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Diagnostic testing
Discipline “Faculty Surgery”
***Term* 7**

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

Term 7

Competence	Task	Answers	Type of complexity
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**1. Choose one correct answer:** The optimal hernioplasty for uncomplicated inguinal hernia is…	A. Bassini's B. Ruji's C. Lichtenstein's D. Girard's	low
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**2. Choose one correct answer:** The soreness during palpation of the umbilical ring in acute appendicitis is called …	A. Dumbadze's symptom B. Krymov 's symptom C. Rovsing's symptom	low
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**3. Choose one correct answer:** The acute appendicitis is an indication for …	A. conservative treatment B. emergency surgery C. delayed surgery D. elective surgery E. cardiopulmonary resuscitation	low
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**4. Choose one correct answer:** A necessary study to confirm the clinical diagnosis of the gastrointestinal bleeding is …	A. FGDS (fibrogastroduodenoscopy) B. gastric X-ray examination C. bronchoscopy D. CT (computed tomography) scan of abdominal organs without contrast E. biochemical blood analysis	low
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**5. Choose one correct answer:** The diagnosis of anemia in acute gastrointestinal bleeding is formulated as …	A. megaloblastic B. aplastic C. acute posthemorrhagic D. chronic posthemorrhagic E. acute hemolytic	low
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	6. **Choose one correct answer:** The perforation of a gastroduodenal ulcer is characterized by …	1) dagger pains 2) ulcerative anamnesis 3) diarrhea 4) dysuria (painful urination) 5) the presence of pneumoperitoneum on an overview radiograph of the abdominal cavity. A) 1, 2, 5 B) 2, 3, 5 C) 3, 4, 5 D) 1, 3, 4 E) 1, 2, 3	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**7. Choose all the correct answers:** The following medications are prescribed as an antibiotic prophilaxis for acute appendicitis…	A. cephalosporins of the 2-3 generation+metronidazole B. aminoglycosides C. fluoroquinolones D. protected aminopenicillins	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5,	**8. Choose all the correct answers:** The methods of tension-free hernioplasty for inguinal hernia	A. Bassini's B. Lichtenstein's C. TAPP	medium

PC-8	repair are …	D. eTEP	
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**9. Choose one correct answer:** In a patient with multiple debilitating vomiting, hypotension, oliguria, pulling muscle pain and convulsive readiness, against the background of an established long-term ulcerative history, the blood test shows Hb 178 G/L, Ht 0.64, CL 89 MMOL/ L. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A. acute appendicitis B. acute cholecystitis C. perforation of a gastroduodenal ulcer D. compensated pyloroduodenal stenosis E. decompensated pyloroduodenal stenosis	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**10. Choose all the correct answers:** The complicated gastroduodenal ulcers are most often localized in …	A. the cardiac department of the stomach B. the area of great curvature of the stomach C. the pyloric department of the stomach D. the bulb of the duodenum E. the postbulbous departments of the duodenum	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**11. Choose all the correct answers:** The treatment of acute gastroduodenal bleeding includes…	A. applying cold to the epigastrium B. bolus intravenous administration of proton pump inhibitors with a transition to their long-term infusion C. bolus intravenous administration of H2-histamine receptor blockers D. administration of tranexamic acid intravenously E. infusion correction of hypovolemia	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**12. Choose all the correct answers:** The non-viability signs of the intestinal loop in the case of a strangulated hernia are …	A. the absence of peristalsis B. hemorrhages in the intestine wall C. the absence of vascular pulsation D. the presence of deserosate E. black colour, parchment of the intestine wall F. the presence of a strangulation furrow	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**13. Choose all the correct answers:** In the acute uncomplicated appendicitis the acceptible surgical techniques are …	A. laparoscopic appendectomy B. mini-access appendectomy C. open appendectomy with McBurney access D. appendectomy with median laparotomy E. appendicostomy or cecostomy F. extraperitoneal tamponing of the right iliac fossa	medium
PC-1, PC-3,	**14. Choose all the correct answers:** In the surgical treatment of the	A. atypical EPST B. choledocholithotomy with external drainage of	medium

