

d. Muscle tissue of neural origin

e. Skeletal muscle tissue

2353. In an experiment, the development of mesenchymal cells was completely inhibited. What type of

a. Muscle tissue of neural origin

b. Cardiac muscle tissue

c. Skeletal muscle tissue

d. Muscle tissue of epidermal origin

e. Smooth muscle tissue

2354. In an experiment, the internal layer of the enamel organ epithelium was destroyed in the tooth

a. Enamel

b. Dentin

c. Periodontium

d. Pulp

e. Cement

2355. In an experiment, the internal layer of the enamel organ epithelium was destroyed in the tooth

a. Periodontium

b. Pulp

c. Cement

d. Enamel

e. Dentin

2356. In an experiment, the internal layer of the enamel organ epithelium was destroyed in the tooth

a. Pulp

b. Cement

c. Enamel

d. Dentin

e. Periodontium

2357. In an experiment, the oxygen supply to an isolated mammalian nerve cell was completely stopped

a. Disappear

b. Significantly increase

c. Significantly decrease

d. Remain unchanged

e. Slightly increase

2358. In an experiment, the oxygen supply to an isolated mammalian nerve cell was completely stopped

- a. Significantly increase
- b. Significantly decrease
- c. Remain unchanged
- d. Slightly increase

e. Disappear

2359. In an experiment, the oxygen supply to an isolated mammalian nerve cell was completely stopped

- a. Significantly increase
- b. Slightly increase
- c. Remain unchanged
- d. Significantly decrease

e. Disappear

2360. In an experiment, the vagus nerve was severed in a test animal. As the result, the animal deve

- a. Increased secretion of glucagon
- b. Decreased secretion of glucagon
- c. Increased secretion of insulin
- d. Decreased secretion of insulin

e. Increased secretion of somatostatin

2361. In an experiment, the vagus nerve was severed in a test animal. As the result, the animal deve

- a. Increased secretion of insulin
- b. Increased secretion of somatostatin
- c. Increased secretion of glucagon
- d. Decreased secretion of glucagon

e. Decreased secretion of insulin

2362. In an experiment, the vagus nerve was severed in a test animal. As the result, the animal deve

- a. Increased secretion of somatostatin
- b. Increased secretion of glucagon
- c. Decreased secretion of insulin

d. Decreased secretion of glucagon

e. Increased secretion of insulin

2363. In an experiment, thymus was removed from the newborn mice. After its removal, the blood of th

a. Immune

- b. Reproductive
- c. Nervous
- d. Circulatory
- e. Endocrine

2364. In an experiment, thymus was removed from the newborn mice. After its removal, the blood of th

- a. Nervous
- b. Reproductive
- c. Endocrine
- d. Circulatory

e. Immune

2365. In an experiment, thymus was removed from the newborn mice. After its removal, the blood of th

- a. Reproductive
- b. Nervous

c. Immune

- d. Endocrine
- e. Circulatory

2366. In an experiment, urethane poisoning was induced in a test animal. What type of hypoxia occur

a. Hemic hypoxia

b. Tissue hypoxia

- c. Respiratory hypoxia
- d. Circulatory hypoxia
- e. Hypoxic hypoxia

2367. In an experiment, urethane poisoning was induced in a test animal. What type of hypoxia occurs?

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

2368. In an experiment, urethane poisoning was induced in a test animal. What type of hypoxia occurs?

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

2369. In an experimental model, a morphological disturbance was induced in rats in the epithelial cells.

- a. Reabsorption of electrolytes and water
- b. Reabsorption of proteins
- c. Reabsorption of glucose
- d. Reabsorption of sodium and glucose
- e. Filtration

2370. In an experimental model, a morphological disturbance was induced in rats in the epithelial cells.

- a. Reabsorption of glucose
- b. Reabsorption of proteins
- c. Filtration
- d. Reabsorption of sodium and glucose
- e. Reabsorption of electrolytes and water

2371. In an experimental model, a morphological disturbance was induced in rats in the epithelial cells.

- a. Reabsorption of sodium and glucose
- b. Reabsorption of proteins
- c. Filtration
- d. Reabsorption of glucose
- e. Reabsorption of electrolytes and water

2372. In certain cells of an adult person, mitosis is not observed throughout the life and the quantity of cells decreases.

- a. Endothelium
- b. Hematopoietic
- c. Muscle (smooth)
- d. Epidermis
- e. Neurons

2373. In certain cells of an adult person, mitosis is not observed throughout the life and the quantity of cells decreases.

- a. Epidermis
- b. Neurons
- c. Endothelium
- d. Hematopoietic
- e. Muscle (smooth)

2374. In certain cells of an adult person, mitosis is not observed throughout the life and the quantity of cells decreases.

- a. Epidermis
- b. Hematopoietic
- c. Neurons
- d. Endothelium
- e. Muscle (smooth)

- d. Endothelium
- e. Muscle (smooth)

2375. In diabetes mellitus, the levels of ketone bodies in the blood increase, causing metabolic acidosis.

- a. Acetyl-CoA
- b. Malonyl-CoA
- c. Methylmalonyl-CoA
- d. Propionyl-CoA
- e. Succinyl-CoA

2376. In diabetes mellitus, the levels of ketone bodies in the blood increase, causing metabolic acidosis.

- a. Acetyl-CoA
- b. Propionyl-CoA
- c. Methylmalonyl-CoA
- d. Malonyl-CoA
- e. Succinyl-CoA

2377. In diabetes mellitus, the levels of ketone bodies in the blood increase, causing metabolic aci

- a. Succinyl-CoA
- b. Malonyl-CoA

- c. Acetyl-CoA
- d. Propionyl-CoA
- e. Methylmalonyl-CoA

2378. In hot weather the bus passengers asked to open the roof hatches. What way of heat transfer is

- a. Convection
- b. Radiation
- c. Sweat evaporation
- d. Conduction and radiation
- e. Conduction

2379. In hot weather the bus passengers asked to open the roof hatches. What way of heat transfer is

- a. Conduction and radiation
- b. Convection
- c. Sweat evaporation
- d. Radiation
- e. Conduction

2380. In hot weather the bus passengers asked to open the roof hatches. What way of heat transfer is

- a. Sweat evaporation
- b. Radiation
- c. Conduction
- d. Convection
- e. Conduction and radiation

2381. In human population some people throughout their life develop not two but three dentitions. It

- a. Biogenetic law (recapitulation theory)
- b. Homologous series of genetic variation
- c. Independent assortment
- d. Hardy-Weinberg principle
- e. Embryonic induction

2382. In human population some people throughout their life develop not two but three dentitions. It

- a. Embryonic induction
- b. Independent assortment
- c. Biogenetic law (recapitulation theory)
- d. Hardy-Weinberg principle
- e. Homologous series of genetic variation

2383. In human population some people throughout their life develop not two but three dentitions. It

- a. Embryonic induction
- b. Independent assortment
- c. Homologous series of genetic variation
- d. Hardy-Weinberg principle
- e. Biogenetic law (recapitulation theory)

2384. In protein biosynthesis that occurs in a eukaryotic cell, one of the stages is the conversion

- a. Repair
- b. Transduction
- c. Transcription
- d. Processing
- e. Replication

2385. In protein biosynthesis that occurs in a eukaryotic cell, one of the stages is the conversion

- a. Transcription

- b. Replication
- c. Transduction
- d. Repair

e. Processing

2386. In protein biosynthesis that occurs in a eukaryotic cell, one of the stages is the conversion

- a. Transcription
- b. Transduction
- c. Replication

d. Processing

e. Repair

2387. In some Ukrainian regions, local cases of malaria were detected. What insects take part in suc

a. Mosquitoes of Anopheles genus

- b. Flies of Ceratopogonidae family
- c. Gadflies of Tabanidae family
- d. Flies of Simulium genus
- e. Mosquitoes of Phlebotomus genus

2388. In some Ukrainian regions, local cases of malaria were detected. What insects take part in suc

- a. Flies of Simulium genus
- b. Mosquitoes of Phlebotomus genus
- c. Gadflies of Tabanidae family

d. Mosquitoes of Anopheles genus

e. Flies of Ceratopogonidae family

2389. In some Ukrainian regions, local cases of malaria were detected. What insects take part in suc

- a. Mosquitoes of Phlebotomus genus
- b. Flies of Simulium genus
- c. Flies of Ceratopogonidae family
- d. Gadflies of Tabanidae family

e. Mosquitoes of Anopheles genus

2390. In some diseases of the large intestine, the quantitative ratio of various mucosal epithelial

a. Goblet cells

- b. Poorly differentiated cells
- c. Columnar villous epitheliocytes
- d. Endocrinocytes
- e. Cells with acidophilic granules

2391. In some diseases of the large intestine, the quantitative ratio of various mucosal epithelial

- a. Columnar villous epitheliocytes
- b. Endocrinocytes

c. Goblet cells

- d. Cells with acidophilic granules
- e. Poorly differentiated cells

2392. In some diseases of the large intestine, the quantitative ratio of various mucosal epithelial

- a. Columnar villous epitheliocytes
- b. Endocrinocytes
- c. Poorly differentiated cells

d. Goblet cells

e. Cells with acidophilic granules

2393. In some hereditary diseases (e.g., Kearns-Sayre syndrome), mitochondrial destruction can be ob

a. ATP synthesis

- b. Crossingover
- c. Lipid synthesis
- d. Nuclear division
- e. Protein synthesis

2394. In some hereditary diseases (e.g., Kearns-Sayre syndrome), mitochondrial destruction can be ob

- a. Crossingover
- b. Lipid synthesis

c. Nuclear division

d. ATP synthesis

e. Protein synthesis

2395. In some hereditary diseases (e.g., Kearns-Sayre syndrome), mitochondrial destruction can be observed.

a. Protein synthesis

b. Crossingover

c. Nuclear division

d. Lipid synthesis

e. ATP synthesis

2396. In the blood plasma of a healthy person there are several dozens of proteins. Illness leads to

a. Fibrinogen

b. C-reactive protein

c. Prothrombin

d. Immunoglobulin A

e. Immunoglobulin G

2397. In the blood plasma of a healthy person there are several dozens of proteins. Illness leads to

a. Immunoglobulin G

b. Fibrinogen

c. C-reactive protein

d. Immunoglobulin A

e. Prothrombin

2398. In the blood plasma of a healthy person there are several dozens of proteins. Illness leads to

a. Prothrombin

b. Immunoglobulin G

c. C-reactive protein

d. Immunoglobulin A

e. Fibrinogen

2399. In the body of a female Anopheles mosquito, the malaria Plasmodium reproduces via copulation (

a. Definitive

b. Reservoir

c. Additional

d. Optional

e. Intermediate

2400. In the body of a female Anopheles mosquito, the malaria Plasmodium reproduces via copulation (

a. Reservoir

b. Definitive

c. Intermediate

d. Optional

e. Additional

2401. In the body of a female Anopheles mosquito, the malaria Plasmodium reproduces via copulation (

a. Reservoir

b. Optional

c. Definitive

d. Additional

e. Intermediate

2402. In the bone tissue there are large multinucleated cells with processes that contain numerous l

a. Chondroblasts

b. Chondrocytes

c. Mesenchymal cells

d. Semi-stem osteogenic cells

e. Osteoclasts

2403. In the bone tissue there are large multinucleated cells with processes that contain numerous l

a. Mesenchymal cells

b. Chondrocytes

c. Semi-stem osteogenic cells

d. Chondroblasts

e. Osteoclasts

2404. In the bone tissue there are large multinucleated cells with processes that contain numerous l

a. Mesenchymal cells

b. Semi-stem osteogenic cells

c. Chondroblasts

d. Osteoclasts

e. Chondrocytes

2405. In the course of a surgery, the fibers of the 12th pair of cranial nerves were damaged. This d

a. Disturbed contraction of the muscles of the soft palate

b. Disturbed contraction of the pharyngeal muscles

c. Disturbed contraction of the muscles that elevate the hyoid bone

d. Disturbed contraction of the laryngeal muscles

e. Disturbed function of the lingual muscles

2406. In the course of a surgery, the fibers of the 12th pair of cranial nerves were damaged. This d

a. Disturbed contraction of the muscles that elevate the hyoid bone

b. Disturbed contraction of the laryngeal muscles

c. Disturbed contraction of the pharyngeal muscles

d. Disturbed function of the lingual muscles

e. Disturbed contraction of the muscles of the soft palate

2407. In the course of a surgery, the fibers of the 12th pair of cranial nerves were damaged. This d

a. Disturbed contraction of the pharyngeal muscles

b. Disturbed contraction of the muscles of the soft palate

c. Disturbed function of the lingual muscles

d. Disturbed contraction of the laryngeal muscles

e. Disturbed contraction of the muscles that elevate the hyoid bone

2408. In the course of experiment it is necessary to detect muscle excitation. For this purpose the

a. Electromyogram

b. Contraction duration

c. Ion concentration

d. Contraction strength

e. Mechanomyogram

2409. In the course of experiment it is necessary to detect muscle excitation. For this purpose the

a. Ion concentration

b. Mechanomyogram

c. Electromyogram

d. Contraction strength

e. Contraction duration

2410. In the course of experiment it is necessary to detect muscle excitation. For this purpose the

a. Mechanomyogram

b. Contraction strength

c. Ion concentration

d. Electromyogram

e. Contraction duration

2411. In the course of experiment the vagus nerve of the test animal was severed, which resulted in

a. Paradoxical response

b. Mixed effect

c. Inhibition

d. Stimulation

e. Stimulus summation

2412. In the course of experiment the vagus nerve of the test animal was severed, which resulted in

a. Paradoxical response

b. Stimulus summation

c. Mixed effect

d. Stimulation

e. Inhibition

2413. In the course of experiment the vagus nerve of the test animal was severed, which resulted in

a. Stimulation

b. Inhibition

c. Mixed effect

d. Paradoxical response

e. Stimulus summation

2414. In the epithelium of the airways, there are cells with a dome-shaped apical part with microvil

a. Cambial cells

b. Goblet cells

c. Endocrine cells

d. Clara cells

e. Cells without a border

2415. In the epithelium of the airways, there are cells with a dome-shaped apical part with microvil

a. Endocrine cells

b. Cambial cells

c. Cells without a border

d. Goblet cells

e. Clara cells

2416. In the epithelium of the airways, there are cells with a dome-shaped apical part with microvil

a. Goblet cells

b. Endocrine cells

c. Cambial cells

d. Cells without a border

e. Clara cells

2417. In the genetic consultancy a pregnant woman (20 weeks of pregnancy) was examined. US shows nor

a. Pulmonary trunk and aorta

b. Pulmonary trunk and pulmonary veins

c. Pulmonary trunk and inferior vena cava

d. Aorta and superior vena cava

e. Aorta and inferior vena cava

2418. In the genetic consultancy a pregnant woman (20 weeks of pregnancy) was examined. US shows nor

a. Aorta and superior vena cava

b. Pulmonary trunk and pulmonary veins

c. Aorta and inferior vena cava

d. Pulmonary trunk and inferior vena cava

e. Pulmonary trunk and aorta

2419. In the genetic consultancy a pregnant woman (20 weeks of pregnancy) was examined. US shows nor

a. Pulmonary trunk and inferior vena cava

b. Pulmonary trunk and aorta

c. Aorta and inferior vena cava

d. Aorta and superior vena cava

e. Pulmonary trunk and pulmonary veins

2420. In the microslide of a human embryo obtained from a spontaneous miscarriage, an embryonic shie

a. Gastrulation

b. Histogenesis

c. Neurulation

d. Organogenesis

e. Progenesis

2421. In the microslide of a human embryo obtained from a spontaneous miscarriage, an embryonic shie

a. Gastrulation

b. Histogenesis

c. Organogenesis

d. Progenesis

e. Neurulation

2422. In the microslide of a human embryo obtained from a spontaneous miscarriage, an embryonic shie

a. Histogenesis

b. Gastrulation

c. Organogenesis

d. Progenesis

e. Neurulation

2423. In the patient's blood there is a C-reactive protein that chemically can be classified as a gl

a. Rheumatism

b. Anemia

c. Porphyria

d. Leucopenia

e. Thrombocytopenia

2424. In the patient's blood there is a C-reactive protein that chemically can be classified as a gl

a. Rheumatism

b. Porphyria

c. Leucopenia

d. Anemia

e. Thrombocytopenia

2425. In the patient's blood there is a C-reactive protein that chemically can be classified as a gl

a. Rheumatism

b. Thrombocytopenia

c. Porphyria

d. Anemia

e. Leucopenia

2426. In the periodontal tissues, electron microscopy detects fibers, one end of which is embedded i

a. Sharpey fibers

b. Ebner fibers

c. Purkinje fibers

d. Argyrophilic fibers

e. Korff fibers

2427. In the periodontal tissues, electron microscopy detects fibers, one end of which is embedded i

a. Purkinje fibers

b. Ebner fibers

c. Sharpey fibers

d. Argyrophilic fibers

e. Korff fibers

2428. In the periodontal tissues, electron microscopy detects fibers, one end of which is embedded i

a. Purkinje fibers

b. Ebner fibers

c. Korff fibers

d. Argyrophilic fibers

e. Sharpey fibers

2429. In the process of tooth extraction, the connection between the tooth cement and tooth socket i

a. Dentin

b. Gums

c. Enamel

d. Cement

e. Periodontium

2430. In the process of tooth extraction, the connection between the tooth cement and tooth socket i

a. Enamel

b. Dentin

c. Gums

d. Cement

e. Periodontium

2431. In the process of tooth extraction, the connection between the tooth cement and tooth socket i

- a. Gums
- b. Dentin
- c. Periodontium
- d. Cement
- e. Enamel

2432. In the surgical department, dressing material was being sterilized in an autoclave. Because of

- a. Bacilli and clostridia
- b. Staphylococci and streptococci
- c. Salmonellae and klebsiellae
- d. Corynebacteria and mycobacteria
- e. Mold and yeast-like fungi

2433. In the surgical department, dressing material was being sterilized in an autoclave. Because of

- a. Mold and yeast-like fungi
- b. Corynebacteria and mycobacteria

c. Bacilli and clostridia

- d. Salmonellae and klebsiellae
- e. Staphylococci and streptococci

2434. In the surgical department, dressing material was being sterilized in an autoclave. Because of

- a. Staphylococci and streptococci
- b. Mold and yeast-like fungi
- c. Corynebacteria and mycobacteria
- d. Salmonellae and klebsiellae

e. Bacilli and clostridia

2435. In the wall of a blood vessel there is a large number of elastic fibers in all the layers. The

- a. Low blood pressure
- b. High blood pressure
- c. High blood flow velocity
- d. Osmotic pressure
- e. Low blood flow velocity

2436. In the wall of a blood vessel there is a large number of elastic fibers in all the layers. The

- a. Low blood pressure
- b. Low blood flow velocity
- c. High blood pressure
- d. High blood flow velocity
- e. Osmotic pressure

2437. In the wall of a blood vessel there is a large number of elastic fibers in all the layers. The

- a. Osmotic pressure
- b. High blood pressure
- c. Low blood flow velocity
- d. High blood flow velocity
- e. Low blood pressure

2438. In tubootitis, tympanic membrane retraction occurs. The handle of one of the auditory ossicles

- a. Incus
- b. Processus mastoideus

c. Malleus

- d. Squama os temporale
- e. Stapes

2439. In tubootitis, tympanic membrane retraction occurs. The handle of one of the auditory ossicles

- a. Processus mastoideus
- b. Stapes
- c. Incus

d. Malleus

- e. Squama os temporale

2440. In what organ biotransformation (metabolic transformation) of most medicinal agents occurs upo

- a. Kidneys

b. Liver

- c. Lungs
- d. Intestine
- e. Skin

2441. In what organ biotransformation (metabolic transformation) of most medicinal agents occurs upo

a. Lungs

b. Liver

- c. Skin
- d. Kidneys
- e. Intestine

2442. In what organ biotransformation (metabolic transformation) of most medicinal agents occurs upo

- a. Lungs
- b. Kidneys
- c. Intestine
- d. Skin

e. Liver

2443. Increased aortic blood pressure created an overload of the cardiac muscle. In what cardiac str

- a. Left atrium
- b. Right atrium

c. Left ventricle

- d. Venous sinus
- e. Right ventricle

2444. Increased aortic blood pressure created an overload of the cardiac muscle. In what cardiac str

- a. Right atrium
- b. Left atrium
- c. Right ventricle

d. Left ventricle

e. Venous sinus

2445. Increased aortic blood pressure created an overload of the cardiac muscle. In what cardiac str

- a. Right atrium
- b. Left atrium
- c. Venous sinus

d. Left ventricle

e. Right ventricle

2446. Increased levels of high-density lipoproteins lead to decreased risk of atherosclerosis. What

a. They extract cholesterol from tissues

- b. They take part in cholesterol breakdown
- c. They facilitate cholesterol absorption in the intestine
- d. They activate cholesterol transformation into bile acids
- e. They supply tissues with cholesterol

2447. Increased levels of high-density lipoproteins lead to decreased risk of atherosclerosis. What

- a. They supply tissues with cholesterol
- b. They activate cholesterol transformation into bile acids
- c. They take part in cholesterol breakdown
- d. They facilitate cholesterol absorption in the intestine

e. They extract cholesterol from tissues

2448. Increased levels of high-density lipoproteins lead to decreased risk of atherosclerosis. What

- a. They supply tissues with cholesterol
- b. They facilitate cholesterol absorption in the intestine
- c. They take part in cholesterol breakdown
- d. They activate cholesterol transformation into bile acids

e. They extract cholesterol from tissues

2449. Increased stimulation rate of isolated heart of a rabbit leads to incomplete relaxation of the

a. Calcium accumulation in cardiomyocytes

b. Increased potassium content in the interstitial tissue

- c. Increased potassium content in cardiomyocytes
- d. Inhibition of K-Na pump
- e. Increased sodium content in cardiomyocytes

2450. Increased stimulation rate of isolated heart of a rabbit leads to incomplete relaxation of the

- a. Increased potassium content in cardiomyocytes
- b. Calcium accumulation in cardiomyocytes
- c. Increased sodium content in cardiomyocytes
- d. Increased potassium content in the interstitial tissue
- e. Inhibition of K-Na pump

2451. Increased stimulation rate of isolated heart of a rabbit leads to incomplete relaxation of the

- a. Increased sodium content in cardiomyocytes
- b. Increased potassium content in cardiomyocytes
- c. Increased potassium content in the interstitial tissue
- d. Calcium accumulation in cardiomyocytes
- e. Inhibition of K-Na pump

2452. Indirect calorimetry shows that the basal metabolic rate of a person is 40% lower than the normal

- a. Thyroid gland
- b. Pancreas
- c. Adrenal glands
- d. Thymus
- e. Pineal gland

2453. Indirect calorimetry shows that the basal metabolic rate of a person is 40% lower than the normal

- a. Adrenal glands
- b. Pineal gland
- c. Thymus
- d. Pancreas
- e. Thyroid gland

2454. Indirect calorimetry shows that the basal metabolic rate of a person is 40% lower than the normal

- a. Thymus
- b. Pancreas
- c. Pineal gland
- d. Adrenal glands
- e. Thyroid gland

2455. Influenza serology allows detecting the increase of antibody titer against the causative agent

- a. By one titer
- b. Triple increase
- c. By a half-titer
- d. Fourfold increase or more
- e. Double increase

2456. Influenza serology allows detecting the increase of antibody titer against the causative agent

- a. Double increase
- b. By a half-titer
- c. By one titer
- d. Fourfold increase or more
- e. Triple increase

2457. Influenza serology allows detecting the increase of antibody titer against the causative agent

- a. Triple increase
- b. By a half-titer
- c. Double increase
- d. Fourfold increase or more
- e. By one titer

2458. Intensive physical work leads to accumulation of lactic acid in muscles. What enzyme enables fermentation of glucose?

