

1. A 10-year-old child has a bronchial asthma attack that lasts for 8 hours already. Objectively, the
- a. Pulmonary edema
  - b. Anaphylactic shock
  - c. Laryngeal stenosis
  - d. Status asthmaticus**
  - e. True croup
2. A 10-year-old child has a bronchial asthma attack that lasts for 8 hours already. Objectively, the
- a. Pulmonary edema
  - b. Laryngeal stenosis
  - c. Anaphylactic shock
  - d. True croup
  - e. Status asthmaticus**
3. A 10-year-old girl presents with long-term subfebrile body temperature and a decrease in her body weight
- a. Acute leukemia**
  - b. Hidradenitis
  - c. Infectious mononucleosis
  - d. Fanconi anemia
  - e. Erythremia
4. A 10-year-old girl presents with long-term subfebrile body temperature and a decrease in her body weight
- a. Erythremia
  - b. Fanconi anemia
  - c. Hidradenitis
  - d. Acute leukemia**
  - e. Infectious mononucleosis
5. A 19-year-old girl presents with changes in her appearance: enlarged hands, feet, and facial skeleton
- a. Progesterone
  - b. Testosterone
  - c. Insulin
  - d. Thyrotropin
  - e. Somatotropin**
6. A 19-year-old girl presents with changes in her appearance: enlarged hands, feet, and facial skeleton
- a. Testosterone
  - b. Thyrotropin
  - c. Somatotropin**
  - d. Insulin
  - e. Progesterone
7. A 2-year-old child had a gradual onset of the disease, with an increased body temperature, copious nasal discharge, and cough
- a. -
  - b. Adenovirus infection**
  - c. Influenza infection
  - d. Respiratory syncytial infection
  - e. Parainfluenza infection
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- a. Influenza infection
  - b. Respiratory syncytial infection
  - c. Adenovirus infection**
  - d. -
  - e. Parainfluenza infection
9. A 2-year-old child, who has been suffering from an acute respiratory viral infection for the last 5 days
- a. Acute obstructive bronchitis
  - b. Peritonsillar abscess
  - c. Bronchial asthma attack
  - d. Acute stenosing laryngotracheitis**
  - e. Foreign body airway obstruction
10. A 2-year-old child, who has been suffering from an acute respiratory viral infection for the last 5 days

- a. Foreign body airway obstruction
- b. Peritonsillar abscess
- c. Acute obstructive bronchitis
- d. Bronchial asthma attack

**e. Acute stenosing laryngotracheitis**

11. A 20-year-old patient is undergoing cardiopulmonary resuscitation. What would indicate the effect

- a. -
- b. Increased cyanosis
- c. Acrocyanosis appearing

**d. Constricted pupils**

e. Decreased eyelid tone

12. A 20-year-old patient is undergoing cardiopulmonary resuscitation. What would indicate the effect

a. Decreased eyelid tone

**b. Constricted pupils**

- c. -
- d. Acrocyanosis appearing
- e. Increased cyanosis

13. A 20-year-old woman complains of copious secretions from her genital tract with an unpleasant "fishy" odor.

**a. Bacterial vaginosis**

- b. Chlamydiosis
- c. Candidal vulvovaginitis
- d. Trichomoniasis
- e. Genital herpes

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**a. Bacterial vaginosis**

- b. Genital herpes
- c. Trichomoniasis
- d. Chlamydiosis
- e. Candidal vulvovaginitis

15. A 25-year-old woman has been hospitalized with symptoms of morphine overdose. After intravenous administration of naloxone, the patient's respiratory rate increases.

- a. Dopamine receptor blockade
- b. Stimulation of serotonin receptors

**c. Opioid receptor blockade**

- d. GABA receptor blockade
- e. Stimulation of benzodiazepine receptors

16. A 25-year-old woman has been hospitalized with symptoms of morphine overdose. After intravenous administration of naloxone, the patient's respiratory rate increases.

- a. GABA receptor blockade
- b. Dopamine receptor blockade
- c. Stimulation of benzodiazepine receptors

**d. Opioid receptor blockade**

e. Stimulation of serotonin receptors

17. A 25-year-old woman has scalded her left hand with boiling water one hour ago. Objectively, the hand is red, swollen, and painful.

**a. Cool down the scalded area with cool running water**

- b. Apply an antiseptic bandage to the affected area
- c. Apply an ointment bandage to the affected area
- d. Treat the scalded area with an alcohol-containing solution
- e. Pop the blisters and apply a dry bandage to the affected area

18. A 25-year-old woman has scalded her left hand with boiling water one hour ago. Objectively, the hand is red, swollen, and painful.

- a. Treat the scalded area with an alcohol-containing solution
- b. Pop the blisters and apply a dry bandage to the affected area

**c. Cool down the scalded area with cool running water**

- d. Apply an antiseptic bandage to the affected area
- e. Apply an ointment bandage to the affected area

19. A 28-year-old patient has the following symptoms: general weakness, night sweats, a wave-like fever, and weight loss.

**a. Lymph node biopsy**

- b. Brain MRI
- c. Sternal puncture
- d. Thyroid ultrasound
- e. CT scan of the paranasal sinuses

20. A 28-year-old patient has the following symptoms: general weakness, night sweats, a wave-like in

- a. Brain MRI
- b. CT scan of the paranasal sinuses
- c. Thyroid ultrasound
- d. Sternal puncture

**e. Lymph node biopsy**

21. A 29-year-old woman complains of itching and burning in the area of her external genitalia and d

- a. Aerobic vaginitis
- b. Bacterial vaginosis

**c. Trichomoniasis**

- d. Chlamydiosis
- e. Candidal vulvovaginitis

22. A 29-year-old woman complains of itching and burning in the area of her external genitalia and d

- a. Candidal vulvovaginitis
- b. Aerobic vaginitis
- c. Chlamydiosis
- d. Bacterial vaginosis

**e. Trichomoniasis**

23. A 3-year-old child has developed acute stenosing laryngotracheitis. Objectively, cyanosis of the

**a. B**

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

24. A 3-year-old child has developed acute stenosing laryngotracheitis. Objectively, cyanosis of the

- a. E
- b. A
- c. C
- d. B**

**e. D**

25. A 30-year-old woman has developed an attack of paroxysmal tachycardia. What measures should be t

- a. -
- b. Administering hypotensive drugs

**c. Performing vagal maneuvers**

- d. Performing electrical defibrillation
- e. Ensuring a horizontal body position

26. A 30-year-old woman has developed an attack of paroxysmal tachycardia. What measures should be t

- a. Administering hypotensive drugs
- b. Performing electrical defibrillation
- c. -
- d. Ensuring a horizontal body position

**e. Performing vagal maneuvers**

27. A 30-year-old woman, who was bitten by a snake on her leg, complains of rapidly increasing edema

a. Cauterizing the bite site with a hot object

**b. Immobilization of the limb**

- c. Applying a tourniquet to the limb above the bite site
- d. Skin incision at the bite site
- e. Sucking the venom out of the bite site

28. A 30-year-old woman, who was bitten by a snake on her leg, complains of rapidly increasing edema

a. Sucking the venom out of the bite site

**b. Immobilization of the limb**

- c. Cauterizing the bite site with a hot object
- d. Applying a tourniquet to the limb above the bite site
- e. Skin incision at the bite site

