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 ФИО: Косенок Сергей Михайлович  
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## TESTS FOR DIAGNOSTIC TESTING SYULLABUS

Hospital surgery, Pediatric Surgery  
 10 term

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Qualification	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Department	Surgical diseases
Final department	Internal diseases

Competention	Task	Answer options	The type of complexity
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 1. Acute appendicitis is not characterized by a next symptom: a) Rovzing's; b) Voskresensky, c) Merfi, d) Obraztsov's, e) Bartomier-Michelson	1) a. 2) b. 3) c. 4) d 5) e.	Low level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 2. Peritoneal symptoms in acute appendicitis include symptoms: a) Voskresensky (The symptom of the «shirt»), b) Shchetkin-Blumberg, c) Razdolsky, d) all corrects are correct, e) none of them.	1) a. 2) b. 3) c. 4) d. 5) e.	Low level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 3. The cause of acute cholecystitis most often is:	1. Physical activity 2. Anomaly of the biliary tract 3. Violation of the diet and nutrition regime 4. Hematogenic infection 5. Abdominal trauma	Low level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8,	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 4. Ultrasound sign of the acute cholecystitis in assessing the condition of the gallbladder wall:	1. Thinning of the wall 2. Calcification of the wall	Low level

PC-9, PC-10, PC-11		3. Thickening with wall delamination 4. There are no specific criteria.	
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 5. The most characteristic feature in the laboratory diagnosis of acute pancreatitis:	1. Hyperkalemia 2. Hyperleukocytosis 3. Hyperamylasemia 4. Hypercoagulemia 5. Anemia	Low level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 6. Surgical treatment of acute pancreatitis is not indicated for:	1. The edematous form of pancreatitis 2. Fatty pancreatic necrosis 3. Hemorrhagic pancreatic necrosis	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 7. The main reason for the late treatment of elderly people with acute appendicitis is:	1. Poor organization of surgical care 2. Poor symptoms due to low reactivity of the body 3. Encephalopathy	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 8. During laparoscopic appendectomy, the most often method used to treat the stump of the appendix is	1. Ligature 2. Rusanov's 3. Hardware	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 9. Risk factors for breast cancer, except:	1. Widespread use of contraceptives 2. Burdened heredity 3. Breast injury 4. Long-term breastfeeding 5. Repeated termination of pregnancy	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 10. The best treatment for purulent mastitis is:	1. Termination of lactation 2. Antibiotic therapy 3. Physiotherapy treatment 4. Dissection and drainage of the abscess; 5. Pumping milk	Middle level

OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 11. Sterilization methods are all except:	1. Ionizing radiation; 2. Steam pressure autoclaving; 3. Exposure to chemical antiseptics; 4. Hot air in the dry oven; 5. Autoclaving by liquid steam.	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 12. The main way of spreading hospital infection:	1. Airborne; 2. air-dust; 3. Implantation; 4. Contact.	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 13. The interphalangeal joint is spindle-shaped, the posterior interphalangeal groove is smoothed, movements are sharply painful. Type of panaritium:	1. bone; 2. tendon; 3. Articular; 4. pandactyl; 5. Subcutaneous.	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 14. A dislocated bone is considered to be	1. Central; 2. Peripheral	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 15. The cause of a pathological dislocation can be anything except:	1. Osteoarticular tuberculosis; 2. Osteomyelitis; 3. Arthrosis; arthritis; 4. Poliomyelitis; 5. Traumatic shock.	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 16. The following types of wounds are distinguished by infection:	1. purulent, aseptic, poisoned; 2. aseptic, scalped, purulent; 3. bitten, freshly infected, aseptic; 4. clean, freshly infected, infected; 5. purulent, freshly infected, aseptic	High level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 17. What kind of surgery is not performed early in acute osteomyelitis?	1. 1. dissection of phlegmon; 2. dissection of the periosteum;	High level

PC-5,PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11		3. trepanation of the bone marrow cavity; 4. sequestrectomy; 5. Bone grafting.	
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 18. What are the dangers of furuncles of the upper lip, nasolabial triangle, nose and suborbital area?	1. swelling of the face 2. the development of mumps 3. the development of purulent basal meningitis 4. nosebleeds	High level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 19. The causative agents of surgical sepsis do not include:	1. E. coli; 2. Hemolytic streptococcus; 3. Staphylococcus aureus; 4. Proteus; 5. Pseudomonas aeruginosa.	High level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 20. Phlegmon is an acute diffuse inflammation of:	1. Joint cavities 2. pleural cavity 3. abdominal cavity 4. cellular space	High level

Hospital surgery, Pediatric Surgery  
11 term

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Form of education	Full-time
Department	Surgical diseases
Final department	Internal diseases

Competention	Task	Answer options	The type of complexity
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 1. Acute appendicitis should be differentiated from all the listed	1) a. 2) b. 3) c.	Low level