- a. Aldolase
- b. Pyruvate carboxylase
- c. Pyruvate dehydrogenase

d. Phosphofructokinase

e. Lactate dehydrogenase

2459. Intensive physical work leads to accumulation of lactic acid in muscles. What enzyme enables f

a. Pyruvate carboxylase

b. Pyruvate dehydrogenase

c. Aldolase

d. Phosphofructokinase

e. Lactate dehydrogenase

2460. Intensive physical work leads to accumulation of lactic acid in muscles. What enzyme enables f

a. Pyruvate dehydrogenase

b. Phosphofructokinase

c. Lactate dehydrogenase

d. Aldolase

e. Pyruvate carboxylase

2461. Iron is released in the process of hemoglobin catabolism. Then, as a part of a special transpo

a. Ceruloplasmin

b. Transferrin

c. Haptoglobin

d. Transcobalamin

e. Albumin

2462. Iron is released in the process of hemoglobin catabolism. Then, as a part of a special transpo

a. Haptoglobin

b. Albumin

c. Transcobalamin

d. Transferrin

e. Ceruloplasmin

2463. Iron is released in the process of hemoglobin catabolism. Then, as a part of a special transpo

a. Transcobalamin

b. Ceruloplasmin

c. Transferrin

d. Albumin

e. Haptoglobin

2464. It is dangerous to eat plants and mushrooms harvested along the motorways due to high risk of

a. Exhaust gases

b. Sewage

c. Chemical fertilizers

d. Acid rains

e. Herbicides

2465. It is dangerous to eat plants and mushrooms harvested along the motorways due to high risk of

a. Herbicides

b. Sewage

c. Chemical fertilizers

d. Acid rains

e. Exhaust gases

2466. It is dangerous to eat plants and mushrooms harvested along the motorways due to high risk of

a. Sewage

b. Acid rains

c. Herbicides

d. Exhaust gases

e. Chemical fertilizers

2467. It is known that calcium ions, along with other factors, enable contraction of the muscle tiss

a. Troponin protein of thin fibrils

b. Myosin protein of thick fibrils

c. Calsequestrin protein

d. Actin protein of thin fibrils

e. Actomyosin complex of sarcolemma

2468. It is known that calcium ions, along with other factors, enable contraction of the muscle tissue

a. Actin protein of thin fibrils

b. Troponin protein of thin fibrils

c. Myosin protein of thick fibrils

d. Calsequestrin protein

e. Actomyosin complex of sarcolemma

2469. It is known that calcium ions, along with other factors, enable contraction of the muscle tissue

a. Calsequestrin protein

b. Actin protein of thin fibrils

c. Troponin protein of thin fibrils

d. Myosin protein of thick fibrils

e. Actomyosin complex of sarcolemma

2470. It is known that in metabolism of catecholamine mediators the special role belongs to monoamines

a. Amino group attachment

b. Carboxylation

c. Oxidative deamination

d. Hydrolysis

e. Methyl group removal

2471. It is known that in metabolism of catecholamine mediators the special role belongs to monoamines

a. Carboxylation

b. Oxidative deamination

c. Hydrolysis

d. Methyl group removal

e. Amino group attachment

2472. It is known that in metabolism of catecholamine mediators the special role belongs to monoamines

a. Methyl group removal

b. Oxidative deamination

c. Amino group attachment

d. Hydrolysis

e. Carboxylation

2473. It is necessary to decrease pumping ability of the patient's heart. What membrane cytorceptor

a. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors

b. beta-adrenergic receptors

c. Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors

d. alpha- and beta-adrenergic receptors

e. alpha-adrenergic receptors

2474. It is necessary to decrease pumping ability of the patient's heart. What membrane cytorceptor

a. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors

b. Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors

c. alpha-adrenergic receptors

d. beta-adrenergic receptors

e. alpha- and beta-adrenergic receptors

2475. It is necessary to decrease pumping ability of the patient's heart. What membrane cytorceptor

a. alpha- and beta-adrenergic receptors

b. Muscarinic acetylcholine receptors

c. Nicotinic acetylcholine receptors

d. beta-adrenergic receptors

e. alpha-adrenergic receptors

2476. Ketone bodies were detected in the urine of a patient. Ketone bodies appear in the urine during

a. Diabetes mellitus

b. Renal infarction

c. Acute glomerulonephritis

d. Renal tuberculosis

e. Urolithiasis

2477. Ketone bodies were detected in the urine of a patient. Ketone bodies appear in the urine during

- a. Renal infarction
- b. Urolithiasis
- c. Renal tuberculosis
- d. Acute glomerulonephritis

e. Diabetes mellitus

2478. Ketone bodies were detected in the urine of a patient. Ketone bodies appear in the urine during

a. Renal tuberculosis

b. Diabetes mellitus

- c. Acute glomerulonephritis
- d. Urolithiasis
- e. Renal infarction

2479. Kidney diseases lead to increased levels of residual nitrogen in the blood. What fraction contains

a. Urea

- b. Uric acid
- c. Prokinase
- d. Ammonium
- e. Ammonia

2480. Kidney diseases lead to increased levels of residual nitrogen in the blood. What fraction contains

- a. Ammonium
- b. Prokinase
- c. Ammonia
- d. Uric acid

e. Urea

2481. Kidney diseases lead to increased levels of residual nitrogen in the blood. What fraction contains

- a. Prokinase
- b. Ammonia

c. Urea

- d. Ammonium
- e. Uric acid

2482. Lab rats were used to study the effect of a certain vitamin on the body. Deficiency of this vitamin

a. E

- b. B₂
- c. D
- d. A
- e. K

2483. Lab rats were used to study the effect of a certain vitamin on the body. Deficiency of this vitamin

- a. A
- b. B₂
- c. D

d. E

e. K

2484. Lab rats were used to study the effect of a certain vitamin on the body. Deficiency of this vitamin

- a. B₂
- b. K
- c. A
- d. D

e. E

2485. Laboratory analysis confirmed the patient's diagnosis of gout. What analysis was conducted to

a. Measuring uric acid levels in the blood and urine

- b. Measuring urine creatinine levels
- c. Measuring residual nitrogen in the blood
- d. Measuring urine ammonia levels
- e. Measuring urea levels in the blood and urine

2486. Laboratory analysis confirmed the patient's diagnosis of gout. What analysis was conducted to

- a. Measuring urea levels in the blood and urine
- b. Measuring residual nitrogen in the blood
- c. Measuring urine ammonia levels

d. Measuring uric acid levels in the blood and urine

- e. Measuring urine creatinine levels

2487. Laboratory analysis confirmed the patient's diagnosis of gout. What analysis was conducted to

- a. Measuring urine ammonia levels
- b. Measuring residual nitrogen in the blood

c. Measuring uric acid levels in the blood and urine

- d. Measuring urea levels in the blood and urine
- e. Measuring urine creatinine levels

2488. Laboratory analysis revealed UDP-glucuronyl transferase deficiency in the patient. What blood

a. Hyperbilirubinemia

- b. Uremia
- c. Indicanuria
- d. Ketoacidosis
- e. Phenylketonuria

2489. Laboratory analysis revealed UDP-glucuronyl transferase deficiency in the patient. What blood

a. Indicanuria

b. Hyperbilirubinemia

- c. Uremia
- d. Phenylketonuria
- e. Ketoacidosis

2490. Laboratory analysis revealed UDP-glucuronyl transferase deficiency in the patient. What blood

- a. Phenylketonuria
- b. Ketoacidosis

c. Hyperbilirubinemia

- d. Uremia
- e. Indicanuria

2491. Lately, the laboratory diagnostics of hepatitis B includes detecting the presence of viral DNA

- a. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
- b. Hemagglutination inhibition reaction

c. Polymerase chain reaction

- d. Indirect hemagglutination reaction
- e. Complement fixation reaction

2492. Lately, the laboratory diagnostics of hepatitis B includes detecting the presence of viral DNA

a. Hemagglutination inhibition reaction

b. Polymerase chain reaction

- c. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
- d. Indirect hemagglutination reaction
- e. Complement fixation reaction

2493. Lately, the laboratory diagnostics of hepatitis B includes detecting the presence of viral DNA

- a. Indirect hemagglutination reaction
- b. Hemagglutination inhibition reaction

c. Polymerase chain reaction

- d. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
- e. Complement fixation reaction

2494. Light microscopy was used to study the morphology of human Y chromosome. Centromere is located

a. Submetacentric

b. Acrocentric

- c. Polytene
- d. Telocentric
- e. Metacentric

2495. Light microscopy was used to study the morphology of human Y chromosome. Centromere is located

a. Telocentric

- b. Metacentric
- c. Submetacentric

d. Acrocentric

e. Polytene

2496. Light microscopy was used to study the morphology of human Y chromosome. Centromere is located

- a. Telocentric
- b. Submetacentric

c. Acrocentric

d. Metacentric

e. Polytene

2497. Local anesthetic lidocaine is widely used in dental practice. Lidocaine has an analgesic effect

- a. Activates voltage-gated potassium channels
- b. Blocks voltage-gated potassium channels
- c. Blocks ligand-gated sodium channels
- d. Blocks voltage-gated calcium channels

e. Blocks voltage-gated sodium channels

2498. Local anesthetic lidocaine is widely used in dental practice. Lidocaine has an analgesic effect

- a. Blocks ligand-gated sodium channels
- b. Blocks voltage-gated calcium channels

c. Blocks voltage-gated sodium channels

d. Blocks voltage-gated potassium channels

e. Activates voltage-gated potassium channels

2499. Local anesthetic lidocaine is widely used in dental practice. Lidocaine has an analgesic effect

a. Blocks voltage-gated potassium channels

b. Blocks voltage-gated sodium channels

c. Blocks voltage-gated calcium channels

d. Activates voltage-gated potassium channels

e. Blocks ligand-gated sodium channels

2500. Local anesthetics are used in dental practice. They block the following ion channels:

- a. Chloride channels
- b. Rapid calcium channels
- c. Slow calcium channel

d. Sodium channels

e. Potassium channels

2501. Local anesthetics are used in dental practice. They block the following ion channels:

- a. Chloride channels
- b. Slow calcium channel
- c. Rapid calcium channels
- d. Potassium channels

e. Sodium channels

2502. Local anesthetics are used in dental practice. They block the following ion channels:

a. Slow calcium channel

b. Sodium channels

c. Rapid calcium channels

d. Chloride channels

e. Potassium channels

2503. Longitudinal tooth section shows a tissue that makes up the tooth basis and consists of collagen

a. Peripheral part of dental papilla

b. Intermediate cells of enamel organ

c. External cells of enamel organ

d. Dental sacculus

e. Internal cells of enamel organ

2504. Longitudinal tooth section shows a tissue that makes up the tooth basis and consists of collagen

a. External cells of enamel organ

b. Peripheral part of dental papilla

- c. Intermediate cells of enamel organ
- d. Dental sacculle
- e. Internal cells of enamel organ

2505. Longitudinal tooth section shows a tissue that makes up the tooth basis and consists of collagen

- a. External cells of enamel organ
- b. Intermediate cells of enamel organ
- c. Dental sacculle
- d. Peripheral part of dental papilla
- e. Internal cells of enamel organ

2506. Lower limbs of a patient with varicose veins were examined. The patient's legs are cyanotic and

a. Venous hyperemia

- b. Obstruction ischemia
- c. Thromboembolism
- d. Compression ischemia
- e. Arterial hyperemia

2507. Lower limbs of a patient with varicose veins were examined. The patient's legs are cyanotic and

a. Obstruction ischemia

b. Venous hyperemia

- c. Arterial hyperemia
- d. Compression ischemia
- e. Thromboembolism

2508. Lower limbs of a patient with varicose veins were examined. The patient's legs are cyanotic and

a. Thromboembolism

b. Venous hyperemia

- c. Arterial hyperemia
- d. Compression ischemia
- e. Obstruction ischemia

2509. Lysozyme is a hydrolyzing enzyme that provides protective function of saliva. Its antibacterial

- a. Glycosidic bonds of nitrogen bases and pentoses
- b. Cell wall antigens and endotoxins
- c. Peptide bonds of proteins
- d. Glycosidic bonds of mucopolysaccharides
- e. Ester bonds of lipids

2510. Lysozyme is a hydrolyzing enzyme that provides protective function of saliva. Its antibacterial

- a. Peptide bonds of proteins
- b. Ester bonds of lipids
- c. Glycosidic bonds of nitrogen bases and pentoses
- d. Glycosidic bonds of mucopolysaccharides
- e. Cell wall antigens and endotoxins

2511. Lysozyme is a hydrolyzing enzyme that provides protective function of saliva. Its antibacterial

- a. Peptide bonds of proteins
- b. Glycosidic bonds of nitrogen bases and pentoses
- c. Glycosidic bonds of mucopolysaccharides
- d. Ester bonds of lipids
- e. Cell wall antigens and endotoxins

2512. Macroscopic examination of lung tissue revealed areas of high airiness with small bubbles. His

a. Pulmonary emphysema

- b. Chronic bronchitis
- c. Fibrosing alveolitis
- d. Cavernous tuberculosis
- e. Multiple bronchiectasis

2513. Macroscopic examination of lung tissue revealed areas of high airiness with small bubbles. His

- a. Fibrosing alveolitis
- b. Cavernous tuberculosis
- c. Pulmonary emphysema

- d. Multiple bronchiectasis
- e. Chronic bronchitis

2514. Macroscopic examination of lung tissue revealed areas of high airiness with small bubbles. His

- a. Multiple bronchiectasis
- b. Chronic bronchitis
- c. Cavernous tuberculosis
- d. Fibrosing alveolitis

e. Pulmonary emphysema

2515. Mass screening of newborns for phenylketonuria is being carried out in Ukraine. What method of

a. Biochemistry

- b. Genealogy
- c. Population statistics
- d. Twin method
- e. Cytogenetics

2516. Mass screening of newborns for phenylketonuria is being carried out in Ukraine. What method of

- a. Genealogy
- b. Population statistics

c. Biochemistry

- d. Cytogenetics
- e. Twin method

2517. Mass screening of newborns for phenylketonuria is being carried out in Ukraine. What method of

- a. Twin method
- b. Cytogenetics
- c. Genealogy
- d. Population statistics

e. Biochemistry

2518. Megalocytes can appear in the peripheral blood of a person. When is the presence of these cell

a. During the embryonic stage

- b. At the age of 1 to 3 years
- c. During pregnancy
- d. At the age of under 1 year
- e. At middle age

2519. Megalocytes can appear in the peripheral blood of a person. When is the presence of these cell

- a. At the age of 1 to 3 years
- b. During pregnancy

c. During the embryonic stage

- d. At middle age
- e. At the age of under 1 year

2520. Megalocytes can appear in the peripheral blood of a person. When is the presence of these cell

- a. At the age of under 1 year
- b. At middle age
- c. During pregnancy
- d. At the age of 1 to 3 years

e. During the embryonic stage

2521. Membrane-acting protein/peptide hormones regulate metabolism in the cells, using intracellular

- a. Calcium/calmodulin
- b. -
- c. Cyclic guanosine monophosphate

d. Cyclic adenosine monophosphate

e. Inositol trisphosphate

2522. Membrane-acting protein/peptide hormones regulate metabolism in the cells, using intracellular

- a. Calcium/calmodulin
- b. Inositol trisphosphate
- c. -
- d. Cyclic guanosine monophosphate

e. Cyclic adenosine monophosphate

2523. Membrane-acting protein/peptide hormones regulate metabolism in the cells, using intracellular

a. Inositol trisphosphate

b. -

c. Cyclic guanosine monophosphate

d. Cyclic adenosine monophosphate

e. Calcium/calmodulin

2524. Microphotogram made with electron microscope shows alveolar cells that compose blood-air barrier

a. Alveolar respiratory epithelial cells

b. Alveolar macrophages

c. Alveolar secretory epithelial cells

d. Villous epithelial cells

e. Clara cells (club cells)

2525. Microphotogram made with electron microscope shows alveolar cells that compose blood-air barrier

a. Alveolar respiratory epithelial cells

b. Villous epithelial cells

c. Clara cells (club cells)

d. Alveolar macrophages

e. Alveolar secretory epithelial cells

2526. Microphotogram made with electron microscope shows alveolar cells that compose blood-air barrier

a. Villous epithelial cells

b. Clara cells (club cells)

c. Alveolar secretory epithelial cells

d. Alveolar respiratory epithelial cells

e. Alveolar macrophages

2527. Microscopy of a plaque-like structure extracted from the lateral surface of the tongue of a man

a. Leukoplakia

b. Atrophic (Hunter's) glossitis

c. Chronic glossitis

d. Chronic stomatitis

e. Ichthyosis

2528. Microscopy of a plaque-like structure extracted from the lateral surface of the tongue of a man

a. Chronic glossitis

b. Ichthyosis

c. Chronic stomatitis

d. Atrophic (Hunter's) glossitis

e. Leukoplakia

2529. Microscopy of a plaque-like structure extracted from the lateral surface of the tongue of a man

a. Chronic stomatitis

b. Leukoplakia

c. Atrophic (Hunter's) glossitis

d. Ichthyosis

e. Chronic glossitis

2530. Microscopy of a sputum sample obtained from a patient who has been suffering from pneumonia for

a. Ascariasis

b. Echinococcosis

c. Taeniasis

d. Paragonimiasis

e. Fasciolasis

2531. Microscopy of a sputum sample obtained from a patient who has been suffering from pneumonia for

a. Echinococcosis

b. Taeniasis

c. Ascariasis

d. Paragonimiasis

e. Fasciolasis

2532. Microscopy of a sputum sample obtained from a patient who has been suffering from pneumonia fo

- a. Echinococcosis
- b. Taeniasis
- c. Fasciolasis
- d. Ascariasis

e. Paragonimiasis

2533. Microscopy of an extracted tooth detected destruction of enamel and dentinoenamel junction; de

- a. Fluorosis
- b. Median caries
- c. Cemental caries
- d. Superficial caries
- e. Deep caries

2534. Microscopy of an extracted tooth detected destruction of enamel and dentinoenamel junction; de

- a. Fluorosis
- b. Cemental caries

c. Median caries

- d. Deep caries
- e. Superficial caries

2535. Microscopy of an extracted tooth detected destruction of enamel and dentinoenamel junction; de

- a. Superficial caries
- b. Fluorosis
- c. Cemental caries
- d. Deep caries

e. Median caries

2536. Microscopy of an extracted tooth shows decreased count and size of odontoblasts and other cell

- a. Amyloidosis
- b. Fatty degeneration

c. Reticular atrophy of the pulp

- d. Hyalinosis
- e. Pulpal hyperplasia

2537. Microscopy of an extracted tooth shows decreased count and size of odontoblasts and other cell

- a. Amyloidosis
- b. Fatty degeneration
- c. Hyalinosis

d. Reticular atrophy of the pulp

e. Pulpal hyperplasia

2538. Microscopy of an extracted tooth shows decreased count and size of odontoblasts and other cell

- a. Pulpal hyperplasia
- b. Hyalinosis
- c. Amyloidosis
- d. Fatty degeneration

e. Reticular atrophy of the pulp

2539. Microscopy of the samples obtained from the patient's pharynx and stained according to Neisser

a. *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*

- b. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- c. *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- d. *Leptospira interrogans*
- e. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