29. A 33-year-old pregnant woman at week 39 of her pregnancy developed generalized seizures, precede

- a. -
- b. Pulmonary thromboembolism
- c. Status epilepticus

**d. Eclampsia**

- e. Severe preeclampsia

30. A 33-year-old pregnant woman at week 39 of her pregnancy developed generalized seizures, precede

- a. Pulmonary thromboembolism

**b. Eclampsia**

- c. -
- d. Status epilepticus
- e. Severe preeclampsia

31. A 34-year-old woman with type 1 diabetes mellitus has suddenly lost her consciousness. Objective

**a. 40% glucose solution intravenously**

- b. 10-14 U of short-acting insulin intravenously
- c. 0.1% adrenaline (epinephrine) solution intramuscularly
- d. 0.2% solution of noradrenaline intravenously
- e. 5% glucose solution intravenously

32. A 34-year-old woman with type 1 diabetes mellitus has suddenly lost her consciousness. Objective

- a. 5% glucose solution intravenously

**b. 40% glucose solution intravenously**

- c. 10-14 U of short-acting insulin intravenously
- d. 0.2% solution of noradrenaline intravenously
- e. 0.1% adrenaline (epinephrine) solution intramuscularly

33. A 35-year-old patient has been hospitalized into the intensive care unit due to acute poisoning

- a. Normal diuresis and normal urine specific gravity
- b. Polyuria and hypersthenuria
- c. -
- d. Oliguria and hypersthenuria

**e. Oliguria and hyposthenuria**

34. A 35-year-old patient has been hospitalized into the intensive care unit due to acute poisoning

- a. Oliguria and hypersthenuria
- b. Polyuria and hypersthenuria
- c. Normal diuresis and normal urine specific gravity

**d. Oliguria and hyposthenuria**

- e. -

35. A 37-year-old patient has been prescribed inhalations of ipratropium bromide (Berodual). What de

**a. Nebulizer**

- b. -
- c. Peak flow meter
- d. Pulse oximeter
- e. Spirometer

36. A 37-year-old patient has been prescribed inhalations of ipratropium bromide (Berodual). What de

- a. Pulse oximeter
- b. Spirometer

**c. Nebulizer**

- d. Peak flow meter
- e. -

37. A 42-year-old man has been diagnosed with mandibular dislocation. What type of bandage must be a

**a. Sling**

- b. Cap
- c. Neapolitan

d. Figure-of-eight

e. Knotted

38. A 42-year-old man has been diagnosed with mandibular dislocation. What type of bandage must be a

a. Cap

b. Sling

c. Neapolitan

d. Knotted

e. Figure-of-eight

39. A 42-year-old man has received a penetrating chest wound. Objectively, his skin and mucosa are c

a. Apply a soft cervical collar (Shantz collar)

b. Apply an occlusive dressing to the wound

c. Place the patient in the stable side position

d. Perform electrical defibrillation

e. Apply a cold compress to the chest

40. A 42-year-old man has received a penetrating chest wound. Objectively, his skin and mucosa are c

a. Place the patient in the stable side position

b. Perform electrical defibrillation

c. Apply a cold compress to the chest

d. Apply an occlusive dressing to the wound

e. Apply a soft cervical collar (Shantz collar)

41. A 42-year-old woman complains of shortness of breath, moderate cough with a small amount of sput

a. Exudative pleurisy

b. Pulmonary tuberculosis

c. Intercostal neuralgia

d. Lung abscess

e. Bronchiectasis

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b. Pulmonary tuberculosis

c. Lung abscess

d. Exudative pleurisy

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43. A 43-year-old patient has been provisionally diagnosed with chronic pancreatitis. What laborator

a. alpha-Amylase, elastase 1

b. Bilirubin, transaminases

c. Prothrombin index, hematocrit

d. Cholesterol, bilirubin

e. Transaminases, C-reactive protein

44. A 43-year-old patient has been provisionally diagnosed with chronic pancreatitis. What laborator

a. alpha-Amylase, elastase 1

b. Cholesterol, bilirubin

c. Transaminases, C-reactive protein

d. Prothrombin index, hematocrit

e. Bilirubin, transaminases

45. A 44-year-old man injured in a car accident underwent urgent surgery for hemoperitoneum. When a

a. Spleen

b. Small intestine

c. Stomach

d. Liver

e. Pancreas

46. A 44-year-old man injured in a car accident underwent urgent surgery for hemoperitoneum. When a

a. Small intestine

b. Liver

c. Spleen

d. Stomach

e. Pancreas

47. A 45-year-old patient complains of a long-term cough, weight loss, general weakness, night sweat

a. Positive Mantoux test

b. Tuberculosis pathogen detected in patient's sputum

c. Positive QuantiFERON test

d. Leukocytosis in the peripheral blood

e. Specific radiological changes in the chest organs

48. A 45-year-old patient complains of a long-term cough, weight loss, general weakness, night sweat

a. Positive QuantiFERON test

b. Positive Mantoux test

c. Specific radiological changes in the chest organs

d. Tuberculosis pathogen detected in patient's sputum

e. Leukocytosis in the peripheral blood

49. A 45-year-old patient has bronchial asthma. What method of functional diagnostics can be used to

a. Peak flow measurement

b. Pneumotachometry

c. Spirometry

d. -

e. Pulse oximetry

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51. A 46-year-old woman, who complains of dry mouth and fatigability, underwent a glucose tolerance

a. Physiological norm

b. Diabetes insipidus

c. Type 2 diabetes mellitus

d. Carbohydrate intolerance

e. Type 1 diabetes mellitus

52. A 46-year-old woman, who complains of dry mouth and fatigability, underwent a glucose tolerance

a. Type 1 diabetes mellitus

b. Type 2 diabetes mellitus

c. Diabetes insipidus

d. Carbohydrate intolerance

e. Physiological norm

53. A 49-year-old patient, who has been working as a synthesis operator at a pharmaceutical factory

a. -

b. Acute benzene intoxication

c. Chronic manganese intoxication

d. Acute carbon monoxide intoxication

e. Chronic benzene intoxication

54. A 49-year-old patient, who has been working as a synthesis operator at a pharmaceutical factory

a. Chronic manganese intoxication

b. Acute carbon monoxide intoxication

c. Acute benzene intoxication

d. Chronic benzene intoxication

e. -

55. A 55-year-old man has suddenly developed intense headache, dizziness, vomiting, and numbness and

a. Acute cerebrovascular accident

b. Hypertensive crisis

c. Neuritis of the facial nerve

d. Acute meningitis

e. Status migrainosus

56. A 55-year-old man has suddenly developed intense headache, dizziness, vomiting, and numbness and

- a. Neuritis of the facial nerve
- b. Hypertensive crisis

c. Acute cerebrovascular accident

- d. Status migrainosus
- e. Acute meningitis

57. A 55-year-old patient has been diagnosed with arterial hypertension, stage I, degree 2. He was p

- a. Adrenergic antagonists
- b. Adrenergic agonists
- c. Thiazide diuretics

d. Calcium antagonists

- e. Loop diuretics

58. A 55-year-old patient has been diagnosed with arterial hypertension, stage I, degree 2. He was p

- a. Loop diuretics
- b. Adrenergic agonists

c. Calcium antagonists

- d. Adrenergic antagonists
- e. Thiazide diuretics

59. A 55-year-old woman is unconscious. She has history of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus and a

- a. Hypertensive crisis
- b. Cardiogenic shock
- c. Hyperglycemic coma
- d. Anaphylactic shock

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61. A 56-year-old woman has developed the following symptoms because of vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency in h

- a. Metabolic myopathy
- b. Polyarthrititis
- c. Osteoporosis
- d. Atherosclerosis

e. Funicular myelosis

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- d. Metabolic myopathy
- e. Osteoporosis

