

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**
**Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего
образования**
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Образовательно-научный кластер
«Институт медицины и наук о жизни»
Высшая школа медицины

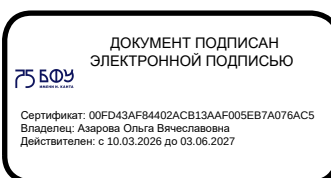
КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ

Шифр: 31.05.01

Специальность:
ЛЕЧЕБНОЕ ДЕЛО

Направленность (профиль) образовательной программы:
«Лечебное дело / General Medicine»

Калининград



НОРМАТИВНОЕ ОСНОВАНИЕ ОТБОРА СОДЕРЖАНИЯ

Формирование комплекта оценочных материалов проводилось в соответствии с Федеральным государственным образовательным стандартом высшего образования по направлению подготовки 31.05.01 Лечебное дело (уровень специалитета) согласно приказу Министерства образования и науки РФ от 09.02.2016 г. № 95

КОЛИЧЕСТВО ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

Код компетенции	Наименование компетенции	Количество заданий
ОК-1	способность к абстрактному мышлению, анализу, синтезу	71
ОК-2	способность использовать основы философских знаний для формирования мировоззренческой позиции	4
ОК-3	способностью анализировать основные этапы и закономерности исторического развития общества для формирования гражданской позиции	10
ОК-4	способностью действовать в нестандартных ситуациях, нести социальную и этическую ответственность за принятые решения	8
ОК-5	готовностью к саморазвитию, самореализации, самообразованию, использованию творческого потенциала	73
ОК-6	способностью использовать методы и средства физической культуры для обеспечения полноценной социальной и профессиональной деятельности	8
ОК-7	готовностью использовать приемы оказания первой помощи, методы защиты в условиях чрезвычайных ситуаций	14
ОК-8	готовностью к работе в коллективе, толерантно воспринимать социальные, этнические, конфессиональные и культурные различия	24
ОПК-1	готовностью решать стандартные задачи профессиональной деятельности с использованием информационных, библиографических ресурсов, медико-биологической терминологии, информационно-коммуникационных технологий и учетом основных требований информационной безопасности	123
ОПК-2	готовностью к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности	13
ОПК-3	способность использовать основы экономических и правовых знаний в профессиональной деятельности	18
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ОПК-5	способностью и готовностью анализировать результаты собственной деятельности для предотвращения профессиональных ошибок	67
ОПК-6	готовностью к ведению медицинской документации	82
ОПК-7	готовностью к использованию основных физико-химических, математических и иных естественнонаучных понятий и методов при решении профессиональных задач	45
ОПК-8	готовностью к медицинскому применению лекарственных препаратов и иных веществ и их комбинаций при решении профессиональных задач	16
ОПК-9	способность к оценке морфофункциональных, физиологических состояний и патологических процессов в организме человека для решения профессиональных задач	27
ОПК-10	готовностью к обеспечению организации ухода за больными и оказанию первичной доврачебной медико-санитарной помощи	20
ОПК-11	готовность к применению медицинских изделий, предусмотренных порядками оказания медицинской помощи	63
ПК-1	способность и готовность к осуществлению комплекса мероприятий, направленных на сохранение и укрепление здоровья и включающих в себя формирование здорового образа жизни, предупреждение возникновения и (или) распространения заболеваний, их раннюю диагностику, выявление причин и условий их возникновения и развития, а также направленных на устранение вредного влияния на здоровье	94

	человека факторов среды его обитания	
ПК-2	способность и готовность к проведению профилактических медицинских осмотров, диспансеризации и осуществлению диспансерного наблюдения	44
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ПК-4	способность и готовность к применению социально-гигиенических методик сбора и медико-статистического анализа информации о показателях здоровья населения	23
ПК-5	готовность к сбору и анализу жалоб пациента, данных его анамнеза, результатов осмотра, лабораторных, инструментальных, патолого-анатомических и иных исследований в целях распознавания состояния или установления факта наличия или отсутствия заболевания	150
ПК-6	способность к определению у пациента основных патологических состояний, симптомов, синдромов заболеваний, нозологических форм в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем, X пересмотра	137
ПК-7	готовность к проведению экспертизы временной нетрудоспособности, участию в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы, констатации биологической смерти человека	47
ПК-8	способность к определению тактики ведения пациентов с различными нозологическими формами	107
ПК-9	готовность к ведению и лечению пациентов с различными нозологическими формами в амбулаторных условиях и условиях дневного стационара	70
ПК-10	готовность к оказанию медицинской помощи при внезапных острых заболеваниях, состояниях, обострении хронических заболеваний, не сопровождающихся угрозой жизни пациента и не требующих экстренной медицинской помощи	43
ПК-11	готовность к участию в оказании скорой медицинской помощи при состояниях, требующих срочного медицинского вмешательства	63
ПК-12	готовность к ведению физиологической беременности, приему родов	10
ПК-13	готовность к участию в оказании медицинской помощи при чрезвычайных ситуациях, в том числе участие в медицинской эвакуации	5
ПК-14	готовность к определению необходимости применения природных лечебных факторов, лекарственной, немедикаментозной терапии и других методов у пациентов, нуждающихся в медицинской реабилитации и санаторно-курортном лечении	11
ПК-15	готовность к обучению пациентов и их родственников основным гигиеническим мероприятиям оздоровительного характера, навыкам самоконтроля основных физиологических показателей, способствующим сохранению и укреплению здоровья, профилактике заболеваний	9
ПК-16	готовность к просветительской деятельности по устранению факторов риска и формированию навыков здорового образа жизни	60
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ПК-19	способность к организации медицинской помощи при чрезвычайных ситуациях, в том числе медицинской эвакуации	15
ПК-20	готовность к анализу и публичному представлению медицинской информации на основе доказательной медицины	48
ПК-21	способность к участию в проведении научных исследований	120
ПК-22	готовность к участию во внедрении новых методов и методик, направленных на охрану здоровья граждан	67
ИТОГО:		1899

РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ЗАДАНИЙ ПО КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯМ И ДИСЦИПЛИНАМ

Код и наименование компетенции	Индекс	Дисциплина / модуль / практика	Семестр
ОК-1 Способность к абстрактному мышлению, анализу, синтезу	Б1.Б.01	История	1
	Б1.Б.02	Биоэтика	1
	Б1.Б.03	Философия	1
	Б1.Б.04	История медицины	4
	Б1.Б.05	Правоведение	3
	Б1.Б.06	Экономика	1
	Б1.Б.07	Иностранный язык	1,2,3,4,5
	Б1.Б.08	Психология и педагогика	1,2
	Б1.Б.10	Физика	1
	Б1.Б.11	Медицинская информатика и математика	1,2
	Б1.Б.12	Биохимия	3,4
	Б1.Б.13	Химия	1
	Б1.Б.14	Биология	1,2
	Б1.Б.15	Анатомия	1,2,3
	Б1.Б.16	Гистология, эмбриология, цитология	2,3
	Б1.Б.17	Нормальная физиология	3,4
	Б1.Б.18	Микробиология, вирусология	3,4
	Б1.Б.19	Иммунология	4
	Б1.Б.20	Патологическая анатомия, клиническая патологическая анатомия	5,6
	Б1.Б.21	Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	5,6
	Б1.Б.22	Медицинская генетика	5
	Б1.Б.23	Топографическая анатомия и оперативная хирургия	4,5
	Б1.Б.27	Лучевая диагностика	5
	Б1.Б.42	Общая хирургия	5,6
	Б1.В.01	Биоорганическая химия в медицине	2
	Б1.В.02	Медицинская и биологическая физика	4
	Б1.В.03	Основы здорового образа жизни	1
	Б1.В.09	Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	12
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01	Статистика	2
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02	Математические методы в медицине	2
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.01	Психология стресса	4
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.02	Практикум по психологии здоровья	2
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
ОК-2 Способность использовать основы философских знаний для формирования мировоззренческой позиции	Б1.Б.02	Биоэтика	1
	Б1.Б.03	Философия	1
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
ОК-3 Способность анализировать основные этапы и закономерности исторического развития общества для формирования гражданской позиции	Б1.Б.01	История	1
	Б1.Б.04	История медицины	4
	Б1.В.09	Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	12
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе	2

ОК-4 Способность действовать в нестандартных ситуациях, нести социальную и этическую ответственность за принятые решения		первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б1.Б.02	Биоэтика	1
	Б1.Б.03	Философия	1
	Б1.Б.08	Психология и педагогика	1,2
	Б1.В.09	Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	12
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
ОК-5 Готовность к саморазвитию, самореализации, самообразованию, использованию творческого потенциала	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	ФТД.В.03	Практикум по коммуникативным основам медицинской деятельности	4
	Б1.Б.01	История	1
	Б1.Б.02	Биоэтика	1
	Б1.Б.03	Философия	1
	Б1.Б.04	История медицины	4
	Б1.Б.05	Правоведение	3
	Б1.Б.06	Экономика	1
	Б1.Б.07	Иностранный язык	1,2,3,4,5
	Б1.Б.08	Психология и педагогика	1,2
	Б1.Б.09	Латинский язык	1,2
	Б1.Б.10	Физика	1
	Б1.Б.11	Медицинская информатика и математика	1,2
	Б1.Б.12	Биохимия	3,4
	Б1.Б.13	Химия	1
	Б1.Б.14	Биология	1,2
	Б1.Б.15	Анатомия	1,2,3
	Б1.Б.16	Гистология, эмбриология, цитология	2,3
	Б1.Б.17	Нормальная физиология	3,4
	Б1.Б.19	Иммунология	4
	Б1.Б.21	Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	5,6
	Б1.Б.22	Медицинская генетика	5
	Б1.Б.23	Топографическая анатомия и оперативная хирургия	4,5
	Б1.Б.27	Лучевая диагностика	5
	Б1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	Б1.Б.48	Офтальмология	7
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.50	Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	11
	Б1.В.01	Биоорганическая химия в медицине	2
	Б1.В.03	Основы здорового образа жизни	1
	Б1.В.08	Медицинская реабилитация	11
	Б1.В.09	Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	12
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01	Статистика	2
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02	Математические методы в медицине	2
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.01	Психология стресса	4
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.02	Практикум по психологии здоровья	2
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2

	B2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	B2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	B2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	B1.Б.02	Русский язык и культура речи	1,2,3,4
ОК-6 Способность использовать методы и средства физической культуры для обеспечения полноценной социальной и профессиональной деятельности	B1.Б.53	Физическая культура и спорт	3
	B1.В.10	Элективные курсы по физической культуре и спорту	1,2,4
	B2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	B2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	B2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
ОК-7 Готовность использовать приемы оказания первой помощи, методы защиты в условиях чрезвычайных ситуаций	B1.Б.41	Безопасность жизнедеятельности	3,4,10
	B1.В.04	Уход за больными	2
	B2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	B2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	B2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	B2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ОК-8 Готовность использовать приемы оказания первой помощи, методы защиты в условиях чрезвычайных ситуаций	B1.Б.02	Биоэтика	1
	B1.Б.03	Философия	1
	B1.Б.08	Психология и педагогика	1,2
	B1.В.04	Уход за больными	2
	B1.В.ДВ.02.01	Психология стресса	4
	B1.В.ДВ.02.02	Практикум по психологии здоровья	2
	B2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	B2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	B2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	B2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
ОПК-1 Готовность решать стандартные задачи профессиональной деятельности с использованием информационных, библиографических ресурсов, медико-биологической терминологии, информационно-коммуникационных технологий и учетом основных требований информационной безопасности	ФТД.В.03	Практикум по коммуникативным основам медицинской деятельности	4
	B1.Б.05	Правоведение	3
	B1.Б.07	Иностранный язык	1,2,3,4,5
	B1.Б.09	Латинский язык	1,2
	B1.Б.10	Физика	1
	B1.Б.11	Медицинская информатика и математика	1,2
	B1.Б.12	Биохимия	3,4
	B1.Б.14	Биология	1,2
	B1.Б.15	Анатомия	1,2,3
	B1.Б.16	Гистология, эмбриология, цитология	2,3
	B1.Б.17	Нормальная физиология	3,4
	B1.Б.21	Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	5,6
	B1.Б.22	Медицинская генетика	5
	B1.Б.23	Топографическая анатомия и оперативная хирургия	4,5
	B1.Б.25	Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	5,6
	B1.Б.27	Лучевая диагностика	5

