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**Diagnostic testing**  
**Discipline “Phthisiatry”**  
**Term 8**

<b>Curriculum</b>	31.05.01
<b>Specialty</b>	General Medicine
<b>Form of education</b>	Full-time
<b>Designer Department</b>	Multidisciplinary Clinical Training
<b>Graduate Department</b>	Internal diseases

<b>Competence</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Answers</b>	<b>Type of complexity</b>
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8,	<i>Choose the right answer: 1. In case of tuberculosis of the respiratory system, the relationship between the data of clinical research methods and the changes detected on the X-ray is usually:</i>	1. there is a complete match 2. there is no complete match, the clinical symptoms are richer 3. there is no complete match, the radiological changes are more extensive	low
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8,	<i>Choose the right answer: 2. Vaccination and revaccination is carried out by the method of</i>	1. scarification (subcutaneous) 2. intradermal administration of the vaccine 3. Subcutaneous administration of the vaccine 4. intramuscular administration of the vaccine 5. Oral administration of the vaccine	low
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer: 3. For the timely detection of tuberculosis, it is necessary to carry out:</i>	1. mass preventive examinations of the population for tuberculosis 2. examination of tuberculosis patients in general and specialized medical institutions 3. regular and high-quality examination of risk groups for tuberculosis 4. sanitary and educational work with the population 5. all of the above	low
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer: 4. The main method of detecting tuberculosis in children is:</i>	1. fluorography 2. bacteriology 3. radiography 4. immunodiagnostics 5. ultrasound diagnostics	low
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6	<i>Choose the right answer: 5. The drug used for BCG vaccination and revaccination is:</i>	1. tuberculin PPD-L 2. tuberculin Koch 3. tuberculin in standard dilution 4. BCG vaccine	low
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8,	<i>Choose the right answers:  6. The concept of a focus of tuberculosis infection should include:</i>	1. the patient who allocates MBT 2. the home of the patient who allocates MBT 3. The street area adjacent to the house 4. The environment of the patient who allocates MBT	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6	<i>Choose the right answers:  7. The picture of cerebrospinal fluid is</i>	1. high protein content 2. Predominance of neutrophils 3. moderate cytosis (200-400 cells or more) 4. decrease in sugar and chlorides	medium

PC-8, PC-9	<i>more typical for tuberculous meningitis:</i>	5. predominantly lymphocytic 6. High Cytosis (more than 1000 cells)	
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9	<i>Choose the right answers: 8. What is the nature of tuberculin reactions in children with post-vaccine allergies?:</i>	1. the samples tend to decrease in the following years 2. the intensity of the samples increases over 2 years 3. positive tuberculin samples occur in children after vaccination 4. papule diameter is usually more than 12 mm	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answers: 9. The social factors contributing to the spread of tuberculosis include:</i>	1. unfavorable living conditions 2. material insecurity 3. low intellectual level 4. Concomitant diseases.	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answers: 10. When differentiating post-vaccine and infectious allergies, it is necessary to take into account:</i>	1. the presence or absence of BCG vaccination 2. the time elapsed after BCG vaccination 3. the presence and size of the post-vaccination mark 4. Concomitant diseases 5. contact information and symptoms suspected of tuberculosis;	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answers: 11. For the differential diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumonia, a trial treatment can be carried out using the first stage:</i>	1. amoxiclava 2. biseptola 3. ceftriaxone 4. isoniazid 5. rifampicin	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6	<i>Choose the right answers: 12. Choose relative contraindications for BCG vaccination:</i>	1. Prematurity of the 2nd degree 2. Generalized BCG infection in other children in the family 3. hemolytic disease of moderate-grade newborns 4. HIV infection in the mother 5. intrauterine infections	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answers: 13. The detection of tuberculosis in adults is carried out by methods:</i>	1. When complaining to a doctor 2. fluorographic examination 3. based on biopsy materials (instrumental examination, operation) 4. Immunodiagnostics 5. on the sectional table	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8,	<i>Choose the right answers: 14. Mycobacteria are most often found in:</i>	1. pleural fluid 2. gastric lavage waters 3. sputum 4. bronchial lavage waters	medium
PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answer: 15. The X-ray picture of free osteodiaphragmatic effusion pleurisy is characterized by symptoms:</i>	1. high intensity of the shadow decreasing towards the periphery 2. location of the shadow in the lower parts of the thoracic cavity 3. oblique orientation of the upper border of the shadow 4. heterogeneous shadow structure 5. displacement of the mediastinum to the healthy side 6. Focal shadow	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9	<i>Choose the right combination of answers 16. Pulmonary tuberculosis is most often</i>	1. a,b,c 2. a,b,f 3. b, d,e 4. a,b,e	high