63. A 57-year-old man complains of constricting retrosternal pain that radiates into his left should

- a. Myocarditis
- b. Endocarditis
- c. Pericarditis
- d. Rheumatic heart disease

e. Myocardial infarction

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- a. Myocarditis
- b. Endocarditis
- c. Rheumatic heart disease

d. Myocardial infarction

- e. Pericarditis

65. A 57-year-old patient complains of pain in the area of his stomach. The pain occurs after eating

a. Fibroesophagogastroduodenoscopy

b. Colonoscopy

c. Duodenal sounding

d. Blood biochemistry test

e. Abdominal ultrasound

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a. Abdominal ultrasound

b. Blood biochemistry test

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e. Fibroesophagogastroduodenoscopy

67. A 58-year-old woman complains of general weakness, decreased working ability, drowsiness, dry an

a. Hypothyroidism

b. Thyrotoxicosis

c. Toxic nodular goiter

d. Chronic thyroiditis

e. Acute thyroiditis

68. A 58-year-old woman complains of general weakness, decreased working ability, drowsiness, dry an

a. Acute thyroiditis

b. Toxic nodular goiter

c. Chronic thyroiditis

d. Thyrotoxicosis

e. Hypothyroidism

69. A 6-month-old infant with an acute respiratory viral infection has fever of  $39.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What drug i

a. Acetylsalicylic acid

b. Furosemide

c. Paracetamol

d. Loratadine

e. Drotaverine

70. A 6-month-old infant with an acute respiratory viral infection has fever of  $39.6^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What drug i

a. Loratadine

b. Drotaverine

c. Acetylsalicylic acid

d. Paracetamol

e. Furosemide

71. A 6-year-old child has suddenly developed fever of  $39.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What drug is absolutely contraindica

a. Acetylsalicylic acid

b. Ibuprofen

c. Paracetamol

d. -

e. Mefenamic acid

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b. Mefenamic acid

c. Ibuprofen

d. -

e. Paracetamol

73. A 62-year-old patient complains of pain in the right knee joint. The pain occurs at the moment o

a. Deforming osteoarthritis

b. Systemic lupus erythematosus

c. Rheumatoid arthritis

d. Gout

e. Bursitis

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a. Rheumatoid arthritis



- b. Bursitis
- c. Gout

d. Deforming osteoarthritis

- e. Systemic lupus erythematosus

75. A 62-year-old patient immediately after parenteral administration of a vitamin B felt sudden weak

- a. Hypoglycemia
- b. Pneumothorax

c. Anaphylaxis

- d. Hypertensive crisis

- e. Hyperglycemia

76. A 62-year-old patient immediately after parenteral administration of a vitamin B felt sudden weak

- a. Pneumothorax
- b. Hypertensive crisis
- c. Hyperglycemia
- d. Hypoglycemia

e. Anaphylaxis

77. A 65-year-old patient took one tablet of nitroglycerin sublingually during an angina pectoris attack

- a. Agranulocytosis
- b. Nystagmus
- c. Hearing impairment

d. Headache

- e. Paresthesia

78. A 65-year-old patient took one tablet of nitroglycerin sublingually during an angina pectoris attack

- a. Paresthesia
- b. Hearing impairment

c. Headache

- d. Nystagmus

- e. Agranulocytosis

79. A 68-year-old patient with diabetes mellitus has been hospitalized in a comatose state. Objective

a. Hyperosmolar

- b. Diabetic ketoacidotic
- c. Hypoglycemic
- d. -
- e. Lactacidotic

80. A 68-year-old patient with diabetes mellitus has been hospitalized in a comatose state. Objective

- a. Diabetic ketoacidotic
- b. -
- c. Lactacidotic

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- e. Hypoglycemic

81. A 70-year-old patient complains of constricting retrosternal pain that radiates into his left shoulder

a. Nitroglycerin

- b. Ibuprofen
- c. Gidazepam
- d. Drotaverine
- e. Paracetamol

82. A 70-year-old patient complains of constricting retrosternal pain that radiates into his left shoulder

- a. Ibuprofen
- b. Paracetamol

c. Nitroglycerin

- d. Gidazepam
- e. Drotaverine

83. A 9-year-old child has an ongoing attack of supraventricular tachycardia. The attack did not stop

a. Adenosine

- b. Amiodarone

- c. Analgin (metamizole sodium)
- d. Adrenaline (epinephrine)
- e. Atropine

84. A 9-year-old child has an ongoing attack of supraventricular tachycardia. The attack did not stop.

- a. Atropine
- b. Analgin (metamizole sodium)
- c. Amiodarone
- d. Adenosine**
- e. Adrenaline (epinephrine)

85. A baby with signs of prematurity was born at a perinatal center. What scale should be used to determine the degree of prematurity?

- a. Ballard score**
- b. Bishop score
- c. Lawton scale
- d. Glasgow scale
- e. Apgar score

86. A baby with signs of prematurity was born at a perinatal center. What scale should be used to determine the degree of prematurity?

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- b. Ballard score**
- c. Glasgow scale
- d. Lawton scale
- e. Apgar score

87. A certain mandatory document must be submitted by a healthcare professional to undergo certification.

- a. Employee's medical record
- b. Medical Committee meeting minutes
- c. Employment reference letter**
- d. Curriculum vitae
- e. Income certificate

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89. A certain state authority was created to reform the healthcare sector in Ukraine. It is responsible for the implementation of the reform.

- a. Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine
- b. Primary healthcare center
- c. Ministry of Health of Ukraine
- d. National Health Service of Ukraine**
- e. Regional State Administration

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- a. Ministry of Health of Ukraine
- b. Regional State Administration
- c. Primary healthcare center
- d. National Health Service of Ukraine**
- e. Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

91. A certain type of organizational structure allows organizing the management process according to the needs of the organization.

- a. Divisional product-oriented structure
- b. Line-staff structure
- c. Matrix structure
- d. Project-oriented structure
- e. Linear-functional structure**

92. A certain type of organizational structure allows organizing the management process according to the needs of the organization.

- a. Line-staff structure
- b. Matrix structure
- c. Project-oriented structure

d. Linear-functional structure

e. Divisional product-oriented structure

93. A child born with the body weight of 5200 g objectively presents with the following: dense edema

a. Diazepam

b. Levothyroxine (L-thyroxine)

c. Hydrocortisone

d. Prednisolone

e. Potassium iodide (Iodomarin)

94. A child born with the body weight of 5200 g objectively presents with the following: dense edema

a. Diazepam

b. Potassium iodide (Iodomarin)

c. Prednisolone

d. Hydrocortisone

e. Levothyroxine (L-thyroxine)

95. A cold abscess was detected in a newborn child (age - 1 month), in the area of the upper third o

a. Date of the vaccination

b. Dose of the immunobiological drug

c. Choice of the injection site

d. Method of vaccine administration

e. Inability to maintain aseptic conditions

96. A cold abscess was detected in a newborn child (age - 1 month), in the area of the upper third o

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d. Dose of the immunobiological drug

e. Method of vaccine administration

97. A combat medic provides care to the wounded during combat operations. In what zone can the MARCH

a. Only in the red zone

b. In the red or green zone

c. Only in the green zone

d. In the red or yellow zone

e. In the yellow or green zone

98. A combat medic provides care to the wounded during combat operations. In what zone can the MARCH

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b. In the red or yellow zone

c. In the yellow or green zone

d. In the red or green zone

e. Only in the green zone

99. A conflict arose between the nurses working at the same department of a hospital due to differen

a. -

b. Individual-group conflict

c. Intrapersonal conflict

d. Interpersonal conflict

e. Intergroup conflict

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b. Intergroup conflict

c. Intrapersonal conflict

d. -

e. Interpersonal conflict

101. A doctor has diagnosed a patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus and prescribed him an antidiabet

a. With the prescription, the drug can be obtained free of charge or purchased at a discount at the

b. The drug can be purchased at a discount, when pharmacies have this drug on sale

c. The patient should contact social services that can help with purchasing medicines

d. The drug should be purchased later, when the patient has the necessary funds

e. The drug may be purchased not immediately, but later, when the patient's financial situation is m  
102. A doctor has diagnosed a patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus and prescribed him an antidiabet

a. With the prescription, the drug can be obtained free of charge or purchased at a discount at the