2540. Microscopy of the samples obtained from the patient's pharynx and stained according to Neisser

a. *Corynebacterium diphtheriae*

- b. *Streptococcus pyogenes*
- c. *Leptospira interrogans*
- d. *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*
- e. *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

2541. Microscopy of the samples obtained from the patient's pharynx and stained according to Neisser

- a. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- b. Streptococcus pyogenes
- c. Leptospira interrogans
- d. Neisseria gonorrhoeae

e. Corynebacterium diphtheriae

2542. Microscopy with an immersion system was used to study a smear microslide with a Streptobacillus

- a. Capsule
- b. Inclusions
- c. Flagella
- d. Cell wall structure

e. Spores

2543. Microscopy with an immersion system was used to study a smear microslide with a Streptobacillus

- a. Cell wall structure

b. Spores

- c. Flagella
- d. Capsule
- e. Inclusions

2544. Microscopy with an immersion system was used to study a smear microslide with a Streptobacillus

- a. Cell wall structure
- b. Inclusions

c. Spores

- d. Capsule
- e. Flagella

2545. Microslide of a CNS organ impregnated with silver shows piriform cells. The cells are aligned

a. Purkinje cells

- b. Betz cells
- c. Golgi cells
- d. Dogiel cells
- e. Martinotti cells

2546. Microslide of a CNS organ impregnated with silver shows piriform cells. The cells are aligned

- a. Dogiel cells

b. Purkinje cells

- c. Martinotti cells
- d. Golgi cells
- e. Betz cells

2547. Microslide of a CNS organ impregnated with silver shows piriform cells. The cells are aligned

- a. Martinotti cells

b. Purkinje cells

- c. Betz cells
- d. Golgi cells
- e. Dogiel cells

2548. Microslide of a cardiac tissue shows rectangular cells with central location of the nucleus and

a. Contraction

- b. Impulse conduction
- c. Endocrine
- d. Protective
- e. Regenerative

2549. Microslide of a cardiac tissue shows rectangular cells with central location of the nucleus and

a. Contraction

- b. Regenerative
- c. Protective
- d. Impulse conduction
- e. Endocrine

2550. Microslide of a cardiac tissue shows rectangular cells with central location of the nucleus and

- a. Protective

- b. Impulse conduction
- c. Regenerative
- d. Endocrine

e. Contraction

2551. Miners' work at the coal-face often leads to development of anthracosis. What type of respirat

a. Restrictive

- b. Dysregulatory
- c. Thoracic
- d. Diaphragmatic
- e. Obstructive

2552. Miners' work at the coal-face often leads to development of anthracosis. What type of respirat

- a. Diaphragmatic
- b. Dysregulatory
- c. Obstructive
- d. Thoracic

e. Restrictive

2553. Miners' work at the coal-face often leads to development of anthracosis. What type of respirat

a. Obstructive

b. Restrictive

- c. Thoracic
- d. Dysregulatory
- e. Diaphragmatic

2554. Mitochondrial respiratory chain contains complex cytochrome proteins in its structure. What ty

a. Redox

- b. Decarboxylation
- c. Transamination
- d. Deamination
- e. Hydration

2555. Mitochondrial respiratory chain contains complex cytochrome proteins in its structure. What ty

- a. Hydration
- b. Deamination
- c. Transamination

d. Redox

e. Decarboxylation

2556. Mitochondrial respiratory chain contains complex cytochrome proteins in its structure. What ty

- a. Hydration
- b. Transamination
- c. Decarboxylation

d. Redox

e. Deamination

2557. Most epithelial cells sampled from the oral mucosa of a man contained one X chromatin body. It

- a. Down syndrome
- b. Turner syndrome
- c. Triple X syndrome

d. Klinefelter syndrome

e. Triple Y syndrome

2558. Most epithelial cells sampled from the oral mucosa of a man contained one X chromatin body. It

- a. Triple X syndrome
- b. Down syndrome

c. Klinefelter syndrome

- d. Turner syndrome
- e. Triple Y syndrome

2559. Most epithelial cells sampled from the oral mucosa of a man contained one X chromatin body. It

- a. Triple X syndrome
- b. Turner syndrome

- c. Triple Y syndrome
- d. Down syndrome

e. Klinefelter syndrome

2560. Mother of a 2-year-old child with delayed physical and mental development has made an appointm

a. Cytogenetic

- b. Biochemical
- c. Genealogical
- d. Population statistics
- e. Cytological

2561. Mother of a 2-year-old child with delayed physical and mental development has made an appointm

a. Population statistics

b. Biochemical

c. Cytogenetic

d. Genealogical

e. Cytological

2562. Mother of a 2-year-old child with delayed physical and mental development has made an appointm

a. Population statistics

b. Genealogical

c. Biochemical

d. Cytological

e. Cytogenetic

2563. Mother of a 4-year-old child complains that the child developed elevated body temperature, ten

a. Gastroenteritis

b. Colitis

c. Enteritis

d. Enterocolitis

e. Gastritis

2564. Mother of a 4-year-old child complains that the child developed elevated body temperature, ten

a. Gastroenteritis

b. Enteritis

c. Enterocolitis

d. Gastritis

e. Colitis

2565. Mother of a newborn has made an appointment with a neonatologist. The neonatologist determined

a. Ectoderm

b. Endoderm

c. Mesenchyme

d. -

e. Mesoderm

2566. Mother of a newborn has made an appointment with a neonatologist. The neonatologist determined

a. Endoderm

b. Mesoderm

c. Ectoderm

d. -

e. Mesenchyme

2567. Mother of a newborn has made an appointment with a neonatologist. The neonatologist determined

a. Mesenchyme

b. Endoderm

c. Mesoderm

d. Ectoderm

e. -

2568. Mother with a 12-year-old child came to the gastroenterologist. She complains of loss of appet

a. Lambliasis

b. Amebiasis

c. Balantidiasis

- d. Toxoplasmosis
- e. Trichomoniasis

2569. Mother with a 12-year-old child came to the gastroenterologist. She complains of loss of appet

a. Lambliasis

- b. Trichomoniasis
- c. Amebiasis
- d. Toxoplasmosis
- e. Balantidiasis

2570. Mother with a 12-year-old child came to the gastroenterologist. She complains of loss of appet

- a. Trichomoniasis
- b. Amebiasis
- c. Balantidiasis
- d. Toxoplasmosis

e. Lambliasis

2571. Mucin aggregates retain water, which results in their viscosity and protective action. It is p

- a. Homopolysaccharides
- b. Glucose

c. Glycosaminoglycans

- d. Oligosaccharides
- e. Disaccharides

2572. Mucin aggregates retain water, which results in their viscosity and protective action. It is p

- a. Oligosaccharides

b. Glycosaminoglycans

- c. Glucose
- d. Homopolysaccharides
- e. Disaccharides

2573. Mucin aggregates retain water, which results in their viscosity and protective action. It is p

- a. Oligosaccharides

b. Glycosaminoglycans

- c. Homopolysaccharides
- d. Disaccharides
- e. Glucose

2574. Name the dental tissue that is similar to bone tissue in terms of its development source, morp

- a. Periodontium
- b. Acellular cementum

c. Cellular cementum

- d. Enamel
- e. Pulp

2575. Name the dental tissue that is similar to bone tissue in terms of its development source, morp

- a. Periodontium
- b. Enamel
- c. Pulp
- d. Acellular cementum

e. Cellular cementum

2576. Name the dental tissue that is similar to bone tissue in terms of its development source, morp

- a. Pulp
- b. Acellular cementum

c. Cellular cementum

- d. Enamel
- e. Periodontium

2577. Name the state of the biosphere, where the human mental activity is the key developmental fact

a. Noosphere

- b. Hydrosphere
- c. Lithosphere
- d. Atmosphere

e. Troposphere

2578. Name the state of the biosphere, where the human mental activity is the key developmental fact

a. Lithosphere

b. Noosphere

c. Troposphere

d. Hydrosphere

e. Atmosphere

2579. Name the state of the biosphere, where the human mental activity is the key developmental fact

a. Troposphere

b. Lithosphere

c. Noosphere

d. Hydrosphere

e. Atmosphere

2580. Neutrophils were detected in the histoslides of connective tissue. What function do these cell

a. Blood vessel dilation

b. Trophic function

c. Phagocytosis of microorganisms

d. Support function

e. Regulation of contraction of smooth myocytes

2581. Neutrophils were detected in the histoslides of connective tissue. What function do these cell

a. Regulation of contraction of smooth myocytes

b. Trophic function

c. Support function

d. Phagocytosis of microorganisms

e. Blood vessel dilation

2582. Neutrophils were detected in the histoslides of connective tissue. What function do these cell

a. Trophic function

b. Support function

c. Regulation of contraction of smooth myocytes

d. Blood vessel dilation

e. Phagocytosis of microorganisms

2583. Nitrogen(II) oxide is an unstable molecule that takes part in vasodilation, immune processes,

a. Argininosuccinate lyase

b. NO-synthase

c. Arginase

d. Ornithine carbamoyl transferase

e. Argininosuccinate synthetase

2584. Nitrogen(II) oxide is an unstable molecule that takes part in vasodilation, immune processes,

a. Ornithine carbamoyl transferase

b. Argininosuccinate lyase

c. Argininosuccinate synthetase

d. NO-synthase

e. Arginase

2585. Nitrogen(II) oxide is an unstable molecule that takes part in vasodilation, immune processes,

a. Ornithine carbamoyl transferase

b. Argininosuccinate synthetase

c. Argininosuccinate lyase

d. NO-synthase

e. Arginase

2586. No nitrogenous base of a DNA codon can be a component of another codon. What characteristic of

a. Non-overlapping

b. Collinearity

c. Triplet structure

d. Universality

e. Specificity

2587. No nitrogenous base of a DNA codon can be a component of another codon. What characteristic of

a. Non-overlapping

- b. Universality
- c. Collinearity
- d. Triplet structure
- e. Specificity

2588. No nitrogenous base of a DNA codon can be a component of another codon. What characteristic of

a. Non-overlapping

- b. Universality
- c. Triplet structure
- d. Specificity
- e. Collinearity

2589. Normal cardiomyocytes have a specific phase of the action potential:

a. Slow repolarization (plateau)

- b. Systolic repolarization
- c. Rapid systolic repolarization
- d. Slow diastolic repolarization
- e. Rapid diastolic repolarization

2590. Normal cardiomyocytes have a specific phase of the action potential:

a. Rapid diastolic repolarization

b. Slow repolarization (plateau)

- c. Slow diastolic repolarization
- d. Rapid systolic repolarization
- e. Systolic repolarization

2591. Normal cardiomyocytes have a specific phase of the action potential:

a. Systolic repolarization

b. Rapid systolic repolarization

c. Slow repolarization (plateau)

- d. Rapid diastolic repolarization
- e. Slow diastolic repolarization

2592. Normal occlusion of the dental arches can be made more pronounced by pulling the lower jaw back

a. Temporal

- b. Sternocleidomastoid
- c. Medial pterygoid
- d. Lateral pterygoid
- e. Masseter

2593. Normal occlusion of the dental arches can be made more pronounced by pulling the lower jaw back

a. Lateral pterygoid

b. Sternocleidomastoid

c. Temporal

- d. Medial pterygoid
- e. Masseter

2594. Normal occlusion of the dental arches can be made more pronounced by pulling the lower jaw back

a. Medial pterygoid

b. Temporal

- c. Lateral pterygoid
- d. Sternocleidomastoid
- e. Masseter

2595. Numerous substances dangerous to the body can get into the oral cavity with water and food. Which

a. Alkaline and acid phosphatase

b. Lysozyme, immunoglobulins, leukocytes

- c. Lactic acid, urea, ammonia
- d. Lactate dehydrogenase, glucuronidase
- e. Hyaluronidase, cathepsin D

2596. Numerous substances dangerous to the body can get into the oral cavity with water and food. Which

- a. Lactate dehydrogenase, glucuronidase
- b. Lactic acid, urea, ammonia
- c. Hyaluronidase, cathepsin D
- d. Alkaline and acid phosphatase

e. Lysozyme, immunoglobulins, leukocytes

2597. Numerous substances dangerous to the body can get into the oral cavity with water and food. Which of the following are found in saliva?

- a. Lactic acid, urea, ammonia
- b. Alkaline and acid phosphatase
- c. Hyaluronidase, cathepsin D

d. Lysozyme, immunoglobulins, leukocytes

e. Lactate dehydrogenase, glucuronidase

2598. Often the cause of secondary immunodeficiency is an infectious affection of an organism, when

- a. Poliomyelitis, viral hepatitis type A
- b. Dysentery, cholera

c. Infectious mononucleosis, AIDS

d. Q fever, typhus

e. Tuberculosis, mycobacteriosis

2599. Often the cause of secondary immunodeficiency is an infectious affection of an organism, when

- a. Poliomyelitis, viral hepatitis type A
- b. Q fever, typhus
- c. Dysentery, cholera
- d. Tuberculosis, mycobacteriosis

e. Infectious mononucleosis, AIDS

2600. Often the cause of secondary immunodeficiency is an infectious affection of an organism, when

- a. Tuberculosis, mycobacteriosis
- b. Poliomyelitis, viral hepatitis type A
- c. Q fever, typhus

d. Infectious mononucleosis, AIDS

e. Dysentery, cholera

2601. On an electronic microphotograph of epithelial tissue a certain structure can be identified. This is

a. Basement membrane

- b. Desmosome
- c. Lamina propria
- d. Cytolemma

e. Hemidesmosome

2602. On an electronic microphotograph of epithelial tissue a certain structure can be identified. This is

a. Cytolemma

b. Basement membrane

c. Hemidesmosome

d. Desmosome

e. Lamina propria

2603. On an electronic microphotograph of epithelial tissue a certain structure can be identified. This is

a. Desmosome

b. Basement membrane

c. Cytolemma

d. Lamina propria

e. Hemidesmosome

2604. On autopsy of a 69-year-old woman, who for a long time had been suffering from hypertension, the following changes are observed in the kidneys:

a. Compression atrophy

b. Atrophy due to inadequate blood supply

c. Senile renal atrophy

d. Dysfunctional atrophy

e. Hypoplasia

2605. On autopsy of a 69-year-old woman, who for a long time had been suffering from hypertension, the following changes are observed in the kidneys:

a. Dysfunctional atrophy

b. Atrophy due to inadequate blood supply

- c. Senile renal atrophy
- d. Compression atrophy
- e. Hypoplasia

2606. On autopsy of a 69-year-old woman, who for a long time had been suffering from hypertension, t

a. Senile renal atrophy

b. Atrophy due to inadequate blood supply

- c. Hypoplasia
- d. Compression atrophy
- e. Dysfunctional atrophy

2607. On clinical examination a woman presents with excessive sweating, tachycardia, loss of weight,

- a. Hypergonadism
- b. Hypogonadism
- c. Hypoaldosteronism

d. Hyperthyroidism

e. Hypothyroidism

2608. On clinical examination a woman presents with excessive sweating, tachycardia, loss of weight,

- a. Hypothyroidism
- b. Hypoaldosteronism

c. Hyperthyroidism

- d. Hypogonadism
- e. Hypergonadism

2609. On examination a woman was diagnosed with a retropharyngeal abscess. What cervical space shoul

a. Retrovisceral space

- b. Prescalene space
- c. Interscalene space
- d. Previsceral space
- e. Suprasternal space

2610. On examination a woman was diagnosed with a retropharyngeal abscess. What cervical space shoul

- a. Prescalene space
- b. Interscalene space

c. Retrovisceral space

- d. Previsceral space
- e. Suprasternal space

2611. On histological examination of biopsy material taken from the liver of a woman, who for a long

a. Hepatic cirrhosis

- b. Chronic hepatitis
- c. Cholestasis
- d. Hepatocellular carcinoma
- e. Acute hepatitis

2612. On histological examination of biopsy material taken from the liver of a woman, who for a long

- a. Acute hepatitis
- b. Hepatocellular carcinoma

c. Hepatic cirrhosis

- d. Chronic hepatitis
- e. Cholestasis

2613. On histological examination of biopsy material taken from the liver of a woman, who for a long

a. Chronic hepatitis

b. Hepatic cirrhosis

- c. Cholestasis
- d. Acute hepatitis
- e. Hepatocellular carcinoma

2614. On the day before a surgery, the patient was stressed out. This condition is associated with h

- a. Glucagon
- b. Insulin

c. Adrenaline

d. Progesterone

e. Prolactin

2615. On the day before a surgery, the patient was stressed out. This condition is associated with h

a. Glucagon

b. Insulin

c. Progesterone

d. Prolactin

e. Adrenaline

2616. On the day before a surgery, the patient was stressed out. This condition is associated with h

a. Prolactin

b. Insulin

c. Progesterone

d. Glucagon

e. Adrenaline

2617. On tooth section in the area of the root apex there is a tissue consisting of cells with proce

a. Mantle dentin

b. Enamel

c. Reticulofibrous bone tissue

d. Cellular cement

e. Periodontium

2618. On tooth section in the area of the root apex there is a tissue consisting of cells with proce

a. Periodontium

b. Cellular cement

c. Enamel

d. Mantle dentin

e. Reticulofibrous bone tissue

2619. On tooth section in the area of the root apex there is a tissue consisting of cells with proce

a. Periodontium

b. Cellular cement

c. Enamel

d. Reticulofibrous bone tissue

e. Mantle dentin

2620. One of the listed amino acids with a hydroxyl group plays the largest role in the formation of

a. Serine

b. Tyrosine

c. Homoserine

d. Oxyproline

e. Threonine

2621. One of the listed amino acids with a hydroxyl group plays the largest role in the formation of

a. Serine

b. Tyrosine

c. Threonine

d. Homoserine

e. Oxyproline

2622. One of the listed amino acids with a hydroxyl group plays the largest role in the formation of

a. Threonine

b. Oxyproline

c. Tyrosine

d. Serine

e. Homoserine

2623. Oral cavity examination reveals gingival retraction with exposed roots and cervices of the low

a. Parodontosis

b. Osteomyelitis

c. Parodontitis

- d. Periodontitis
- e. Periostitis

2624. Oral cavity examination reveals gingival retraction with exposed roots and cervices of the low

a. Parodontosis

- b. Periostitis
- c. Parodontitis
- d. Osteomyelitis
- e. Periodontitis

2625. Oral cavity examination reveals gingival retraction with exposed roots and cervices of the low

- a. Periodontitis
- b. Periostitis
- c. Parodontitis

d. Parodontosis

e. Osteomyelitis

2626. Oral examination of a child revealed that the first upper molars have already erupted. What is

a. 6-7 years

- b. 10-11 years
- c. 8-9 years
- d. 12-13 years
- e. 4-5 years

2627. Oral examination of a child revealed that the first upper molars have already erupted. What is

a. 6-7 years

- b. 12-13 years
- c. 4-5 years
- d. 8-9 years
- e. 10-11 years

2628. Oral examination of a child revealed that the first upper molars have already erupted. What is

- a. 8-9 years
- b. 12-13 years
- c. 4-5 years

d. 6-7 years

e. 10-11 years

2629. Oral examination revealed dark yellow and brown spots and stripes on the labial and lingual su

a. Fluorosis

- b. Dystrophic calcification
- c. Cuneiform defect
- d. Dental calculus
- e. Metastatic calcification

2630. Oral examination revealed dark yellow and brown spots and stripes on the labial and lingual su

- a. Cuneiform defect
- b. Dental calculus

c. Fluorosis

- d. Metastatic calcification
- e. Dystrophic calcification

2631. Oral examination revealed dark yellow and brown spots and stripes on the labial and lingual su

- a. Cuneiform defect
- b. Metastatic calcification

c. Fluorosis

- d. Dystrophic calcification
- e. Dental calculus

2632. Oral examination reveals marked reddening of mucosa at the root of the tongue. What structure

- a. Palatine tonsil
- b. Tonsil of torus tubaris
- c. Veil of palate
- d. Pharyngeal tonsil

e. Lingual tonsil

2633. Oral examination reveals marked reddening of mucosa at the root of the tongue. What structure

- a. Pharyngeal tonsil
- b. Palatine tonsil

c. Lingual tonsil

- d. Veil of palate
- e. Tonsil of torus tubaris

2634. Oral examination reveals marked reddening of mucosa at the root of the tongue. What structure

- a. Veil of palate

b. Lingual tonsil

- c. Pharyngeal tonsil
- d. Palatine tonsil
- e. Tonsil of torus tubaris

2635. Ossification of the annular stapedial ligament occurred in a patient with hearing impairment.

a. Syndesmosis

- b. Hemiarthrosis
- c. Gomphosis
- d. Synchrondrosis
- e. Synostosis

2636. Ossification of the annular stapedial ligament occurred in a patient with hearing impairment.

- a. Synchrondrosis

b. Syndesmosis

- c. Hemiarthrosis
- d. Gomphosis
- e. Synostosis

2637. Ossification of the annular stapedial ligament occurred in a patient with hearing impairment.

- a. Synostosis
- b. Gomphosis
- c. Synchrondrosis
- d. Hemiarthrosis

e. Syndesmosis

2638. Oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvic acid is catalyzed by a multienzyme complex with several f