PC-10	<p><i>localized in adults:</i></p> <p>a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 e) 5 f) 6 segments;</p>		
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8,	<p>Choose the right combination of answers</p> <p>17. In which parts of the lungs is dissemination more often located in tuberculosis:</p> <p>a) upper b) lower C) average</p>	<p>1. a,b 2. a,c 3. 6,B</p>	high
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<p>Make a conclusion</p> <p>18. A child with a positive Mantoux reaction for the first time has a small-structured lung root on the right. No clinical symptoms of the disease have been identified. Which disease should you think about first?</p>		high
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<p><i>Make a conclusion</i></p> <p>19. A 6-year-old child has the following dynamics of tuberculin reactions according to the Mantoux test :</p> <p>1 year - 11 mm. 2 years - 9 mm. 3 years - 5 mm. 4 years - 2 mm. 5 years is a negative result. BCG is a 7 mm scar. Evaluate the reaction to tuberculin.</p>		high
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<p><i>Finish the sentence</i></p> <p>20. The drug used for BCG vaccination and revaccination is</p>		high

**Diagnostic testing**  
**Discipline “Phthisiatry ”**  
**Term 9**

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<b>Specialty</b>	General Medicine
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<b>Designer Department</b>	Multidisciplinary Clinical Training
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<b>Competence</b>	<b>Task</b>	<b>Answers</b>	<b>Type of complexity</b>
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answer: 1. When performing the Mantoux test, tuberculin is used in the following dose:</i>	1. 1 TE 2. 2 TE 3. 5 TE 4. 20 TE 5. 100 TE	low
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answer: 2. When protecting the human body from tuberculosis infection, it prevails</i>	1. humoral factor of immunity 2. cellular factor of immunity 3. cellular-humoral factor of immunity	low
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answer: 3. For the timely detection of tuberculosis, it is necessary to carry out:</i>	1. mass preventive examinations of the population for tuberculosis 2. examination of tuberculosis patients in general and specialized medical institutions 3. regular and high-quality examination of risk groups for tuberculosis 4. sanitary and educational work with the population 5. all of the above	low
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answer: 4. Pathogenetic therapy in tuberculosis is aimed at:</i>	1. increase the body's resistance 2. increase the concentration of chemotherapy drugs in the lesion 3. slow down the formation of scar tissue 4. suppress or enhance the inflammatory response 5. all of the above	low
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answer: 5. The drug used for BCG vaccination and revaccination is:</i>	1. rifampicin 2. tuberculin Koch 3. tuberculin in standard dilution 4. BCG vaccine	low
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answer: 6. According to the clinical course of miliary tuberculosis, the following forms are distinguished:::</i>	1. Subacute and chronic; 3. cavernous, tumorous and cirrhotic; 3. Diffuse and local; 4. pulmonary, typhoid and meningeal; 5. focal and infiltrative.	medium

UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answers: 7. The picture of cerebrospinal fluid is more typical for tuberculous meningitis:</i>	1. high protein content 2. Predominance of neutrophils 3. moderate cytos (200-400 cells or more) 4. decrease in sugar and chlorides 5. predominantly lymphocytic 6. High Cytosis (more than 1000 cells)	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answers: 8. What is the nature of tuberculin reactions in children with post-vaccine allergies?:</i>	1. the samples tend to decrease in the following years 2. the intensity of the samples increases over 2 years 3. positive tuberculin samples occur in children after vaccination 4. papule diameter is usually more than 12 mm	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answers: 9. The social factors contributing to the spread of tuberculosis include:</i>	1. unfavorable living conditions 2. material insecurity 3. low intellectual level 4. Concomitant diseases.	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answer: 10. The main morphological difference between caseous pneumonia and infiltrative tuberculosis is:</i>	1. large volume of lesion 2. predominance of caseous necrosis 3. more frequent decay 4. tendency to bronchogenic dissemination 5. absence morphological signs of delineation of caseous necrosis	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answers: 11. With the development of active tuberculosis, the greatest importance is attached to:</i>	1. Massiveness of infection; 2. duration of contact with the source of infection; 3. the entry routes of infection; 4. the state of resistance of the human body; 5. Methods of detection	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answers: 12. Caseous pneumonia is characterized by the following radiological signs:</i>	1. A non-uniform darkening area 2. high intensity of shadow 3. expansion of the lung root 4. extensive bronchogenic contamination 5. the presence of disintegration of lung tissue 6. A group of foci in S1-2	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answers: 13. The detection of tuberculosis in adults is carried out by methods:</i>	1. When complaining to a doctor 2. fluorographic examination 3. based on biopsy materials (instrumental examination, operation) 4. Immunodiagnostics 5. on the sectional table	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answers: 14. Mycobacteria are most often found in:</i>	1. pleural fluid 2. gastric lavage waters 3. sputum 4. bronchial lavage waters	medium
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Choose the right answer: 15. The X-ray picture of free osteodiaphragmatic effusion pleurisy is characterized by symptoms:</i>	1. high intensity of the shadow decreasing towards the periphery 2. location of the shadow in the lower parts of the thoracic cavity 3. oblique orientation of the upper border of the shadow 4. heterogeneous shadow structure 5. displacement of the mediastinum to the healthy side 6. Focal shadow	medium
UC-1, GPC-	<i>Choose the right</i>	1. a,b,c	high

9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>combination of answers</i> 16. <i>Pulmonary tuberculosis is most often localized in adults:</i> a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4 e) 5 f) 6 segments;	2. a,b,f 3. b, d,e 4. a,b,e	
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	Choose the right combination of answers 17. In which parts of the lungs is dissemination more often located in tuberculosis: a) upper b) lower C) average	1. a,b 2. a,c 3. б,В	high
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	Make a conclusion 18. In a 35-year-old patient, after 3 months of treatment in the mode of category 1 infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis, a rounded shadow of 2.0 x 2.5 cm in size formed at the site of the infiltration against the background of minor fibrous changes. There are no MBTs in sputum. Determine the clinical form of tuberculosis.		high
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Make a conclusion</i> 19. <i>The patient is 18 years old, he was admitted to the clinic complaining of severe headache, double vision. A week ago, general weakness, fever, headache, irritability appeared. In the last two days, the headache has increased dramatically, the patient has become sluggish, and double vision has appeared. On examination: body temperature 38.30 C, comes into contact reluctantly, reacts painfully to stimuli. Ptosis of the left eyelid, strabismus, anisocoria S&gt;D. Severe meningeal syndrome. During lumbar puncture, the cerebrospinal fluid is</i>		high

	<i>transparent, a fibrinous film fell out a day later, protein 1.3 g/l, lymphocytes 400 in mm<sup>3</sup>, sugar 0.5 mmol/L. What diagnosis should be given to the patient?</i>		
UC-1, GPC-9, PC-5, PC-6 PC-8, PC-9 PC-10	<i>Finish the sentence 20. An early clinical sign of tuberculous spondylitis is</i>		high