PC-5,PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	diseases, except: a) glomerulonephritis, b) acute pancreatitis, c) acute adnexitis, d) acute gastroenteritis, e) right-sided renal colic	4) d. 5) e.	
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 2. Clinically acute appendicitis may be accepted: a) for salpingitis, b) for acute cholecystitis, c) Meckel's diverticulitis, d) for ectopic pregnancy, e) for any of these types of pathology	1) a. 2) b. 3) c. 4) d. 5) e.	Low level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 3. The cause of acute cholecystitis most often is:	1. Physical activity 2. Anomaly of the biliary tract 3. Violation of the diet and nutrition regime 4. Hematogenic infection 5. Abdominal trauma	Low level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 4. Acute cholecystitis is characterized by a block of concrement at the level of:	1. The cystic duct 2. Ductus choledochus 3. Vater's nipple 4. Intrahepatic ducts	Low level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 5. The most characteristic feature in the laboratory diagnosis of acute pancreatitis:	1. Hyperkalemia 2. Hyperleukocytosis 3. Hyperamylasemia 4. Hypercoagulability 5. Anemia	Low level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 6. Surgical treatment of acute pancreatitis is not indicated for:	1. The edematous form of pancreatitis 2. Fatty pancreatic necrosis 3. Hemorrhagic pancreatic necrosis	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8,	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 7. The surgeon of ambulatory should remember that the most likely complication of ulcers of the anterior wall of the duodenum is: a) Malignancy; b) Perforation; c) Bleeding; d) Duodenostasis; e)	1) a. 2) b. 3) c. 4) d. 5) e.	Middle level

PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	Penetration into the head of the pancreas.		
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 8. The best treatment for purulent mastitis is:	1. Termination of lactation 2. Antibiotic therapy 3. Physiotherapy treatment 4. Dissection and drainage of the abscess; 5. Pumping milk	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 9. In general appendicular peritonitis, access is used:	1. Volkovich-Diakonov; 2. pararectal; 3. Medline laparotomy.	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify one correct answer</b> 10. Solutions can be used for lavage of the abdominal cavity in case of general peritonitis:	1. 3% hydrogen peroxide solution; 2. 20% glucose solution; 3. 0.02% furacilin solution.	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 11. The reactive stage of peritonitis continues:	1. 4 – 6 hours; 2. 24 hours; 3. 48 hours; 4. 72 hours; 5. more than 72 hours	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 12. The main way of spreading hospital infection:	1. Airborne; 2. air-dust; 3. Implantation; 4. Contact.	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5, PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 13. Mechanical intestinal obstruction includes everything except:	1. Obturation 2. Spastic 3. Strangulation 4. Mixed	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 14. A dislocated bone is considered to be	1. Central; 2. Peripheral	Middle level

PC-5,PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11			
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5,PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 15. What are the criteria for the patient's preparedness for surgery for diffuse peritonitis?:	1.Pulse normalization 2.normalization of blood pressure 3.Disappearance of shortness of breath 4.Temperature normalization 5.restoration of diuresis 6.normalization of the red blood pattern 7.discharge of stool and gases 8.The temperature drops below 38 degrees C	Middle level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5,PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 16. What are specific symptoms of a "cold" appendicular infiltration?	1. constant abdominal pain 2. vomiting 3.High temperature 4. the positive symptom of Shchetkin-Blumberg 5. lack of peristalsis 6. the presence of a dense, painful, tumor-like formation in the abdominal cavity	High level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5,PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 17. What kind of surgery is not performed early in acute osteomyelitis?	6. dissection of phlegmon; 7. dissection of the periosteum; 8. trepanation of the bone marrow cavity; 9. sequestrectomy; 10. Bone grafting.	High level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5,PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 18. What are the dangers of furuncles of the upper lip, nasolabial triangle, nose and suborbital area?	1. swelling of the face 2. the development of mumps 3. the development of purulent basal meningitis 4. nosebleeds	High level
OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11	<b>Specify all the correct answers</b>	1.the anterior abdominal wall	High level

<p>PC-5,PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11</p>	<p>19. Surgical treatment of Douglas abscess consists in opening through:</p>	<p>2. the rectum 3. perineum 4. Vagina (for girls)</p>	
<p>OPC-6, OPC-8, OPC-11 PC-5,PC-6, PC-7, PC-8, PC-9, PC-10, PC-11</p>	<p><b>Specify all the correct answers</b> 20. What are the surgical tactics for "cold" appendicular infiltration in older children (over three years old)?</p>	<p>1.conservative treatment aimed at relieving inflammation and resorption of the infiltrate 2.Volkovich-Dyakonov approach, removal of the appendix, drainage of the abdominal cavity 3.medline laparotomy, removal of the appendix, drainage of the abdominal cavity 4.transrectal or pararectal laparotomy, appendectomy, abdominal drainage</p>	<p>High level</p>