	Б1.Б.28	Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	7,8
	Б1.Б.31	Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.33	Неврология, нейрохирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.35	Дерматовенерология	7
	Б1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	Б1.Б.37	Психиатрия, медицинская психология	8,9
	Б1.Б.38	Педиатрия	7,8,9
	Б1.Б.40	Клиническая фармакология	11
	Б1.Б.42	Общая хирургия	5,6
	Б1.Б.45	Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.50	Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	11
	Б1.В.01	Биоорганическая химия в медицине	2
	Б1.В.05	Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	8
	Б1.В.06	Наркология	12
	Б1.В.08	Медицинская реабилитация	11
	Б1.В.09	Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	12
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01	Статистика	2
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02	Математические методы в медицине	2
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.01	Психология стресса	4
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.02	Практикум по психологии здоровья	2
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	Б1.Б.02	Русский язык и культура речи	1,2,3,4
ОПК-2 Готовность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности	Б1.Б.07	Иностранный язык	1,2,3,4,5
	Б1.Б.09	Латинский язык	1,2
	Б1.Б.15	Анатомия	1,2,3
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.01	Психология стресса	4
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.02	Практикум по психологии здоровья	2
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	ФТД.В.03	Практикум по коммуникативным основам медицинской деятельности	4
ОПК-3 Способность использовать основы экономических и правовых знаний в профессиональной деятельности	Б1.Б.02	Русский язык и культура речи	1,2,3,4
	Б1.Б.05	Правоведение	3
	Б1.Б.06	Экономика	2
	Б1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	Б1.В.09	Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	12
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта	4,6

		профессиональной деятельности	
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ОПК-4 Способность и готовность реализовать этические и деонтологические принципы в профессиональной деятельности	Б1.Б.02	Биоэтика	1
	Б1.Б.20	Патологическая анатомия, клиническая патологическая анатомия	5,6
	Б1.Б.42	Общая хирургия	5,6
	Б1.Б.48	Офтальмология	7
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.01	Психология стресса	4
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.02	Практикум по психологии здоровья	2
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	4
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	ФТД.В.03	Практикум по коммуникативным основам медицинской деятельности	4
ОПК-5 Способность и готовность анализировать результаты собственной деятельности для предотвращения профессиональных ошибок	Б1.Б.02	Биоэтика	1
	Б1.Б.03	Философия	1
	Б1.Б.05	Правоведение	3
	Б1.Б.08	Психология и педагогика	1,2
	Б1.Б.21	Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	5,6
	Б1.Б.22	Медицинская генетика	5
	Б1.Б.27	Лучевая диагностика	5
	Б1.Б.28	Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	7,8
	Б1.Б.39	Анестезиология, реанимация, интенсивная терапия	12
	Б1.Б.46	Онкология	9
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.50	Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	11
	Б1.В.05	Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	8
	Б1.В.08	Медицинская реабилитация	11
	Б1.В.09	Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	12
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01	Лечение боли	11
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.02	Основы сердечно-сосудистой хирургии	11
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.01	Перинатальная медицина	12
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.02	Клиническая иммунология	12
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ОПК-6 Готовность к ведению медицинской документации	Б1.Б.24	Гигиена	6,7
	Б1.Б.25	Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	5,6
	Б1.Б.27	Лучевая диагностика	5
	Б1.Б.28	Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	7,8
	Б1.Б.29	Инфекционные болезни	9,10,11
	Б1.Б.30	Фтизиатрия	10

	Б1.Б.31	Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.32	Поликлиническая терапия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.33	Неврология, нейрохирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.34	Эпидемиология	7
	Б1.Б.35	Дерматовенерология	7
	Б1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	Б1.Б.37	Психиатрия, медицинская психология	8,9
	Б1.Б.38	Педиатрия	7,8,9
	Б1.Б.40	Клиническая фармакология	11
	Б1.Б.42	Общая хирургия	5,6
	Б1.Б.43	Факультетская хирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.44	Урология	8
	Б1.Б.46	Онкология	9
	Б1.Б.47	Оториноларингология	7
	Б1.Б.48	Офтальмология	7
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.50	Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	11
	Б1.Б.51	Стоматология	7
	Б1.Б.52	Травматология, ортопедия	9,10
	Б1.В.04	Уход за больными	2
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	ФТД.В.01	Паллиативная медицина	10
	Б1.Б.02	Русский язык и культура речи	1,2,3,4
ОПК-7 Готовность к использованию основных физико-химических, математических и иных естественнонаучных понятий и методов при решении профессиональных задач	Б1.Б.10	Медицинская информатика и математика	1,2
	Б1.Б.11	Биохимия	3,4
	Б1.Б.12	Химия	1
	Б1.Б.13	Биология	1,2
	Б1.Б.14	Гигиена	6,7
	Б1.Б.24	Лучевая диагностика	5
	Б1.Б.27	Инфекционные болезни	9,10,11
	Б1.Б.29	Биоорганическая химия в медицине	2
	Б1.В.01	Медицинская и биологическая физика	4
	Б1.В.02	Статистика	2
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01	Математические методы в медицине	2
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.02	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	Б2.Б.04	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ОПК-8 Готовность к медицинскому применению	Б1.Б.26	Фармакология	5,6

лекарственных препаратов и иных веществ и их комбинаций при решении профессиональных задач	Б1.Б.40	Клиническая фармакология	11
	Б1.Б.47	Оториноларингология	7
	Б1.В.06	Наркология	12
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01	Лечение боли	11
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.02	Основы сердечно-сосудистой хирургии	11
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ОПК-9 Способность к оценке морфофункциональных, физиологических состояний и патологических процессов в организме человека для решения профессиональных задач	ФТД.В.01	Паллиативная медицина	10
	Б1.Б.16	Гистология, эмбриология, цитология	2,3
	Б1.Б.17	Нормальная физиология	3,4
	Б1.Б.18	Микробиология, вирусология	3,4
	Б1.Б.19	Иммунология	4
	Б1.Б.20	Патологическая анатомия, клиническая патологическая анатомия	5,6
	Б1.Б.21	Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	5,6
	Б1.Б.50	Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	11
	Б1.В.05	Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	8
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ОПК-10 Готовность к обеспечению организации ухода за больными и оказанию первичной доврачебной медико-санитарной помощи	Б1.Б.42	Общая хирургия	5,6
	Б1.В.04	Уход за больными	2
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
ОПК-11 Готовность к применению медицинских изделий, предусмотренных порядками оказания медицинской помощи	Б1.Б.21	Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	5,6
	Б1.Б.23	Топографическая анатомия и оперативная хирургия	4,5
	Б1.Б.25	Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	5,6
	Б1.Б.27	Лучевая диагностика	5
	Б1.Б.28	Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	7,8
	Б1.Б.30	Фтизиатрия	10
	Б1.Б.31	Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.32	Поликлиническая терапия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.41	Безопасность жизнедеятельности	3,4,10
	Б1.Б.42	Общая хирургия	5,6
	Б1.Б.46	Онкология	9
	Б1.Б.47	Оториноларингология	7
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.В.04	Уход за больными	2
	Б1.В.05	Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	8
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2

	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ПК-1 Способность и готовность к осуществлению комплекса мероприятий, направленных на сохранение и укрепление здоровья и включающих в себя формирование здорового образа жизни, предупреждение возникновения и (или) распространения заболеваний, их раннюю диагностику, выявление причин и условий их возникновения и развития, а также направленных на устранение вредного влияния на здоровье человека факторов среды его обитания	Б1.Б.20	Патологическая анатомия, клиническая патологическая анатомия	5,6
	Б1.Б.22	Медицинская генетика	5
	Б1.Б.24	Гигиена	6,7
	Б1.Б.25	Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	5,6
	Б1.Б.27	Лучевая диагностика	5
	Б1.Б.28	Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	7,8
	Б1.Б.31	Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.32	Поликлиническая терапия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.33	Неврология, нейрохирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	Б1.Б.37	Психиатрия, медицинская психология	8,9
	Б1.Б.38	Педиатрия	7,8,9
	Б1.Б.40	Клиническая фармакология	11
	Б1.Б.45	Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.В.03	Основы здорового образа жизни	1
	Б1.В.05	Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	8
	Б1.В.06	Наркология	12
	Б1.В.08	Медицинская реабилитация	11
	Б1.В.10	Элективные курсы по физической культуре и спорту	1,2,4
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.01	Перинатальная медицина	12
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.02	Клиническая иммунология	12
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ПК-2 Способность и готовность к проведению профилактических медицинских осмотров, диспансеризации и осуществлению диспансерного наблюдения	Б1.Б.24	Гигиена	6,7
	Б1.Б.27	Лучевая диагностика	5
	Б1.Б.28	Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	7,8
	Б1.Б.30	Фтизиатрия	10
	Б1.Б.32	Поликлиническая терапия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.33	Неврология, нейрохирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.35	Дерматовенерология	7
	Б1.Б.40	Клиническая фармакология	11
	Б1.Б.46	Онкология	9
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.В.06	Наркология	12
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ПК-3 Способность и готовность к проведению противоэпидемических мероприятий, организации защиты населения в очагах особо опасных инфекций, при	Б1.Б.18	Микробиология, вирусология	3,4
	Б1.Б.24	Гигиена	6,7
	Б1.Б.35	Дерматовенерология	7

ухудшении радиационной обстановки, стихийных бедствиях и иных чрезвычайных ситуациях	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	ФТД.В.03	Тропические болезни	12
	Б1.Б.24	Гигиена	6,7
ПК-4 Способность и готовность к применению социально-гигиенических методик сбора и медико-статистического анализа информации о показателях здоровья населения	Б1.Б.35	Дерматовенерология	7
	Б1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	Б1.Б.40	Клиническая фармакология	11
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01	Статистика	2
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02	Математические методы в медицине	2
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ПК-5 Готовность к сбору и анализу жалоб пациента, данных его анамнеза, результатов осмотра, лабораторных, инструментальных, патолого-анатомических и иных исследований в целях распознавания состояния или установления факта наличия или отсутствия заболевания	Б1.Б.25	Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	5,6
	Б1.Б.29	Инфекционные болезни	9,10,11
	Б1.Б.30	Фтизиатрия	10
	Б1.Б.31	Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.32	Поликлиническая терапия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.33	Неврология, нейрохирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.35	Дерматовенерология	7
	Б1.Б.42	Общая хирургия	5,6
	Б1.Б.43	Факультетская хирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.44	Урология	8
	Б1.Б.45	Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.46	Онкология	9
	Б1.Б.48	Офтальмология	7
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.50	Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	11
	Б1.Б.51	Стоматология	7
	Б1.Б.52	Травматология, ортопедия	9,10
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01	Лечение боли	11
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.02	Основы сердечно-сосудистой хирургии	11
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.01	Перинатальная медицина	12
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.02	Клиническая иммунология	12
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	ФТД.В.03	Практикум по коммуникативным основам медицинской деятельности	4
	ФТД.В.03	Тропические болезни	12
ПК-6 Способность к определению у пациента основных патологических состояний, симптомов, синдромов заболеваний, нозологических форм в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем, X пересмотра	Б1.Б.20	Патологическая анатомия, клиническая патологическая анатомия	5,6
	Б1.Б.25	Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	5,6
	Б1.Б.27	Лучевая диагностика	5
	Б1.Б.28	Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	7,8
	Б1.Б.29	Инфекционные болезни	9,10,11