- a. Thymidine diphosphate (TDP), flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD), coenzyme A (CoASH), nicotine amid**
- b. Flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD), tetrahydrofolic acid, pyridoxal-5-phosphate, thymidine diphosp
- c. Coenzyme A (CoASH), flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD), pyridoxal-5-phosphate, tetrahydrofolic aci
- d. Lipoic acid, tetrahydrofolic acid, pyridoxal-5-phosphate, methylcobalamin
- e. Nicotine amide adenine dinucleotide (NAD), pyridoxal-5-phosphate, thymidine diphosphate (TDP), me

2639. Oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvic acid is catalyzed by a multienzyme complex with several f

- a. Coenzyme A (CoASH), flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD), pyridoxal-5-phosphate, tetrahydrofolic aci
- b. Flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD), tetrahydrofolic acid, pyridoxal-5-phosphate, thymidine diphosp
- c. Thymidine diphosphate (TDP), flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD), coenzyme A (CoASH), nicotine amid**
- d. Lipoic acid, tetrahydrofolic acid, pyridoxal-5-phosphate, methylcobalamin
- e. Nicotine amide adenine dinucleotide (NAD), pyridoxal-5-phosphate, thymidine diphosphate (TDP), me

2640. Oxidative decarboxylation of pyruvic acid is catalyzed by a multienzyme complex with several f

- a. Flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD), tetrahydrofolic acid, pyridoxal-5-phosphate, thymidine diphosp
- b. Nicotine amide adenine dinucleotide (NAD), pyridoxal-5-phosphate, thymidine diphosphate (TDP), me
- c. Coenzyme A (CoASH), flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD), pyridoxal-5-phosphate, tetrahydrofolic aci
- d. Thymidine diphosphate (TDP), flavin adenine dinucleotide (FAD), coenzyme A (CoASH), nicotine amid**
- e. Lipoic acid, tetrahydrofolic acid, pyridoxal-5-phosphate, methylcobalamin

2641. Patients with ischemic heart disease are prescribed small doses of aspirin that inhibits the s

a. Arachidonic acid

- b. Malonic acid
- c. Glutamic acid
- d. Acetic acid
- e. Homogentisic acid

2642. Patients with ischemic heart disease are prescribed small doses of aspirin that inhibits the s

- a. Acetic acid
- b. Malonic acid
- c. Homogentisic acid
- d. Glutamic acid
- e. Arachidonic acid**

2643. Patients with ischemic heart disease are prescribed small doses of aspirin that inhibits the s

- a. Homogentisic acid
- b. Arachidonic acid**
- c. Glutamic acid
- d. Malonic acid
- e. Acetic acid

2644. Pediatric examination of a 10-year-old child detected numerous petechiae on the skin, bleeding

- a. Hyaluronidase activation
- b. Proteoglycan breakdown
- c. Collagen breakdown
- d. Collagen synthesis**
- e. Proteoglycan synthesis

2645. Pediatric examination of a 10-year-old child detected numerous petechiae on the skin, bleeding

- a. Proteoglycan breakdown
- b. Collagen synthesis**
- c. Proteoglycan synthesis
- d. Collagen breakdown
- e. Hyaluronidase activation

- c. Proteoglycan synthesis
- d. Collagen breakdown
- e. Hyaluronidase activation

2646. Pediatric examination of a 10-year-old child detected numerous petechiae on the skin, bleeding

- a. Proteoglycan breakdown
- b. Collagen breakdown
- c. Collagen synthesis**
- d. Hyaluronidase activation
- e. Proteoglycan synthesis

- d. Hyaluronidase activation
- e. Proteoglycan synthesis

2647. People of various nationalities, who live in the Arctic climate, develop a number of features

- a. Increased layer of subcutaneous fat**
- b. Hyperhidrosis
- c. Lean stature
- d. Lower need for fat intake
- e. Elongated legs and shorter arms

2648. People of various nationalities, who live in the Arctic climate, develop a number of features

- a. Elongated legs and shorter arms
- b. Lean stature
- c. Increased layer of subcutaneous fat**
- d. Lower need for fat intake
- e. Hyperhidrosis

- d. Lower need for fat intake
- e. Hyperhidrosis

2649. People of various nationalities, who live in the Arctic climate, develop a number of features

- a. Lower need for fat intake
- b. Increased layer of subcutaneous fat**
- c. Elongated legs and shorter arms
- d. Hyperhidrosis
- e. Lean stature

2650. People with diseases of internal organs often assume forced positions (e.g. with lower limbs f

- a. Visceromotor**
- b. Dermatovisceral
- c. Viscero-visceral
- d. Motor-visceral
- e. Viscerodermal

2651. People with diseases of internal organs often assume forced positions (e.g. with lower limbs f

- a. Dermatovisceral
- b. Viscerodermal
- c. Visceromotor
- d. Motor-visceral
- e. Viscero-visceral

2652. People with diseases of internal organs often assume forced positions (e.g. with lower limbs f

- a. Viscerodermal
- b. Viscero-visceral
- c. Visceromotor
- d. Motor-visceral
- e. Dermatovisceral

2653. Phenylketonuria belongs to the following group of molecular metabolic diseases:

- a. Carbohydrate metabolism disorders
- b. Hereditary disorders of lipid metabolism
- c. Mineral metabolism disorders
- d. Hereditary disorders of connective tissue metabolism
- e. Amino acid metabolism disorders

2654. Phenylketonuria belongs to the following group of molecular metabolic diseases:

- a. Mineral metabolism disorders
- b. Carbohydrate metabolism disorders
- c. Hereditary disorders of lipid metabolism
- d. Hereditary disorders of connective tissue metabolism
- e. Amino acid metabolism disorders

2655. Phenylketonuria belongs to the following group of molecular metabolic diseases:

- a. Mineral metabolism disorders
- b. Hereditary disorders of lipid metabolism
- c. Hereditary disorders of connective tissue metabolism
- d. Amino acid metabolism disorders
- e. Carbohydrate metabolism disorders

2656. Phenylketonuria has autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance. What parental genotypes result

- a. AA x aa
- b. AA x AA
- c. aa x aa
- d. AA x Aa
- e. Aa x Aa

2657. Phenylketonuria has autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance. What parental genotypes result

- a. aa x aa
- b. Aa x Aa
- c. AA x Aa
- d. AA x AA
- e. AA x aa

2658. Phenylketonuria has autosomal recessive pattern of inheritance. What parental genotypes result

- a. aa x aa
- b. AA x aa
- c. Aa x Aa
- d. AA x AA
- e. AA x Aa

2659. Physiologists determined that erythrocyte blood count depends on the functional condition of r

- a. 120 days
- b. 70 days
- c. 50 days
- d. 220 days
- e. 150 days

2660. Physiologists determined that erythrocyte blood count depends on the functional condition of r

- a. 220 days

- b. 70 days
- c. 50 days
- d. 120 days
- e. 150 days

2661. Physiologists determined that erythrocyte blood count depends on the functional condition of r

- a. 50 days
- b. 150 days
- c. 120 days

- d. 70 days
- e. 220 days

2662. Premature excitation that occurs in the ventricular myocardium:

- a. Increases the automaticity of the sinoatrial node
- b. Increases the speed of excitation conduction through working cardiomyocytes
- c. Reduces the automaticity of the sinoatrial node
- d. Reduces the speed of excitation conduction through working cardiomyocytes

e. Has no effect on the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

2663. Premature excitation that occurs in the ventricular myocardium:

- a. Reduces the automaticity of the sinoatrial node
- b. Increases the speed of excitation conduction through working cardiomyocytes
- c. Has no effect on the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

- d. Reduces the speed of excitation conduction through working cardiomyocytes
- e. Increases the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

2664. Premature excitation that occurs in the ventricular myocardium:

- a. Reduces the speed of excitation conduction through working cardiomyocytes
- b. Has no effect on the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

- c. Increases the automaticity of the sinoatrial node
- d. Increases the speed of excitation conduction through working cardiomyocytes
- e. Reduces the automaticity of the sinoatrial node

2665. Premature newborns have impaired surfactant synthesis. What is the function of a surfactant in

- a. Increases alveolar surface tension
- b. Reduces alveolar surface tension

- c. Inhibits O₂ diffusion through the blood-air barrier
- d. Facilitates diaphragmatic excursion
- e. Increases airway resistance

2666. Premature newborns have impaired surfactant synthesis. What is the function of a surfactant in

- a. Inhibits O₂ diffusion through the blood-air barrier
- b. Facilitates diaphragmatic excursion
- c. Increases airway resistance

d. Reduces alveolar surface tension

- e. Increases alveolar surface tension

2667. Premature newborns have impaired surfactant synthesis. What is the function of a surfactant in

- a. Inhibits O₂ diffusion through the blood-air barrier
- b. Increases alveolar surface tension
- c. Facilitates diaphragmatic excursion

d. Reduces alveolar surface tension

- e. Increases airway resistance

2668. Presence of citrulline and high ammonia levels are detected in the urine of a newborn. This ch

- a. Ammonia
- b. Uric acid
- c. Creatinine
- d. Creatine

e. Urea

2669. Presence of citrulline and high ammonia levels are detected in the urine of a newborn. This ch

- a. Uric acid
- b. Urea

- c. Ammonia
- d. Creatinine
- e. Creatine

2670. Presence of citrulline and high ammonia levels are detected in the urine of a newborn. This ch

- a. Uric acid
- b. Creatine

c. Urea

- d. Ammonia
- e. Creatinine

2671. Prior to a complex surgery the patient developed skin pallor, rapid heart rate and respiration

a. Sympathetic nervous system

- b. Parasympathetic nervous system
- c. Somatic nervous system
- d. Metasympathetic nervous system
- e. -

2672. Prior to a complex surgery the patient developed skin pallor, rapid heart rate and respiration

a. -

b. Sympathetic nervous system

- c. Metasympathetic nervous system
- d. Somatic nervous system
- e. Parasympathetic nervous system

2673. Prior to a complex surgery the patient developed skin pallor, rapid heart rate and respiration

a. -

b. Sympathetic nervous system

- c. Parasympathetic nervous system
- d. Metasympathetic nervous system
- e. Somatic nervous system

2674. Prior to tooth extraction the patient was given a local anesthetic, lidocaine. What is the mec

a. Block of β_2 -adrenergic receptors

b. Sodium channels block

- c. Stimulation of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors
- d. Block of H1-histamine receptors
- e. Stimulation of GABA receptors

2675. Prior to tooth extraction the patient was given a local anesthetic, lidocaine. What is the mec

- a. Block of H1-histamine receptors
- b. Stimulation of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors
- c. Block of β_2 -adrenergic receptors

d. Sodium channels block

e. Stimulation of GABA receptors

2676. Prior to tooth extraction the patient was given a local anesthetic, lidocaine. What is the mec

- a. Stimulation of GABA receptors
- b. Block of β_2 -adrenergic receptors
- c. Stimulation of muscarinic acetylcholine receptors

d. Sodium channels block

e. Block of H1-histamine receptors

2677. Prior to tooth extraction under a local anesthesia, the patient was tested for novocaine aller

- a. Acetylsalicylic acid
- b. Procainamide
- c. Sodium valproate
- d. Analgin (Metamizole)

e. Lidocaine

2678. Prior to tooth extraction under a local anesthesia, the patient was tested for novocaine aller

- a. Procainamide
- b. Analgin (Metamizole)
- c. Acetylsalicylic acid

d. Lidocaine

e. Sodium valproate

2679. Prior to tooth extraction under a local anesthesia, the patient was tested for novocaine aller

a. Procainamide

b. Sodium valproate

c. Analgin (Metamizole)

d. Lidocaine

e. Acetylsalicylic acid

2680. Prolonged exposure of a human body to toxic substances has resulted in destruction of the orga

a. Ribosomes

b. Lysosomes

c. Peroxisomes

d. Mitochondria

e. -

2681. Prolonged exposure of a human body to toxic substances has resulted in destruction of the orga

a. Mitochondria

b. Lysosomes

c. Ribosomes

d. Peroxisomes

e. -

2682. Prolonged exposure of a human body to toxic substances has resulted in destruction of the orga

a. Peroxisomes

b. -

c. Lysosomes

d. Mitochondria

e. Ribosomes

2683. Prolonged taking of large doses of aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) leads to inhibition of prost

a. Cyclooxygenase

b. Phospholipase A2

c. 5-Lipoxygenase

d. Peroxidase

e. Phosphodiesterase

2684. Prolonged taking of large doses of aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) leads to inhibition of prost

a. Cyclooxygenase

b. Phospholipase A2

c. Peroxidase

d. Phosphodiesterase

e. 5-Lipoxygenase

2685. Prolonged taking of large doses of aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) leads to inhibition of prost

a. Phospholipase A2

b. 5-Lipoxygenase

c. Peroxidase

d. Cyclooxygenase

e. Phosphodiesterase

2686. Reading of hereditary information encoded within a gene begins with pre-mRNA synthesis on a fr

a. Centrosomes

b. Golgi complex

c. Nucleus

d. Cytoplasm

e. Ribosomes

2687. Reading of hereditary information encoded within a gene begins with pre-mRNA synthesis on a fr

a. Centrosomes

b. Golgi complex

c. Nucleus

d. Ribosomes

e. Cytoplasm

2688. Reading of hereditary information encoded within a gene begins with pre-mRNA synthesis on a fr

a. Ribosomes

b. Cytoplasm

c. Nucleus

d. Golgi complex

e. Centrosomes

2689. Rectal microscopy shows large necrotic foci on the mucosa. Necrotic masses are saturated with

a. Amebiasis

b. Dysentery

c. Salmonellosis

d. Cholera

e. Typhoid fever

2690. Rectal microscopy shows large necrotic foci on the mucosa. Necrotic masses are saturated with

a. Cholera

b. Salmonellosis

c. Amebiasis

d. Typhoid fever

e. Dysentery

2691. Rectal microscopy shows large necrotic foci on the mucosa. Necrotic masses are saturated with

a. Salmonellosis

b. Dysentery

c. Cholera

d. Amebiasis

e. Typhoid fever

2692. Replication is one of the reactions of matrix synthesis. What new molecule forms on the DNA mo

a. DNA

b. rRNA

c. tRNA

d. mRNA

e. Pro-mRNA

2693. Replication is one of the reactions of matrix synthesis. What new molecule forms on the DNA mo

a. Pro-mRNA

b. mRNA

c. tRNA

d. DNA

e. rRNA

2694. Replication is one of the reactions of matrix synthesis. What new molecule forms on the DNA mo

a. Pro-mRNA

b. tRNA

c. mRNA

d. DNA

e. rRNA

2695. Resuscitation unit received a patient with acute poisoning caused by unidentified medicine. To

a. Furosemide

b. Hydrochlorothiazide

c. Spironolactone

d. Dithylinum (Suxamethonium chloride)

e. Omeprazole

2696. Resuscitation unit received a patient with acute poisoning caused by unidentified medicine. To

a. Dithylinum (Suxamethonium chloride)

b. Furosemide

c. Omeprazole

d. Spironolactone

e. Hydrochlorothiazide

2697. Resuscitation unit received a patient with acute poisoning caused by unidentified medicine. To

- a. Dithylinum (Suxamethonium chloride)
- b. Omeprazole
- c. Hydrochlorothiazide
- d. Spironolactone

e. Furosemide

2698. Rotenone is known to inhibit respiratory chain. What complex of mitochondrial respiratory chain

a. NADH-coenzyme Q reductase

- b. Adenosine triphosphate synthetase
- c. Coenzyme Q - cytochrome c reductase
- d. Cytochrome oxidase
- e. Succinate-coenzyme Q reductase

2699. Rotenone is known to inhibit respiratory chain. What complex of mitochondrial respiratory chain

a. NADH-coenzyme Q reductase

- b. Succinate-coenzyme Q reductase
- c. Adenosine triphosphate synthetase
- d. Cytochrome oxidase
- e. Coenzyme Q - cytochrome c reductase

2700. Rotenone is known to inhibit respiratory chain. What complex of mitochondrial respiratory chain

- a. Adenosine triphosphate synthetase
- b. Coenzyme Q - cytochrome c reductase
- c. Cytochrome oxidase

d. NADH-coenzyme Q reductase

e. Succinate-coenzyme Q reductase

2701. Secretory units of salivary glands are surrounded with specific contractile cells. Name these

a. Ciliated cells

b. Myoepithelial cells

- c. Adipocytes
- d. Pericytes
- e. Endotheliocytes

2702. Secretory units of salivary glands are surrounded with specific contractile cells. Name these

a. Ciliated cells

b. Myoepithelial cells

- c. Endotheliocytes
- d. Pericytes
- e. Adipocytes

2703. Secretory units of salivary glands are surrounded with specific contractile cells. Name these

a. Ciliated cells

b. Pericytes

c. Adipocytes

d. Myoepithelial cells

e. Endotheliocytes

2704. Serological diagnostics of infectious diseases is based on specific interaction between antibodies

a. Precipitation reaction

- b. Neutralization reaction
- c. Complement binding reaction
- d. -
- e. Hemadsorption reaction

2705. Serological diagnostics of infectious diseases is based on specific interaction between antibodies

a. -

b. Precipitation reaction

- c. Hemadsorption reaction
- d. Neutralization reaction
- e. Complement binding reaction

2706. Serological diagnostics of infectious diseases is based on specific interaction between antibodies

- a. Hemadsorption reaction
- b. Complement binding reaction
- c. -

d. Precipitation reaction

- e. Neutralization reaction

2707. Several hours after the dental trauma the tooth pulp presents with hyperemic vessels, marked t

a. Serous pulpitis

- b. Suppurative pulpitis

- c. Gangrenous pulpitis

- d. Fibrous pulpitis

- e. Granulating pulpitis

2708. Several hours after the dental trauma the tooth pulp presents with hyperemic vessels, marked t

- a. Gangrenous pulpitis

- b. Suppurative pulpitis

- c. Granulating pulpitis

d. Serous pulpitis

- e. Fibrous pulpitis

2709. Several hours after the dental trauma the tooth pulp presents with hyperemic vessels, marked t

- a. Granulating pulpitis

- b. Suppurative pulpitis

c. Serous pulpitis

- d. Fibrous pulpitis

- e. Gangrenous pulpitis

2710. Several patients with similar complaints came to the doctor. They all present with weakness, p

- a. Balantidium

b. Entamoeba histolytica

- c. Entamoeba coli

- d. Trichomonad

- e. Lamblia

2711. Several patients with similar complaints came to the doctor. They all present with weakness, p

- a. Entamoeba coli

- b. Balantidium

- c. Trichomonad

- d. Lamblia

e. Entamoeba histolytica

2712. Several patients with similar complaints came to the doctor. They all present with weakness, p

- a. Entamoeba coli

- b. Lamblia

c. Entamoeba histolytica

- d. Trichomonad

- e. Balantidium

2713. Significant shortcoming of microscopy in infection diagnostics is its insufficient information

a. Fluorescence immunoassay

- b. Radioimmunoassay

- c. Coombs' test

- d. Opsonization

- e. Immune-enzyme assay

2714. Significant shortcoming of microscopy in infection diagnostics is its insufficient information

- a. Immune-enzyme assay

b. Fluorescence immunoassay

- c. Radioimmunoassay

- d. Coombs' test

- e. Opsonization

2715. Significant shortcoming of microscopy in infection diagnostics is its insufficient information

- a. Radioimmunoassay

b. Opsonization

c. Fluorescence immunoassay

d. Coombs' test

e. Immune-enzyme assay

2716. Sodium citrate is used to preserve donor blood. What should be added to this blood to induce i

a. Fibrinogen

b. Vitamin K

c. Calcium ions

d. Prothrombin

e. Sodium ions

2717. Sodium citrate is used to preserve donor blood. What should be added to this blood to induce i

a. Fibrinogen

b. Vitamin K

c. Prothrombin

d. Calcium ions

e. Sodium ions

2718. Sodium citrate is used to preserve donor blood. What should be added to this blood to induce i

a. Prothrombin

b. Fibrinogen

c. Vitamin K

d. Sodium ions

e. Calcium ions

2719. Sodium thiopental was administered to a patient as a pre-anesthetic, after which the patient d

a. Atropine sulfate

b. Piracetam

c. Analgin (Metamizole sodium)

d. Ditylin (Suxamethonium)

e. Adrenaline hydrochloride

2720. Sodium thiopental was administered to a patient as a pre-anesthetic, after which the patient d

a. Piracetam

b. Adrenaline hydrochloride

c. Ditylin (Suxamethonium)

d. Analgin (Metamizole sodium)

e. Atropine sulfate

2721. Sodium thiopental was administered to a patient as a pre-anesthetic, after which the patient d

a. Piracetam

b. Analgin (Metamizole sodium)

c. Adrenaline hydrochloride

d. Atropine sulfate

e. Ditylin (Suxamethonium)

