TESTS FOR DIFFERENTIATED CREDIT

Medical Practice in Outpatient Clinic of Family Medicine (Pediatrics) for the 5st year students of Medical Faculty

1. A 3-month-old infant has occipital alopecia, restless sleep, excessive sweating. What disease can you think of?

A. phosphate diabetes

B. chondrodystrophy

C. spasmophilic diathesis

D. rickets

E. anemia

2. A 10-year-old child with a history of nonrheumatic carditis has periodic attacks manifested by heart pain, dyspnea, pallor, high blood pressure, a dramatic increase in heart rate up to 180/min. What drug would be most effective to treat this patient?

A. lidocaine

B. atenolol

C. ajmaline

D. verapamil

E. procainamide

3. An 8-year-old child with a 3-year history of diabetes was hospitalized in hyperglycemic coma. Specify the initial dose of insulin to be administered:

A. 0,3-0,4 U/kg of body weight per day

B. 0,4-0,5 U/kg of body weight per day

C. 0,5 U/kg of body weight per day

D. 0,1-0,2 U/kg of body weight per day

E. 0,2-0,3 U/kg of body weight per day

4. A newborn (mother's I pregnancy) weighting 3500 g has been found to have jaundice, lethargy, reduced reflexes. Objectively: second grade jaundice of skin with saffron tint, liver +2 cm, spleen +1 cm. Urine and feces are yellow. Blood count: Hb- 100 g/1, RBC-3.2• 10^{12}/1, WBC-18,7 • 10^{9}/1, mother's blood type 0(I) Rh(+), baby's blood type A(II) Rh(-), bilirubin -170 mmol/1, indirect fraction. ALT, AST rates are normal. What is the most likely disease in the child?

A. perinatal hepatitis

B. hemolytic disease of newborn, ABO-conflict

C. biliary atresia

D. hemolytic disease of newborn, Rh-conflict

E. physiologic jaundice

5. A 12-year-old girl undergoes regular gastroenterological check-ups for duodenal ulcer, biliary dyskinesia. What is the recommended frequency of anti-relapse treatment?

A. once a year

B. every 3 months

C. twice a year

D. three times a year

E. every two months

6. On the second day of the disease a 17- year-old male patient complains of high-grade fever, headache in the region of the forehead and superciliary arches, and during eye movement; aching muscles and joints. Objectively: body temperature is 39°C.The face is hyperemic, sclerae are injected. The mucous membrane of the soft palate and posterior pharyngeal wall is bright hyperemic and has petechial hemorrhages: What changes in the hemogram are typical for this disease?

A. anemia

B. neutrocytosis

C. leukopenia

D. accelerated ESR

E. leukocytosis

7. An 11-year-old boy complains of general weakness, fever up to 38,2°C, pain and swelling of the knee joints, and feeling of irregular heartbeat. 3 weeks ago, the child had quinsy. Knee joints are swollen, the overlying skin and skin of the knee region is reddened, local temperature is increased, movements are limited. Heart sounds are muffled, extrasystoles are present, Auscultation reveals an apical systolic murmur that is not conducted to the left inguinal region. ESR is 38 mm/h. CRP is 2+, O-antistreptolysin titre - 400. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. vegetative dysfunction

B. reactive arthritis

C. juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

D. acute rheumatic fever

E. non-rheumatic carditis

8. A 4-year-old boy had untimely vaccination. He complains of painful swallowing, headache, inertness, fever. Objectively: the child is pale, has enlarged anterior cervical lymph nodes, swollen tonsils with cyanotic hyperemia, tonsils are covered with gray-white pellicles which cannot be easily removed. When the pellicles are forcibly removed, the tonsils bleed. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. follicular tonsillitis

B. infectious mononucleosis

C. lacunar tonsillitis

D. pseudomembranous tonsillitis

E.oropharyngeal diphtheria

9. A 3-year-old girl: has had an increase in body temperature up to 38,5^{0}C for four days. The child refuses to eat. Over the last two days, nose and mouth breathing has become difficult. Mesopharyngoscopy reveals hyperemia and enlargement of tonsils, as well as hyperemia and bulging of the posterior wall of the oropharynx, which significantly narrows the oropharyngeal lumen. What complication of quinsy occurred in the patient?