	Б1.Б.30	Фтизиатрия	10
	Б1.Б.31	Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.32	Поликлиническая терапия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.33	Неврология, нейрохирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.35	Дерматовенерология	7
	Б1.Б.37	Психиатрия, медицинская психология	8,9
	Б1.Б.38	Педиатрия	7,8,9
	Б1.Б.42	Общая хирургия	5,6
	Б1.Б.43	Факультетская хирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.44	Урология	8
	Б1.Б.45	Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.46	Онкология	9
	Б1.Б.47	Оториноларингология	7
	Б1.Б.48	Офтальмология	7
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.50	Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	11
	Б1.Б.51	Стоматология	7
	Б1.Б.52	Травматология, ортопедия	9,10
	Б1.В.06	Наркология	12
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.01	Перинатальная медицина	12
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.02	Клиническая иммунология	12
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	ФТД.В.03	Тропические болезни	12
ПК-7 Готовность к проведению экспертизы временной нетрудоспособности, участию в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы, констатации биологической смерти человека	Б1.Б.05	Правоведение	3
	Б1.Б.30	Фтизиатрия	10
	Б1.Б.32	Поликлиническая терапия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	Б1.Б.46	Онкология	9
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.50	Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	11
	Б1.В.09	Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	12
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ПК-8 Способность к определению тактики ведения пациентов с различными нозологическими формами	Б1.Б.22	Медицинская генетика	5
	Б1.Б.28	Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	7,8
	Б1.Б.30	Фтизиатрия	10
	Б1.Б.31	Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.32	Поликлиническая терапия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.33	Неврология, нейрохирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.35	Дерматовенерология	7
	Б1.Б.37	Психиатрия, медицинская психология	8,9
	Б1.Б.38	Педиатрия	7,8,9
	Б1.Б.39	Анестезиология, реанимация, интенсивная терапия	12
	Б1.Б.42	Общая хирургия	5,6

	Б1.Б.43	Факультетская хирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.44	Урология	8
	Б1.Б.45	Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.46	Онкология	9
	Б1.Б.47	Оториноларингология	7
	Б1.Б.48	Офтальмология	7
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.52	Травматология, ортопедия	9,10
	Б1.В.05	Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	8
	Б1.В.06	Наркология	12
	Б1.В.07	Симуляционная медицина	10,11,12
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01	Лечение боли	11
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.02	Основы сердечно-сосудистой хирургии	11
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.01	Перинатальная медицина	12
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.02	Клиническая иммунология	12
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	ФТД.В.01	Паллиативная медицина	10
	ФТД.В.02	Виртуальная медицина	11
	ФТД.В.03	Тропические болезни	12
ПК-9 Готовность к ведению и лечению пациентов с различными нозологическими формами в амбулаторных условиях и условиях дневного стационара	Б1.Б.26	Фармакология	5,6
	Б1.Б.29	Инфекционные болезни	9,10,11
	Б1.Б.31	Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.32	Поликлиническая терапия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.33	Неврология, нейрохирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.35	Дерматовенерология	7
	Б1.Б.38	Педиатрия	7,8,9
	Б1.Б.40	Клиническая фармакология	11
	Б1.Б.43	Факультетская хирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.44	Урология	8
	Б1.Б.46	Онкология	9
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.02	Клиническая иммунология	12
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	ФТД.В.01	Паллиативная медицина	10
ПК-10 Готовность к оказанию медицинской помощи при внезапных острых заболеваниях, состояниях, обострении хронических заболеваний, не сопровождающихся угрозой жизни пациента и не требующих экстренной медицинской помощи	Б1.Б.26	Фармакология	5,6
	Б1.Б.31	Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.32	Поликлиническая терапия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.45	Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.46	Онкология	9
	Б1.Б.47	Оториноларингология	7
	Б1.Б.48	Офтальмология	7
	Б1.Б.52	Травматология, ортопедия	9,10
	Б1.В.07	Симуляционная медицина	10,11,12
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта	4,6

		профессиональной деятельности	
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	ФТД.В.02	Виртуальная медицина	12
ПК-11 Готовность к участию в оказании скорой медицинской помощи при состояниях, требующих срочного медицинского вмешательства	Б1.Б.26	Фармакология	5,6
	Б1.Б.33	Неврология, нейрохирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.39	Анестезиология, реанимация, интенсивная терапия	12
	Б1.Б.40	Клиническая фармакология	11
	Б1.Б.42	Общая хирургия	5,6
	Б1.Б.43	Факультетская хирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.44	Урология	8
	Б1.Б.48	Офтальмология	7
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.51	Стоматология	7
	Б1.Б.52	Травматология, ортопедия	9,10
	Б1.В.06	Наркология	12
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	ФТД.В.03	Тропические болезни	12
ПК-12 Готовность к ведению физиологической беременности, приему родов	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.01	Перинатальная медицина	12
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ПК-13 Готовность к участию в оказании медицинской помощи при чрезвычайных ситуациях, в том числе участие в медицинской эвакуации	Б1.Б.41	Безопасность жизнедеятельности	3,4,10
	Б1.В.07	Симуляционная медицина	10,11,12
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	ФТД.В.02	Виртуальная медицина	12
ПК-14 Готовность к определению необходимости применения природных лечебных факторов, лекарственной, немедикаментозной терапии и других методов у пациентов, нуждающихся в медицинской реабилитации и санаторно-курортном лечении	Б1.Б.52	Травматология, ортопедия	9,10
	Б1.В.08	Медицинская реабилитация	11
	Б2.Б.05(П)	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ПК-15 Готовность к обучению пациентов и их родственников основным гигиеническим мероприятиям оздоровительного характера, навыкам самоконтроля основных физиологических показателей, способствующим сохранению и укреплению здоровья, профилактике заболеваний	Б1.Б.24	Гигиена	6,7
	Б1.В.03	Основы здорового образа жизни	1
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
ПК-16 Готовность к просветительской деятельности по устранению факторов риска и формированию навыков здорового образа жизни	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	Б1.Б.17	Нормальная физиология	3,4
	Б1.Б.21	Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	5,6
	Б1.Б.24	Гигиена	6,7
	Б1.Б.30	Фтизиатрия	10
	Б1.Б.32	Поликлиническая терапия	9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.34	Эпидемиология	7
	Б1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	Б1.Б.44	Урология	8
	Б1.Б.45	Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	9,10,11,12

	Б1.Б.46	Онкология	9
	Б1.В.03	Основы здорового образа жизни	1
	Б1.В.08	Медицинская реабилитация	11
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.01	Психология стресса	4
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.02	Практикум по психологии здоровья	2
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ПК-17 Способность к применению основных принципов организации и управления в сфере охраны здоровья граждан, в медицинских организациях и их структурных подразделениях	Б1.Б.05	Правоведение	3
	Б1.Б.06	Экономика	2
	Б1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	Б1.В.09	Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	12
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ПК-18 Готовность к участию в оценке качества оказания медицинской помощи с использованием основных медико-статистических показателей	Б1.Б.11	Медицинская информатика и математика	1,2
	Б1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	Б1.Б.50	Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	11
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01	Статистика	2
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02	Математические методы в медицине	2
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ПК-19 Способность к организации медицинской помощи при чрезвычайных ситуациях, в том числе медицинской эвакуации	Б1.Б.34	Эпидемиология	7
	Б1.Б.41	Безопасность жизнедеятельности	3,4,10
	Б1.В.04	Уход за больными	2
	Б1.В.07	Симуляционная медицина	10,11,12
	Б2.Б.02	Учебная клиническая практика	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
ПК-20 Готовность к анализу и публичному представлению медицинской информации на основе доказательной медицины	Б1.Б.22	Медицинская генетика	5
	Б1.Б.25	Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	5,6
	Б1.Б.26	Фармакология	5,6
	Б1.Б.27	Лучевая диагностика	5
	Б1.Б.34	Эпидемиология	7
	Б1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	Б1.Б.43	Факультетская хирургия	7,8
	Б1.Б.47	Оториноларингология	7
	Б1.Б.49	Акушерство и гинекология	7,8,9,10,11,12
	Б1.Б.50	Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	11
	Б1.В.05	Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	8

	B2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	B2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	B2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	B1.Б.02	Русский язык и культура речи	1,2,3,4
ПК-21 Способность к участию в проведении научных исследований	B1.Б.01	История	1
	B1.Б.02	Биоэтика	1
	B1.Б.03	Философия	1
	B1.Б.04	История медицины	4
	B1.Б.06	Экономика	2
	B1.Б.07	Иностранный язык	1,2,3,4,5
	B1.Б.08	Психология и педагогика	1,2
	B1.Б.09	Латинский язык	1,2
	B1.Б.10	Физика	1
	B1.Б.11	Медицинская информатика и математика	1,2
	B1.Б.12	Биохимия	3,4
	B1.Б.13	Химия	1
	B1.Б.14	Биология	1,2
	B1.Б.15	Анатомия	1,2,3
	B1.Б.16	Гистология, эмбриология, цитология	2,3
	B1.Б.17	Нормальная физиология	3,4
	B1.Б.18	Микробиология, вирусология	3,4
	B1.Б.19	Иммунология	4
	B1.Б.20	Патологическая анатомия, клиническая патологическая анатомия	5,6
	B1.Б.21	Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	5,6
	B1.Б.23	Топографическая анатомия и оперативная хирургия	4,5
	B1.Б.25	Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	5,6
	B1.Б.27	Лучевая диагностика	5
	B1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	B1.В.01	Биоорганическая химия в медицине	2
	B1.В.02	Медицинская и биологическая физика	4
	B1.В.05	Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	8
	B2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	B2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	B2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	B2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10
	B1.Б.02	Русский язык и культура речи	1,2,3,4
ПК-22 Готовность к участию во внедрении новых методов и методик, направленных на охрану здоровья граждан	B1.Б.05	Правоведение	3
	B1.Б.08	Психология и педагогика	1,2
	B1.Б.09	Латинский язык	1,2
	B1.Б.18	Микробиология, вирусология	3,4
	B1.Б.21	Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	5,6
	B1.Б.23	Топографическая анатомия и оперативная хирургия	4,5
	B1.Б.24	Гигиена	6,7
	B1.Б.25	Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	5,6
	B1.Б.27	Лучевая диагностика	5

	Б1.Б.36	Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	8,9
	Б1.В.01	Биоорганическая химия в медицине	2
	Б1.В.02	Медицинская и биологическая физика	4
	Б1.В.07	Симуляционная медицина	10,11,12
	Б1.В.08	Медицинская реабилитация	11
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01	Статистика	2
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02	Математические методы в медицине	2
	Б2.Б.01	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности	2
	Б2.Б.03	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	4,6
	Б2.Б.04	Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	6
	Б2.Б.05	Производственная клиническая практика	8,10