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d. The drug may be purchased not immediately, but later, when the patient's financial situation is m

e. The patient should contact social services that can help with purchasing medicines

103. A family doctor has provisionally diagnosed the patient with hypothyroidism and referred the pa

a. Tertiary

b. Urgent

c. Secondary

d. Primary

e. Emergency

104. A family doctor has provisionally diagnosed the patient with hypothyroidism and referred the pa

a. Emergency

b. Urgent

c. Tertiary

d. Secondary

e. Primary

105. A full-term newborn girl developed bloody mucous discharge from the pudendal fissure and enlarg

a. Hormonal effects in newborns

b. Vaginitis

c. Vulvovaginitis

d. Uric acid renal infarction

e. Purulent mastitis

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a. Vaginitis

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e. Hormonal effects in newborns

107. A healthy full-term baby developed brick-yellow color of urine on the third day of life (urine

a. Uric acid renal infarction

b. Erythema toxicum

c. Transient albuminuria

d. Hormonal effects in newborns

e. -

108. A healthy full-term baby developed brick-yellow color of urine on the third day of life (urine

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109. A man developed a tension pneumothorax as a result of a penetrating chest wound, which is accom

a. Fifth intercostal space along the midclavicular line

b. -

c. Second intercostal space along the parasternal line

d. Fourth intercostal space along the anterior inguinal line axillary line

e. Fifth intercostal space along the anterior inguinal line axillary line

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c. Fifth intercostal space along the midclavicular line

d. -

e. Fifth intercostal space along the anterior inguinal line axillary line

111. A man has received a gunshot wound to the face. Objectively, he is conscious, there are traumat

- a. Endotracheal tube
- b. Pulse oximeter
- c. Sengstaken-Blakemore tube
- d. Oropharyngeal airway

**e. Nasopharyngeal airway**

112. A man has received a gunshot wound to the face. Objectively, he is conscious, there are traumat

- a. Sengstaken-Blakemore tube
- b. Pulse oximeter

**c. Nasopharyngeal airway**

- d. Endotracheal tube
- e. Oropharyngeal airway

113. A nurse administered a 1% solution of morphine hydrochloride intramuscularly to a 69-year-old p

**a. Respiratory rate**

- b. Heart rate
- c. Blood glucose
- d. Skin color
- e. Body temperature

114. A nurse administered a 1% solution of morphine hydrochloride intramuscularly to a 69-year-old p

- a. Skin color
- b. Body temperature
- c. Blood glucose
- d. Heart rate

**e. Respiratory rate**

115. A nurse at the cardiology department of a hospital needs to measure the patient's pulse. When c

- a. At lunchtime, after eating
- b. In the morning, immediately after waking up, on an empty stomach**
- c. In the morning, right after breakfast
- d. In the afternoon, after physical exertion
- e. In the evening, before bed, after dinner

116. A nurse at the cardiology department of a hospital needs to measure the patient's pulse. When c

- a. In the morning, right after breakfast
- b. In the morning, immediately after waking up, on an empty stomach**
- c. At lunchtime, after eating
- d. In the afternoon, after physical exertion
- e. In the evening, before bed, after dinner

117. A nurse needs to assess the patient's rate of adaptation to physical exertion and determine the

**a. Martine-Kushelevsky test**

- b. Stange test
- c. Clinostatic test
- d. Genchi test
- e. -

118. A nurse needs to assess the patient's rate of adaptation to physical exertion and determine the

**a. Clinostatic test**

**b. Martine-Kushelevsky test**

- c. -
- d. Stange test
- e. Genchi test

119. A patient at the cardiology department of a hospital undergoes cardiac auscultation. What heart

- a. -
- b. Mitral valve

**c. Aortic valve**

- d. Pulmonary valve
- e. Tricuspid valve

120. A patient at the cardiology department of a hospital undergoes cardiac auscultation. What heart

a. Pulmonary valve

**b. Aortic valve**

c. Tricuspid valve

d. Mitral valve

e. -

121. A patient at the hematology department of a hospital has been provisionally diagnosed with chro

**a. Lymphadenopathy**

b. Hemarthrosis

c. Anasarca

d. Arthralgia

e. Jaundice

122. A patient at the hematology department of a hospital has been provisionally diagnosed with chro

**a. Lymphadenopathy**

b. Hemarthrosis

c. Anasarca

d. Jaundice

e. Arthralgia

123. A patient at the hospital ward for infectious diseases has been diagnosed with oropharyngeal di

a. Elimination of the causative agent

**b. Neutralization of the toxin**

c. Stimulation of the immune system

d. Stabilization of the hemodynamics

e. Providing a sedative effect

124. A patient at the hospital ward for infectious diseases has been diagnosed with oropharyngeal di

a. Elimination of the causative agent

b. Stimulation of the immune system

c. Stabilization of the hemodynamics

d. Providing a sedative effect

**e. Neutralization of the toxin**

125. A patient complains of intense pain in the right hypochondrium with radiation into the right sc

a. Acute appendicitis

b. Intestinal obstruction

c. Perforated stomach ulcer

**d. Acute cholecystitis**

e. Acute pancreatitis

126. A patient complains of intense pain in the right hypochondrium with radiation into the right sc

a. Acute pancreatitis

b. Acute appendicitis

**c. Acute cholecystitis**

d. Intestinal obstruction

e. Perforated stomach ulcer

127. A patient diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the duodenum complains of weakness, shortness

a. Aplastic anemia

b. B<sub>12</sub>-deficiency anemia

c. Hemolytic anemia

**d. Iron deficiency anemia**

e. Erythremia

128. A patient diagnosed with peptic ulcer disease of the duodenum complains of weakness, shortness

a. Aplastic anemia

b. B<sub>12</sub>-deficiency anemia

c. Hemolytic anemia

d. Erythremia

**e. Iron deficiency anemia**

129. A patient has been provisionally diagnosed with shigellosis. What specific method of laboratory

a. Blood biochemistry test

- b. Complete blood count
- c. Blood glucose test
- d. General urinalysis

**e. Stool bacteriology**

130. A patient has been provisionally diagnosed with shigellosis. What specific method of laboratory

- a. General urinalysis
- b. Blood glucose test
- c. Blood biochemistry test
- d. Complete blood count

**e. Stool bacteriology**

131. A patient has suddenly lost his consciousness but has a pulse and is breathing unassisted. What

- a. Fowler position
- b. Stable side position**
- c. Sims position
- d. Trendelenburg position
- e. Orthopneic position

132. A patient has suddenly lost his consciousness but has a pulse and is breathing unassisted. What

- a. Sims position
- b. Stable side position**
- c. Fowler position
- d. Orthopneic position
- e. Trendelenburg position

133. A patient is in the surgical department of a hospital after pyloroantrectomy (stomach surgery d

**a. Breathing exercises**

- b. Antibiotic therapy
- c. Elastic bandaging of the legs
- d. Frequent ventilation of the room
- e. Strict bed rest