A. laryngostenosis

B. parapharyngeal abscess

C. phlegmon of the mouth floor

D. paratonsillar abscesis

E. retropharyngeal abscess

10. A 7-year-old patient presents with body temperature rise up to 39°C dry cough, pain in the lateral abdomen. Objectively: there is cyanosis of then nasolabial triangle, inspiratory dyspnea with accessory muscle recruitment. Percussion reveals pulmonary dullness among auscultation findings there are diminished breath sounds, crepitant rales. Respiratory rate is of 50/min, HR- 120/min. Evaluate the grade of respiratory failure in the patient:

A.III

B. I

C. II

D. IV

E. 0

11. An 8-year-old boy developed a temperature of 37,5°C two days after his recovery from the case of urgent respiratory tract infection. He complains of suffocation, heart pain. Objectively: the skin is pale, tachycardia, the I heart sound is weakened, short systolyc murmur in the 4th intercostal area near the left edge of the breastbone. What heart disorder such clincal presentation is characteristic of?

A. nonrheumatic myocarditis

B. primary rheumatic carditis

C. myocardiodystrophy

D. Fallot's tetrad

E. cardiomyopathy

12. A 9-year-old boy has been suffering from therapy there are short remission periods. The disease progresses, the child is physically underdeveloped, presents with pale skin, acrocyanosis, deformed nail plates in the shape of "clock-face". Bronchography reveals saccular bronchiectases in the lower lobe of the right lung. Multiple bronchiectasis since he was 3 years old. Exacerbations occur frequently (3- 4 times a year). What further treatment tactics should be chosen after conservative?

A. urgical intervention

B. continuation of conservative therapy

C. physiotherapy

D. sanatorium-and-spa treatment

E. physical training

13. An infant has been born at the 41st week of gestation. The pregnancy was complicated with severe gestosis of the second semester. The weight of the baby is 2400 g, the height is 50 cm. Objectively: the skin is flabby, the layer of subcutaneous fat is thin, hypomyotonia is observed, neonatal reflexes are weak. The internal organs are without pathologic alterations. This newborn can be assessed as a:

A. full-term infant with prenatal growth retardation

B. premature infant

C. immature infant

D. postmature infant

E. full-term infant with normal body weight

14. After a case of purulent otitis a 1-year-old boy has developed pain in the upper third of the left thigh, body temperature up to 39°C. Objectively: swelling of the thigh in its upper third and smoothed out inguinal fold. The limb is in semiflexed position. Active and passive movements are impossible due to severe pain. What diagnosis is the most likely?

A.acute hematogenous osteomyelitis

B. acute coxitis

C. intermuscular phlegmon

D. osteosarcoma

E. Brodie's abscess

15. A 20-year-old patient complains of severe headache, double vision, weakness, fever, irritability. Objectively: body temperature is 38,1°C, the patient is reluctant to contact, sensitive to stimuli. There are ptosis of the left eyelid, exotropia, anisocoria S>D, pronounced meningeal syndrome. On lumbar puncture the cerebrospinal fluid flowed out under a pressure of 300 mm Hg, the fluid is clear, slightly opalescent. 24 hours later there appeared fibrin film. Protein - 1,4 g/l, lymphocytes - 600/3 per mm^3, sugar - 0,3 mmol/l. What is the provisional diagnosis?

A. tuberculous meningitis

B. meningococcal meningitis

C. lymphocytic (Armstrong's) meningitis

D. syphilitic meningitis

E. mumps meningitis

16. A 5-year-old boy has a history of repeated pneumonia, frequent acute respiratory viral diseases. Objectively: exertional dyspnea, minor fatigabilty. There is a systolic murmur having its epicenter in the IV intercostal space on the left. Left relative dullness is found along the midclavicular line. According to the findings of instrumental methods of examination (electrocardiography, echocardiography), the patient has been diagnosed with ventricular septal defect, subcompensation stage. What is the main method of treatment?

A. does not require treatment

B. phytotherapy

C. operative therapy

D. indomethacin

E. conservative treatment

17. A 5-year-old girl has had thirst, polyuria, increased appetite for two months. At the same time, there is a 3 kg decrease in body weight. During the last week, these presentations got accompanied by nocturnal enuresis. Examination revealed hyperglycemia at the rate of 14 mmol/1. The child has been diagnosed with type I diabetes. What is the most likely genesis of this disease?