СЦЕНАРИИ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

Тип задания	Последовательность действий при выполнении задания	ОБРАЗЕЦ ЗАДАНИЯ									
		Задание	Ключ								
Задание закрытого типа на установление соответствия	1. Внимательно прочитать текст задания и понять, что в качестве ответа ожидаются пары элементов. 2. Внимательно прочитать оба списка: список 1 – вопросы, утверждения, факты, понятия и т. д.; список 2 – утверждения, свойства объектов и т. д. 3. Сопоставить элементы списка 1 с элементами списка 2, сформировать пары элементов. 4. Записать попарно буквы и цифры (в зависимости от задания) вариантов ответов (например, А1 или Б4)	Соотнесите изменяющийся параметр и способ промышленного воздействия на конструкцию. <table><tr><td>А. Увеличение прочности</td><td>1. шлифовка</td></tr><tr><td>Б. Увеличение твердости</td><td>2. покраска</td></tr><tr><td>В. Увеличение коррозионной стойкости</td><td>3. закалка</td></tr><tr><td>Г. уменьшение шероховатости поверхности</td><td>4. ковка</td></tr></table> Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)	А. Увеличение прочности	1. шлифовка	Б. Увеличение твердости	2. покраска	В. Увеличение коррозионной стойкости	3. закалка	Г. уменьшение шероховатости поверхности	4. ковка	A4 Б3 В2 Г1
А. Увеличение прочности	1. шлифовка										
Б. Увеличение твердости	2. покраска										
В. Увеличение коррозионной стойкости	3. закалка										
Г. уменьшение шероховатости поверхности	4. ковка										
Задания закрытого типа на установление последовательности	1. Внимательно прочитать текст задания и понять, что в качестве ответа ожидается последовательность. 2. Внимательно прочитать предложенные варианты ответа. 3. Построить верную последовательность из предложенных элементов. 4. Записать буквы/цифры (в зависимости от задания) вариантов ответов в нужной последовательности без пробелов и знаков препинания (например, БВА или 213)	Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов. Стадии подготовки оборудования к выводу в плановый ремонт 1) отключение оборудования; 2) согласования вывода из эксплуатации; 3) слив жидкостей; 4) разборка.	2134								
Задания комбинированного типа с выбором одного варианта из предложенных и обоснование ответа	1. Внимательно прочитать текст задания и понять, что в качестве ответа ожидается только один ответ из предложенных вариантов. 2. Внимательно прочитать предложенные варианты ответа. 3. Выбрать один правильный ответ. 4. Записать только номер (или букву) выбранного варианта ответа. 5. Записать аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа.	Выберите правильный ответ и напишите обоснование ответа. Какое из перечисленных событий стало последней крупной битвой Великой Отечественной войны? а) Сталинградская битва б) Курская битва в) Берлинская операция	в Берлинская операция была последним решающим сражением на Европейском театре военных действий и привела к безоговорочной капитуляции Германии, завершив Великую Отечественную войну. Сталинградская битва и Курская битва, хотя и имели огромное значение,								

			произошли раньше и завершились до окончания войны.
Задания комбинированного типа с выбором нескольких вариантов из предложенных и обоснование ответа	1. Внимательно прочитать текст задания и понять, что в качестве ответа ожидается несколько ответов из предложенных вариантов. 2. Внимательно прочитать предложенные варианты ответа. 3. Выбрать несколько правильных ответов. 4. Записать последовательность номеров (или букв) выбранных вариантов ответа. 5. Записать аргументы, обосновывающие выбор ответа.	Выберите последовательность ответов и обоснуйте свой выбор по каждому выбранному пункту ответа. Какие утверждения относительно фотосинтеза верны? 1. Фотосинтез происходит в хлоропластах. 2. Свет необходим для световой фазы фотосинтеза. 3. Крахмал является первичным продуктом фотосинтеза. 4. В темновой фазе фотосинтеза происходит образование глюкозы из углекислого газа. 5. Кислород является побочным продуктом темновой фазы фотосинтеза.	124 1. Фотосинтез, как процесс преобразования энергии света в химическую энергию, протекает в хлоропластах – органеллах растительных клеток, содержащих хлорофилл. 2. Световая фаза фотосинтеза напрямую зависит от световой энергии, которая используется для расщепления молекул воды и образования АТФ и НАДФН. 4. Темновая фаза (цикл Кальвина) включает фиксацию углекислого газа и его восстановление до глюкозы с использованием энергии АТФ и НАДФН, полученных в световой фазе.
Задания открытого типа с развернутым ответом	1. Внимательно прочитать текст задания и понять суть вопроса. 2. Продумать логику и полноту ответа. 3. Записать ответ, используя четкие компактные формулировки. 4. В случае расчетной задачи, записать решение и ответ.	Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Для чего предназначено прикладное программное обеспечение?	для решения определенной проблемной задачи пользователя
		Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Что понимается под полезностью, присущей продукции с точки зрения потребителя?	Ценность
		Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Чему равна вероятность отказа изделия $Q(t)$ если вероятность безотказной работы равна $P(t)=0,90$?	0,10

СИСТЕМА ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ТЕСТОВЫХ ЗАДАНИЙ

Задания закрытого типа оцениваются 1 баллом в случае верного ответа, и 0 баллами в случае неверного ответа.

Задания комбинированного типа оцениваются 1 баллом в случае верного ответа и правильного обоснования, которое соответствует критериям, указанным для открытого типа заданий, и 0 баллами в случае неверного ответа.

Задания открытого типа оцениваются в соответствии с критериями:

1. Правильность ответа (отсутствие фактических ошибок).
2. Полнота ответа (раскрытие объема используемых понятий).
3. Обоснованность ответа (наличие аргументов).
4. Логика изложения ответа (грамотная последовательность излагаемого материала).
5. Сопоставимость с эталонным ответом.

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ

Код и наименование компетенции	Дисциплина / модуль / практика	Задание	Ключ
ОК-1 способность к абстрактному мышлению, анализу, синтезу	Б1.Б.01 История	The Arab scholar who proposed the idea that the Sun is the center of our universe and that the Earth revolves around it? 1. Rumi 2. Al-Farabi 3. Ibn Sina 4. Omar Khayyam	2.
		In 1526, India was invaded by the army of...	Babur from Central Asia
	Б1.Б.02 Биоэтика	THE MAIN DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF A PHYSICIAN'S PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IS 1.a conscious choice of moral principles and rules of conduct 2.criminal liability for failure to comply with professional ethical standards 3.the absolute necessity of subordinating personal interests to corporate ones 4.the priority of the interests of medical science over the interests of the individual patient	1
		MEDICINE AND ETHICS ARE UNITED BY 1. Humans as a subject of study 2. Research methods 3. Mastering techniques for overcoming conflicts in human relationships 4. Focusing on achieving financial well-being	1
	Б1.Б.03 Философия	The following factors were of decisive importance for the philosophy of the Modern Age: 1.The emergence of absolute monarchies 2.The development of Protestantism as a new direction in world Christianity 3.The rise of popular and revolutionary movements 4.The development of the sciences, primarily the natural sciences	4
		Bacon's main working method is: 1.Analysis 2.Induction 3.Synthesis 4.Deduction	2
	Б1.Б.04 История медицины	Provide your answer to the Fill-in-the-Blank Question: The English surgeon Joseph Lister, based on the work of Louis _____ about microbes, developed a method to combat surgical infections. Enter the last name of the scientist whose theory became the scientific	Correct Answer: Pasteur

		basis for Lister's discovery.								
		Provide your answer and express your opinion. What was the main consequence of Wilhelm Roentgen's discovery of X-rays in 1895 for clinical medicine? a) It became possible to treat malignant tumors. b) Doctors gained the ability to see internal organs and body structures without surgery. c) The theory of the bacterial origin of diseases was proven. d) It became possible to measure blood pressure.	b) Doctors gained the ability to see internal organs and body structures without surgery. Surgeons could now see the exact location and nature of a problem before an operation, leading to more precise and successful surgeries.							
	Б1.Б.06 Экономика	Which of the following is NOT a qualitative data collection method? Answer options: 1. Focus group, 2. Survey, 3. Protocol analysis, 4. In-depth interview	2							
		Marketing research stages do NOT include: Answer options: 1. Information analysis, 2. Sales research, 3. Problem formulation, 4. Information collection	2							
	Б1.Б.07 Иностранный язык	Соотнесите предложение со названием университета «Балтийский федеральный университет имени Иммануила Канта» и падеж, в котором оно стоит. <table><tr><td>А. Я студент Балтийского федерального университета имени Иммануила Канта</td><td>1. именительный</td></tr><tr><td>Б. Я учусь в Балтийском федеральном университете имени Иммануила Канта</td><td>2. родительный</td></tr><tr><td>В. Я подхожу к Балтийскому федеральному университету имени Иммануила Канта</td><td>3. дательный</td></tr><tr><td>Г. Балтийский федеральный университет находится в Калининграде</td><td>4. предложный</td></tr></table> Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)	А. Я студент Балтийского федерального университета имени Иммануила Канта	1. именительный	Б. Я учусь в Балтийском федеральном университете имени Иммануила Канта	2. родительный	В. Я подхожу к Балтийскому федеральному университету имени Иммануила Канта	3. дательный	Г. Балтийский федеральный университет находится в Калининграде	4. предложный
А. Я студент Балтийского федерального университета имени Иммануила Канта		1. именительный								
Б. Я учусь в Балтийском федеральном университете имени Иммануила Канта	2. родительный									
В. Я подхожу к Балтийскому федеральному университету имени Иммануила Канта	3. дательный									
Г. Балтийский федеральный университет находится в Калининграде	4. предложный									
	Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов. Мой обычный день 1) Вечером я возвращаюсь домой. Я ужинаю в 7 часов вечера, а в 10 часов ложусь спать. 2) В университете я слушаю лекции, разговариваю с друзьями, делаю задания. 3) Обычно я встаю в 7 утра, завтракаю и в 8 утра выхожу из общежития. 4) Затем я иду в университет. Я хожу в университет пешком, потому что он находится недалеко от общежития.	3421								

	Б1.Б.08 Психология и педагогика	The main goal of psychology is: Answer options: 1.correction of social norms of behavior 2.study of the laws of mental activity 3.development of problems in the history of psychology 4.improvement of research methods	2
		Mental processes include: Answer options: 1.temperament 2.character 3.sensation 4.abilities	3
	Б1.Б.10 Физика	Which of Newton's laws apply when analyzing blood flow through the vessels of the human body?	When studying hemodynamics, Newton's first and second laws are important: - The first law explains the state of rest of fluid in vessels (if blood flows uniformly, then the sum of forces is zero). - The second law allows us to analyze blood flow acceleration and the dependence of flow velocity on applied forces and vascular resistance.
		How can the physical laws of heat transfer (conduction, convection, radiation) be used to analyze thermoregulation processes in the human body? Give an example of a medical situation where this knowledge is important.	How can the physical laws of heat transfer (conduction, convection, radiation) be used to analyze thermoregulation processes in the human body? Give an example of a medical

			situation where this knowledge is important.
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.01 Психология стресса	The main goal of psychology is: Answer options: 1.correction of social norms of behavior 2.study of the laws of mental activity 3.development of problems in the history of psychology 4.improvement of research methods	2
		Mental processes include: Answer options: 1.temperament 2.character 3.sensation 4.abilities	3
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.02 Практикум по психологии здоровья	The main goal of psychology is: Answer options: 1.correction of social norms of behavior 2.study of the laws of mental activity 3.development of problems in the history of psychology 4.improvement of research methods	2
		Mental processes include: Answer options: 1.temperament 2.character 3.sensation 4.abilities	3
	Б1.Б.12 Биохимия	Установите соответствие Match the chemical compound with its primary medical application. 1. NaHCO_3 2. MgSO_4 3. KMnO_4 4. BaSO_4 A) Laxative B) Agent for combating stomach acidity C) Antiseptic for wound treatment and gargling D) Contrast agent for gastrointestinal tract radiography	1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
		Установите последовательность Arrange the stages of action of an antacid drug based on aluminum hydroxide in the correct order. A) Formation of aluminum chloride	DBAC