2722. Some drugs can be classified as enzymes. Select one such enzyme drug among the listed compounds

a. Pepsin

b. Glucokinase

c. Insulin

d. Glucose oxidase

e. Hydrocortisone

2723. Some drugs can be classified as enzymes. Select one such enzyme drug among the listed compounds

a. Glucose oxidase

b. Glucokinase

c. Insulin

d. Pepsin

e. Hydrocortisone

2724. Some drugs can be classified as enzymes. Select one such enzyme drug among the listed compounds

a. Hydrocortisone

b. Glucokinase

c. Pepsin

d. Glucose oxidase

e. Insulin

2725. Some infectious diseases can be prevented by undergoing vaccination. Against what protozoan di

a. Malaria

b. Toxoplasmosis

c. Urogenital trichomoniasis

d. Cutaneous leishmaniasis

e. Trypanosomiasis

2726. Some infectious diseases can be prevented by undergoing vaccination. Against what protozoan di

a. Trypanosomiasis

b. Cutaneous leishmaniasis

c. Malaria

d. Toxoplasmosis

e. Urogenital trichomoniasis

2727. Some infectious diseases can be prevented by undergoing vaccination. Against what protozoan di

a. Urogenital trichomoniasis

b. Trypanosomiasis

c. Cutaneous leishmaniasis

d. Toxoplasmosis

e. Malaria

2728. Some mRNA triplets (UAA, UAG, UGA) code no amino acids and terminate the information readout i

a. Stop codons

b. Exons

c. Operators

d. Introns

e. Anticodons

2729. Some mRNA triplets (UAA, UAG, UGA) code no amino acids and terminate the information readout i

a. Anticodons

b. Stop codons

c. Operators

d. Exons

e. Introns

2730. Some mRNA triplets (UAA, UAG, UGA) code no amino acids and terminate the information readout i

a. Anticodons

b. Exons

c. Stop codons

d. Introns

e. Operators

2731. Some unicellular organisms, i.e. amoebae, feed via phagocytosis. What cells of the human body

a. Leucocytes

b. Epithelial cells

c. Erythrocytes

d. Platelets

e. Myocytes

2732. Some unicellular organisms, i.e. amoebae, feed via phagocytosis. What cells of the human body

a. Leucocytes

b. Epithelial cells

c. Platelets

d. Myocytes

e. Erythrocytes

2733. Some unicellular organisms, i.e. amoebae, feed via phagocytosis. What cells of the human body

a. Myocytes

b. Erythrocytes

c. Platelets

d. Leucocytes

e. Epithelial cells

2734. Specify the concentration of ethyl alcohol that has the most active antimicrobial action in a

a. 70%

b. 60%

c. 15%

d. 40%

e. 96%

2735. Specify the concentration of ethyl alcohol that has the most active antimicrobial action in a

a. 40%

b. 60%

c. 70%

d. 15%

e. 96%

2736. Specify the concentration of ethyl alcohol that has the most active antimicrobial action in a

a. 60%

b. 40%

c. 96%

d. 70%

e. 15%

2737. Spore-containing bacilli were detected in a patient with tetanus. What staining technique was

a. Ozheshko stain

b. Ziehl-Neelsen stain

c. Morozov stain

d. Gram stain

e. Burri-Gins stain

2738. Spore-containing bacilli were detected in a patient with tetanus. What staining technique was

a. Burri-Gins stain

b. Ozheshko stain

c. Gram stain

d. Morozov stain

e. Ziehl-Neelsen stain

2739. Spore-containing bacilli were detected in a patient with tetanus. What staining technique was

a. Gram stain

b. Burri-Gins stain

c. Ozheshko stain

d. Ziehl-Neelsen stain

e. Morozov stain

2740. Synovial fluid is known to reduce friction of the joint surfaces. In rheumatism or arthritis i

a. Heparin

b. Hyaluronic acid

c. Collagen

d. Glycogen

e. Albumin

2741. Synovial fluid is known to reduce friction of the joint surfaces. In rheumatism or arthritis i

a. Heparin

b. Collagen

c. Glycogen

d. Albumin

e. Hyaluronic acid

2742. Synovial fluid is known to reduce friction of the joint surfaces. In rheumatism or arthritis i

a. Heparin

b. Glycogen

c. Hyaluronic acid

d. Albumin

e. Collagen

2743. Ten weeks after a case of jaundice, HBsAg were detected in the patient's blood. What pathology

- a. Viral hepatitis A
- b. Viral hepatitis D
- c. Viral hepatitis C
- d. Viral hepatitis E

e. Viral hepatitis B

2744. Ten weeks after a case of jaundice, HBsAg were detected in the patient's blood. What pathology

- a. Viral hepatitis C
- b. Viral hepatitis B**
- c. Viral hepatitis E
- d. Viral hepatitis A
- e. Viral hepatitis D

2745. Ten weeks after a case of jaundice, HBsAg were detected in the patient's blood. What pathology

- a. Viral hepatitis D
- b. Viral hepatitis C
- c. Viral hepatitis E
- d. Viral hepatitis B**
- e. Viral hepatitis A

2746. The autopsy of the body of a 4-year-old girl, who was ill for a long time and died of confluen

a. Thymic atrophy

- b. -
- c. Thymomegaly
- d. Thymic hyperplasia
- e. Thymic dysplasia

2747. The autopsy of the body of a 4-year-old girl, who was ill for a long time and died of confluen

- a. Thymic hyperplasia
- b. Thymomegaly
- c. -

d. Thymic atrophy

e. Thymic dysplasia

2748. The autopsy of the body of a 4-year-old girl, who was ill for a long time and died of confluen

- a. Thymomegaly
- b. Thymic hyperplasia
- c. Thymic dysplasia
- d. -

e. Thymic atrophy

2749. The cessation of bleeding after a childbirth is associated with the effect of hormones on the

- a. Perimetrium
- b. Endometrium
- c. Middle layer of the myometrium**
- d. Inner layer of the myometrium
- e. Outer layer of the myometrium

2750. The cessation of bleeding after a childbirth is associated with the effect of hormones on the

- a. Perimetrium
- b. Endometrium
- c. Outer layer of the myometrium
- d. Middle layer of the myometrium**
- e. Inner layer of the myometrium

2751. The cessation of bleeding after a childbirth is associated with the effect of hormones on the

- a. Perimetrium
- b. Inner layer of the myometrium
- c. Middle layer of the myometrium**
- d. Outer layer of the myometrium
- e. Endometrium

2752. The cessation of postpartum hemorrhage is associated with the effect of oxytocin on the uterin

a. Myometrium

b. Endometrium

c. Parametrium

d. Submucosa

e. Perimetrium

2753. The cessation of postpartum hemorrhage is associated with the effect of oxytocin on the uterin

a. Endometrium

b. Myometrium

c. Submucosa

d. Perimetrium

e. Parametrium

2754. The cessation of postpartum hemorrhage is associated with the effect of oxytocin on the uterin

a. Submucosa

b. Myometrium

c. Perimetrium

d. Parametrium

e. Endometrium

2755. The condition of teeth depends on fluorine intake by the body, particularly with water. What i

a. 12.0 mg

b. 3.0 mg

c. 6.0 mg

d. 1.5 mg

e. 9.0 mg

2756. The condition of teeth depends on fluorine intake by the body, particularly with water. What i

a. 3.0 mg

b. 6.0 mg

c. 12.0 mg

d. 9.0 mg

e. 1.5 mg

2757. The condition of teeth depends on fluorine intake by the body, particularly with water. What i

a. 9.0 mg

b. 12.0 mg

c. 1.5 mg

d. 6.0 mg

e. 3.0 mg

2758. The costal margin is an important topographic landmark of the human body. It is formed by the

a. From 7 to 10

b. From 1 to 12

c. From 1 to 7

d. From 11 to 12

e. Only 12

2759. The costal margin is an important topographic landmark of the human body. It is formed by the

a. From 11 to 12

b. From 7 to 10

c. Only 12

d. From 1 to 12

e. From 1 to 7

2760. The costal margin is an important topographic landmark of the human body. It is formed by the

a. From 11 to 12

b. Only 12

c. From 1 to 12

d. From 1 to 7

e. From 7 to 10

2761. The course of complete starvation consists of three stages. What is characteristic of the thir

- a. Activation of lipolysis in adipose tissue
- b. Increased formation of ketone bodies in the liver

c. Increased breakdown of proteins in vital organs

- d. Development of non-gaseous acidosis
- e. Intensified protein catabolism in muscles and gluconeogenesis in the liver

2762. The course of complete starvation consists of three stages. What is characteristic of the third stage?

a. Development of non-gaseous acidosis

b. Increased breakdown of proteins in vital organs

- c. Increased formation of ketone bodies in the liver
- d. Activation of lipolysis in adipose tissue
- e. Intensified protein catabolism in muscles and gluconeogenesis in the liver

2763. The course of complete starvation consists of three stages. What is characteristic of the third stage?

a. Development of non-gaseous acidosis

b. Intensified protein catabolism in muscles and gluconeogenesis in the liver

c. Increased breakdown of proteins in vital organs

- d. Increased formation of ketone bodies in the liver
- e. Activation of lipolysis in adipose tissue

2764. The dentist examines a pregnant woman. There are 3 round lesions up to 1 cm in diameter on her tongue.

a. Gangrenous stomatitis

b. Aphthous stomatitis

- c. Leukoplakia
- d. Catarrhal stomatitis
- e. Necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis

2765. The dentist examines a pregnant woman. There are 3 round lesions up to 1 cm in diameter on her tongue.

a. Gangrenous stomatitis

b. Catarrhal stomatitis

c. Necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis

d. Aphthous stomatitis

e. Leukoplakia

2766. The dentist examines a pregnant woman. There are 3 round lesions up to 1 cm in diameter on her tongue.

a. Leukoplakia

b. Catarrhal stomatitis

c. Gangrenous stomatitis

d. Aphthous stomatitis

e. Necrotizing ulcerative stomatitis

2767. The doctor observes a disturbed process of lacrimation in the patient due to irritation of one of the cranial nerves.

a. N. petrosus major

b. Chorda tympani

c. N. auricularis posterior

d. R. colli

e. N. stapedius

2768. The doctor observes a disturbed process of lacrimation in the patient due to irritation of one of the cranial nerves.

a. Chorda tympani

b. R. colli

c. N. stapedius

d. N. auricularis posterior

e. N. petrosus major

2769. The doctor observes a disturbed process of lacrimation in the patient due to irritation of one of the cranial nerves.

a. N. stapedius

b. N. auricularis posterior

c. Chorda tympani

d. N. petrosus major

e. R. colli

2770. The doctor stated the absence of respiration and cardiac activity in a traffic accident victim.

a. Clinical death

- b. Traumatic shock, erectile phase
- c. Preagony
- d. Traumatic shock, torpid phase
- e. Agony

2771. The doctor stated the absence of respiration and cardiac activity in a traffic accident victim

- a. Agony
- b. Clinical death**

- c. Traumatic shock, torpid phase
- d. Traumatic shock, erectile phase
- e. Preagony

2772. The doctor stated the absence of respiration and cardiac activity in a traffic accident victim

- a. Traumatic shock, erectile phase
- b. Traumatic shock, torpid phase
- c. Clinical death**

- d. Preagony
- e. Agony

2773. The height of a person is controlled by several non-allelic dominant genes. If the number of t

- a. Complementarity
- b. Codominance
- c. Pleiotropy
- d. Epistasis

e. Polymery

2774. The height of a person is controlled by several non-allelic dominant genes. If the number of t

- a. Epistasis

b. Polymery

- c. Codominance
- d. Complementarity
- e. Pleiotropy

2775. The height of a person is controlled by several non-allelic dominant genes. If the number of t

- a. Epistasis
- b. Codominance
- c. Complementarity

d. Polymery

- e. Pleiotropy

2776. The investigation of the imprints obtained from the epidermal ridges on the fingers (dactylosc

- a. Basal layer

b. Papillary layer

- c. Translucent layer
- d. Cornified layer
- e. Reticular layer

2777. The investigation of the imprints obtained from the epidermal ridges on the fingers (dactylosc

- a. Reticular layer

b. Papillary layer

- c. Basal layer
- d. Cornified layer
- e. Translucent layer

2778. The investigation of the imprints obtained from the epidermal ridges on the fingers (dactylosc

- a. Reticular layer

b. Papillary layer

- c. Cornified layer
- d. Basal layer
- e. Translucent layer

2779. The leading role in the process of dentin and cementum mineralization belongs to osteocalcin p

a. gamma-carboxyglutamic amino acid

- b. beta-alanine

- c. beta-carboxyaspartic amino acid
- d. gamma-aminobutyric amino acid
- e. beta-aminopropionic amino acid

2780. The leading role in the process of dentin and cementum mineralization belongs to osteocalcin p

- a. beta-alanine
- b. beta-aminopropionic amino acid
- c. beta-carboxyaspartic amino acid
- d. gamma-aminobutyric amino acid
- e. gamma-carboxyglutamic amino acid

2781. The leading role in the process of dentin and cementum mineralization belongs to osteocalcin p

- a. gamma-aminobutyric amino acid
- b. beta-carboxyaspartic amino acid
- c. gamma-carboxyglutamic amino acid

- d. beta-alanine
- e. beta-aminopropionic amino acid

2782. The levels of Ca^{2+} ions in the blood decreased as a result of a special diet, which will in t

a. Parathormone

- b. Vasopressin
- c. Thyroxine
- d. Thyrocalcitonin
- e. Somatotropin

2783. The levels of Ca^{2+} ions in the blood decreased as a result of a special diet, which will in t

a. Somatotropin

b. Parathormone

- c. Vasopressin
- d. Thyrocalcitonin
- e. Thyroxine

2784. The levels of Ca^{2+} ions in the blood decreased as a result of a special diet, which will in t

- a. Vasopressin
- b. Thyrocalcitonin
- c. Somatotropin
- d. Thyroxine

e. Parathormone

2785. The microslide of a parenchymatous organ shows hexagonal lobules with blurry margins and a vei

- a. Pancreas
- b. Thyroid
- c. Spleen
- d. Thymus

e. Liver

2786. The microslide of a parenchymatous organ shows hexagonal lobules with blurry margins and a vei

- a. Spleen
- b. Thyroid
- c. Pancreas

d. Liver

e. Thymus

2787. The microslide of a parenchymatous organ shows hexagonal lobules with blurry margins and a vei

- a. Thymus
- b. Thyroid
- c. Spleen

d. Liver

e. Pancreas

2788. The molecules of mature mRNA in a cell are the carriers of genetic information about the seque

- a. Primary structure of lipids
- b. Primary structure of carbohydrates
- c. Primary structure of polynucleotides

d. Primary structure of a protein

e. Secondary structure of carbohydrates

2789. The molecules of mature mRNA in a cell are the carriers of genetic information about the sequence

a. Primary structure of lipids

b. Secondary structure of carbohydrates

c. Primary structure of polynucleotides

d. Primary structure of a protein

e. Primary structure of carbohydrates

2790. The molecules of mature mRNA in a cell are the carriers of genetic information about the sequence

a. Primary structure of polynucleotides

b. Secondary structure of carbohydrates

c. Primary structure of a protein

d. Primary structure of carbohydrates

e. Primary structure of lipids

2791. The most common cause of incomplete lipid digestion in the digestive tract and an increase in

a. Pancreatic lipase

b. Phospholipase

c. Gastric lipase

d. Enterokinase

e. Intestinal lipase

2792. The most common cause of incomplete lipid digestion in the digestive tract and an increase in

a. Gastric lipase

b. Enterokinase

c. Pancreatic lipase

d. Intestinal lipase

e. Phospholipase

2793. The most common cause of incomplete lipid digestion in the digestive tract and an increase in

a. Phospholipase

b. Intestinal lipase

c. Enterokinase

d. Gastric lipase

e. Pancreatic lipase

2794. The patient exhausted by starvation presents with intensification of the following process in

a. Gluconeogenesis

b. Bilirubin synthesis

c. Urea synthesis

d. Hippuric acid synthesis

e. Uric acid synthesis

2795. The patient exhausted by starvation presents with intensification of the following process in

a. Bilirubin synthesis

b. Hippuric acid synthesis

c. Uric acid synthesis

d. Gluconeogenesis

e. Urea synthesis

2796. The patient exhausted by starvation presents with intensification of the following process in

a. Uric acid synthesis

b. Bilirubin synthesis

c. Urea synthesis

d. Hippuric acid synthesis

e. Gluconeogenesis

2797. The patient is in the state of cardiogenic shock, he needs to be given a non-glycoside cardiotonic

a. Dobutamine

b. Cordiamin (Nikethamide)

c. Ethimizol

d. Amrinone

e. Caffeine

2798. The patient is in the state of cardiogenic shock, he needs to be given a non-glycoside cardiot

a. Amrinone

b. Caffeine

c. Ethimizol

d. Cordiamin (Nikethamide)

e. Dobutamine

2799. The patient is in the state of cardiogenic shock, he needs to be given a non-glycoside cardiot

a. Ethimizol

b. Dobutamine

c. Amrinone

d. Caffeine

e. Cordiamin (Nikethamide)

2800. The patient was prescribed Vicasol (Menadione) several days before the elective surgery for pe

a. Binds free calcium ions, removing calcium from coagulation reaction

b. Increases blood coagulability via intensified prothrombin synthesis

c. Suppresses platelet aggregation

d. Decreases vascular permeability

e. Suppresses fibrinolysis

2801. The patient was prescribed Vicasol (Menadione) several days before the elective surgery for pe

a. Decreases vascular permeability

b. Suppresses fibrinolysis

c. Suppresses platelet aggregation

d. Increases blood coagulability via intensified prothrombin synthesis

e. Binds free calcium ions, removing calcium from coagulation reaction

2802. The patient was prescribed Vicasol (Menadione) several days before the elective surgery for pe

a. Suppresses fibrinolysis

b. Increases blood coagulability via intensified prothrombin synthesis

c. Suppresses platelet aggregation

d. Decreases vascular permeability

e. Binds free calcium ions, removing calcium from coagulation reaction

2803. The patient's ECG shows a shortened R-R interval. How will the cardiac activity change as the

a. Force of cardiac contractions will decrease

b. Frequency of cardiac contractions will increase

c. Force of cardiac contractions will increase

d. Frequency and force of cardiac contractions will decrease

e. Frequency of cardiac contractions will decrease

2804. The patient's ECG shows a shortened R-R interval. How will the cardiac activity change as the

a. Force of cardiac contractions will decrease

b. Force of cardiac contractions will increase

c. Frequency of cardiac contractions will increase

d. Frequency of cardiac contractions will decrease

e. Frequency and force of cardiac contractions will decrease

2805. The patient's ECG shows a shortened R-R interval. How will the cardiac activity change as the

a. Force of cardiac contractions will decrease

b. Force of cardiac contractions will increase

c. Frequency and force of cardiac contractions will decrease

d. Frequency of cardiac contractions will decrease

e. Frequency of cardiac contractions will increase

2806. The patient's EEG shows delta and theta rhythms, which indicates that the patient is in a stat

a. Slow-wave sleep

b. Rest with eyes open

c. Active wakefulness

d. Rest with eyes closed

e. Rapid eye movement sleep

2807. The patient's EEG shows delta and theta rhythms, which indicates that the patient is in a state

a. Active wakefulness

b. Slow-wave sleep

c. Rest with eyes closed

d. Rapid eye movement sleep

e. Rest with eyes open

2808. The patient's EEG shows delta and theta rhythms, which indicates that the patient is in a state

a. Active wakefulness

b. Rest with eyes closed

c. Slow-wave sleep

d. Rapid eye movement sleep

e. Rest with eyes open

2809. The patient's blood group is being determined using monoclonal test reagents. Agglutination re

a. AB (IV) Rh (-)

b. O (I) Rh (+)

c. A (II) Rh (+)

d. AB (IV) Rh (+)

e. B (III) Rh (-)

2810. The patient's blood group is being determined using monoclonal test reagents. Agglutination re

a. O (I) Rh (+)

b. AB (IV) Rh (-)

c. A (II) Rh (+)

d. AB (IV) Rh (+)

e. B (III) Rh (-)

2811. The patient's blood group is being determined using monoclonal test reagents. Agglutination re

a. AB (IV) Rh (+)

b. A (II) Rh (+)

c. O (I) Rh (+)

d. AB (IV) Rh (-)

e. B (III) Rh (-)

2812. The patient's blood pressure was measured by auscultation of the vascular sounds. What is the

a. Korotkov

b. Ludwig

c. Goltz

d. Riva-Rocci

e. Siechenov

2813. The patient's blood pressure was measured by auscultation of the vascular sounds. What is the

a. Korotkov

b. Siechenov

c. Ludwig

d. Goltz

e. Riva-Rocci

2814. The patient's blood pressure was measured by auscultation of the vascular sounds. What is the

a. Korotkov

b. Siechenov

c. Riva-Rocci

d. Ludwig

e. Goltz

2815. The patient's caries was complicated by pulpitis accompanied by unbearable pain. What is the m

a. Primary alteration

b. Ischemia

c. Leukocyte emigration

d. Exudation

e. Proliferation

2816. The patient's caries was complicated by pulpitis accompanied by unbearable pain. What is the m

- a. Primary alteration
- b. Leukocyte emigration

c. Exudation

- d. Ischemia
- e. Proliferation

2817. The patient's caries was complicated by pulpitis accompanied by unbearable pain. What is the m

- a. Proliferation
- b. Ischemia
- c. Primary alteration

d. Exudation

- e. Leukocyte emigration

2818. The patient's ciliary body is damaged. What ocular apparatus is likely to be dysfunctional in

a. Accommodation apparatus

- b. Protective apparatus
- c. Trophic apparatus
- d. Photosensitive apparatus
- e. Light-conducting apparatus