A.neurogenic

B. autoimmune

C. viral and bacterial

D. viral

E. bacterial

18. An 8-year-old child was hospitalized for fever up to 39,8°C, inertness, moderate headache, vomiting. Examination revealed meningeal symptoms. Lumbar puncture was performed. The obtained fluid had raised opening pressure, it was transparent, with the cell count of 450 cells per 1 mcL (mainly lymphocytes - 90%), glucose level of 2,6 mmol/1. What causative agent might have caused the disease in the child?

A.Staphylococcus

B. Koch's bacillus

C. Meningococcus

D. Pneumococcus

E. Enterovirus

19. A 6-year-old boy complains of paroxysmal pain that occurs after a mental stress, consuming cold drinks or ice cream. After clinical and instrumental examination the boy has been diagnosed with hypertensive biliary dyskinesia. The drugs of the following groups should be administered in the first place:

A. sedatives and cholekinetics

B. choleretics and cholekinetics

C. antibiotics

D. antioxidants

E. antispasmodics and choleretics

20. During the first home visit to a full-term boy after his discharge from the maternity hospital a pediatrician revealed a symmetrical swelling of mammae without skin changes over them, swelling of the scrotum. The body temperature was of 36, 6°C. The baby was calm, sucked the mother's breast actively. What condition should you think of?

A. congenital adrenal dysfunction

B. hormonal crisis of the newborn

C. necrotic neonatal phlegmon

D. sclerema

E. neonatal mastitis

21. An 16-year-old girl has been immunized according to her age and in compliance with the calendar dates. What vaccinations should the children receive at this age?

A.Polio

B. Diphtheria and tetanus

C. TB

D. Pertussis

E. Hepatitis B

22. An 18-year-old girl complains of breast pain and engorgement, headaches, irritability, swelling of the lower extremities. These symptoms have been observed since menarche and occur 3-4 days before the regular menstruation. Gynecological examination revealed no pathology. Make a diagnosis:

A. neurasthenia

B. cardiovascular disorder

C. renal disease

D. mastopathy

E. premenstrual syndrome

23. A 12-year-old girls has minor functional and morphological abnormalities: 1,0 D myopia, reduced body resistance. The patient has no history of chronic diseases. Over the last year, there were 4 cases of respiratory diseases. The girl belongs to the following health group:

A. IV

B. I

C. II

D. Ill

E. V

24. Ten days after birth, a newborn developed a sudden fever up to 38,1°C. Objectively: the skin in the region of navel, abdomen and chest is erythematous; there are multiple pea-sized blisters with no infiltration at the base; single bright red moist erosions with epidermal fragments on the periphery. What is your provisional diagnosis?

A. vulgar impetigo

B. streptococcal impetigo

C. epidemic pemphigus of newborn

D. atopic dermatitis

E. syphilitic pemphigus

25. A 7-year-old child complains of itching, papular erythematous rash, dry skin. Objectively: there is lichenification in the popliteal fossae and antecubital spaces. What immunologic indicator if found in the blood serum will verify the diagnosis (atopic dermatitis)?

A. IgM

B. Total IgE

C. Secretory IgA

D. IgG

E. IgD

26. The 10 y.o. boy has complains on headache, weakness, fever 40°C, vomiting, expressed dyspnea, pale skin with flush on right cheek, lag of right hemithorax respiratory movement, dullness on percussion over low lobe of right lung, weakness of vesicular respiration in this zone. The abdomen is painless and soft at palpation. Which disease lead to these symptoms and signs?