		B) Reaction with hydrochloric acid in the stomach C) Decrease in gastric juice acidity D) Oral intake of the drug	
	Б1.Б.13 Химия	Установите соответствие Match the chemical compound with its primary medical application. 5. NaHCO_3 6. MgSO_4 7. KMnO_4 8. BaSO_4 E) Laxative F) Agent for combating stomach acidity G) Antiseptic for wound treatment and gargling H) Contrast agent for gastrointestinal tract radiography	1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D
		Установите последовательность Arrange the stages of action of an antacid drug based on aluminum hydroxide in the correct order. A) Formation of aluminum chloride B) Reaction with hydrochloric acid in the stomach C) Decrease in gastric juice acidity D) Oral intake of the drug	DBAC
	Б1.Б.14 Биология	Subject of biology: 1.All manifestations of life 2.The structure and functions of living things 3.The origin and development of living things 4.Plant reproduction 5.Animal reproduction	23
		Biological methods: 1.descriptive 2.historical 3.experimental 4.biogenetic 5.genealogical	1345
	Б1.В.01 Биоорганическая химия в медицине	Установите соответствие Match the chemical compound with its primary medical application. 9. NaHCO_3 10. MgSO_4 11. KMnO_4 12. BaSO_4 I) Laxative	1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-D

		J) Agent for combating stomach acidity K) Antiseptic for wound treatment and gargling L) Contrast agent for gastrointestinal tract radiography	
		Установите последовательность Arrange the stages of action of an antacid drug based on aluminum hydroxide in the correct order. A) Formation of aluminum chloride B) Reaction with hydrochloric acid in the stomach C) Decrease in gastric juice acidity D) Oral intake of the drug	DBAC
	Б1.В.02 Медицинская и биологическая физика	Which of Newton's laws apply when analyzing blood flow through the vessels of the human body?	When studying hemodynamics, Newton's first and second laws are important: - The first law explains the state of rest of fluid in vessels (if blood flows uniformly, then the sum of forces is zero). - The second law allows us to analyze blood flow acceleration and the dependence of flow velocity on applied forces and vascular resistance.
		How can the physical laws of heat transfer (conduction, convection, radiation) be used to analyze thermoregulation processes in the human body? Give an example of a medical situation where this knowledge is important.	How can the physical laws of heat transfer (conduction, convection, radiation) be used to analyze thermoregulation processes in the human body? Give an example of a medical situation where this knowledge is important.

	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Тренинг делового общения	Соотнесите предложение диалог и ситуацию.		А4 Б3 В2 Г1
		А. -До свидания, Мария Ивановна! - До встречи, Геннадий Петрович!	1. знакомство	
		Б. -Иван Федорович, простите, пожалуйста, можно ли задать Вам вопрос? - Извините, Сергей Александрович, я сейчас занят.	2. благодарность	
		В. -Ирина Евгеньевна, я выполнил Ваше поручение. - Спасибо, Андрей Алексеевич.	3. извинение	
		Г. – Добрый день, дорогие коллеги! Разрешите представиться. Меня зовут Александр Сергеевич! - Здравствуйте, Александр Сергеевич! Очень приятно.	4. прощание	
	Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)			
	Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов.		1243	
	Разговор по телефону 1) – Добрый день! Компания «Фарм-сыют». Секретарь Юлия Иванова. 2) – Здравствуйте! Кевин Стэн – менеджер компании «Лэд». Могу ли я поговорить с руководителем? 3) – Нет, спасибо. Я перезвоню завтра. До свидания. 4) - Здравствуйте, Кевин. Директора нет на месте. Могу ли я ему что-либо передать?			
	Соотнесите предложение с названием заболевания и падеж, в котором оно стоит.			А3 Б4 В2 Г1
	А. Больных с инфекционным гепатитом госпитализируют.	1. именительный		
Б. Известный ученый Боткин изучал гепатит.	2. родительный			
В. К симптомам гепатита относится желтушность склер.	3. творительный			
Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Русский язык для профессионального общения	Г. Гепатит бывает нескольких типов.	4. винительный	4132	
	Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)			
	Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов.			
	Ситуационная задача 1) Пациент жалуется на сильные боли в области груди с иррадиацией в левую руку, которые продолжаются уже 2 часа. 2) Врач поставил предварительный диагноз «Инфаркт Миокарда».			

		3) Во время осмотра врач отметил бледные кожные покровы, потливость. При аускультации были приглушены тоны сердца. 4) Пациент Сергеев Иван Никитич, 52 года, водитель, поступил в приемное отделение по скорой.											
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Медицинская статистика	Match the description of the data with the most appropriate measure. <table><tr><td>A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).</td><td>1. Median</td></tr><tr><td>B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.</td><td>2. Standard Deviation</td></tr><tr><td>C. The measure of central tendency that is most affected by extreme outliers.</td><td>3. Mean</td></tr><tr><td>D. The appropriate measure of dispersion to report with the median</td><td>4. Interquartile Range (IQR)</td></tr><tr><td>E. The value that appears most frequently in a data set.</td><td>5. Mode</td></tr></table> Letter-digit sequence with spaces	A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).	1. Median	B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.	2. Standard Deviation	C. The measure of central tendency that is most affected by extreme outliers.	3. Mean	D. The appropriate measure of dispersion to report with the median	4. Interquartile Range (IQR)	E. The value that appears most frequently in a data set.	5. Mode	A1 B2 C3 D4 E5
A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).		1. Median											
B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.		2. Standard Deviation											
C. The measure of central tendency that is most affected by extreme outliers.	3. Mean												
D. The appropriate measure of dispersion to report with the median	4. Interquartile Range (IQR)												
E. The value that appears most frequently in a data set.	5. Mode												
	A research team wants to investigate the long-term effect of a new diet on the incidence of Type 2 diabetes. They identify a large group of healthy adults, administer a questionnaire to assess their diet, and then follow them for 20 years to see who develops diabetes. What type of study is this? Options: A) Case-Control Study B) Cross-Sectional Study C) Randomized Controlled Trial D) Prospective Cohort Study	D) Prospective Cohort Study Justification: The key characteristic that defines this study is that participants are grouped based on their exposure (the diet) before the outcome (diabetes) has occurred, and they are followed forward in time to measure the incidence of the disease. This is the hallmark of a prospective cohort design.											
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Математические методы в медицине	After building a linear regression model, a statistician performs diagnostic checks. Arrange these checks in a logical order. Items: A. Check the model's overall significance (p-value of the F-statistic) and R-squared. B. Check for multicollinearity among predictor variables. C. Check the residuals for normality and homoscedasticity (constant variance).	ADCB										

		D. Ensure the relationship between predictors and outcome is linear. A patient tests positive for a disease. Arrange the following steps a clinician would take to interpret this result in a logical sequence. Items: A. Consider the patient's pre-test probability (prevalence, risk factors). B. Apply the test's Sensitivity and Specificity. C. Communicate the Post-Test Probability to the patient. D. Calculate the Likelihood Ratio or use a Fagan's Nomogram. E. Order a diagnostic test based on clinical suspicion.	AEBDC	
	Б1.Б.05 Правоведение	What contributes to the formation of a legal position and the adoption of informed legal decisions? 1. Legal facts 2. Legal logic 3. Legal culture 4. Regulatory legal acts	The developed legal position is based on a thorough analysis of legal facts and regulatory legal acts, and also takes into account legal culture, which allows for informed and reasoned decisions in law enforcement practice.	
		Indicate the legal properties of the Constitution of the Russian Federation. a) supreme legal force; b) dependence on current legislation; c) direct effect.	a,b	
	Б1.В.09 Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	Intangible assets in civil law are: A) life B) health C) personal privacy D) non-residential property	A B C	
		Characteristics of a subject of a crime: A) an individual B) a legal entity C) a sane person D) an individual who has reached the age of criminal responsibility	A C D	
	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская	Соотнесите понятия и определения		A1 B2 B3
		A. Аксиома	1. Положение, принимаемое без доказательств.	
Б. Гипотеза		2. требующее проверки и доказывания предполагаемое решение проблемы		

	работа)	В. Научный факт	3. Форма эмпирического научного познания		
		Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, A8 B5 B1)			
		Соотнесите понятия и определения			
		А. Предмет исследования	1. наиболее значимые свойства, особенности объекта, которые подлежат изучению		
	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Б. Методы исследования	2. эмпирические и теоретические исследования		A1 B2 B3
		В. Эксперимент	3. исследование, подразумевающее обязательное создание искусственных условий		
		Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, A8 B5 B1)			
	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Relate surgical instruments to their purpose:			
		A. Scalpel	1. Puncture of cavities		
		B. Kocher clamp	2. Visualization of internal organs		A3 B4 C1 D2
		C. Trocar	3. Dissection		
		D. Endoscope	4. Minimally invasive examination		
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 C1)			
	Б2.Б.03(II) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Give an answer to the question.			
		What local symptoms are characteristic of the inflammatory process in acute pancreatitis?			Local soreness in the upper abdomen, tension in the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall.
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.			
		Set the correct sequence of actions for the treatment nurse when preparing the treatment room for the start of the working day.			
	Б2.Б.03(II) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	1. Check for supplies (syringes, intravenous infusion systems, dressings, etc.).			
		2. Wipe the work surfaces with a disinfectant solution.			
		3. Turn on the equipment (lamps, sterilizers, autoclaves).			
		4. Prepare your desktop and arrange your tools and materials in their proper places.			
	Б2.Б.03(II) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	5. Wear work clothes and gloves.			52314
		Give an answer to this question.			
		What are the basic principles of nursing care for patients with surgical diseases?			
					1. Prevention of complications 2. Monitoring of the patient 3. 's condition Compliance with the

			sanitary and hygienic regime Patient information support
ОК-2 способность использовать основы философских знаний для формирования мировоззренческой позиции	Б1.Б.02 Биоэтика	THE CORRECT DEFINITION OF ETHICS AS A SCIENCE IS 1.ethics - the science of the nature and meaning of moral relationships and ethical principles 2.ethics - the science of the relationships between living beings 3.ethics - the science of minimizing evil in human relationships 4. ethics - the science of how to behave correctly in society	1
		ACCORDING TO ETHICAL ONTOCENTRISM, HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND ACTIONS ARE DETERMINED BY a) the interests of the social group; b) the material needs of the individual; c) innate biological needs; d) moral duty; d) professional obligations; e) national interests; g) the will of God 1.a, d 2.d, e, g 3.b, c 4.e	1
	Б1.Б.03 Философия	In the economic sphere of society, material production solves the following problems: 1.promotes the development of philosophical knowledge 2.directly influences social structure (classes, social groups, etc.) 3creates the material basis for society's existence 4.determines political processes	3.
		The subject of knowledge in modern epistemology is: 1.technical means (computer, scientific equipment, etc.)	3