2819. The patient's ciliary body is damaged. What ocular apparatus is likely to be dysfunctional in

- a. Trophic apparatus

b. Accommodation apparatus

- c. Protective apparatus
- d. Photosensitive apparatus
- e. Light-conducting apparatus

2820. The patient's ciliary body is damaged. What ocular apparatus is likely to be dysfunctional in

- a. Trophic apparatus
- b. Protective apparatus
- c. Photosensitive apparatus

d. Accommodation apparatus

- e. Light-conducting apparatus

2821. The patient's joints are enlarged and painful. The patient's blood urate levels are high. Name

- a. Caries
- b. Pellagra
- c. Scurvy

d. Gout

- e. Rickets

2822. The patient's joints are enlarged and painful. The patient's blood urate levels are high. Name

- a. Caries
- b. Scurvy

c. Gout

- d. Pellagra
- e. Rickets

2823. The patient's joints are enlarged and painful. The patient's blood urate levels are high. Name

- a. Rickets
- b. Caries

c. Gout

- d. Pellagra
- e. Scurvy

2824. The patient's masticatory muscles are paralyzed on the left. These muscles are innervated by t

- a. Maxillary nerve
- b. Supraorbital nerve and infratrochlear nerve
- c. Zygomatic nerve

d. Mandibular nerve

- e. Nasociliary nerve

2825. The patient's masticatory muscles are paralyzed on the left. These muscles are innervated by t

- a. Nasociliary nerve

- b. Supraorbital nerve and infratrochlear nerve
- c. Zygomatic nerve

d. Mandibular nerve

- e. Maxillary nerve

2826. The patient's masticatory muscles are paralyzed on the left. These muscles are innervated by t

- a. Supraorbital nerve and infratrochlear nerve
- b. Zygomatic nerve
- c. Maxillary nerve
- d. Nasociliary nerve

e. Mandibular nerve

2827. The patient's right palpebral fissure is markedly larger than the left. What mimic muscle is f

- a. M. corrugator supercilli
- b. M. zygomaticus major
- c. M. occipitofrontalis (venter frontalis)
- d. M. procerus

e. M. orbicularis oculi

2828. The patient's right palpebral fissure is markedly larger than the left. What mimic muscle is f

- a. M. procerus
- b. M. zygomaticus major
- c. M. corrugator supercilli
- d. M. occipitofrontalis (venter frontalis)

e. M. orbicularis oculi

2829. The patient's right palpebral fissure is markedly larger than the left. What mimic muscle is f

- a. M. zygomaticus major

b. M. orbicularis oculi

- c. M. corrugator supercilli
- d. M. procerus
- e. M. occipitofrontalis (venter frontalis)

2830. The patient's salivary porphyrin concentration allowed diagnosis of him with porphyria. This di

- a. Glycogen
- b. Creatine
- c. Uric acid
- d. Phospholipids

e. Heme

2831. The patient's salivary porphyrin concentration allowed diagnosis of him with porphyria. This di

- a. Glycogen
- b. Phospholipids
- c. Uric acid

d. Heme

- e. Creatine

2832. The patient's salivary porphyrin concentration allowed diagnosis of him with porphyria. This di

- a. Uric acid
- b. Glycogen
- c. Creatine
- d. Phospholipids

e. Heme

2833. The patient, who for a long time has been keeping to an unbalanced low-protein diet, developed

- a. Arachidonic acid
- b. Biotin

c. Methionine

- d. Cholesterol
- e. Alanine

2834. The patient, who for a long time has been keeping to an unbalanced low-protein diet, developed

- a. Arachidonic acid
- b. Cholesterol

- c. Biotin
- d. Alanine

e. Methionine

2835. The patient, who for a long time has been keeping to an unbalanced low-protein diet, developed

- a. Cholesterol
- b. Biotin

c. Methionine

d. Alanine

e. Arachidonic acid

2836. The pediatrician examines a one-year-old child. The child has 4 teeth in the oral cavity. How

a. 8

b. 14

c. 20

d. 10

e. 12

2837. The pediatrician examines a one-year-old child. The child has 4 teeth in the oral cavity. How

a. 14

b. 8

c. 10

d. 20

e. 12

2838. The pediatrician examines a one-year-old child. The child has 4 teeth in the oral cavity. How

a. 14

b. 10

c. 8

d. 20

e. 12

2839. The physiological properties of human cardiac muscle include all of the listed below except:

- a. Contractility
- b. Conductivity
- c. Automaticity
- d. Excitability

e. Elasticity

2840. The physiological properties of human cardiac muscle include all of the listed below except:

- a. Excitability
- b. Contractility
- c. Automaticity

d. Elasticity

e. Conductivity

2841. The presence of an allosteric center is a structural feature of regulatory enzymes. What is it

a. Binds the regulatory effector

b. Binds the coenzyme

c. Promotes the coenzyme dissociation

d. Binds the substrate

e. Changes the structure of the substrate

2842. The presence of an allosteric center is a structural feature of regulatory enzymes. What is it

a. Binds the substrate

b. Binds the coenzyme

c. Binds the regulatory effector

d. Changes the structure of the substrate

e. Promotes the coenzyme dissociation

2843. The presence of an allosteric center is a structural feature of regulatory enzymes. What is it

a. Binds the substrate

b. Promotes the coenzyme dissociation

c. Binds the regulatory effector

- d. Binds the coenzyme
- e. Changes the structure of the substrate

2844. The process of aging in humans is associated with decreased synthesis and secretion of pancrea

a. Proteins

- b. Lipids
- c. Phospholipids
- d. Polysaccharides
- e. Nucleic acids

2845. The process of aging in humans is associated with decreased synthesis and secretion of pancrea

a. Proteins

- b. Phospholipids
- c. Lipids
- d. Nucleic acids
- e. Polysaccharides

2846. The process of aging in humans is associated with decreased synthesis and secretion of pancrea

- a. Polysaccharides
- b. Phospholipids
- c. Lipids
- d. Nucleic acids

e. Proteins

2847. The sequence of DNA triplets determines the arrangement of amino acids in a protein molecule.

- a. Non-overlapping
- b. Colinearity
- c. Redundancy
- d. Universality
- e. Triplet code

2848. The sequence of DNA triplets determines the arrangement of amino acids in a protein molecule.

- a. Non-overlapping
- b. Redundancy
- c. Triplet code

d. Colinearity

e. Universality

2849. The sequence of DNA triplets determines the arrangement of amino acids in a protein molecule.

- a. Universality
- b. Triplet code
- c. Non-overlapping
- d. Redundancy

e. Colinearity

2850. The sequence of triplets in DNA determines the sequence of amino acids in a protein molecule.

- a. Triplet structure
- b. Non-overlapping

c. Collinearity

- d. Universality
- e. Degeneracy

2851. The sequence of triplets in DNA determines the sequence of amino acids in a protein molecule.

- a. Triplet structure
- b. Universality
- c. Non-overlapping

d. Collinearity

e. Degeneracy

2852. The sequence of triplets in DNA determines the sequence of amino acids in a protein molecule.

- a. Universality
- b. Degeneracy
- c. Triplet structure
- d. Collinearity

e. Non-overlapping

2853. The substances are excreted from the cell, when membrane structure of the Golgi apparatus connects

a. Endocytosis

b. Facilitated diffusion

c. Osmosis

d. Exocytosis

e. -

2854. The substances are excreted from the cell, when membrane structure of the Golgi apparatus connects

a. Endocytosis

b. Osmosis

c. Exocytosis

d. -

e. Facilitated diffusion

2855. The substances are excreted from the cell, when membrane structure of the Golgi apparatus connects

a. Facilitated diffusion

b. -

c. Endocytosis

d. Osmosis

e. Exocytosis

2856. The terminal segments of apocrine sweat glands contain myoepithelial cells. What is the function of these cells?

a. Regenerative function

b. Secretory function

c. Protective function

d. Supporting function

e. Contractile function

2857. The terminal segments of apocrine sweat glands contain myoepithelial cells. What is the function of these cells?

a. Secretory function

b. Protective function

c. Regenerative function

d. Contractile function

e. Supporting function

2858. The terminal segments of apocrine sweat glands contain myoepithelial cells. What is the function of these cells?

a. Supporting function

b. Secretory function

c. Contractile function

d. Regenerative function

e. Protective function

2859. The third heart sound can be detected via phonocardiogram only in adult non-asthenic patients.

a. Asynchronous contraction

b. Isovolumetric relaxation

c. Reduced filling

d. Rapid filling

e. Rapid ejection

2860. The third heart sound can be detected via phonocardiogram only in adult non-asthenic patients.

a. Rapid ejection

b. Reduced filling

c. Isovolumetric relaxation

d. Rapid filling

e. Asynchronous contraction

2861. The third heart sound can be detected via phonocardiogram only in adult non-asthenic patients.

a. Reduced filling

b. Asynchronous contraction

c. Isovolumetric relaxation

d. Rapid ejection

e. Rapid filling

2862. The toxicology department received a patient with signs of acute mercury compound poisoning. W

- a. Barrol (Rabeprazole)
- b. Neuromidin (Ipidacrine)
- c. Plantaglucid (Plantaginis majoris foliorum extract)
- d. Triphthazin (Trifluoperazine)

e. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate)

2863. The toxicology department received a patient with signs of acute mercury compound poisoning. W

a. Neuromidin (Ipidacrine)

b. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate)

- c. Barrol (Rabeprazole)
- d. Plantaglucid (Plantaginis majoris foliorum extract)
- e. Triphthazin (Trifluoperazine)

2864. The toxicology department received a patient with signs of acute mercury compound poisoning. W

- a. Triphthazin (Trifluoperazine)
- b. Plantaglucid (Plantaginis majoris foliorum extract)
- c. Barrol (Rabeprazole)

d. Unithiol (Dimercaptopropansulfonate)

e. Neuromidin (Ipidacrine)

2865. The workers of a nuclear power plant undergo regular medical check-ups, during which primaril

a. Hematopoietic system

- b. Nervous system
- c. Epithelial tissues
- d. Skeletal system
- e. Muscular system

2866. The workers of a nuclear power plant undergo regular medical check-ups, during which primaril

- a. Epithelial tissues
- b. Skeletal system

c. Hematopoietic system

- d. Nervous system
- e. Muscular system

2867. The workers of a nuclear power plant undergo regular medical check-ups, during which primaril

a. Nervous system

b. Hematopoietic system

- c. Skeletal system
- d. Muscular system
- e. Epithelial tissues

2868. There are several ways of ammonia neutralization in the body, with some organs having their ow

a. Glutamine formation

- b. Asparagine formation
- c. Creatine formation
- d. NH_4^+ formation
- e. Urea formation

2869. There are several ways of ammonia neutralization in the body, with some organs having their ow

a. Glutamine formation

- b. Creatine formation
- c. Asparagine formation
- d. Urea formation
- e. NH_4^+ formation

2870. There are several ways of ammonia neutralization in the body, with some organs having their ow

- a. Urea formation
- b. Creatine formation

c. Glutamine formation

- d. Asparagine formation
- e. NH_4^+ formation

2871. Thirty minutes after drinking mango juice, a child suddenly developed a limited swelling on th

- a. Cardiac
- b. Allergic**
- c. Hepatic
- d. Inflammatory
- e. Alimentary

2872. Thirty minutes after drinking mango juice, a child suddenly developed a limited swelling on th

- a. Cardiac
- b. Inflammatory
- c. Hepatic
- d. Alimentary
- e. Allergic**

2873. Thirty minutes after drinking mango juice, a child suddenly developed a limited swelling on th

- a. Inflammatory
- b. Cardiac
- c. Hepatic
- d. Allergic**
- e. Alimentary

2874. This extremely dangerous disease can be transmitted from a sick animal to a human via a flea b

- a. Plague**
- b. Anthrax
- c. Cholera
- d. Tuberculosis
- e. Tularemia

2875. This extremely dangerous disease can be transmitted from a sick animal to a human via a flea b

- a. Tuberculosis
- b. Tularemia
- c. Plague**
- d. Anthrax
- e. Cholera

2876. This extremely dangerous disease can be transmitted from a sick animal to a human via a flea b

- a. Tularemia
- b. Tuberculosis
- c. Anthrax
- d. Plague**
- e. Cholera

2877. Three days after the filling of the first right premolar, the patient developed pain under the

- a. Perforation of the right maxillary sinus**
- b. Perforation of the sphenoid sinus
- c. Perforation of the infraorbital canal
- d. Fracture of the interalveolar septum
- e. Perforation of the right wall of the nasal cavity

2878. Three days after the filling of the first right premolar, the patient developed pain under the

- a. Perforation of the right maxillary sinus**
- b. Perforation of the sphenoid sinus
- c. Perforation of the right wall of the nasal cavity
- d. Fracture of the interalveolar septum
- e. Perforation of the infraorbital canal

2879. Three days after the filling of the first right premolar, the patient developed pain under the

- a. Perforation of the right wall of the nasal cavity
- b. Perforation of the sphenoid sinus
- c. Fracture of the interalveolar septum
- d. Perforation of the infraorbital canal
- e. Perforation of the right maxillary sinus**

2880. To clarify the diagnosis of a 15-year-old patient, it is necessary to perform a sialography of

- a. On the cheek, opposite of the 2nd upper molar**

- b. On the cheek, opposite of the 2nd lower molar
- c. On the cheek, opposite of the 2nd upper premolar
- d. -
- e. On the cheek, opposite of the 2nd lower premolar

2881. To clarify the diagnosis of a 15-year-old patient, it is necessary to perform a sialography of

- a. -
- b. On the cheek, opposite of the 2nd lower premolar
- c. On the cheek, opposite of the 2nd lower molar
- d. On the cheek, opposite of the 2nd upper premolar

e. On the cheek, opposite of the 2nd upper molar

2882. To clarify the diagnosis of a 15-year-old patient, it is necessary to perform a sialography of

- a. On the cheek, opposite of the 2nd upper premolar

b. On the cheek, opposite of the 2nd upper molar

- c. -
- d. On the cheek, opposite of the 2nd lower molar
- e. On the cheek, opposite of the 2nd lower premolar

2883. To determine functional state of the patient's liver, the analysis of animal indican excreted

- a. Cysteine

b. Tryptophan

- c. Valine
- d. Serine
- e. Glycine

2884. To determine functional state of the patient's liver, the analysis of animal indican excreted

- a. Glycine
- b. Valine
- c. Serine
- d. Cysteine

e. Tryptophan

2885. To examine the fundus of the eye, a mydriatic was instilled into the patient's conjunctival sa

- a. Atropine
- b. Platyphylline
- c. Tropicamide
- d. Mesaton (Phenylephrine)**

e. Homatropine

2886. To examine the fundus of the eye, a mydriatic was instilled into the patient's conjunctival sa

- a. Atropine
- b. Tropicamide
- c. Homatropine
- d. Platyphylline

e. Mesaton (Phenylephrine)

2887. To examine the fundus of the eye, a mydriatic was instilled into the patient's conjunctival sa

- a. Platyphylline

b. Mesaton (Phenylephrine)

- c. Tropicamide
- d. Atropine
- e. Homatropine

2888. To facilitate teeth mineralization in the course of caries treatment, certain substances are u

a. Calcium glycerophosphate

- b. Sodium chloride
- c. Magnesium sulfate
- d. Potassium sulfate
- e. Copper sulfate

2889. To facilitate teeth mineralization in the course of caries treatment, certain substances are u

- a. Magnesium sulfate
- b. Potassium sulfate

c. Sodium chloride

d. Calcium glycerophosphate

e. Copper sulfate

2890. To facilitate teeth mineralization in the course of caries treatment, certain substances are u

a. Sodium chloride

b. Copper sulfate

c. Calcium glycerophosphate

d. Potassium sulfate

e. Magnesium sulfate

2891. To improve digestion of fatty food, the patient was prescribed a bile-containing preparation.

a. Bilirubin glucuronides

b. Bile acids

c. Higher fatty acids

d. Diglycerides

e. Cholesterol and its ethers

2892. To improve digestion of fatty food, the patient was prescribed a bile-containing preparation.

a. Bilirubin glucuronides

b. Higher fatty acids

c. Bile acids

d. Diglycerides

e. Cholesterol and its ethers

2893. To improve digestion of fatty food, the patient was prescribed a bile-containing preparation.

a. Cholesterol and its ethers

b. Bilirubin glucuronides

c. Higher fatty acids

d. Bile acids

e. Diglycerides

2894. To improve tooth mineralization, dentists prescribe Ca^{2+} preparations. This substance \textbf{f

a. Oncotic pressure generation

b. Hemostasis

c. Development of myocardial depolarization

d. Muscle contraction

e. Synaptic transmission of excitation

2895. To improve tooth mineralization, dentists prescribe Ca^{2+} preparations. This substance \textbf{f

a. Hemostasis

b. Oncotic pressure generation

c. Muscle contraction

d. Synaptic transmission of excitation

e. Development of myocardial depolarization

2896. To improve tooth mineralization, dentists prescribe Ca^{2+} preparations. This substance \textbf{f

a. Synaptic transmission of excitation

b. Oncotic pressure generation

c. Muscle contraction

d. Hemostasis

e. Development of myocardial depolarization

2897. To model a stomach ulcer, atophan (cinchophen) had been administered into the gastric arteries

a. Mechanical

b. Hypoxic

c. Disregulatory

d. Neurodystrophic

e. Neurohumoral

2898. To model a stomach ulcer, atophan (cinchophen) had been administered into the gastric arteries

a. Neurodystrophic

b. Hypoxic

c. Disregulatory

- d. Mechanical
- e. Neurohumoral

2899. To model a stomach ulcer, atophan (cinchophen) had been administered into the gastric arteries

- a. Neurohumoral
- b. Neurodystrophic
- c. Mechanical
- d. Disregulatory

e. Hypoxic

2900. To prevent an increase in hepatitis B morbidity in the city hospitals, it is necessary to vacc

a. Recombinant vaccine

- b. Arbidol (Umifenovir)
- c. Live attenuated vaccine
- d. Interferon
- e. Inactivated vaccine

2901. To prevent an increase in hepatitis B morbidity in the city hospitals, it is necessary to vacc

a. Recombinant vaccine

- b. Interferon
- c. Live attenuated vaccine
- d. Inactivated vaccine
- e. Arbidol (Umifenovir)

2902. To prevent an increase in hepatitis B morbidity in the city hospitals, it is necessary to vacc

- a. Live attenuated vaccine
- b. Interferon
- c. Arbidol (Umifenovir)

d. Recombinant vaccine

e. Inactivated vaccine

2903. To speed up the healing process in a wound located on the patient's oral mucosa, the patient w

- a. Complement
- b. Interferon
- c. Imanin
- d. Interleukin

e. Lysozyme

2904. To speed up the healing process in a wound located on the patient's oral mucosa, the patient w

- a. Imanin
- b. Interleukin

c. Lysozyme

- d. Complement
- e. Interferon

2905. To speed up the healing process in a wound located on the patient's oral mucosa, the patient w

- a. Imanin
- b. Interleukin
- c. Complement
- d. Interferon

e. Lysozyme

2906. To stimulate the labor activity of a woman, the doctor prescribed her prostaglandin E₂. What

a. Arachidonic

- b. Palmitic
- c. Phosphatidic
- d. Stearic
- e. Glutamic

2907. To stimulate the labor activity of a woman, the doctor prescribed her prostaglandin E₂. What

a. Palmitic

b. Arachidonic

- c. Phosphatidic
- d. Glutamic

e. Stearic

2908. To stimulate the labor activity of a woman, the doctor prescribed her prostaglandin E₂. What

a. Stearic

b. Phosphatidic

c. Palmitic

d. Glutamic

e. Arachidonic

2909. To study the blood flow, a doctor placed the sensor in the area of the sulcus bicipitalis medi

a. A) axillaris

b. A) brachialis

c. A) radialis

d. A) profunda brahii

e. A) ulnaris

2910. To study the blood flow, a doctor placed the sensor in the area of the sulcus bicipitalis medi

a. A) axillaris

b. A) profunda brahii

c. A) radialis

d. A) ulnaris

e. A) brachialis

2911. To study the functional state of the kidneys, the challenge test with a para-aminohippuric aci

a. Concentration system

b. Secretion system

c. Filtration system

d. Countercurrent system

e. Reabsorption system

2912. To study the functional state of the kidneys, the challenge test with a para-aminohippuric aci

a. Filtration system

b. Concentration system

c. Reabsorption system

d. Countercurrent system

e. Secretion system

2913. To study the functional state of the kidneys, the challenge test with a para-aminohippuric aci

a. Reabsorption system

b. Secretion system

c. Concentration system

d. Filtration system

e. Countercurrent system

2914. To take a sample of cerebrospinal fluid for analysis, a doctor makes a puncture into subarachn

a. I and II lumbar

b. XII thoracic and I lumbar

c. III and IV lumbar

d. IV and V thoracic

e. XI and XII thoracic

2915. To take a sample of cerebrospinal fluid for analysis, a doctor makes a puncture into subarachn

a. XI and XII thoracic

b. III and IV lumbar

c. XII thoracic and I lumbar

d. IV and V thoracic

e. I and II lumbar

2916. To take a sample of cerebrospinal fluid for analysis, a doctor makes a puncture into subarachn

a. XI and XII thoracic

b. IV and V thoracic

c. XII thoracic and I lumbar

d. III and IV lumbar

e. I and II lumbar

2917. To terminate a bronchial asthma attack that developed in the patient during the tooth extracti

- a. Adaptogens
- b. Analeptics
- c. Muscarinic agonists
- d. Narcotic analgesics
- e. Beta-2-adrenergic agonists**