A. acute cholecystitis

B. flu

C. intestinal infection

D. acute appendicitis

E. pneumonia croupousa

27. A newborn has purulent discharges from the umbilical wound, the skin around the navel is swollen. The baby's skin is pale, with a yellow-gray tint, generalized hemorrhagic rash is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. hemorrhagic disease of the newborn

B. omphalitis

C. hemolytic disease of the newborn

D. thrombocytopathy

E. sepsis

28. A patient with acute respiratory viral infection (3rd day of disease) complains of pain in lumbar region, nausea, dysuria, oliguria. Urinalysis – hematuria (100-200 RBC in eyeshot spot), specific gravity – 1002. The blood creatinin level is 0.18 millimole/l, potassium level – 6.4 millimole/l. Make the diagnosis:

A. acute renal colic

B. acute cystitis

C. acute interstitial nephritis

D. acute renal failure

E. acute glomerylonephritis

29. A neonate was born from the 1st gestation on term. The jaundice was revealed on the 2nd day of life, then it became more acute. The adynamia, vomiting and hepatomegaly were observed. Indirect bilirubin level was 275 mumol/L, direct bilirubin level – 5 mumol/L, Hb- 150 g/l. Mothers blood group – 0(I), Rh+, childs blood group – A(II), Rh+. What is the most probable diagnosis?

A. hepatitis

B. physiological jaundice

C. hemolytic disease of the neonate (AB0 incompatibility), icteric type

D. hemolytic disease of the neonate (Rh - incompatibility)

E. jaundice due to conjugation disorder

30. A 3 month old infant suffering from acute segmental pneumonia has dyspnea (respiration rate – 80 per minute), paradoxical breathing, tachycardia, total cyanosis. Respiration and pulse – ratio is 1:2. The heart dullness under normal size. Such signs characterise:

A. respiratory failure of I degree

B. myocarditis

C. congenital heart malformation

D. respiratory failure of II degree

E. respiratory failure of III degree

31. A 9-year-old girl has been admitted to a hospital for an elevated body temperature (39,8°C), painful dry cough, abdominal pain on the right. Examination reveals dullness on percussion on the right, diminished breath sounds, crepitation. What study is required to make a diagnosis?

A. radiography of the chest cavity

B. pleural puncture

C. ultrasound examination of the chest cavity

D. bronhography

E. bronchoscopy

32. A 13-year-old girl was admitted to the gynecology department for having a significant bleeding from the genital tract for 10 days. The patient has a history of irregular menstrual cycle since menarche. Menarche occurred at the age of 11. Recto-abdominal examination revealed no pathology. What is the provisional diagnosis?

A. adenomyosis

B. Werlhof's disease

C. endometrial polyp

D. injury of the external genitalia

E. juvenile uterine bleeding

33. A 9-year-old patient has measles. On the 6th day after the rash appeared, the boy developed a condition manifested by dyspnoae, barking cough, stenotic respiration. Objectively: the rash on the face, neck and torso turned brown. There is a branny desquamation. Respiratory rate is 22/min. What complication should be diagnosed?

A. pneumonia

B. quinsy

C. bronchitis

D. pharyngitis

E. laryngotracheitis

34. An infant is 2 days old. He was born full- term with signs of intrauterine infection, and therefore receives antibiotics. Neonates should be given antibiotics at longer intervals and lower doses compared to older children and adults because:

A. neonates have a decreased blood pH

B. neonates have higher hematocrit

C. neonates have a reduced activity of glucuronyl transferase

D. neonates have lower concentration of protein and albumin in blood

E. neonates have lower glomerular filtration

35. A 10-year-old child has been admitted to a hospital with a closed craniocerebral injury with a suspected cerebral edema. The patient is in grave condition, unconscious. The dyspnea, tachycardia, hypertension are present. Muscle tone is increased, there is nystagmus, pupillary and oculomotor reactions are impaired. The mandatory component of intensive care is dehydration. What diuretic is adequate in this case?

A.Mannitol

B. Spironolactone

C. Furosemide

D. Moduretic

E. Hydrochlorthiazide

36. A 12-year-old boy presents with nausea, frequent repeated vomiting that first occurred after eating canned vegetables. Objectively: the patient has dry mucous membranes, muscular hypotonia, anisocoria. mydriasis, dysphagia and dysarthria. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. Shigellosis

B. Botulism

C. Yersiniosis

D. Salmonellosis

E. Cholera

37. A 12-year-old boy periodically has short episodes (10-15 seconds) of a brief loss of awareness with a dazed look and eyes stare in an upright position, blank expression of face, absence of motions and subsequent