		2.a real scientist or philosopher 3.a thought collective 4.an abstract individual									
ОК-3 способность анализировать основные этапы и закономерности исторического развития общества для формирования гражданской позиции	Б1.Б.01 История	In 1946, the national liberation struggle in India began in:	Bombay								
		In 1962, an event occurred:	The Cuban Missile Crisis								
	Б1.Б.04 История медицины	Provide your answer to the question. Analyze the relationship between state policy and the development of healthcare in the Russian Empire of the 18th-19th centuries. Which of the following events, initiated by the state authorities, became key to creating a system of publicly accessible medical care and shaping civil consciousness in the sphere of public health? a) The opening of the first pharmaceutical schools under Peter I b) The establishment of Public Welfare Boards under Catherine II c) The foundation of the Imperial Medico-Surgical Academy d) The activities of the zemstvo (local council) medicine in the second half of the 19th century	d) The activities of the zemstvo (local council) medicine in the second half of the 19th century It represented a radical shift in Russian healthcare by establishing the first organized system of publicly-accessible, rural medical care in the empire.								
		Match the stage of Russia's historical development with the model of healthcare organization characteristic of it, reflecting state and social priorities. <table><tr><td>1. Russian Empire, 18th century (Peter I's era)</td><td>A) State-sponsored insurance-based medicine (system of compulsory health insurance)</td></tr><tr><td>2. Russian Empire, second half of the 19th century</td><td>B) Medicine focused on the needs of the army and state apparatus</td></tr><tr><td>3. USSR, Industrialization period (1920-30s)</td><td>C) Public (Zemstvo) and municipal medicine</td></tr><tr><td>4. Modern Russian Federation</td><td>D) Centralized state healthcare system (local physician principle, dispensarization)</td></tr></table>	1. Russian Empire, 18th century (Peter I's era)	A) State-sponsored insurance-based medicine (system of compulsory health insurance)	2. Russian Empire, second half of the 19th century	B) Medicine focused on the needs of the army and state apparatus	3. USSR, Industrialization period (1920-30s)	C) Public (Zemstvo) and municipal medicine	4. Modern Russian Federation	D) Centralized state healthcare system (local physician principle, dispensarization)	1B 2C 3D 4A
		1. Russian Empire, 18th century (Peter I's era)	A) State-sponsored insurance-based medicine (system of compulsory health insurance)								
2. Russian Empire, second half of the 19th century	B) Medicine focused on the needs of the army and state apparatus										
3. USSR, Industrialization period (1920-30s)	C) Public (Zemstvo) and municipal medicine										
4. Modern Russian Federation	D) Centralized state healthcare system (local physician principle, dispensarization)										
Б1.В.09 Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	According to the Concept of Countering Terrorism in the Russian Federation, the nationwide counterterrorism system is designed to ensure: 1) the implementation of a unified state policy in the area of countering terrorism; 2) the coordination of federal and regional government bodies in implementing a unified state policy to ensure the territorial integrity of the Russian Federation; 3) interdepartmental coordination of federal executive bodies, civil society, the media, and the clergy, aimed at protecting fundamental human and civil rights and freedoms and ensuring the national security of the Russian Federation.	1									
	The primary purpose of civil liability is:	4									

		1) to deprive a healthcare worker of their liberty; 2) to reprimand a healthcare worker; 3) to dismiss a healthcare worker; 4) to compensate for property damage caused by a healthcare worker's failure to perform or improper performance of their professional duties.	
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions for the treatment nurse when preparing the treatment room for the start of the working day. 6. Check for supplies (syringes, intravenous infusion systems, dressings, etc.). 7. Wipe the work surfaces with a disinfectant solution. 8. Turn on the equipment (lamps, sterilizers, autoclaves). 9. Prepare your desktop and arrange your tools and materials in their proper places. 10. Wear work clothes and gloves.	52314
		Give an answer to this question. What are the basic principles of nursing care for patients with surgical diseases?	5. Prevention of complications 6. Monitoring of the patient 7. 's condition Compliance with the sanitary and hygienic regime Patient information support
ОК-4 способность действовать в нестандартных ситуациях, нести социальную и этическую ответственность за принятые решения	Б1.Б.02 Биоэтика	NOT APPLICABLE TO HUMAN CONSCIENCE 1.requirement of the categorical imperative 2.ability to experience failure to fulfill one's duty 3.inner knowledge of good and evil 4.moral sense that motivates one to do good and averts evil	1
		According to Kant, morality and law are related: 1.morality and law are not opposed to each other, for they are identical spheres of the spirit 2.morality is subordinate to law	1

		3.morality is opposed to law	
		4.law is subordinate to morality	
	Б1.Б.03 Философия	NOT APPLICABLE TO HUMAN CONSCIENCE	
		1.requirement of the categorical imperative	1
		2.ability to experience failure to fulfill one's duty	
		3.inner knowledge of good and evil	
		4.moral sense that motivates one to do good and averts evil	
		According to Kant, morality and law are related:	
		1.morality and law are not opposed to each other, for they are identical spheres of the spirit	1
		2.morality is subordinate to law	
		3.morality is opposed to law	
		4.law is subordinate to morality	
	Б1.Б.08 Психология и педагогика	A person's observation of the inner plane of their own mental life is: Answer options:	
		1. interaction	3
		2.interference	
		3.introspection	
		4.intuition	
		Psychology studies individual differences between people: Answer options:	
		1.Integrative	4
		2.Integrative	
		3.Personality	
		4.Differential	
	Б1.В.09 Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	Medical examination of persons entering into marriage: 1) is mandatory; 2) is mandatory if the age of marriage has been lowered; 3) is voluntary and its results are confidential; 4) will be mandatory if requested by one of the persons entering into marriage.	3
		If one of the patient's parents or other legal representatives refuses life-saving medical intervention, the medical organization has the right to:	1

		1. appeal to the court to protect the interests of such person; 2. make a decision on medical intervention through a panel of doctors, subsequently notifying the head of the medical institution; 3. notify the guardianship and trusteeship authorities; 4. appeal to the prosecutor's office to protect the interests of such person;	
ОК-5 готовность к саморазвитию, самореализации, самообразованию, использованию творческого потенциала	Б1.Б.02 Биоэтика	FREEDOM IS 1. a law of nature 2. a person's ability to do whatever one wants 3. a conscious opportunity and capacity for moral improvement 4. a law of social life	3
		PROFESSIONAL PHYSICIAN ETHICS BELONGS TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ETHICAL THEORIES 1. occupies an intermediate position 2. anthropocentric (naturalistic-pragmatic) 3. ontocentric (idealistic-deontological) 4. none of the following types of ethical theories	1
	Б1.Б.03 Философия	FREEDOM IS 1. a law of nature 2. a person's ability to do whatever one wants 3. a conscious opportunity and capacity for moral improvement 4. a law of social life	3
		PROFESSIONAL PHYSICIAN ETHICS BELONGS TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF ETHICAL THEORIES 1. occupies an intermediate position 2. anthropocentric (naturalistic-pragmatic)	1

		3. ontocentric (idealistic-deontological)									
		4. none of the following types of ethical theories									
Б1.Б.04 История медицины		Provide your answer to the Fill-in-the-Blank Question: This scientist discovered a mold that killed bacteria entirely by accident but was able to recognize it as a discovery. Write his last name.	Correct Answer: Fleming								
		Who among these scientists invented what, showing ingenuity? Match the options. <table><tr><td>1. René Laennec</td><td>A) Penicillin</td></tr><tr><td>2. William Harvey</td><td>B) The first stethoscope (made of paper)</td></tr><tr><td>3. Alexander Fleming</td><td>C) Smallpox vaccine</td></tr><tr><td>4. Edward Jenner</td><td>D) Proof of the circular motion of blood</td></tr></table> Input the letter-number sequence with spaces.	1. René Laennec	A) Penicillin	2. William Harvey	B) The first stethoscope (made of paper)	3. Alexander Fleming	C) Smallpox vaccine	4. Edward Jenner	D) Proof of the circular motion of blood	1B 2D 3A 4C
	1. René Laennec	A) Penicillin									
2. William Harvey	B) The first stethoscope (made of paper)										
3. Alexander Fleming	C) Smallpox vaccine										
4. Edward Jenner	D) Proof of the circular motion of blood										
Б1.Б.06 Экономика		What stages does your idea not necessarily have to go through to become a finished innovative product? Answer options: 1. Production stage, 2. Prototype (product model) stage, 3. Patenting stage, 4. First sales stage.	3								
		The role of an inventive idea in development is to (select the correct answer): Answer options: 1. Attract funding for the project, 2. Eliminate a contradiction and solve the problem containing it, 3. Obtain a patent for the invention, 4. Begin product development	2								
Б1.Б.07 Иностранный язык		Соотнесите предложение с пропуском слова и слово, которое нужно поставить на место пропуска. <table><tr><td>А. Вчера вечером Макс гулял по парку и встретил _____ девушку.</td><td>1. красивую</td></tr><tr><td>Б. Она была очень _____, и Макс захотел познакомиться с девушкой.</td><td>2. красивая</td></tr><tr><td>В. Макс подошел к _____ девушке и сказал: «Привет! Я Макс».</td><td>3. красивый</td></tr><tr><td>Г. Девушка посмотрела на Макса и подумала, что он тоже очень _____.</td><td>4. красивой</td></tr></table> Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)	А. Вчера вечером Макс гулял по парку и встретил _____ девушку.	1. красивую	Б. Она была очень _____, и Макс захотел познакомиться с девушкой.	2. красивая	В. Макс подошел к _____ девушке и сказал: «Привет! Я Макс».	3. красивый	Г. Девушка посмотрела на Макса и подумала, что он тоже очень _____.	4. красивой	A1 Б2 В4 Г3
	А. Вчера вечером Макс гулял по парку и встретил _____ девушку.	1. красивую									
	Б. Она была очень _____, и Макс захотел познакомиться с девушкой.	2. красивая									
В. Макс подошел к _____ девушке и сказал: «Привет! Я Макс».	3. красивый										
Г. Девушка посмотрела на Макса и подумала, что он тоже очень _____.	4. красивой										
		Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов. Рецепт блинов 1) Когда вы пожарите блины, их можно положить на большую тарелку и есть со сметаной, джемом, икрой, рыбой, чтобы было еще вкуснее. 2) Чтобы получились блины, нужно на горячую сковороду вылить тесто, распределить и жарить его с каждой стороны по 1-2 минуты. 3) Чтобы приготовить блины, нужно молоко, мука, яйца, масло, сахар и соль.	3421								

		4) Необходимо смешать все ингредиенты, чтобы получилось жидкое тесто.	
	Б1.Б.08 Психология и педагогика	A person's observation of the inner plane of their own mental life is: Answer options: 1. interaction 2.interference 3.introspection 4.intuition	3
		Psychology studies individual differences between people: Answer options: 1.Integrative 2.Integrative 3.Personality 4.Differential	4
	Б1.Б.10 Физика	Describe a non-standard method for studying the physical properties of drugs using optical methods.	Polarization microscopy helps study the crystal structure of medicinal substances. By analyzing the degree of birefringence of a substance, it is possible to identify features of the drug's molecular structure, which is important for drug quality control.
		How can knowledge of Hooke's law ($F = kx$) help in verifying the operation of medical pressure sensors?	Pressure sensors measure the compressive force (F), converting it into a machine signal. Hooke's law allows one to calculate the displacement (x) of the sensor element under bright light, which is critical for measurement accuracy.
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.01 Психология	A person's observation of the inner plane of their own mental life is:	3