2918. To terminate a bronchial asthma attack that developed in the patient during the tooth extracti

- a. Analeptics
- b. Narcotic analgesics
- c. Muscarinic agonists
- d. Adaptogens

e. Beta-2-adrenergic agonists

2919. To terminate a bronchial asthma attack that developed in the patient during the tooth extracti

- a. Narcotic analgesics
- b. Analeptics
- c. Muscarinic agonists
- d. Adaptogens

e. Beta-2-adrenergic agonists

2920. To terminate hypertensive crisis the patient was administered solution of magnesium sulfate. W

- a. Duodenal
- b. Rectal
- c. Intra-arterial

d. Intravenous

e. Oral

2921. To terminate hypertensive crisis the patient was administered solution of magnesium sulfate. W

- a. Intra-arterial
- b. Duodenal

c. Intravenous

d. Rectal

e. Oral

2922. To terminate hypertensive crisis the patient was administered solution of magnesium sulfate. W

a. Rectal

b. Intravenous

c. Intra-arterial

d. Duodenal

e. Oral

2923. To treat ischemic heart disease, a patient was prescribed a beta-adrenergic blocking agent. Af

- a. Atenolol
- b. Anaprilin (Propranolol)**
- c. Talinolol
- d. Phenihidine (Nifedipine)
- e. Metoprolol

2924. To treat ischemic heart disease, a patient was prescribed a beta-adrenergic blocking agent. Af

- a. Atenolol
- b. Talinolol
- c. Phenihidine (Nifedipine)
- d. Metoprolol

e. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

2925. To treat ischemic heart disease, a patient was prescribed a beta-adrenergic blocking agent. Af

- a. Talinolol
- b. Phenihidine (Nifedipine)

c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)

d. Atenolol

e. Metoprolol

2926. To treat osteomyelitis, a patient was prescribed an antibiotic that easily penetrates into bon

a. Lincomycin hydrochloride

b. Polymyxin B

c. Cefazolin

d. Streptomycin sulfate

e. Amphotericin B

2927. To treat osteomyelitis, a patient was prescribed an antibiotic that easily penetrates into bone

a. Cefazolin

b. Polymyxin B

c. Lincomycin hydrochloride

d. Streptomycin sulfate

e. Amphotericin B

2928. To treat osteomyelitis, a patient was prescribed an antibiotic that easily penetrates into bone

a. Streptomycin sulfate

b. Lincomycin hydrochloride

c. Polymyxin B

d. Amphotericin B

e. Cefazolin

2929. To treat tuberculosis, an antibiotic that colors urine red is prescribed. Name this antibiotic

a. Rifampicin

b. Amoxicillin

c. Nitroxoline

d. Cefotaxime

e. Erythromycin

2930. To treat tuberculosis, an antibiotic that colors urine red is prescribed. Name this antibiotic

a. Erythromycin

b. Nitroxoline

c. Cefotaxime

d. Rifampicin

e. Amoxicillin

2931. To treat tuberculosis, an antibiotic that colors urine red is prescribed. Name this antibiotic

a. Nitroxoline

b. Amoxicillin

c. Rifampicin

d. Cefotaxime

e. Erythromycin

2932. Trying to lose weight, a woman has limited the amount of products in her diet. Three months later

a. Lipids

b. Minerals

c. Carbohydrates

d. Vitamins

e. Proteins

2933. Trying to lose weight, a woman has limited the amount of products in her diet. Three months later

a. Lipids

b. Minerals

c. Vitamins

d. Proteins

e. Carbohydrates

2934. Trying to lose weight, a woman has limited the amount of products in her diet. Three months later

a. Vitamins

b. Minerals

c. Lipids

d. Carbohydrates

e. Proteins

2935. Two nucleotides have been lost in the sequence of DNA nucleotides due to the effect of radiation

a. Deletion

- b. Duplication
- c. Inversion
- d. Replication
- e. Translocation

2936. Two nucleotides have been lost in the sequence of DNA nucleotides due to the effect of radiati

- a. Duplication
- b. Inversion
- c. Replication
- d. Translocation

e. Deletion

2937. Two nucleotides have been lost in the sequence of DNA nucleotides due to the effect of radiati

- a. Inversion
- b. Translocation

c. Deletion

- d. Duplication
- e. Replication

2938. Two weeks after the recovery from tonsillitis, a 17-year-old young man developed acute diffuse

a. Streptococci

- b. Candida fungi
- c. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- d. Staphylococci
- e. Viruses

2939. Two weeks after the recovery from tonsillitis, a 17-year-old young man developed acute diffuse

- a. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- b. Staphylococci

c. Streptococci

- d. Viruses
- e. Candida fungi

2940. Two weeks after the recovery from tonsillitis, a 17-year-old young man developed acute diffuse

- a. Viruses
- b. Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- c. Candida fungi
- d. Staphylococci

e. Streptococci

2941. Two years after a tooth extraction, the patient presents with a decrease in the volume of the

a. Atrophy caused by insufficient blood circulation

b. Dysfunctional atrophy

- c. Atrophy caused by physical factors
- d. Neurotic atrophy
- e. Pressure-induced atrophy

2942. Two years after a tooth extraction, the patient presents with a decrease in the volume of the

a. Atrophy caused by insufficient blood circulation

b. Dysfunctional atrophy

- c. Atrophy caused by physical factors
- d. Pressure-induced atrophy
- e. Neurotic atrophy

2943. Two years after a tooth extraction, the patient presents with a decrease in the volume of the

a. Atrophy caused by insufficient blood circulation

- b. Neurotic atrophy
- c. Atrophy caused by physical factors

d. Dysfunctional atrophy

e. Pressure-induced atrophy

2944. Tyrosine is used as a substrate in thyroxine synthesis. What chemical element takes part in th

- a. Iron
- b. Calcium

c. Iodine

d. Zinc

e. Copper

2945. Tyrosine is used as a substrate in thyroxine synthesis. What chemical element takes part in th

a. Iron

b. Copper

c. Iodine

d. Zinc

e. Calcium

2946. Tyrosine is used as a substrate in thyroxine synthesis. What chemical element takes part in th

a. Zinc

b. Iron

c. Calcium

d. Copper

e. Iodine

2947. Ultrasound of a 1.5-year-old child showed a non-union of the foramen ovale. Where in the heart

a. -

b. Left ventricular wall

c. Interatrial septum

d. Right ventricular wall

e. Interventricular septum

2948. Ultrasound of a 1.5-year-old child showed a non-union of the foramen ovale. Where in the heart

a. Left ventricular wall

b. -

c. Interatrial septum

d. Interventricular septum

e. Right ventricular wall

2949. Ultrasound of a 1.5-year-old child showed a non-union of the foramen ovale. Where in the heart

a. Left ventricular wall

b. Right ventricular wall

c. Interatrial septum

d. -

e. Interventricular septum

2950. Under the influence of ionizing radiation or in case of avitaminosis E, an increased permeabil

a. Formation of the mitotic spindle

b. Restoration of the cytoplasmic membrane

c. Intensive energy synthesis

d. Partial or complete destruction of the cell

e. Intensive protein synthesis

2951. Under the influence of ionizing radiation or in case of avitaminosis E, an increased permeabil

a. Intensive protein synthesis

b. Restoration of the cytoplasmic membrane

c. Partial or complete destruction of the cell

d. Formation of the mitotic spindle

e. Intensive energy synthesis

2952. Under the influence of ionizing radiation or in case of avitaminosis E, an increased permeabil

a. Intensive protein synthesis

b. Restoration of the cytoplasmic membrane

c. Partial or complete destruction of the cell

d. Intensive energy synthesis

e. Formation of the mitotic spindle

2953. Urinalysis shows glucosuria in a patient with diabetes mellitus. What is the renal threshold f

a. 8.88 mmol/L

b. 1.0 mmol/L

c. 20.0 mmol/L

- d. 15.5 mmol/L
- e. 5.55 mmol/L

2954. Urinalysis shows glucosuria in a patient with diabetes mellitus. What is the renal threshold f

- a. 1.0 mmol/L
- b. 8.88 mmol/L**
- c. 5.55 mmol/L
- d. 20.0 mmol/L
- e. 15.5 mmol/L

2955. Urinalysis shows glucosuria in a patient with diabetes mellitus. What is the renal threshold f

- a. 1.0 mmol/L
- b. 15.5 mmol/L
- c. 5.55 mmol/L
- d. 8.88 mmol/L**
- e. 20.0 mmol/L

2956. Various substances can be used as anticoagulants. Among them there is a certain naturally deri

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

2957. Various substances can be used as anticoagulants. Among them there is a certain naturally deri

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

2958. Various substances can be used as anticoagulants. Among them there is a certain naturally deri

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

2959. Various types of muscle contractions occurring in the alimentary canal of a test animal were s

- a. Peristalsis**
- b. Tonic contraction of sphincters
- c. Pendular movements of intestine
- d. Nonpropulsive segmental activity
- e. Mastication

2960. Various types of muscle contractions occurring in the alimentary canal of a test animal were s

- a. Nonpropulsive segmental activity
- b. Tonic contraction of sphincters
- c. Peristalsis**
- d. Pendular movements of intestine
- e. Mastication

2961. Various types of muscle contractions occurring in the alimentary canal of a test animal were s

- a. Pendular movements of intestine
- b. Nonpropulsive segmental activity
- c. Tonic contraction of sphincters
- d. Mastication
- e. Peristalsis**

2962. Villikin synthesis is impaired in a patient. What motor function of the small intestine will

- a. Microvillar contractions**
- b. Peristaltic contractions
- c. Pendulum contractions
- d. Tonic contractions

e. Rhythmic segmentation

2963. Villikinin synthesis is impaired in a patient. What motor function of the small intestine will

- a. Rhythmic segmentation
- b. Peristaltic contractions
- c. Pendulum contractions
- d. Tonic contractions

e. Microvillar contractions

2964. Villikinin synthesis is impaired in a patient. What motor function of the small intestine will

- a. Tonic contractions
- b. Peristaltic contractions

c. Microvillar contractions

- d. Pendulum contractions
- e. Rhythmic segmentation

2965. Vitamin D₃ in the human body undergoes a number of biochemical transformations with formation

a. Parathyroid hormone

- b. Calcitonin
- c. Cortisol
- d. Aldosterone
- e. Thyroxine

2966. Vitamin D₃ in the human body undergoes a number of biochemical transformations with formation

- a. Thyroxine
- b. Calcitonin
- c. Cortisol
- d. Aldosterone

e. Parathyroid hormone

2967. What antimicrobial drug is not a cephalosporin antibiotic?

a. Ciprofloxacin

- b. Cefazolin
- c. Ceftriaxone
- d. Cefepime
- e. Cefalexin

2968. What antimicrobial drug is not a cephalosporin antibiotic?

- a. Cefepime
- b. Cefalexin
- c. Cefazolin
- d. Ceftriaxone

e. Ciprofloxacin

2969. What antimicrobial drug is not a cephalosporin antibiotic?

- a. Cefepime
- b. Cefazolin
- c. Cefalexin
- d. Ceftriaxone

e. Ciprofloxacin

2970. What artery can be damaged when conduction anesthesia is being administered to the area of man

- a. Buccal artery
- b. Lingual artery
- c. Pterygoid branches of the maxillary artery

d. Inferior alveolar artery

e. Middle meningeal artery

2971. What artery can be damaged when conduction anesthesia is being administered to the area of man

- a. Buccal artery
- b. Middle meningeal artery
- c. Pterygoid branches of the maxillary artery
- d. Lingual artery

e. Inferior alveolar artery

2972. What artery can be damaged when conduction anesthesia is being administered to the area of man

- a. Middle meningeal artery
- b. Pterygoid branches of the maxillary artery
- c. Buccal artery
- d. Inferior alveolar artery**
- e. Lingual artery

2973. What bioactive substance stimulates the release of bicarbonate ions by the cells of the pancre

- a. -
- b. Histamine
- c. Cholecystokinin-pancreozymin (CCK-PZ)
- d. Secretin**
- e. Gastrin

2974. What bioactive substance stimulates the release of bicarbonate ions by the cells of the pancre

- a. -
- b. Histamine
- c. Cholecystokinin-pancreozymin (CCK-PZ)
- d. Gastrin
- e. Secretin**

2975. What bioactive substance stimulates the release of bicarbonate ions by the cells of the pancre

- a. Cholecystokinin-pancreozymin (CCK-PZ)
- b. -
- c. Histamine
- d. Gastrin
- e. Secretin**

2976. What component of the parodontium performs the sensory function that regulates the force of ma

- a. Periodontium**
- b. Bones of the alveolar process
- c. Periosteum
- d. Cement
- e. Gums

2977. What component of the parodontium performs the sensory function that regulates the force of ma

- a. Gums
- b. Periodontium**
- c. Bones of the alveolar process
- d. Cement
- e. Periosteum

2978. What component of the parodontium performs the sensory function that regulates the force of ma

- a. Gums
- b. Bones of the alveolar process
- c. Cement
- d. Periodontium**
- e. Periosteum

2979. What compound is the end product of purine nucleotide catabolism in the human body?

- a. Uric acid**
- b. Purine
- c. Allantoin
- d. Hypoxanthine
- e. Xanthine

2980. What compound is the end product of purine nucleotide catabolism in the human body?

- a. Allantoin
- b. Purine
- c. Hypoxanthine
- d. Xanthine
- e. Uric acid**

2981. What compound is the end product of purine nucleotide catabolism in the human body?

- a. Allantoin
- b. Xanthine
- c. Purine
- d. Hypoxanthine
- e. Uric acid**

2982. What condition can develop as a result of infusing large volumes of isotonic solutions?

- a. Oligocythemic hypovolemia
- b. Simple hypervolemia
- c. Polycythemic hypervolemia
- d. Polycythemic hypovolemia
- e. Oligocythemic hypervolemia**

2983. What condition can develop as a result of infusing large volumes of isotonic solutions?

- a. Polycythemic hypervolemia
- b. Oligocythemic hypervolemia**
- c. Oligocythemic hypovolemia
- d. Simple hypervolemia
- e. Polycythemic hypovolemia

2984. What condition can develop as a result of infusing large volumes of isotonic solutions?

- a. Polycythemic hypovolemia
- b. Simple hypervolemia
- c. Oligocythemic hypervolemia**
- d. Polycythemic hypervolemia
- e. Oligocythemic hypovolemia

2985. What diuretic will produce no effect in a patient with Addison disease?

- a. Furosemide
- b. Triamterene
- c. Ethacrynic acid
- d. Spironolactone**
- e. Hydrochlorothiazide

2986. What diuretic will produce no effect in a patient with Addison disease?

- a. Hydrochlorothiazide
- b. Ethacrynic acid
- c. Furosemide
- d. Triamterene
- e. Spironolactone**

2987. What diuretic will produce no effect in a patient with Addison disease?

- a. Triamterene
- b. Spironolactone**
- c. Furosemide
- d. Ethacrynic acid
- e. Hydrochlorothiazide

2988. What drug belongs to the pharmacotherapeutic group of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors

- a. Enalapril**
- b. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
- c. Verapamil
- d. Pentamin (Azamethonium bromide)
- e. Reserpine

2989. What drug belongs to the pharmacotherapeutic group of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors

- a. Pentamin (Azamethonium bromide)
- b. Enalapril**
- c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
- d. Verapamil
- e. Reserpine

2990. What drug belongs to the pharmacotherapeutic group of angiotensin-converting enzyme inhibitors

- a. Reserpine

- b. Pentamin (Azamethonium bromide)
- c. Anaprilin (Propranolol)
- d. Verapamil

e. Enalapril

2991. What drug can be used in treatment of ciliary arrhythmia, is a potassium channel blocker, alph

a. Amiodarone

- b. Asparcam
- c. Verapamil
- d. Metoprolol
- e. Nicotinamide

2992. What drug can be used in treatment of ciliary arrhythmia, is a potassium channel blocker, alph

a. Nicotinamide

b. Amiodarone

- c. Verapamil
- d. Asparcam
- e. Metoprolol

2993. What drug can be used in treatment of ciliary arrhythmia, is a potassium channel blocker, alph

- a. Verapamil
- b. Asparcam
- c. Nicotinamide
- d. Metoprolol

e. Amiodarone

2994. What drug is a beta-lactam antibiotic?

- a. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
- b. Ofloxacin
- c. Erythromycin

d. Benzylpenicillin

e. Tetracycline

2995. What drug is a beta-lactam antibiotic?

- a. Erythromycin
- b. Ofloxacin

c. Benzylpenicillin

- d. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)
- e. Tetracycline

2996. What drug is a beta-lactam antibiotic?

- a. Ofloxacin
- b. Tetracycline

c. Benzylpenicillin

- d. Erythromycin
- e. Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole)

2997. What drug that can penetrate into bone tissue and bone marrow is advisable for the treatment o

- a. Benzylpenicillin
- b. Bicillin-3

c. Lincomycin

- d. Gentamicin
- e. Synthomycin (D,L-chloramphenicol)

2998. What drug that can penetrate into bone tissue and bone marrow is advisable for the treatment o

- a. Benzylpenicillin
- b. Bicillin-3
- c. Synthomycin (D,L-chloramphenicol)
- d. Gentamicin

e. Lincomycin

2999. What drug that can penetrate into bone tissue and bone marrow is advisable for the treatment o

- a. Gentamicin
- b. Synthomycin (D,L-chloramphenicol)

- c. Benzylpenicillin
- d. Bicillin-3

e. Lincomycin

3000. What drugs are used for specific treatment of diphtheria?

a. Antitoxic serum

- b. Placental gamma globulin
- c. Antibiotics
- d. Anatoxin
- e. Native plasma

3001. What drugs are used for specific treatment of diphtheria?

a. Anatoxin

b. Antitoxic serum

- c. Native plasma
- d. Antibiotics
- e. Placental gamma globulin

3002. What drugs are used for specific treatment of diphtheria?

- a. Anatoxin
- b. Placental gamma globulin
- c. Native plasma
- d. Antibiotics

e. Antitoxic serum

3003. What enzyme has demineralization effect, i. e. intensifies decomposition of mineral components

- a. Alkaline phosphatase
- b. Glucose 6-phosphatase
- c. Glycogen phosphorylase
- d. Phosphotransferase

e. Acid phosphatase

3004. What enzyme has demineralization effect, i. e. intensifies decomposition of mineral components

- a. Alkaline phosphatase
- b. Glycogen phosphorylase
- c. Glucose 6-phosphatase
- d. Phosphotransferase

e. Acid phosphatase

3005. What enzyme has demineralization effect, i. e. intensifies decomposition of mineral components

- a. Glycogen phosphorylase
- b. Phosphotransferase

c. Acid phosphatase

- d. Glucose 6-phosphatase
- e. Alkaline phosphatase

3006. What helminthiasis typically has natural foci, where population eats freshwater fish?

- a. Dicroceliasis
- b. Taeniasis

c. Opisthorchiasis

- d. Echinococcosis
- e. Fascioliasis

3007. What helminthiasis typically has natural foci, where population eats freshwater fish?

- a. Echinococcosis
- b. Dicroceliasis
- c. Taeniasis
- d. Fascioliasis

e. Opisthorchiasis

3008. What helminthiasis typically has natural foci, where population eats freshwater fish?

- a. Echinococcosis
- b. Taeniasis
- c. Fascioliasis

d. Dicroceliasis

e. Opisthorchiasis

3009. What hormone has a marked anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, and immunosuppressive effect?

a. Adrenaline

b. Hydrocortisone

c. Thyroxine

d. Somatotropin

e. Aldosterone

3010. What hormone has a marked anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, and immunosuppressive effect?

a. Aldosterone

b. Somatotropin

c. Thyroxine

d. Hydrocortisone

e. Adrenaline

3011. What hormone has a marked anti-inflammatory, antiallergic, and immunosuppressive effect?

a. Thyroxine

b. Aldosterone

c. Somatotropin

d. Adrenaline

e. Hydrocortisone

3012. What hormone of parotid glands intensifies teeth mineralization by stimulating calcium supply

a. Parotin

b. Calcitonin

c. Glucagon

d. Cortisol

e. Parathyrin

3013. What hormone of parotid glands intensifies teeth mineralization by stimulating calcium supply

a. Glucagon

b. Parathyrin

c. Calcitonin

d. Parotin

e. Cortisol

3014. What hormone of parotid glands intensifies teeth mineralization by stimulating calcium supply

a. Parathyrin

b. Cortisol

c. Calcitonin

d. Parotin

e. Glucagon

3015. What hormone stimulates the inclusion of calcium into the osteoblasts of dental bone tissues?

a. Calcitonin

b. Parathyroid hormone

c. Thyroxine

d. Insulin

e. Cortisol

3016. What hormone stimulates the inclusion of calcium into the osteoblasts of dental bone tissues?

a. Insulin

b. Calcitonin

c. Parathyroid hormone

d. Cortisol

e. Thyroxine

3017. What hormone stimulates the inclusion of calcium into the osteoblasts of dental bone tissues?

a. Parathyroid hormone

b. Thyroxine

c. Cortisol

d. Insulin

e. Calcitonin

3018. What immunoglobulins produced in salivary glands ensure local immunity of oral mucosa?

a. IgA

b. IgM

c. IgE

d. IgD

e. IgG

3019. What immunoglobulins produced in salivary glands ensure local immunity of oral mucosa?

a. IgA

b. IgM

c. IgG

d. IgD

e. IgE

3020. What immunoglobulins produced in salivary glands ensure local immunity of oral mucosa?

a. IgD

b. IgE

c. IgA

d. IgM

e. IgG

3021. What internal organ plays the largest role in the humoral regulation of erythropoiesis?

a. Kidneys

b. Liver

c. Lungs

d. Gastrointestinal tract

e. Pancreas

3022. What internal organ plays the largest role in the humoral regulation of erythropoiesis?

a. Gastrointestinal tract

b. Pancreas

c. Lungs

d. Kidneys

e. Liver

3023. What internal organ plays the largest role in the humoral regulation of erythropoiesis?

a. Lungs

b. Pancreas

c. Liver

d. Kidneys

e. Gastrointestinal tract

3024. What is the heart rate of a patient diagnosed with paroxysmal tachycardia?

a. <140/min.

b. 120-130/min.

c. 100-110/min.

d. 90-100/min.

e. 110-120/min.