A. absence seizure

B. trance

C. fugue

D. obnubilation

E. sperrung

38. An 8 year old child has low-grade fever, arthritis, colicky abdominal pain and a purpuric rash llocalized on the lower extremities. Laboratory studies reveal a guaiac-positive stool, urinalysis with red blood cell (RBC) casts and mild proteinuria, and a normal platelet count. The most likely diagnosis is:

A. Rocky Mountain spotted fever

B. idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

C. systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE)

D. Henoch-Schonleins vasculitis

E. poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis}

39. 1-year-old child with a case of acute respiratory tract infection suddenly developed noisy respirations with difficult inspiration, intercostal retractions, and barking cough on the 2nd night after the disease onset. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. acute pulmonary inflammation

B. stenosing laryngotracheobronchitis

C. bronchial asthma

D. acute bronchiolitis

E. acute bronchitis

40. A 13-year-old boy has had abdominal pain, bloating, nausea, liquid fatty gray stool with putrid smell for the last 3 years. Palpation reveals epigastric tenderness, as well as tenderness in the Desjardins' pancreatic point, Chauffard's triangle; there is positive Mayo- Robson's sign. Failure of exocrine pancreatic function has been suspected. What is the most informative method for evaluating the state of exocrine pancreatic function?

A. blood serum trypsin determination

B. blood and urine amylase determination

C. sonography of the pancreas

D. fecal elastase-1 determination

E. scatological study

41. An 8-year-old boy was brought to the admission department by his parents. Parents report that he has had pain in the right knee for the last 9 months, recently mother has noticed some limitation of motion in his right leg and morning stiffness that doesn't last till the evening. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. rheumatic fever

B. traumatic arthritis

C. juvenile rheumatoid arthritis

D. osteomyelitis of the knee joint

E. reactive arthritis

42. Mother of a 10-month-old baby reports significant pallor, poor appetite, enlarged abdomen in the baby. As a neonate, the child underwent treatment in the in-patient hospital for jaundice and anemia. Objectively: the skin is pale and jaundiced, teeth are absent, abdomen is enlarged, spleen is palpable. Blood test results: Hb- 90 g/1, RBC- 3,0 - 10^{12}/1, color index - 0,9, microspherocytosis, reti- culocytosis up to 20%, serum bilirubin - 37 mmol/1, unconjugated bilirubin - 28 mmol/1. What type of anemia has occurred in the patient?

A. B_{12}-deficiency anemia

B. hemolytic anemia

C. protein-deficiency anemia

D. hereditary elliptocytosis

E. iron-deficiency anemia

43. A 6-year-old boy had had a quinsy. 9 days later, there appeared edema of the face, extremities and trunk, general health condition deteriorated. Urine became turbid. Objectively: expressive edema, ascites. AP- 100/55 mm Hg, diuresis - 0,2 1iter of urine per day. Results of the biochemical blood analysis: total protein 50 g/1, cholesterol - 11,28 mmol/1, urea - 7,15 mmol/1, creatinine - 0,08 mmol/1. Urinalysis results: leukocytes - 3-5 per HPF, red blood cells are absent. What is the provisional diagnosis?

A. acute renal failure
B. acute glomerulonephritis
C. acute pyelonephritis
D. urolithiasis
E. chronic glomerulonephritis

44. A general practitioner visited a 2-year- old child and diagnosed him with measles. The child attends a nursery, has a 5-year-old sister. What document must be filled in for the effective antiepidemic measures in the given health locality?

A**. e**mergency notification on infectious disease (form № 058/o)

B. infant's record (report form № 112/o)

C. carer's leave certificate

D. house call record (form № 031/o)

E. sick leave

45. Examination of an 11-year-old boy revealed frequent nosebleeds, fatigue when walking, underdevelopment of the lower half of the body, increased blood pressure in the upper extremities and decreased pressure in the lower ones, extension of the left heart border, blowing systolic murmur in the interscapular region. ECG shows the horizontal axis of heart. Radiography reveals left cardiomegaly, costal usuration. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. patent ductus arteriosus

B. atrial septal defect

C. ventricular septal defect

D. aorta coarctation

E. aortic stenosis

46. A 9-year-old boy has been suffering from therapy there are short remission periods. The disease progresses, the child is physically underdeveloped, presents with pale skin, acrocyanosis, deformed nail plates in the shape of "clock-face". Bronchography reveals saccular bronchiectases in the lower lobe of the right lung. Multiple bronchiectasis since he was 3 years old. Exacerbations occur frequently (3- 4 times a year). What further treatment tactics should be chosen after conservative?