134. A patient is in the surgical department of a hospital after pyloroantrectomy (stomach surgery d

- a. Frequent ventilation of the room
- b. Strict bed rest

**c. Breathing exercises**

- d. Elastic bandaging of the legs
- e. Antibiotic therapy

135. A patient with H. pylori-associated gastritis has been prescribed clarithromycin as a component

**a. Antibiotics**

- b. Probiotics
- c. Gastroprotectors
- d. Antispasmodics
- e. Antacids

136. A patient with H. pylori-associated gastritis has been prescribed clarithromycin as a component

- a. Antacids
- b. Gastroprotectors
- c. Probiotics

**d. Antibiotics**

- e. Antispasmodics

137. A patient with arterial hypertension is scheduled for ophthalmoscopy. Before the procedure, a n

**a. Angle-closure glaucoma attack**

- b. Anaphylactic shock
- c. Acute iridocyclitis
- d. Hypertensive crisis
- e. Retinal hemorrhage

138. A patient with arterial hypertension is scheduled for ophthalmoscopy. Before the procedure, a n

- a. Retinal hemorrhage
- b. Hypertensive crisis

- c. Anaphylactic shock
- d. Acute iridocyclitis

e. Angle-closure glaucoma attack

139. A patient with decompensated chronic heart failure has been prescribed complex treatment, consi

a. Enalapril

- b. Furosemide
- c. Bisoprolol
- d. Spironolactone
- e. -

140. A patient with decompensated chronic heart failure has been prescribed complex treatment, consi

- a. Bisoprolol
- b. Spironolactone

c. Enalapril

- d. Furosemide
- e. -

141. A patient with liver cirrhosis presents with dilation of the subcutaneous veins of the anterior

a. Thrombophlebitis

b. Portal hypertension

- c. Gilbert syndrome
- d. Chronic renal failure
- e. Arterial hypertension

142. A patient with liver cirrhosis presents with dilation of the subcutaneous veins of the anterior

- a. Thrombophlebitis
- b. Chronic renal failure

c. Portal hypertension

- d. Arterial hypertension
- e. Gilbert syndrome

143. A patient with pulmonary tuberculosis suddenly developed tightness in the chest and paroxysmal

- a. Open pneumothorax
- b. Gastric bleeding
- c. Nosebleed
- d. Spontaneous pneumothorax

e. Pulmonary bleeding

144. A patient with pulmonary tuberculosis suddenly developed tightness in the chest and paroxysmal

- a. Spontaneous pneumothorax
- b. Open pneumothorax

c. Pulmonary bleeding

- d. Nosebleed
- e. Gastric bleeding

145. A patient, who has been working as a driller in a mine for a long time, complains of discomfort

- a. Capillaroscopy
- b. Pallestesiometry

c. Algesimetry

- d. Dynamometry
- e. Cold stimulus

146. A patient, who has been working as a driller in a mine for a long time, complains of discomfort

- a. Cold stimulus
- b. Dynamometry

c. Algesimetry

- d. Pallestesiometry
- e. Capillaroscopy

147. A teenage girl, while in a poorly ventilated crowded room, initially experienced general weakne

a. Provide fresh air, place her in a horizontal position with slightly raised legs

- b. -
- c. Begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation at the ratio of 30 chest compressions followed by 2 breaths



- d. Give her easily digestible carbohydrates (sugar water)
- e. Administer adrenaline (epinephrine) intravenously

148. A teenage girl, while in a poorly ventilated crowded room, initially experienced general weakness

- a. Begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation at the ratio of 30 chest compressions followed by 2 breaths
- b. -
- c. Give her easily digestible carbohydrates (sugar water)
- d. Administer adrenaline (epinephrine) intravenously

e. Provide fresh air, place her in a horizontal position with slightly raised legs

149. A woman at week 30 of her pregnancy presents with the following changes in her blood: hemolysis

a. HELLP syndrome

- b. Moderate preeclampsia
- c. Combined preeclampsia
- d. Eclampsia
- e. Severe preeclampsia

150. A woman at week 30 of her pregnancy presents with the following changes in her blood: hemolysis

- a. Combined preeclampsia
- b. Eclampsia
- c. Severe preeclampsia
- d. Moderate preeclampsia

e. HELLP syndrome

151. A woman, gravida 1, gave birth to a full-term baby with the body weight of 3300 g and the body

a. After carrying out the ophthalmia prevention

b. In the delivery room, after the skin-to-skin contact is over

- c. Immediately after ligation of the umbilical cord
- d. During the second day after birth
- e. Five minutes after birth

152. A woman, gravida 1, gave birth to a full-term baby with the body weight of 3300 g and the body

- a. Five minutes after birth
- b. Immediately after ligation of the umbilical cord
- c. After carrying out the ophthalmia prevention

d. In the delivery room, after the skin-to-skin contact is over

e. During the second day after birth

153. A woman, who has rheumatoid arthritis and has been taking glucocorticoids for a year, developed

a. Densitometry

- b. Tomography
- c. Angiography
- d. Arthropneumography
- e. Thermography

154. A woman, who has rheumatoid arthritis and has been taking glucocorticoids for a year, developed

a. Arthropneumography

b. Densitometry

- c. Angiography
- d. Tomography
- e. Thermography

155. According to the stages of the organizational life cycle, everything begins with the organization

a. Revival

- b. Early maturity
- c. Youth
- d. Decline
- e. Childhood

156. According to the stages of the organizational life cycle, everything begins with the organization

a. Childhood

b. Revival

- c. Early maturity
- d. Youth

e. Decline

157. After a stroke, the patient is very afraid of losing her balance and falling down, which is why

a. Continuity

b. Consistency

c. Patient-centeredness

d. Purposefulness

e. Timeliness

158. After a stroke, the patient is very afraid of losing her balance and falling down, which is why

a. Continuity

b. Purposefulness

c. Timeliness

d. Patient-centeredness

e. Consistency

159. After performing an intravenous injection, the nurse placed the used syringe into a sharps container

a. A

b. B

c. D

d. -

e. C

160. After performing an intravenous injection, the nurse placed the used syringe into a sharps container

a. D

b. C

c. B

d. -

e. A

161. After physical exertion, a 45-year-old patient suddenly developed shortness of breath, tightness

a. Supraventricular paroxysmal tachycardia attack

b. Bronchial asthma attack

c. Thyrotoxic crisis (Thyroid storm)

d. Acute coronary syndrome

e. Pulmonary edema

162. After physical exertion, a 45-year-old patient suddenly developed shortness of breath, tightness

a. Supraventricular paroxysmal tachycardia attack

b. Bronchial asthma attack

c. Thyrotoxic crisis (Thyroid storm)

d. Pulmonary edema

e. Acute coronary syndrome

163. After physical overexertion, a 49-year-old woman experienced sudden palpitations, chest discomfort

a. Catheter ablation

b. Valsalva maneuver

c. Defibrillation

d. Transesophageal electrical stimulation

e. Electric defibrillation

164. After physical overexertion, a 49-year-old woman experienced sudden palpitations, chest discomfort

a. Defibrillation

b. Transesophageal electrical stimulation

c. Valsalva maneuver

d. Catheter ablation

e. Electric defibrillation

165. After sudden stress, a woman with diffuse toxic goiter developed the following symptoms: acute

a. Anaphylaxis

b. Hypothyroid coma

c. Thyrotoxic crisis

d. Hypertensive crisis

e. Hypoglycemic coma

166. After sudden stress, a woman with diffuse toxic goiter developed the following symptoms: acute

- a. Hypoglycemic coma
- b. Anaphylaxis
- c. Hypertensive crisis
- d. Thyrotoxic crisis**
- e. Hypothyroid coma