	стресса	Answer options: 1. interaction 2.interference 3.introspection 4.intuition	
		Psychology studies individual differences between people: Answer options: 1.Integrative 2.Integrative 3.Personality 4.Differential	4
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.02 Практикум по психологии здоровья	A person's observation of the inner plane of their own mental life is: Answer options: 1. interaction 2.interference 3.introspection 4.intuition	3
		Psychology studies individual differences between people: Answer options: 1.Integrative 2.Integrative 3.Personality 4.Differential	4
	Б1.Б.12 Биохимия	Установите соответствие Match the chemical element with its primary biological role or condition associated with its deficiency. 1. Iron (Fe) 2. Calcium (Ca) 3. Sodium (Na) 4. Iodine (I) A) Component of bone tissue, muscle contraction, nerve impulse transmission B) Component of thyroid hormones; goiter C) Component of hemoglobin; anemia D) Main ion in extracellular fluid; regulates osmotic pressure	1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B
		Установите последовательность Arrange the processes of oxygen binding in the lungs in the correct order. A) O ₂ binding to heme in hemoglobin B) Oxygen delivery to lung alveoli C) Formation of oxyhemoglobin D) Diffusion of O ₂ through the alveolar-capillary membrane	BDAC
	Б1.Б.13	Установите соответствие	1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

	Химия	Match the chemical element with its primary biological role or condition associated with its deficiency. 5. Iron (Fe) 6. Calcium (Ca) 7. Sodium (Na) 8. Iodine (I) E) Component of bone tissue, muscle contraction, nerve impulse transmission F) Component of thyroid hormones; goiter G) Component of hemoglobin; anemia H) Main ion in extracellular fluid; regulates osmotic pressure									
		Установите последовательность Arrange the processes of oxygen binding in the lungs in the correct order. A) O ₂ binding to heme in hemoglobin B) Oxygen delivery to lung alveoli C) Formation of oxyhemoglobin D) Diffusion of O ₂ through the alveolar-capillary membrane	BDAC								
	Б1.В.01 Биоорганическая химия в медицине	Установите соответствие Match the chemical element with its primary biological role or condition associated with its deficiency. 9. Iron (Fe) 10. Calcium (Ca) 11. Sodium (Na) 12. Iodine (I) I) Component of bone tissue, muscle contraction, nerve impulse transmission J) Component of thyroid hormones; goiter K) Component of hemoglobin; anemia L) Main ion in extracellular fluid; regulates osmotic pressure	1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B								
		Установите последовательность Arrange the processes of oxygen binding in the lungs in the correct order. A) O ₂ binding to heme in hemoglobin B) Oxygen delivery to lung alveoli C) Formation of oxyhemoglobin D) Diffusion of O ₂ through the alveolar-capillary membrane	BDAC								
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Тренинг делового общения	Соотнесите предложение со названием делового документа. <table><tr><td>А. Уважаемый Максим Викторович!</td><td>1. заявление</td></tr><tr><td>Б. Опыт работы: 5 лет.</td><td>2. письмо</td></tr><tr><td>В. Требуемые навыки: коммуникабельность, знание английского языка.</td><td>3. резюме</td></tr><tr><td>Г. Прошу предоставить мне академический отпуск по состоянию здоровья.</td><td>4. объявление о работе</td></tr></table>		А. Уважаемый Максим Викторович!	1. заявление	Б. Опыт работы: 5 лет.	2. письмо	В. Требуемые навыки: коммуникабельность, знание английского языка.	3. резюме	Г. Прошу предоставить мне академический отпуск по состоянию здоровья.	4. объявление о работе
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Г. Прошу предоставить мне академический отпуск по состоянию здоровья.	4. объявление о работе										
Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)											
	Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр,		4132								

		соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов. Письмо 1) ООО «Цветок» приглашает Вас на бизнес-конференцию, которая состоится 25 ноября 2026 года в 18:00. 2) С уважением, Директор ООО «Цветок Петров А.А. 3) Место проведения: Гостиница «Турист», ул. А. Невского, 176. 4) Уважаемый Дмитрий Сергеевич!								
Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Русский язык для профессионального общения	Соотнесите предложение с элементом медицинской карты. <table><tr><td>А. Больная Ерошкина Ирина Владимировна, 37 лет.</td><td>1. паспортные данные</td></tr><tr><td>Б. Считает себя больной 3 дня. Свое состояние связывает с переохлаждением</td><td>2. жалобы</td></tr><tr><td>В. Пришла на прием к участковому врачу. Жалуется на сильный кашель с мокротой, высокую температуру, боль в горле.</td><td>3. история заболевания</td></tr><tr><td>Г. Осмотр слизистых оболочек показал воспаление в горле.</td><td>4. объективное состояние</td></tr></table> Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)	А. Больная Ерошкина Ирина Владимировна, 37 лет.	1. паспортные данные	Б. Считает себя больной 3 дня. Свое состояние связывает с переохлаждением	2. жалобы	В. Пришла на прием к участковому врачу. Жалуется на сильный кашель с мокротой, высокую температуру, боль в горле.	3. история заболевания	Г. Осмотр слизистых оболочек показал воспаление в горле.	4. объективное состояние	A1 Б3 В2 Г4
	А. Больная Ерошкина Ирина Владимировна, 37 лет.	1. паспортные данные								
Б. Считает себя больной 3 дня. Свое состояние связывает с переохлаждением	2. жалобы									
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Г. Осмотр слизистых оболочек показал воспаление в горле.	4. объективное состояние									
	Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов. Диалог «Врач-пациент» 1) – Как долго вы считаете себя больным? 2) - Добрый день! Проходите, садитесь. 3) – Как вас зовут? Сколько Вам лет?. 4) – На что Вы жалуетесь?.	2341								
Б1.Б.11 Медицинская информатика и математика	After building a linear regression model, a statistician performs diagnostic checks. Arrange these checks in a logical order. Items: A. Check the model's overall significance (p-value of the F-statistic) and R-squared. B. Check for multicollinearity among predictor variables. C. Check the residuals for normality and homoscedasticity (constant variance). D. Ensure the relationship between predictors and outcome is linear.	ADCB								
	A patient tests positive for a disease. Arrange the following steps a clinician would take to interpret this result	AEBDC								

		in a logical sequence. Items: A. Consider the patient's pre-test probability (prevalence, risk factors). B. Apply the test's Sensitivity and Specificity. C. Communicate the Post-Test Probability to the patient. D. Calculate the Likelihood Ratio or use a Fagan's Nomogram. E. Order a diagnostic test based on clinical suspicion.	
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Статистика	After building a linear regression model, a statistician performs diagnostic checks. Arrange these checks in a logical order. Items: A. Check the model's overall significance (p-value of the F-statistic) and R-squared. B. Check for multicollinearity among predictor variables. C. Check the residuals for normality and homoscedasticity (constant variance). D. Ensure the relationship between predictors and outcome is linear.	ADCB
		A patient tests positive for a disease. Arrange the following steps a clinician would take to interpret this result in a logical sequence. Items: A. Consider the patient's pre-test probability (prevalence, risk factors). B. Apply the test's Sensitivity and Specificity. C. Communicate the Post-Test Probability to the patient. D. Calculate the Likelihood Ratio or use a Fagan's Nomogram. E. Order a diagnostic test based on clinical suspicion.	AEBDC
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Математические методы в медицине	After building a linear regression model, a statistician performs diagnostic checks. Arrange these checks in a logical order. Items: A. Check the model's overall significance (p-value of the F-statistic) and R-squared. B. Check for multicollinearity among predictor variables. C. Check the residuals for normality and homoscedasticity (constant variance). D. Ensure the relationship between predictors and outcome is linear.	ADCB
		A patient tests positive for a disease. Arrange the following steps a clinician would take to interpret this result in a logical sequence. Items: A. Consider the patient's pre-test probability (prevalence, risk factors). B. Apply the test's Sensitivity and Specificity. C. Communicate the Post-Test Probability to the patient.	AEBDC

		D. Calculate the Likelihood Ratio or use a Fagan's Nomogram. E. Order a diagnostic test based on clinical suspicion.	
	Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	According to Federal Law No. 323-FZ, the development of professional competence of medical workers is ensured by: A) passing mandatory certification only once every 10 years B) participating in the system of continuous medical education (NMO) C) obtaining higher education in a new specialty D) internships in foreign clinics	B
		Match the element of professional activity with the form of competence manifestation: 1. Participation in the implementation of clinical guidelines 2. Analysis of cost-effectiveness of new technologies 3. Development of measures to optimize patient routes A. Self-education based on the analysis of new scientific publications B. Self-development through participation in projects on medico-economic assessment C. Use of a creative approach to process organization	1A 2B 3C
	Б1.Б.05 Правоведение	Citizenship is: 1) the totality of the rights of the state in relation to its population; 2) the totality of the population's responsibilities to the state; 3) a stable legal relationship between an individual and the state, a totality of mutual rights, obligations, and responsibilities of the state and the individual; 4) the right to hold public office;	3
		Persons who have completed a higher medical education program, upon receiving their educational and qualification documents, take the following oath: 1. Physician's oath 2. Hippocratic oath 3. Asclepius' oath	1
	Б1.В.09 Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	To implement and protect the rights of medical workers, develop medical activities, promote scientific research, and address other issues related to their professional activities, medical workers have the right to voluntarily establish: 1. professional non-profit organizations 2. professional commercial organizations 3. professional non-profit conferences	1
		Specialist accreditation is conducted by the accreditation commission upon completion of professional medical education programs: 1. at least once every 5 years 2. at least once every 3 years 3. at least once every 10 years	1
	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная	Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Как называется комплект документов, представляющих совокупность индивидуальных	Портфолио

	практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	образовательных достижений студента? Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Как называется исследование, подразумевающее обязательное создание искусственных условий?	Эксперимент
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Specify the order of examination of the ophthalmic patient: 1. Greeting 2. Tonometry 3. Ophthalmoscopy 4. External examination of the adnexal apparatus of the eye 5. Inspection of optical media 6. Visometrics	146523
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Establish the correct sequence of actions of a nurse when providing nursing care to a patient with hypertension. 1. Conduct a conversation with the patient, find out the nature of complaints, lifestyle habits, awareness of your disease. 2. Organize regular intake of prescribed medications, as well as monitoring your diet and physical activity. 3. Measure blood pressure, record the measurement results. 4. Help the patient to take a comfortable rest position, teach relaxation techniques. 5. Work with your doctor to develop a care plan and individual recommendations for lifestyle changes.	13452
		Give an answer to this question. How can a nursing assistant improve their skills?	Training, advanced training courses
ОК-6 способность использовать методы и средства физической культуры для обеспечения полноценной социальной и профессиональной деятельности	Б1.Б.53 Физическая культура и спорт	What exercises should not be included in the morning hygiene exercises? а) breathing exercises б) with a significant burden в) flexibility exercises г) coordination exercises	6
		Compare the types of sports and the physical qualities that are most evident in them: 1. gymnastics а) speed 2. weightlifting б) stamina	1 - в 2 - г 3 - а 4 - б