A. surgical intervention

B. continuation of conservative therapy

C. physiotherapy

D. sanatorium-and-spa treatment

E. physical training

47. A 18-year-old patient complains of severe headache, double vision, weakness, fever, irritability. Objectively: body temperature is 38,1°C, the patient is reluctant to contact, sensitive to stimuli. There

are ptosis of the left eyelid, exotropia, anisocoria S>D, pronounced meningeal syndrome. On lumbar puncture the cerebrospinal fluid flowed out under a pressure of 300 mm Hg, the fluid is clear, slightly opalescent. 24 hours later there appeared fibrin film. Protein - 1,4 g/l, lymphocytes - 600/3 per mm^3, sugar - 0,3 mmol/l. What is the provisional diagnosis?

A. tuberculous meningitis

B. meningococcal meningitis

C. lymphocytic (Armstrong's) meningitis

D. syphilitic meningitis

E. numps meningitis

48. Routine examination of a child with a history of bronchial asthma reveals BP of 140/90 mm Hg. The most likely cause of the hypertension is:

A. chronic lung disease

B. theophylline overdose

C. renal disease

D. coarctation of the aorta

E. obesity

49. The child is 11 month old. He suffers from nervous-arthritic diathesis. The increased synthesis of what acid is pathogenic at nervous-arthritic diathesis?

A. sulfuric acid

B. acetic acid

C. hydrochloric acid

D. phosphoric acid

E. uric acid

50. 10-year-old child complains of fever (temperature is 39°C), frequent urination [pollakiuria]. Urine test: proteinuria [0.066 g/L], leukocytouria [entirely within eyeshot], bacteriuria [>105 colony forming units/mL]. What is the most probable diagnosis?

A. acute glomerulonephritis

B. acute pyelonephritis

C. urolithiasis

D. acute cystitis

E. dysmetabolic nephropathy

51. A 8-year-old boy has suffered from tonsilitis. In 2 weeks he started complaining of migratory joint pain, edema of joints, restriction of movements, fever. On examination, an acute rheumatic heart disease, activity of the IIIrd degree, primary rheumocarditis, polyarthritis; acute course of disease, cardiovascular failure IIA. What medication is to be prescribed?

A. Cefazolin

B. Erythromycin

C. Delagil

D. Prednisone

52. A 9-year-old boy has been suffering from therapy there are short remission periods. The disease progresses, the child is physically underdeveloped, presents with pale skin, acrocyanosis, deformed nail plates in the shape of ”clock-face”. Bronchography reveals saccular bronchiectases in the lower lobe of the right lung. Multiple bronchiectasis since he was 3 years old. Exacerbations occur frequently (3- 4 times a year). What further treatment tactics should be chosen after conservative?

A. urgical intervention

B. continuation of conservative therapy

C. physiotherapy

D. sanatorium-and-spa treatment

E. physical training

53. Apgar score system contains all of the following criteria EXCEPT:

A. respiratory rate

B. motor activity

C. color of the skin

D. heart rate

54. A term child is brought with complaints of having jaundice on day 3 of life. How much should be the minimum level of bilirubin to cause jaundice?

A.5 mg % (85,5 mkmol/l)

B. 15 mg% (256,5 mkmol/l)

C. 10 mg% (171,0 mkmol/l)

D. 20 mg% (342 mkmol/l)

55. Key features of kangaroo mother care are all of the following, EXCEPT

A. skin-to-skin contact between mother and baby

B. exclusive breast feeding

C. initiated in a facility and continued at home

D. done for babies with cyanosis

57. The following component of human milk is not protective against gastro-intestinal tract infections?

A. lysozyme

B. Bifidus factor

C. lactoferrin

D. β_2 transferrin

58. How many teeth are present in a 3 year old child?

A. 8 teeth

B. 18 heeth

C. 12 teeth

D. 20 teeth

59. Elevated amniotic fluid achetylcholinesterase is used for diagnosis ?

A. neonatal myasthenia gravis

B. spinal dysraphism

C. hydrops fetalis

D. neonatal heart block

60. A 9-year-old girl has abdominal pains after fried food. No fever. She has the pain in point Kera. The liver is not enlarged. Portion B of the duodenal probe is 5 ml. What is the most likely diagnosis:

A. ulcer disease

B. biliary tract dyskinesia, hypotonic type

C. acute colitis

D. chronic duodenum

E. hepatocirrhosis

61. A 15-year-old teenager complains of poor night vision. Physical examination: increased darkness adaptation time, Bitot's spots on conjunctiva. The patient skin is dry, scales off, folliculitis signs of the face skin are present. What is the cause of the disease?