167. Against the background of paroxysmal cough, an inpatient at the phthisiatric department of a ho

- a. Pulmonary edema
- b. Acute coronary syndrome
- c. Pulmonary thromboembolism
- d. Bronchial asthma attack
- e. Spontaneous pneumothorax**

168. Against the background of paroxysmal cough, an inpatient at the phthisiatric department of a ho

- a. Pulmonary thromboembolism
- b. Spontaneous pneumothorax**
- c. Pulmonary edema
- d. Acute coronary syndrome
- e. Bronchial asthma attack

169. An 82-year-old woman complains of pain in the mesogastric region, nausea, and three episodes of

- a. Inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation**
- b. Inspection, auscultation, palpation, percussion
- c. Inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation
- d. Inspection, percussion, auscultation, palpation
- e. Inspection, percussion, palpation, auscultation

170. An 82-year-old woman complains of pain in the mesogastric region, nausea, and three episodes of

- a. Inspection, auscultation, percussion, palpation**
- b. Inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation
- c. Inspection, percussion, auscultation, palpation
- d. Inspection, percussion, palpation, auscultation
- e. Inspection, auscultation, palpation, percussion

171. An infant with pneumonia developed signs of pulmonary edema against the background of excessive

- a. Horizontal with slightly elevated legs
- b. Sitting, semi-sitting**
- c. Lying on the right side
- d. Lying on the left side
- e. Lying on the stomach

172. An infant with pneumonia developed signs of pulmonary edema against the background of excessive

- a. Lying on the right side
- b. Horizontal with slightly elevated legs
- c. Lying on the stomach
- d. Sitting, semi-sitting**
- e. Lying on the left side

173. Anthropometric studies reveal that a 3-month-old breastfed baby has an insufficient increase in

- a. Control weighing of the child**
- b. Measuring the circumferences of the head and chest
- c. Measuring the body length of the child
- d. Testing whether tendon reflexes are present and symmetrical
- e. Measuring the pulse and its characteristics

174. Anthropometric studies reveal that a 3-month-old breastfed baby has an insufficient increase in

- a. Measuring the pulse and its characteristics
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- d. Measuring the body length of the child
- e. Control weighing of the child**

175. As a result of hostilities, a person was buried under the rubble of a destroyed building. Objec

a. Apply a tourniquet to the limb above the compression site before releasing it

b. Immediately after releasing the limb, rub it with an alcohol-containing solution

c. Immediately after releasing the limb, raise it above the level of the patient's head

d. Massage the compressed limb immediately after releasing it

e. Apply a tourniquet to the limb above the compression site after releasing it

176. As a result of hostilities, a person was buried under the rubble of a destroyed building. Objec

a. Apply a tourniquet to the limb above the compression site after releasing it

b. Immediately after releasing the limb, raise it above the level of the patient's head

c. Apply a tourniquet to the limb above the compression site before releasing it

d. Massage the compressed limb immediately after releasing it

e. Immediately after releasing the limb, rub it with an alcohol-containing solution

177. As a stress reaction, the patient has developed a pathological condition that manifests as a si

a. Delirium

b. Dementia

c. Stupor

d. Paralysis

e. Coma

178. As a stress reaction, the patient has developed a pathological condition that manifests as a si

a. Dementia

b. Paralysis

c. Delirium

d. Coma

e. Stupor

179. Assessment of the person's level of consciousness shows that this person does not respond to ex

a. AVPU

b. SCORE

c. ABCDE

d. FAST

e. SAMPLE

180. Assessment of the person's level of consciousness shows that this person does not respond to ex

a. FAST

b. AVPU

c. ABCDE

d. SAMPLE

e. SCORE

181. At what stage must the upper airway patency be assessed according to the MARCH protocol?

a. A

b. M

c. R

d. H

e. C

182. At what stage must the upper airway patency be assessed according to the MARCH protocol?

a. C

b. A

c. H

d. R

e. M

183. By the order of the Ministry of Health, a new department was created at a healthcare institutio

a. Department for prevention of nosocomial infections

b. Infectious diseases department

c. Epidemiology department

d. Department for especially dangerous infections

e. Infection control department

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a. Infectious diseases department

- b. Department for especially dangerous infections
- c. Department for prevention of nosocomial infections
- d. Epidemiology department

e. Infection control department

185. Cardiac auscultation detects systolic murmur in the patient's apex beat point, which is charact

a. Mitral valve

- b. -
- c. Tricuspid valve
- d. Pulmonary valve
- e. Aortic valve

186. Cardiac auscultation detects systolic murmur in the patient's apex beat point, which is charact

a. Pulmonary valve

b. Mitral valve

- c. Aortic valve
- d. -
- e. Tricuspid valve

187. During a consultation at a primary healthcare center, the mother of a 3-year-old child is inter

- a. 40%
- b. 35%
- c. 15%
- d. 50%

e. 25%

188. During a consultation at a primary healthcare center, the mother of a 3-year-old child is inter

- a. 50%
- b. 35%
- c. 15%
- d. 25%

e. 40%

189. During examination of the patient's chest, a nurse at the therapeutic department of a hospital

a. Emphysematous chest

- b. Pectus excavatum
- c. Rickets breast
- d. Thorax paralyticus
- e. Pectus carinatum

190. During examination of the patient's chest, a nurse at the therapeutic department of a hospital

a. Pectus excavatum

b. Emphysematous chest

- c. Rickets breast
- d. Thorax paralyticus
- e. Pectus carinatum

191. During the assessment of the child's neuropsychological and physical development, the following

a. 12 months

- b. 8 months
- c. 5 months
- d. 3 months
- e. 9 months

192. During the assessment of the child's neuropsychological and physical development, the following

a. 9 months

b. 12 months

- c. 3 months
- d. 8 months
- e. 5 months

193. How many chest compressions must be performed in 1 minute during cardiopulmonary resuscitation

a. 100-120

b. 70-80

- c. 60-70
- d. 130-140
- e. 80-90

194. How many chest compressions must be performed in 1 minute during cardiopulmonary resuscitation

- a. 130-140
- b. 70-80
- c. 100-120

- d. 60-70
- e. 80-90

195. In a patient with pneumonia, the body temperature rapidly decreased from  $39.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  withi

a. Acute vascular insufficiency

- b. Hypoglycemic coma
- c. Acute heart failure
- d. Hypertensive crisis
- e. Acute respiratory failure

196. In a patient with pneumonia, the body temperature rapidly decreased from  $39.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $37^{\circ}\text{C}$  withi

