

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью
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Diagnostic testing
Discipline “Oncology, radiation therapy”
Term 11

Curriculum	31.05.01 General Medicine
Specialty	General Medicine
Form of education	Full-time
Designer Department	Surgical diseases
Graduate Department	Internal diseases

Competence	Tasks	Answers	Type of complexity
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find one correct answer.</i> 1. MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS ARE AMONG THE CAUSES OF DEATH OF THE POPULATION ON THE	1) 1st place. 2) 2nd place. 3) 8th place. 4) 10th place.	Low
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find one correct answer.</i> 2. THE MAIN STRUCTURAL LINK OF ONCOLOGICAL SERVICE IS	1) vovts russian amn 2) oncology research institute 3) oncology dispensary 4) oncology department 5) oncology office	Low
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find one correct answer.</i> 3. THE LEADING PLACES ARE OCCUPIED BY IN THE STRUCTURE OF POPULATION MORTALITY OF ECONOMICALLY DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.	1) infectious and parasitic diseases; 2) diseases of the digestive system; 3) diseases of the circulatory system; 4) neoplasms; 5) diseases of the respiratory system; 6) flu and acute respiratory viral infections; 7) mental illness; 8) injuries and poisoning;	Low
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find one correct answer.</i> 4. CLINICAL GROUP IB INCLUDES	1) patients with diseases suspected of being malignant. 2) patients with precancerous diseases. 3) persons cured of malignant neoplasms.	Low

PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find one correct answer.</i> 5.INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES IS	1) a list of disease names in a specific order. 2) a list of diagnoses in a certain order. 3) a list of symptoms, syndromes and individual conditions located according to a certain principle. 4) a system of headings into which individual pathological conditions included in accordance with certain established criteria. 5) a list of names of diseases, diagnoses and syndromes located in a certain order.	Low
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find one correct answer.</i> 6.CANCER "INSITU" CAN BE IN	1) the cervix; 2) bronchus; 3) stomach;	Medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find all correct answers.</i> 7. A NECESSARY CONDITION FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF A NORMAL CELL INTO A TUMOR CELL UNDER THE CONDITIONS OF VIRAL CARCINOGENESIS IS	1) localization of the virus in the cell cytoplasm. 2) integration of DNA or RNA of the virus into the DNA of the cell.	Medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find all correct answers.</i> 8.ONCOGENE IS	1) active homologue of proto-oncogene. 2) a small nucleotide sequence located in DNA next to with a proto-oncogene.	Medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find one correct answer.</i> 9. THE FOLLOWING LYMPH NODES ARE NOT REGIONAL FOR THE MAMMARY GLAND.	1) axillary 2) parasternal 3) subclavian 4) lymph nodes of the opposite side 5) all listed lymph nodes are regional	Medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find all correct answers.</i> 10.THE MAIN EARLY SYMPTOMS OF CENTRAL ENDOBRONCHIAL LUNG CANCER ARE	1) cancer pneumonitis 2) recurrent pneumothorax 3) atelectasis of a part of the lung 4) shortness of breath and pain when breathing 5) a hacking cough and hemoptysis	Medium

PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find all correct answers.</i> 11.PANCOSTA CANCER IS	1) central cancer of the middle lobe 2) peripheral lower lobe cancer 3) central cancer of the upper lobe 4) peripheral cancer of the lung apex 5) cavitary form of peripheral lung cancer	Medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find all correct answers.</i> 12.THE MAIN METHOD OF TREATMENT OF LUNG CANCER IS	1) X-ray therapy 2) chemotherapy 3) hormone therapy 4) surgical 5) sanitation bronchoscopy	Medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find all correct answers.</i> 13.RADIOLOGICAL SIGN OF PERIPHERAL LUNG CANCER WITH DISINTEGRATION IS	1) segmental atelectasis 2) a tuberos node with a “path” to the root of the lung 3) rib usurpation 4) exudative pleurisy 5) thin-walled multi-chamber cavity	Medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find all correct answers.</i> 14. THE FOLLOWING IS INDICATED IN CANCER OF THE MAIN BRONCHUS.	1) pneumonectomy 2) lobectomy 3) segmentectomy 4) radiation therapy without surgery 5) everything is wrong	Medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find all correct answers.</i> 15.THE MAIN METHOD FOR DIAGNOSIS OF CENTRAL LUNG CANCER IS	1) R-logical examination of the lungs 2) lung tomography 3) computed tomography 4) radioisotope examination of the lungs 5) trancheobronchoscopy + biopsy	Medium
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find all correct answers.</i> 16. A 65-YEAR-OLD PATIENT HAS A ROUNDED PERIPHERAL SHADOW REVEALED ON A CHEST X-RAY. WHAT IS NECESSARY TO VERIFY THE DIAGNOSIS?	1) percutaneous needle puncture of the lungs with biopsy 2) Ultrasound 3) tomography 4) bronchoscopy with biopsy 5) dynamic observation with control after 2 months	High
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<i>Find correct combination of answers.</i> 17. THE MAIN METHODS OF DIAGNOSTICS OF PERIPHERAL LUNG CANCER ARE	1) bronchoscopy with biopsy 2) catheterization biopsy 3) mediastinoscopy 4) transthoracic puncture of the lungs and tumors 5) cytological examination of macrota	High

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 2,4,5 2) 1,2,3 3) 2,3,4 4) 2,3,5 5) 1,4,5 	
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<p><i>Find correct combination of answers.</i></p> <p>18. THE CHOICE OF SURGICAL INTERVENTION FOR COLON CANCER DEPENDS ON</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) tumor localization 2) the presence or absence of complications 3) the general condition of the patient 4) the presence of metastases 5) histological examination <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 1,2,4 2) 1,2,3,4 3) 2,3,4,5 4) 1,2,4,5 5) all answers are correct 	High
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<p><i>Make a conclusion.</i></p> <p>19. AN 18-YEAR-OLD PATIENT IS SUSPECTED TO HAVE A COLON TUMOR BASED ON THE CLINICAL PICTURE OF THE DISEASE AND ANAMNESIS. THE PATIENT IS PREPARED FOR IRRIGOSCOPY. THE EXAMINATION REVEALED A NARROW OF THE ASCENDING SECTION OF THE COLON, THROUGH WHICH IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PASS A BARIUM SUSPENSION RETROGRADE. THERE ARE NO CLINICAL OR RADIOLOGICAL SIGNS OF ACUTE INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION. TACTICS IS</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) laparoscopy 2) emergency surgery 3) give barium orally 4) colonoscopy 5) selective angiography 	High
PC-1 PC-3 PC-5 PC-8	<p><i>Make a conclusion.</i></p> <p>20. A 16-YEAR-OLD PATIENT WAS ADMITTED TO THE CLINIC WITH COMPLAINTS OF BLOOD DISCHARGE FROM THE ANUS,</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) irrigoscopy 2) rectoscopy 3) colonoscopy 4) digital rectal examination 5) antegrade passage of barium through the intestine 	High

	SEVERE WEIGHT LOSS, AND PERIODIC CONSTIPATION. WHICH RESEARCH METHOD CAN BE USED FIRST TO CLARIFY THE DIAGNOSIS?		
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