A. napthtoquinone deficit

B. retinol deficit

C. thiamine deficit

D. folic acid deficit

E. biotin deficit

62. A 3-day-old newborn who has suffered asphyxia in labor presents with bleeding from the umbilical score. Labor tests: hypocoagulation, thrombocytopenia, hypothrombopenia. What is the most likely cause of clinical and laboratory changes?

A. trauma of umbilical vessel

B. thrombocytopenic purpura

C. inborn angiopathy

D. hemolytic disease of the newborn

E. disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)

63. A 9-year-old girl has an average height and harmonic growth development. She was ill with acute respiratory infection five times. Define the group of her health.

A. 1st group

B. 2nd group

C. 3 st group

D. 4 st group

E. 5 st group

64. A 4-month-old girl with blond hair and blue eyes has a “mousy” odor of sweat and urine, delayed psychomotor development. What is the most typical laboratory data for this disorder?

A. positive urine ferric chloride test

B. high level of oxyproline in urine

C. high concentration of chlorides in sweat

D. high level of glycosoaminoglycans in the urine

E. low level of thyroid gland hormones in the blood

65. A 8 -year-old boy fell ill acutely: fever, weakness, headache, abdominal pain, recurrent vomiting, then diarrhea and tenesmus. Stool occur 12 times daily, are scanty, and contain a lot of mucus, pus, streaks of blood. Had sigmoid gut is tender and hardened. What is your diagnosis?

A. dysentery

B. escherichiosis

C. salmonellosis

D. cholera

E. staphylococcal gastroenteritis

66. A 18-year-old girl complains of severe weakness, tremors of extrimities. Physical examination: body weight loss, wet and warm skin. The thyroid gland is enlarged up to the 3rd degree, painless, and elastic. Ps^ 108 b/m, BP 160/55 mmHg. Everything else is normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. toxiferous adenoma of the thyroid gland

B. chronic autoimmune thyroiditis, hypertrophic type

C. diffuse euthyroid goiter of the 3-rd degree

D. diffuse toxic goiter of the 3-rd degree.

E. thyrotoxicosis of the average degree, chronic fibrous thyroiditis

67. A newborn girl has congenital lymphedema of the hands and feet, short neck with loose skin, antimongoloid slant of palperbral tissures, epicanthal folds. In epithelial cells of buccal scrape X-chromatine (Barr body) is absent. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A.Kleinefelter syndrome

B. Edwards syndrome

C. Down syndrome

D. Shereshevskiy-Turner syndrome

E. Patau syndrome

68. A 3-year-old child is admitted to the hospital due to a decrease of urine volume (200 ml per day), peripheral and cavity edema. Urinalysis: protein 3,3 g/l. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A .acute glomerulonephritis with nephrosis

B. interstitial nephritis

C. infection of urinary tract

D. chronic glomerulonephritis

E. acute glomerulonephritis with nephritic syndrome

69. A 1-year-old infant is admitted for failure to thrive. During the neonatal period he had an exploratory laparotomy for intestinal obstruction. At 3, 8 and 11 month of age, he had respiratory infections diagnosed as bronchitis. Physical examination: weight of 6,8 kg, thin extremities with very little subcutaneous tissue, and protuberant abdomen. The essentials diagnostic study in this child is:

A. skin test for milk allergy

B. bronchoscopy

C. serum immunoglobulin level

D. sweat electrolytes

E. tuberculin skin test

70. A 1-year-old child suffers of attack-like cough. The child presents with the history of dyspepsia since birth. On physical examination there are signs of delay in physical development, bronchial obstruction, respiratory insufficiency, 1 grade. Blood count: signs of inflammatory process. Sweat chlorides 120 mM/l. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A. bronchopulmonary dysplasia

B. Kartagener's syndrome

C. acute respiratory infection, bronchitis

D. cystic fibrosis

E. severe bronchial asthma

71. A 7-year -old boy has an attack of asphyxia and distant whistling rale after playing with a dog. History: atopic dermatitis caused by eating eggs, chicken, and beef. What group of allergens is the reason for the development of bronchial asthma attacks?