- a. Hypertensive crisis
- b. Acute respiratory failure
- c. Acute heart failure

d. Acute vascular insufficiency

- e. Hypoglycemic coma

197. In an operating room, where clear allocation of tasks is crucial for the patient safety, there

a. Clarification

- b. Negotiation
- c. Consensus
- d. -
- e. Flexibility

198. In an operating room, where clear allocation of tasks is crucial for the patient safety, there

- a. Negotiation
- b. Consensus
- c. Flexibility

d. Clarification

- e. -

199. In countries with the developed healthcare system, there is a certain form of social health ins

a. Mandatory

- b. Private
- c. State
- d. Mixed
- e. Voluntary

200. In countries with the developed healthcare system, there is a certain form of social health ins

- a. Private
- b. State
- c. Mixed
- d. Voluntary

e. Mandatory

201. Medical care is provided to the population by healthcare institutions, the nomenclature of whic

- a. -
- b. Bacteriological laboratories

c. Outpatient clinics

- d. Pharmacies
- e. Clinical laboratories

202. Medical care is provided to the population by healthcare institutions, the nomenclature of whic

- a. Pharmacies
- b. Outpatient clinics
- c. Clinical laboratories

d. Bacteriological laboratories

e. -

203. Name the diseases, vaccination against which begins at the age of 12 months (the first dose of

a. Diphtheria, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis B

b. Tuberculosis, pertussis, viral hepatitis B

c. Pertussis, diphtheria, tetanus

d. Mumps, rubella, measles

e. Rubella, pertussis, tuberculosis

204. Name the diseases, vaccination against which begins at the age of 12 months (the first dose of

a. Tuberculosis, pertussis, viral hepatitis B

b. Rubella, pertussis, tuberculosis

c. Diphtheria, tuberculosis, viral hepatitis B

d. Mumps, rubella, measles

e. Pertussis, diphtheria, tetanus

205. Name the three main types of manager's behavior, based on the leadership style.

a. Autocratic, democratic, liberal

b. Democratic, liberal, ochlocratic

c. Partocratic, monarchic, liberal

d. Anarchic, autocratic, partocratic

e. Democratic, monarchic, partocratic

206. Name the three main types of manager's behavior, based on the leadership style.

a. Autocratic, democratic, liberal

b. Democratic, monarchic, partocratic

c. Democratic, liberal, ochlocratic

d. Anarchic, autocratic, partocratic

e. Partocratic, monarchic, liberal

207. Over the past three years, a 5-year-old child had periodic episodes of sneezing and an itchy no

a. Allergic rhinitis

b. Acute pharyngitis

c. Acute maxillary sinusitis

d. Infectious mononucleosis

e. Nasal diphtheria

208. Over the past three years, a 5-year-old child had periodic episodes of sneezing and an itchy no

a. Infectious mononucleosis

b. Acute pharyngitis

c. Acute maxillary sinusitis

d. Nasal diphtheria

e. Allergic rhinitis

209. Specify the localization of pain in the typical course of appendicitis.

a. Right iliac region

b. Left hypochondrium

c. Left iliac region

d. Right hypochondrium

e. -

210. Specify the localization of pain in the typical course of appendicitis.

a. Right hypochondrium

b. Left hypochondrium

c. Right iliac region

d. -

e. Left iliac region

211. The cardiac monitor of an unconscious patient shows cardiac arrhythmia that requires immediate

a. Atrial fibrillation

b. Atrioventricular block

c. Pulseless electrical activity

d. Pulseless ventricular tachycardia

e. Asystole

212. The cardiac monitor of an unconscious patient shows cardiac arrhythmia that requires immediate

- a. Atrioventricular block
- b. Pulseless electrical activity
- c. Atrial fibrillation
- d. Asystole

e. Pulseless ventricular tachycardia

213. The complexity and diversity of organizations necessitate their classification. What types of o

- a. Commercial and non-commercial
- b. Private and state-owned
- c. Temporary and non-temporary
- d. Formal and informal
- e. Sole and cooperative

214. The complexity and diversity of organizations necessitate their classification. What types of o

- a. Formal and informal
- b. Temporary and non-temporary
- c. Sole and cooperative
- d. Private and state-owned

e. Commercial and non-commercial

215. The concept of providing aid to injured persons at the pre-hospital stage is based on conductin

- a. Analysis of central nervous system functions
- b. Providing psycho-emotional support
- c. Rapid identification of life-threatening conditions and their immediate elimination
- d. Ensuring patency of the upper airways and stabilization of the cervical spine
- e. Ensuring sufficient oxygenation to maintain aerobic metabolism

216. The concept of providing aid to injured persons at the pre-hospital stage is based on conductin

- a. Analysis of central nervous system functions
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e. Rapid identification of life-threatening conditions and their immediate elimination

217. The day hospital at a polyclinic can provide medical care for patients who do not require conti

a. Diabetic angiopathy of the legs

- b. Complicated hypertensive crisis
- c. -
- d. Active (open) form of tuberculosis
- e. Acute psychosis

218. The day hospital at a polyclinic can provide medical care for patients who do not require conti

- a. Acute psychosis
- b. Diabetic angiopathy of the legs
- c. Complicated hypertensive crisis
- d. Active (open) form of tuberculosis
- e. -

219. The head manager of a healthcare facility holds a general meeting with the employees, during wh

- a. Directive
- b. -
- c. Order

d. Minutes

e. Instruction

220. The head manager of a healthcare facility holds a general meeting with the employees, during wh

- a. Order
- b. -
- c. Instruction
- d. Minutes
- e. Directive



221. The head nurse has designed the measures that the healthcare facility must implement over the y

a. Operational planning

b. Strategic management

c. Organizational analysis

d. Service blocking

e. Functional blocking

222. The head nurse has designed the measures that the healthcare facility must implement over the y

a. Organizational analysis

b. Strategic management

c. Operational planning

d. Functional blocking

e. Service blocking

223. The head nurse of a clinic was discussing the stages of the organizational life cycle at a meet

a. Development, stabilization, cessation of existence or renewal

b. Growth and development, stabilization, cessation of existence or renewal

c. Founding, birth, growth, cessation of existence or renewal

d. Founding, growth and development, stabilization, cessation of existence or renewal

e. Founding, stabilization, cessation of existence or renewal

224. The head nurse of a clinic was discussing the stages of the organizational life cycle at a meet

a. Founding, birth, growth, cessation of existence or renewal

b. Development, stabilization, cessation of existence or renewal

c. Growth and development, stabilization, cessation of existence or renewal

d. Founding, growth and development, stabilization, cessation of existence or renewal

e. Founding, stabilization, cessation of existence or renewal

225. The head nurse of a healthcare facility concentrates management functions in her own hands, ind

a. Authoritarian

b. Collegial

c. -

d. Business

e. Liberal

226. The head nurse of the pediatric department at a children's hospital supervises medical personne

a. C

b. A

c. D

d. B

e. -

227. The head nurse of the pediatric department at a children's hospital supervises medical personne

a. B

b. -

c. D

d. C

e. A

228. The main form of nursing communication is communication between a nurse and a patient, the succ

a. Incorrectness of the interlocutor's opinion and the proper response to it

b. Emergence of communication barriers

c. Formation, obtaining, and processing of information and development of relationships

d. Lack of a common communicative space

e. Passivity of the communication participants

229. The main form of nursing communication is communication between a nurse and a patient, the succ

a. Passivity of the communication participants

b. Emergence of communication barriers

c. Incorrectness of the interlocutor's opinion and the proper response to it

d. Formation, obtaining, and processing of information and development of relationships

e. Lack of a common communicative space

230. The senior nurse at an outpatient clinic prepares the work schedule for her subordinates. What

- a. 450 people in the urban areas, 150 people in the rural areas
- b. 750 people in the urban areas, 600 people in the rural areas**
- c. 900 people in the urban areas, 800 people in the rural areas
- d. 1500 people in the urban areas, 1200 people in the rural areas
- e. 800 people in the urban areas, 400 people in the rural areas

231. The senior nurse at an outpatient clinic prepares the work schedule for her subordinates. What

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- e. 900 people in the urban areas, 800 people in the rural areas

232. The senior nurse at the nephrology department of a hospital informs her subordinates about thei

- a. Contract
- b. Decision
- c. Directive
- d. -

**e. Job description**

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- a. Directive
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**d. Job description**