3025. What is the heart rate of a patient diagnosed with paroxysmal tachycardia?

a. 120-130/min.

b. 110-120/min.

c. 90-100/min.

d. 100-110/min.

e. <140/min.

3026. What is the heart rate of a patient diagnosed with paroxysmal tachycardia?

a. 90-100/min.

b. <140/min.

c. 100-110/min.

d. 110-120/min.

e. 120-130/min.

3027. What is the mechanism of ESR acceleration in pregnant women?

- a. Increased fibrinogen levels
- b. Increased albumin levels
- c. Increased blood volume
- d. Increased erythrocyte count
- e. Intensified function of the bone marrow

3028. What is the mechanism of ESR acceleration in pregnant women?

- a. Increased blood volume
- b. Increased fibrinogen levels
- c. Intensified function of the bone marrow
- d. Increased erythrocyte count
- e. Increased albumin levels

3029. What is the mechanism of ESR acceleration in pregnant women?

- a. Intensified function of the bone marrow
- b. Increased erythrocyte count
- c. Increased albumin levels
- d. Increased blood volume
- e. Increased fibrinogen levels

3030. What microflora predominates at the beginning of dental plaque formation on the tooth surface?

- a. Fusobacteria
- b. Streptococci, Veillonella
- c. Bacteroids, Candida
- d. Leptotrichia
- e. Obligate anaerobes

3031. What microflora predominates at the beginning of dental plaque formation on the tooth surface?

- a. Fusobacteria
- b. Bacteroids, Candida
- c. Leptotrichia
- d. Streptococci, Veillonella
- e. Obligate anaerobes

3032. What microflora predominates at the beginning of dental plaque formation on the tooth surface?

- a. Fusobacteria
- b. Leptotrichia
- c. Obligate anaerobes
- d. Streptococci, Veillonella
- e. Bacteroids, Candida

3033. What nerves must be anesthetized for extraction of an upper third molar?

- a. Anterior superior alveolar nerves
- b. Posterior superior alveolar nerves
- c. Middle superior alveolar nerves
- d. Greater palatine nerve
- e. Posterior superior nasal nerves

3034. What nerves must be anesthetized for extraction of an upper third molar?

- a. Posterior superior nasal nerves
- b. Posterior superior alveolar nerves
- c. Greater palatine nerve
- d. Anterior superior alveolar nerves
- e. Middle superior alveolar nerves

3035. What nerves must be anesthetized for extraction of an upper third molar?

- a. Posterior superior nasal nerves
- b. Middle superior alveolar nerves
- c. Anterior superior alveolar nerves
- d. Posterior superior alveolar nerves
- e. Greater palatine nerve

3036. What nitrate drug would you recommend to a patient with ischemic heart disease for prevention

- a. Lisinopril
- b. Menthol
- c. Isosorbide mononitrate
- d. Lovastatin
- e. Nitroglycerine

3037. What nitrate drug would you recommend to a patient with ischemic heart disease for prevention

- a. Lovastatin
- b. Isosorbide mononitrate
- c. Menthol
- d. Lisinopril
- e. Nitroglycerine

3038. What nitrate drug would you recommend to a patient with ischemic heart disease for prevention

- a. Lovastatin
- b. Nitroglycerine
- c. Isosorbide mononitrate
- d. Lisinopril
- e. Menthol

3039. What non-collagenous proteins belong to the organic part of periodontal bone tissue?

- a. Albumins, globulins
- b. Osteocalcin, osteonectin
- c. Fibrinogen, prothrombin
- d. Collagen, elastin
- e. Enamelin, amelogenin

3040. What non-collagenous proteins belong to the organic part of periodontal bone tissue?

- a. Albumins, globulins
- b. Enamelin, amelogenin
- c. Osteocalcin, osteonectin
- d. Collagen, elastin
- e. Fibrinogen, prothrombin

3041. What non-collagenous proteins belong to the organic part of periodontal bone tissue?

- a. Fibrinogen, prothrombin
- b. Osteocalcin, osteonectin
- c. Albumins, globulins
- d. Enamelin, amelogenin
- e. Collagen, elastin

3042. What organelles carry out the process of digestion and excretion of the remains?

- a. Lysosomes
- b. Ribosomes
- c. Golgi complex
- d. Mitochondria
- e. Centrosome

3043. What organelles carry out the process of digestion and excretion of the remains?

- a. Golgi complex
- b. Lysosomes
- c. Ribosomes
- d. Mitochondria
- e. Centrosome

3044. What organelles carry out the process of digestion and excretion of the remains?

- a. Ribosomes
- b. Centrosome
- c. Mitochondria
- d. Lysosomes

e. Golgi complex

3045. What organelles in muscle tissue take part in the intensive aerobic process of energy accumula

- a. Granular endoplasmic reticulum

b. Lysosomes

c. Mitochondria

d. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum

e. Centrosome

3046. What organelles in muscle tissue take part in the intensive aerobic process of energy accumulation?

a. Lysosomes

b. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum

c. Centrosome

d. Mitochondria

e. Granular endoplasmic reticulum

3047. What organelles in muscle tissue take part in the intensive aerobic process of energy accumulation?

a. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum

b. Granular endoplasmic reticulum

c. Lysosomes

d. Mitochondria

e. Centrosome

3048. What parasite has a mollusk as an intermediate host?

a. Giardia

b. Diphyllbothrium latum

c. Echinococcus

d. Trichinella

e. Fasciola hepatica

3049. What parasite has a mollusk as an intermediate host?

a. Trichinella

b. Giardia

c. Fasciola hepatica

d. Echinococcus

e. Diphyllbothrium latum

3050. What parasite has a mollusk as an intermediate host?

a. Trichinella

b. Giardia

c. Diphyllbothrium latum

d. Echinococcus

e. Fasciola hepatica

3051. What process becomes disturbed, if salivary pH drops below 6.5?

a. -

b. Dental blood supply

c. Intensity of metabolic processes in the pulp

d. Dentin formation

e. Supply of hard dental tissues with mineral substances

3052. What process becomes disturbed, if salivary pH drops below 6.5?

a. Dentin formation

b. Dental blood supply

c. Intensity of metabolic processes in the pulp

d. Supply of hard dental tissues with mineral substances

e. -

3053. What process becomes disturbed, if salivary pH drops below 6.5?

a. Intensity of metabolic processes in the pulp

b. Dental blood supply

c. Dentin formation

d. Supply of hard dental tissues with mineral substances

e. -

3054. What property is not characteristic of low molecular weight heparins, such as enoxaparin, fraxiparin?

a. An increase in the inhibitory effect of antithrombin III on factor Xa

b. No inhibitory effect on thrombin

- c. Antiplatelet and anticoagulant activity
- d. Bioavailability is higher than that of heparin
- e. Injected subcutaneously 1-2 times a day

3055. What property is not characteristic of low molecular weight heparins, such as enoxaparin, frax

a. An increase in the inhibitory effect of antithrombin III on factor Xa

b. No inhibitory effect on thrombin

- c. Antiplatelet and anticoagulant activity
- d. Injected subcutaneously 1-2 times a day
- e. Bioavailability is higher than that of heparin

3056. What property is not characteristic of low molecular weight heparins, such as enoxaparin, frax

a. An increase in the inhibitory effect of antithrombin III on factor Xa

b. Antiplatelet and anticoagulant activity

c. Injected subcutaneously 1-2 times a day

d. No inhibitory effect on thrombin

e. Bioavailability is higher than that of heparin

3057. What receptors respond to changes in gas composition of the blood that enters the brain?

a. Carotid sinus receptors

b. Bulbar receptors

c. All of the listed

d. Aortic receptors

e. -

3058. What receptors respond to changes in gas composition of the blood that enters the brain?

a. -

b. Bulbar receptors

c. Aortic receptors

d. Carotid sinus receptors

e. All of the listed

3059. What receptors respond to changes in gas composition of the blood that enters the brain?

a. Aortic receptors

b. All of the listed

c. Carotid sinus receptors

d. Bulbar receptors

e. -

3060. What receptors respond to the gas composition of the blood that enters the brain?

a. Carotid sinus receptors

b. Bulbar receptors

c. Mechanoreceptors

d. Nociceptors

e. Aortic receptors

3061. What receptors respond to the gas composition of the blood that enters the brain?

a. Nociceptors

b. Bulbar receptors

c. Aortic receptors

d. Mechanoreceptors

e. Carotid sinus receptors

3062. What receptors respond to the gas composition of the blood that enters the brain?

a. Nociceptors

b. Mechanoreceptors

c. Aortic receptors

d. Carotid sinus receptors

e. Bulbar receptors

3063. What serological reaction requires 5 ingredients: antigen, antibody, and complement (the first

a. Hemagglutination inhibition

b. Complement fixation

c. Passive (indirect) hemagglutination

- d. Neutralization
- e. Precipitation

3064. What serological reaction requires 5 ingredients: antigen, antibody, and complement (the first

- a. Neutralization
- b. Passive (indirect) hemagglutination
- c. Precipitation
- d. Hemagglutination inhibition

e. Complement fixation

3065. What serological reaction requires 5 ingredients: antigen, antibody, and complement (the first

- a. Precipitation
- b. Passive (indirect) hemagglutination
- c. Neutralization

d. Complement fixation

e. Hemagglutination inhibition

3066. What structure in the cell becomes the main target, when exposed to ionizing radiation?

a. DNA

- b. Cytoplasmic membrane
- c. Ribosomes
- d. Sarcoplasmic reticulum
- e. Mitochondria

3067. What structure in the cell becomes the main target, when exposed to ionizing radiation?

a. DNA

- b. Mitochondria
- c. Sarcoplasmic reticulum
- d. Cytoplasmic membrane
- e. Ribosomes

3068. What structure in the cell becomes the main target, when exposed to ionizing radiation?

a. Ribosomes

b. DNA

- c. Cytoplasmic membrane
- d. Mitochondria
- e. Sarcoplasmic reticulum

3069. What type of apatite makes up the largest portion of mineral component in the human teeth?

a. Hydroxyapatite

- b. Carbonate apatite
- c. Fluorapatite
- d. Chlorapatite
- e. Strontium apatite

3070. What type of apatite makes up the largest portion of mineral component in the human teeth?

a. Carbonate apatite

b. Hydroxyapatite

- c. Strontium apatite
- d. Fluorapatite
- e. Chlorapatite

3071. What type of apatite makes up the largest portion of mineral component in the human teeth?

- a. Fluorapatite
- b. Chlorapatite
- c. Carbonate apatite

d. Hydroxyapatite

e. Strontium apatite

3072. What type of hemophilia inheritance results in men being affected by hemophilia and in women b

- a. Autosomal dominant
- b. Autosomal recessive
- c. Holandric
- d. X-linked dominant

e. X-linked recessive

3073. What type of hemophilia inheritance results in men being affected by hemophilia and in women b

a. Autosomal recessive

b. X-linked recessive

c. X-linked dominant

d. Holandric

e. Autosomal dominant

3074. What type of hemophilia inheritance results in men being affected by hemophilia and in women b

a. X-linked dominant

b. Holandric

c. Autosomal recessive

d. X-linked recessive

e. Autosomal dominant

3075. What types of excretory ducts are distinguished in the large salivary glands?

a. Intralobular and extraglandular ducts

b. Intralobular ducts, interlobular ducts, and the primary duct of the gland

c. Intercalated ducts, striated ducts, and the common duct

d. Intralobular ducts, striated ducts, and the common duct

e. Intralobular and interlobular ducts

3076. What types of excretory ducts are distinguished in the large salivary glands?

a. Intralobular and extraglandular ducts

b. Intralobular ducts, striated ducts, and the common duct

c. Intercalated ducts, striated ducts, and the common duct

d. Intralobular and interlobular ducts

e. Intralobular ducts, interlobular ducts, and the primary duct of the gland

3077. What types of excretory ducts are distinguished in the large salivary glands?

a. Intralobular and interlobular ducts

b. Intralobular and extraglandular ducts

c. Intralobular ducts, striated ducts, and the common duct

d. Intralobular ducts, interlobular ducts, and the primary duct of the gland

e. Intercalated ducts, striated ducts, and the common duct

3078. When determining comparative tissue radiosensitivity, it was revealed that different tissues h

a. Hematopoietic

b. Nerve

c. Bone

d. Cartilaginous

e. Muscular

3079. When determining comparative tissue radiosensitivity, it was revealed that different tissues h

a. Cartilaginous

b. Bone

c. Hematopoietic

d. Muscular

e. Nerve

3080. When determining comparative tissue radiosensitivity, it was revealed that different tissues h

a. Cartilaginous

b. Nerve

c. Muscular

d. Hematopoietic

e. Bone

3081. When divers quickly rise from the depths to the surface, they risk developing decompression si

a. N₂

b. NO₂

c. CO₂

d. CO

e. O₂

3082. When divers quickly rise from the depths to the surface, they risk developing decompression si

- a. NO₂
- b. CO₂
- c. N₂
- d. O₂
- e. CO

3083. When divers quickly rise from the depths to the surface, they risk developing decompression si

- a. O₂
- b. NO₂
- c. N₂
- d. CO₂
- e. CO

3084. When examining a 1-month-old child, the doctor noted open posterior fontanelle. At what age do

- a. In the 2nd-3rd month of life
- b. In the 2nd year of life
- c. In the 6th month of life
- d. In the 4th month of life
- e. In the 5th month of life

3085. When examining a 1-month-old child, the doctor noted open posterior fontanelle. At what age do

- a. In the 4th month of life
- b. In the 5th month of life
- c. In the 6th month of life
- d. In the 2nd year of life

e. In the 2nd-3rd month of life

3086. When examining a 1-month-old child, the doctor noted open posterior fontanelle. At what age do

- a. In the 5th month of life
- b. In the 2nd year of life
- c. In the 2nd-3rd month of life
- d. In the 6th month of life
- e. In the 4th month of life

3087. When preparing a dental plaque smear and staining it according to the Gram method, a student d

- a. Cytoplasm
- b. Cytoplasmic membrane
- c. Outer membrane
- d. Cell wall
- e. Internal periplasmic space

3088. When preparing a dental plaque smear and staining it according to the Gram method, a student d

- a. Cytoplasmic membrane
- b. Cytoplasm
- c. Cell wall
- d. Internal periplasmic space
- e. Outer membrane

3089. When preparing a dental plaque smear and staining it according to the Gram method, a student d

- a. Outer membrane
- b. Internal periplasmic space
- c. Cell wall
- d. Cytoplasmic membrane
- e. Cytoplasm

3090. When providing dental care, the dentist received a trauma of the index finger. The skin was br

- a. Determine the causative agent by infecting cell culture
- b. Study the level of T helper cells
- c. Study blood for hepatitis markers and anti-HIV antibodies
- d. Inoculate blood sample on sugar broth
- e. Identify specific antibodies

3091. When providing dental care, the dentist received a trauma of the index finger. The skin was br

- a. Inoculate blood sample on sugar broth
- b. Determine the causative agent by infecting cell culture
- c. Study the level of T helper cells
- d. Identify specific antibodies

e. Study blood for hepatitis markers and anti-HIV antibodies

3092. When providing dental care, the dentist received a trauma of the index finger. The skin was br

- a. Inoculate blood sample on sugar broth
- b. Identify specific antibodies
- c. Determine the causative agent by infecting cell culture

d. Study blood for hepatitis markers and anti-HIV antibodies

e. Study the level of T helper cells

3093. When studying chemical composition of a tooth tissue, it is determined that 95-97% of this tis

- a. Periodontium
- b. Dentin
- c. Cement

d. Enamel

e. Pulp

3094. When studying chemical composition of a tooth tissue, it is determined that 95-97% of this tis

- a. Periodontium
- b. Pulp
- c. Dentin
- d. Cement

e. Enamel

3095. When studying chemical composition of a tooth tissue, it is determined that 95-97% of this tis

- a. Pulp
- b. Periodontium

c. Enamel

- d. Cement
- e. Dentin

3096. When studying masticatory muscles, a student discovered that only one of them does not raise t

- a. Anterior bundles of the temporal muscle

b. Lateral pterygoid muscle

- c. Medial bundles of the temporal muscle
- d. Masseter
- e. Medial pterygoid muscle

3097. When studying masticatory muscles, a student discovered that only one of them does not raise t

- a. Masseter
- b. Anterior bundles of the temporal muscle
- c. Medial bundles of the temporal muscle

d. Lateral pterygoid muscle

e. Medial pterygoid muscle

3098. When studying masticatory muscles, a student discovered that only one of them does not raise t

- a. Medial bundles of the temporal muscle
- b. Medial pterygoid muscle
- c. Anterior bundles of the temporal muscle

d. Lateral pterygoid muscle

e. Masseter

3099. While waiting for tooth extraction, a patient developed a bronchial asthma attack. To stop the

- a. Analeptics

b. beta_2-adrenergic agonists

- c. Muscarinic agonists
- d. Psychostimulants
- e. Analgesics

3100. While waiting for tooth extraction, a patient developed a bronchial asthma attack. To stop the

- a. Analgesics

b. Analeptics

c. beta_2-adrenergic agonists

d. Psychostimulants

e. Muscarinic agonists

3101. While waiting for tooth extraction, a patient developed a bronchial asthma attack. To stop the

a. Analgesics

b. Muscarinic agonists

c. Psychostimulants

d. beta_2-adrenergic agonists

e. Analeptics

3102. With age a person develops wrinkled skin. This condition is predominantly caused by changes in

a. Elastic fiber

b. Epidermis

c. Amorphous substance

d. Collagen fibers

e. Subcutaneous fat

3103. With age a person develops wrinkled skin. This condition is predominantly caused by changes in

a. Amorphous substance

b. Epidermis

c. Elastic fiber

d. Subcutaneous fat

e. Collagen fibers

3104. With age a person develops wrinkled skin. This condition is predominantly caused by changes in

a. Collagen fibers

b. Epidermis

c. Elastic fiber

d. Subcutaneous fat

e. Amorphous substance

3105. X-ray detected pus accumulation in the sphenoidal sinus. The pus is being excreted into the fo

a. Left inferior nasal meatus

b. Left middle nasal meatus

c. Right middle nasal meatus

d. Right and left superior nasal meatus

e. Right inferior nasal meatus

3106. X-ray detected pus accumulation in the sphenoidal sinus. The pus is being excreted into the fo

a. Right inferior nasal meatus

b. Right and left superior nasal meatus

c. Left middle nasal meatus

d. Right middle nasal meatus

e. Left inferior nasal meatus

3107. X-ray detected pus accumulation in the sphenoidal sinus. The pus is being excreted into the fo

a. Right inferior nasal meatus

b. Left middle nasal meatus

c. Right middle nasal meatus

d. Left inferior nasal meatus

e. Right and left superior nasal meatus

3108. X-ray scan shows a skull fracture. The line of the fracture passes through the supraorbital ri

a. Frontal bone

b. Maxilla

c. Occipital bone

d. Parietal bone

e. Temporal bone

3109. X-ray scan shows a skull fracture. The line of the fracture passes through the supraorbital ri

a. Parietal bone

b. Maxilla

c. Frontal bone

d. Occipital bone

e. Temporal bone

3110. X-ray scan shows a skull fracture. The line of the fracture passes through the supraorbital ri

a. Temporal bone

b. Occipital bone

c. Frontal bone

d. Parietal bone

e. Maxilla

3111. X-ray shows a cranial fracture. The fracture line passes through the superior nuchal line. Wha

a. Occipital bone

b. Frontal bone

c. Temporal bone

d. Parietal bone

e. Palatine bone

3112. X-ray shows a cranial fracture. The fracture line passes through the superior nuchal line. Wha

a. Parietal bone

b. Occipital bone

c. Frontal bone

d. Palatine bone

e. Temporal bone

3113. X-ray shows a cranial fracture. The fracture line passes through the superior nuchal line. Wha

a. Parietal bone

b. Occipital bone

c. Temporal bone

d. Frontal bone

e. Palatine bone