A. itch mite

B. chemical

C. pollen

D. dust

E. epidermal

72. An 18-year0old pregnant woman comes to see an obstetrician at 11-12 weeks gestation. Medical history states that once month ago woman has suffered with rubella. What influence on fetus is the most . likely in this woman?

A. chromosomal abnormalities of the fetus

B. labor trauma of newborn

C. hemolytic disease of the newborn

D. hyaline membrane disease

E. congenital developmental abnormalities of fetus

73. A 4-year-old child attends kindergarten. Complaints of a bad appetite, and fatigue. Objective examination: skin and mucous membrane are pale, the child is asthenic. In the hemogram: hypochromatic anemia 1st, leucomoide reaction of the eosinophile type. What pathology must be excluded at first?

A. lymphoproliferative process

B. worm invasion

C. duodenal ulcer

D. hypoplastic anemia

E. atrophic gastritis

74. A 5-year-old boy fell ill abruptly: fever up to 39,8°C, recurrent vomiting, severe headache. Convulsions occur in 3 hours. The physician found out positive meningeal signs. Pleocytosis of 2500 cells, chiefly polymorphonuclear cells, elevated protein concentration and normal glucose concentration was found in cerebrospinal fluid examination. What is your diagnosis?

A. tuberculosis meningitis

B. purulent meningitis

C. serous meningitis

D. subarachnoidal hemorrhage

E. encephalitis

75. A 17-year-old woman complained of fatigue, hair loss and brittle nails. On exam pallor of skin, Ps 94/min, BP 110/70 mmHg. On blood cell count, Hb 90 g/L, RBC 3,5 x10^{12}/L, color index of 0,7, ESR of 20 mm/h. Serum iron level is 8,7 μmol/L. What treatment would you initiate?

A. packed RBC transfusion

B. vitamin B12 intramuscularly

C. blood transfusion

D. iron dextrin injection

E. ferrous sulfate orally

76. A 10-year-old child fell ill acutely a week ago after overcooling when there appeared pain in the stomach and the back, fever up to 38°C. Urinalysis: leucocytes 25-30 per v/f, protein 0,33 g/L. Which of the following is the most appropriate test for prescribing of etiotropic treatment?

A. Nechiporenko test

B. urine culture

C. Zimnitsky test

D. cystography

E. intravenous urography

77. A 7-year-old girl suddenly fell ill with fever, headache, severe sore throat, vomiting. Minute bright red rash appeared on her ablushed skin in 3 hours. It is more intensive in axillas and groin. Mucous membrane of oropharynx is hyperemic. Greyish patches are on tonsils. Submaxillary glands are enlarged and painful. What is your diagnosis?

A. rubella

B. enteroviral infection

C. measles

D. scarlet fever

E. pseudotuberculosis

78. A 3-year-old boy fell ill abruptly: fever up to 39°C, weakness, vomiting. Hemorrhagic rash of various size appears on his lower limbs within 5 hours. Meningococcemia with infective-toxic shock of 1 degree was diagnosed. What medications should be administered?

A. chloramphenicol succinate and prednisone

B. penicillin and immunoglobulin

C. chloramphenicol succinate and interferon

D. penicillin and prednisone

E. ampicillin and immunoglobulin

79.6-month-old infant was born with a body’s mass 3 kg and a length 50 cm. He is given breast feeding. How many times per day the infant should be fed?

A. 7

B. 6

C. 8

D. 4

E. 5

80. A 2,5-month old child presents with muscle hypotonia, sweating, and alopecia of the back of the head. The child is prescribed massage, curative gymnastics, and vitamin D. What is the dosage and frequency of vitamin D administration?

A. 1000 IU every 3 days

B. 10 000 IU every other day

C. 2000-3000 IU daily

D. 500 IU daily

E. 500 IU every other day