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234. The senior nurse at the therapeutic department of a hospital organizes the work of her subordin

a. -

**b. Timeliness**

- c. Accessibility
- d. Periodicity
- e. Usefulness

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- a. -
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- c. Periodicity

**d. Timeliness**

e. Accessibility

236. There are many effective methods for managing conflict situations at the workplace. What manage

- a. Individual
- b. -
- c. Interpersonal

**d. Structural**

e. Intrapersonal

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238. Two days after receiving a gunshot wound to the forearm, the injured person developed intense u

a. Thrombophlebitis

**b. Compartment syndrome**

- c. Prolonged compression syndrome (Crush syndrome)
- d. DIC syndrome
- e. Muscle contracture

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240. What aid must be provided to a postparturient woman at the third stage of labor, if the placenta

a. Monitor the hemorrhage

b. Inspect the birth canal for intactness

c. Sew up the perineal tears

d. Prepare the patient for laparotomy

e. Perform manual detachment and removal of the placenta

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242. What aspect of the management process concerns creating and reinforcing the system of rights, d

a. Economic

b. Legal

c. Organizational

d. Social

e. Technological

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244. What congenital heart defect can be characterized by pulmonary artery stenosis, ventricular sep

a. Tetralogy of Fallot

b. Dextrocardia

c. Patent ductus arteriosus

d. Coarctation of the aorta

e. Ebstein anomaly

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246. What disability group would be assigned for a patient with severe and persistent functional imp

a. -

b. First

c. Second

d. Fourth

e. Third

247. What disability group would be assigned for a patient with severe and persistent functional imp

a. Second

b. Third

c. -

d. First

e. Fourth

248. What drug should be used first, when providing emergency aid for a patient who has developed a

a. Drotaverine

b. Salbutamol

- c. Azithromycin
- d. Dexamethasone
- e. Furosemide

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250. What factor is a contraindication for in-home treatment?

a. Severe course of a disease

- b. Old age
- c. Disability
- d. Frequent respiratory diseases
- e. -

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- a. Disability
- b. Frequent respiratory diseases
- c. -
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252. What form of medical insurance under the Law of Ukraine "On Insurance" exists in Ukraine and is

- a. Mandatory
- b. Special
- c. Non-commercial
- d. General

e. Voluntary

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254. What general management function allows the management of a healthcare facility to attract and

- a. Control
- b. Organization
- c. Prediction
- d. Planning

e. Motivation

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256. What healthcare facility provides medical care in many medical specialties both for the outpati

a. Polyclinic

- b. Hospice
- c. Blood transfusion station
- d. Perinatal center
- e. Sanitary station

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258. What informational analytical document has been written by the ward nurse at the request of the

a. Explanation letter

b. Resignation letter

c. Absence report

d. Internal memo

e. Disciplinary note

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260. What internal variable of an organization determines its division of labor and responsibility f

a. Material and technical resources

b. General objectives

c. Human resources (personnel)

d. Task setting

e. Organizational structure

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262. What is prescribed for all healthy newborns on the first day of life to prevent hemorrhagic dis

a. Vitamin K

b. Heparin

c. Tranexamic acid

d. Vitamin C

e. Vitamin D

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264. What is the approximate age of a child, who is well able to fix the eyes on bright objects, rai

a. 2 months

b. 5 months

c. 7 months

d. 4 months

e. 8 months

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d. 4 months

e. 2 months

266. What is the form of primary healthcare, where the general practitioner provides medical care to

a. Pediatrics

b. Consultancy

c. Specialized healthcare

d. Family medicine

e. Emergency (urgent) care

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268. What is the main cause of business conflicts occurring in healthcare institutions?

a. Imbalanced distribution of material resources

b. Shortages in essential goods

c. Social instability

d. Poor working conditions

e. Poor management culture

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270. What is the name of the erroneous or inadequate actions of a medical worker that were performed

a. Iatrogeny

b. Doctor's error

c. Medical negligence

d. Oversight

e. Medical error

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272. What is the name of the national document that certifies the right to carry out medical activities

a. License

b. Order

c. Law

d. Resolution

e. Directive

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274. What is the name of the set of measures aimed at destroying pathogenic microorganisms in the environment

a. Disinsection

b. Disinfection

c. Deratization

d. Vaccination

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276. What is the name of the set of measures taken by a healthcare facility with the aim of taking i

a. Marketing

b. Logistics

c. Financial management

d. Administrative management

e. Human resource management

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278. What position is being held by the head manager of a non-state-owned healthcare facility, who i

a. Head manager of the department

b. Resident doctor

c. Senior nurse

d. Director

e. Chief nurse

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280. What scale is used for objective assessment of the patient's consciousness and is applied mainl

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b. Barthel

c. Norton

d. Apgar

e. Frankel

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282. What should be the priority actions of a healthcare worker before starting to provide emergency

a. Immediately transport the injured person to the nearest healthcare facility

b. Immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation

c. Assess the site of the emergency and ensure safety - both own and the injured person's

d. Check the injured person's vital signs (pulse, blood pressure, respiratory rate)

e. Place the injured person in the stable side position

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284. What technical regulatory document establishes the requirements for providing medical care to a

a. Form

b. Prescription

c. Technological standards

d. Clinical protocol

e. Complex standards

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286. What type of communication involves exchanging information, suggestions, demands, views, and mo

**a. Business communication**

b. Formal communication

c. Emotional communication

d. Etiquette communication

e. Friendly communication

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e. Formal communication

288. What type of management is predominant at a healthcare facility, if the authority to make manag

**a. Centralized**

b. Mixed

c. Functional

d. Decentralized

e. Linear-functional

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290. What type of medical care is provided for the patients with late-stage terminal illnesses to re

a. Highly qualified

**b. Palliative**

c. Rehabilitation

d. Secondary

e. Primary

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292. What units are organized in outpatient polyclinics or in outpatient departments of healthcare f

a. In-home treatment

b. Treatment and diagnostics center

c. Primary healthcare center

**d. Day hospital**

e. Rehabilitation department of a hospital

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a. Rehabilitation department of a hospital

b. Treatment and diagnostics center

**c. Day hospital**

d. Primary healthcare center

e. In-home treatment

294. When discussing a conflict situation, the general director of a healthcare facility emphasizes

**a. Senior nurse at the hospital's department**



- b. Deputy chief physician
- c. Head nurse
- d. Ward nurse at the hospital's department
- e. Chief physician

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- a. Head nurse
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- d. Chief physician
- e. Ward nurse at the hospital's department

296. When working at an industrial facility, one of the workers was electrocuted. The worker is lying

- a. Immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- b. Administer a 0.1% adrenaline (epinephrine) solution intravenously
- c. Wait for the arrival of an emergency medical team (ambulance)
- d. Safely break the person's contact with the source of electrical current
- e. Perform oxygen therapy

297. When working at an industrial facility, one of the workers was electrocuted. The worker is lying

- a. Perform oxygen therapy
- b. Administer a 0.1% adrenaline (epinephrine) solution intravenously
- c. Safely break the person's contact with the source of electrical current
- d. Immediately begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- e. Wait for the arrival of an emergency medical team (ambulance)

298. Which one of the listed patients has indications for treatment at the day hospital of a healthcare facility?

- a. A 67-year-old man with an acute cerebrovascular accident
- b. A 27-year-old woman with indications for osteosynthesis
- c. A 49-year-old man with exacerbation of chronic cholecystitis
- d. A 56-year-old man with end-stage liver cirrhosis
- e. A 78-year-old woman with stage IV stomach cancer

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