PC-5, PC-8	concrement insertion into the ampulla of Vater you can use…	choledochus C. transduodenal papillotomy with lithoextraction D. only cholecystectomy	
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**15. Choose all the correct answers:** The leading clinical syndromes of the acute ulcerative gastrointestinal bleeding are …	A. anemic syndrome B. jaundice syndrome C. hypovolemic syndrome D. bleeding syndrome from the upper gastrointestinal tract E. pain syndrome F. intoxication syndrome	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**16. Choose the right combination of answers:** Specify the factors that play a major role in the pathogenesis of the acute calculous cholecystitis: a) bacterial infection; b) intravesical biliary hypertension; c) metabolic disorders of cholesterol and bile acids.	A. b,c B. a,c C. a,b D. a,b,c	high
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**17. Choose the right combination of answers:** With a combination of penetration and subcompensated duodenal ulcer stenosis it is advisable to perform: a) distal gastric resection; b) proximal gastric resection; c) gastrectomy; d) excision of the ulcer with vagotomy and gastric drainage surgery; e) gastrostomy; f) colostomy.	A. b,e B. a,c C. a,f D. a,d E. d,e	high
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**18. Make a conclusion:** The patient has pressing chest pains, weakness, dizziness, orthostatic collapses, pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, hypotension up to 80/50 MMHG, tachycardia up to 125 / MIN, HB 65 G / L, ER 1.2 X 1012 / L. rectal melena. What is your presumptive diagnosis?	A. acute gastrointestinal bleeding B. acute leukemia C. ectopic pregnancy D. acute cerebrovascular accident E. acute myocardial infarction	high
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**19. Make a conclusion:** The patient with a long-term ulcerative history after days of copious repeated vomiting with congestive gastric contents and food eaten the day before suddenly had clonic seizures with impaired consciousness. What is your presumptive diagnosis?	A. traumatic brain injury B. acute cerebrovascular accident C. acute gastrointestinal bleeding D. lung artery thromboemboly E. decompensated pyloroduodenal stenosis, gastric tetany F. acute myocardial infarction	high
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**20. Complete the sentence:** The appearance of the atypical cells in the area of the ulcerative crater of a long-existing mediogastric ulcer indicates its _____.		high

Diagnostic testing
Discipline “Faculty Surgery”
***Term* 8**

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

Term 8

Competence	Task	Answers	Type of complexity
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**1. Choose one correct answer:** The most common cause of the mechanical jaundice is …	A. hepatitis B. cholelithiasis C. cancer of the ampulla of Vater D. alveococcosis	low
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**2. Choose one correct answer:** The most informative method of instrumental examination in case of the mechanical jaundice is …	A. sonography B. endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography C. laparoscopy	low
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**3. Choose one correct answer:** Purulent cholangitis is an indication for …	A. conservative treatment B. emergency surgery C. delayed surgery D. elective surgery E. cardiopulmonary resuscitation	low
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**4. Choose one correct answer:** A necessary study to confirm the clinical diagnosis of abdominal abscess is …	A. FGDS (fibrogastroduodenoscopy) B. gastric X-ray examination C. bronchoscopy D. CT (computed tomography) of abdominal organs without contrast and with contrast E. biochemical blood analysis	low
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**5. Choose one correct answer:** An appendicular abscess is …	A. local unlimited peritonitis B. local limited peritonitis C. total peritonitis D. non-peritonitis	low
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**6. Choose one correct answer:** Common peritonitis is characterized by: a) abdominal pain b) muscular tension of the abdominal wall c) the absence of peristaltic noises d) macrohematuria e) Hippocratic face.	A) a, c, d, e B) b, c, d, e C) a, c, d, e D) a, b, c, d E) a, b, c, e	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**7. Choose all the correct answers:** These medications are not used as an empirical antibiotic therapy for common peritonitis…	A. cephalosporins of the 2-3 generation+metronidazole B. aminoglycosides C. fluoroquinolones D. carbapenems E. macrolides F. nitrofurans	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**8. Choose all the correct answers:** The methods of surgery for chronic lung abscess are…	A. lung resection B. lobectomy C. pulmonectomy D. lung decortication with costal pleurectomy	medium

PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**9. Choose one correct answer:** The patient C after pulmonectomy performed the day before has bursting chest pains, a feeling of lack of air, hyperthermia, acrocyanosis, there is abundant air treatment through the safety pleural drainage. What is the most likely diagnosis?	A. intrapleural bleeding B. bronchial stump failure, pneumothorax C. pneumonia D. acute myocardial infarction E. lung artery thromboemboly	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**10. Choose all the correct answers:** The discontinuous therapy for acute pancreatitis includes the use of…	A. local and gastric hypothermia B. proton pump blockers C. heparin D. octreotide E. protease inhibitors	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**11. Choose all the correct answers:** The conservative treatment of varicose veins includes …	A. compression therapy B. the use of phlebotonics C. rational surgical treatment D. anticoagulant therapy according to indications E. massive infusion therapy	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**12. Choose all the correct answers:** The non-viability signs of the intestinal loop in acute strangulation ileus are …	A. the absence of peristalsis B. hemorrhages in the intestine wall C. the absence of vascular pulsation D. the presence of deserosate E. black colour, parchment of the intestine wall F. the presence of a strangulation furrow	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**13. Choose all the correct answers:** The acceptable surgical techniques in appendicular abscess are …	A. laparoscopic appendectomy B. mini-access appendectomy C. open appendectomy with McBurney access D. appendectomy with median laparotomy E. navigation drainage under ultrasound control F. extraperitoneal drainage of the abscess according to Pirogov access	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**14. Choose all the correct answers:** In the surgical treatment of acute ascending thrombophlebitis you can use …	A. Babcock phlebectomy B. crossectomy C. stem sclerotherapy D. endovenous laser obliteration E. Troyanov-Trendelenburg technique	medium
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**15. Choose all the correct answers:** The leading clinical syndromes of the gastrointestinal bleeding in cirrhosis of the liver and varicose veins of the esophagus are …	A. anemic syndrome B. jaundice syndrome C. hypovolemic syndrome D. bleeding syndrome from the upper gastrointestinal tract E. pain syndrome F. coagulopathy	medium

PC-1, PC-3,	**16. Choose the right combination of answers:**	A. b,c B. a,c	high
PC-5, PC-8	Specify the factors that play a major role in the development of chronic venous insufficiency: a) valvular insufficiency; b) congenital weakness of connective tissue; c) lipid metabolism disorders.	C. a,b D. a,b,c	
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**17. Choose the right combination of answers:** In combination with the occlusion of the superficial femoral artery and posterior tibial artery with ischemia 2B according to Fontaine-Pokrovsky it is advisable to perform: a) iliofemoral bypass surgery; b) endarterectomy; c) lumbar sympathectomy; d) stenting of the posterior tibial artery; e) hip amputation; f) fasciotomy.	A. b,f B. a,c C. b,c D. a,d E. e,f	high
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**18. Make a conclusion:** The patient has chest pains, weakness, hypotension, shortness of breath, feeling of lack of air, acrocyanosis of the face skin and mucous membranes, hypotension up to 80/50 MMHG, tachycardia up to 125 / MIN, HB 145 G / L, ER 3.5 X 1012 / L. The clinical picture emerged after getting out of bed. A day ago he underwent an extended right-sided hemicolectomy for colon cancer. A history of varicose veins of the legs, CVI 2. What is your presumptive diagnosis?	A. acute gastrointestinal bleeding B. intra-abdominal bleeding C. lung artery thromboemboly D. acute cerebrovascular accident E. acute myocardial infarction	high
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**19. Make a conclusion:** After suffering from subtotal pancreatic necrosis about 10 years ago, a significant loss of body weight, unstable stools, epigastric pain, poor tolerance of fatty foods, polyuria are noted. Palpation indicates the presence of a dense elastic smooth volumetric formation in the left hypochondrium of at least 20 sm in diameter. According to FGDS, the posterior wall of the stomach is pushed from the outside to the front, the mucosa is not changed. What is your presumptive diagnosis?	A. acute pancreatitis B. chronic pancreatitis, painful form C. chronic pancreatitis, pseudotumorous form D. chronic pancreatitis, pseudocyst of the pancreas E. pancreatic cancer F. stomach cancer	high
PC-1, PC-3, PC-5, PC-8	**20. Complete the sentence:** A lung abscess lasting 2.5 months is a_____lung abscess.		high