		3. swimming 50 m в) coordination								
		4. marathon running r) strength								
	Б1.В.10 Элективные курсы по физической культуре и спорту	Which of the presented concepts is the most general? а) physical exercise б) physical culture в) physical development г) sports	6							
		Give an example of cyclic physical exercises	Варианты ответов: Бег, ходьба, плавание, гребля							
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of digits in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Establish a correspondence between physical exercise and the expected effect.	A3 B4 C2 D1							
		<table><tr><td>A. Fast walking, light running</td><td>1. Coordination of movements, maintaining a normal body weight activities</td></tr><tr><td>B. Outdoor</td><td>2. General tonic effect, vivacity during the day</td></tr><tr><td>C. Gymnastics, exercises in the morning</td><td>3. Increase endurance, strengthen the cardiovascular systemcG</td></tr><tr><td>D. Cycling</td><td>4. Improve your mood, reduce fatigue, and improve your mood.</td></tr></table>		A. Fast walking, light running	1. Coordination of movements, maintaining a normal body weight activities	B. Outdoor	2. General tonic effect, vivacity during the day	C. Gymnastics, exercises in the morning	3. Increase endurance, strengthen the cardiovascular systemcG	D. Cycling
A. Fast walking, light running		1. Coordination of movements, maintaining a normal body weight activities								
B. Outdoor		2. General tonic effect, vivacity during the day								
C. Gymnastics, exercises in the morning		3. Increase endurance, strengthen the cardiovascular systemcG								
D. Cycling	4. Improve your mood, reduce fatigue, and improve your mood.									
Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)										
Give an answer to the question.	yoga, swimming, jogging, hiking, breathing exercises and stretching.									
	What means of physical culture are most suitable for the prevention of stressful conditions in medical personnel?									
ОК-7 готовность использовать приемы оказания первой помощи, методы защиты в условиях чрезвычайных ситуаций	Б1.Б.41 Безопасность жизнедеятельности	Select a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What protective equipment is used in the event of a chemical accident? 1. Gas mask 2. Medical mask 3. Life jacket 4. Protective clothing 5. Helmet	14 1-gas mask prevents toxic chemicals from entering the respiratory tract. 4 - protective clothing prevents skin contact with chemicals, reducing							

			the risk of burns and poisoning.
		Give an answer to this question. What does the term "priority medical care" mean?	First aid for patients with a high risk of death
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Establish the correct sequence of actions of a nurse when providing first aid to a victim with arterial bleeding. 1. Inform the arriving specialists about the time of applying the tourniquet and the circumstances of the incident. 2. Apply a sterile bandage and clean cloth over the wound and wait for the ambulance to arrive. 3. Assess the general condition of the victim and identify signs of arterial bleeding (bright red blood flowing out in a pulsating stream). 4. Start temporarily pinching the artery with your fingers above the injury site to stop the bleeding. 5. Apply a rubber tourniquet above the bleeding site (but not for more than 1.5-2 hours).	34521
		Give an answer to this question. Name a universal way to check your heart rate in an emergency.	Pulse on the carotid artery
	Б1.В.04 Уход за больными	If toxic substances enter the body through the mouth, it is necessary first of all to: a) administer an antidote; b) perform a gastric lavage; c) induce forced diuresis; d) perform a blood transfusion for replacement purposes.	b
		When bitten by poisonous snakes, it is necessary to: a) squeeze out the first drops of blood from the wound; b) apply cold to the bite site; c) apply a tourniquet to the affected limb; d) correct: a), b); e) correct: a), c).	d
		In case of carbon monoxide poisoning, the first steps are to: a) flush the stomach; b) take the victim out of the room into the fresh air; c) administer adrenaline intravenously; d) perform closed heart massage.	b

		First aid for drowning consists of: a) removing water from the stomach using a tube; b) removing water from the airways and stomach of the victim; c) artificial respiration; d) indirect heart massage.	b
		When providing medical care to a patient with heatstroke, do not use: a) oxygen inhalation; b) antihistamines; c) antibiotics; d) sedatives; e) intravenous drip infusions of isotonic sodium chloride solution, 5% glucose solution.	c
		First aid for radiation contamination consists of: a) an injection of atropine and aminazine; b) gastric lavage; c) a blood transfusion; d) removal of the victim from the radiation contaminated zone and complete sanitary treatment; e) administration of specific antidotes.	d
ОК-8 готовность к работе в коллективе, толерантно воспринимать социальные, этнические, конфессиональные и культурные различия	Б1.Б.02 Биоэтика	The subject of knowledge in modern epistemology is: 1.technical means (computer, scientific equipment, etc.) 2.a real scientist or philosopher 3. an abstract individual 4. a thought collective	4
		With the collegial (informed consent) model, relationships between doctors and patients are similar to those of: 1. engineer and machine 2. boss and subordinate 3. husband and wife 4. colleagues to each other	4
	Б1.Б.03 Философия	The subject of knowledge in modern epistemology is: 1.technical means (computer, scientific equipment, etc.) 2.a real scientist or philosopher 3. an abstract individual 4. a thought collective	
		With the collegial (informed consent) model, relationships between doctors and patients are similar to those	4

		of: 1. engineer and machine 2. boss and subordinate 3. husband and wife 4. colleagues to each other	
	Б1.Б.08 Психология и педагогика	Consciousness can be: Answer options: 1.religious 2.superficial 3.procedural 4.long-term	1
		Professional readiness for teaching is divided into... readiness. Answer options: 1.cultural 2.practical 3.socio-economic 4.scientific-theoretical	4
	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Как называется совокупность ожиданий, существующая относительно каждого члена команды?	Образ
		Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Как называется состояние эффективного группового взаимодействия в процессе работы сотрудников организации, четко осознающих взаимосвязи между целями, методами работы и процессом успешного выполнения задач?	Команда
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.01 Психология стресса	Consciousness can be: Answer options: 1.religious 2.superficial 3.procedural 4.long-term	1
		The motive, the beginning of a thought process, is the emergence of a... situation: Answer options: 1.ideal 2.problematic 3.real 4.stressful	2

	Б1.В.ДВ.02.02 Практикум по психологии здоровья	The term "personality" in psychology is defined as: Answer options: 1.a strong, strong-willed person who has achieved social recognition 2.a person who has reached a high level of maturity 3.a mentally healthy person engaged in socially useful activities 4.a social quality acquired by an individual through subject-related activities and communication		4
		The pace and nature of individual mental development(2 right answers): Answer options: 1.are uniquely distinctive and independent of social environment, communication, or education. 2.are uneven and determined by the maturation of the organism and changes in the social developmental situation. 3.with appropriate training and education, they can be accelerated indefinitely. 4.are the same in time and content for all healthy individuals and are determined by the growth of the brain and nervous system.		2,3
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Тренинг делового общения	Соотнесите вопрос и ответ.		A2 B3B1Г4
		A. Как я могу вас представить?	1. Конечно, я вам все расскажу. Подождите минуту	
		Б. Извините, Вы не знаете, как зовут нашего нового коллегу?	2. Иван Петрович Новосельцев	
В. Будьте добры, объясните мне, пожалуйста, как работать в программе вашей клиники, если мне нужно внести данные пациента в медицинскую карту?		3. Его зовут Роман Викторович!		
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Русский язык для профессионального	Г. Здравствуйте! Можно войти?	4. Добрый день! Да, конечно.	2314
		Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1) Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов. Деловые переговоры 1) Приветственное слово предоставляется главе холдинга Амиру Хану. 2) Добрый день, уважаемые коллеги! Сегодня нам необходимо обсудить очень много вопросов. 3) Повестка дня: 1. Приветствие и представление. 2. Обсуждение проекта (детали, этапы, бюджет. 3. Сроки и ответственные 4) Коллеги, есть ли вопросы?		
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Русский язык для профессионального	Соотнесите вопрос врача и ответ пациента.		A3 B4 B2 Г1
		A. Что Вас беспокоит?	1. болят зубы и мочка уха	

	общения	Б. Какого характера боли?	2. влево		
		В. Куда иррадиируют боли?	3. У меня болит за грудиной		
		Г. Чем сопровождаются боли?	4. Приступообразные		
		Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)			
		Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов. Диалог «врач-пациент» 1) 3 дня назад. 2) Началось с приступа резких болей в боку, потом поднялась температура, пожелтели белки глаз, кожа, стало тошнить, рвать, появилась горечь во рту. Стали повторяться приступы. 3) Какие признаки болезни появились вначале и какие — позже? 4) Когда вы заболели?	4132		
Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions for the treatment nurse when preparing the treatment room for the start of the working day. 1. Clean the room: wash the tables, shelves, window sills with a disinfectant solution. 2. Check supplies and supplies (syringes, cotton wool, bandages, trays, dressings, etc.). 3. Monitor the quality of sterilization and packaging of ready-to-use materials. 4. Turn on the necessary equipment (lamps, heaters, devices for heating solutions). 5. Check the expiration dates of medicines and solutions intended for procedures.	12354			
	Give an answer to this question. Why is it important to take into account the ethnic characteristics of patients when providing medical care?	to properly understand the patient's cultural preferences, eating habits, family values, and beliefs, which contributes to better understanding, trust, and treatment effectiveness.			
	Б1.В.04 Уход за больными	Select a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What protective equipment is used in the event of a chemical accident? 1. Gas mask 2. Medical mask	14 1-gas mask prevents toxic chemicals from entering the respiratory tract.		

		3. Life jacket 4. Protective clothing 5. Helmet	4 - protective clothing prevents skin contact with chemicals, reducing the risk of burns and poisoning.
		Give an answer to this question. What does the term "priority medical care" mean?	First aid for patients with a high risk of death
ОПК-1 готовность решать стандартные задачи профессиональной деятельности с использованием информационных, библиографических ресурсов, медико-биологической терминологии, информационно-коммуникационных технологий и учетом основных требований информационной безопасности	Б1.Б.40 Клиническая фармакология	Please answer the question posed. What documents define the indications and contraindications for prescribing medications registered in the Russian Federation?	The primary document is the instruction for medical use of the medicinal product (IMP). Prescribing a drug for indications other than those specified in the IMP, or using it in the presence of contraindications, may be considered a violation and entail legal liability for the healthcare professional. A physician may prescribe a drug for indications other than those specified in the IMP (off-label use) if expressly provided for in clinical guidelines and protocols, subject to the patient's informed consent.

		Relate the research methods used in clinical pharmacology to their primary objectives.		A4, B2, C3, D1
		A. Clinical drug trials	1. Study the impact of patient genomic characteristics on the efficacy and safety of drugs.	
		B. Pharmacoeconomics	2. Obtaining data on the cost-effectiveness of drug use.	
		C. Pharmacovigilance	3. Collecting data on adverse reactions after drug approval.	
		D. Pharmacogenetics	D. Pharmacogenetics: 4. Obtaining data on drug efficacy and safety.	
Enter the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (e.g., A8 B5 C1).				
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer box, without using additional symbols or spaces.		23541
Sequence of Conducting Drug Studies				
1) Phase 4 Clinical Trials;				
2) Preclinical Studies;				
		3) Phase 1 Clinical Trials;		
		4) Phase 3 Clinical Trials;		
		5) Phase 2 Clinical Trials		
Б1.Б.07 Иностранный язык		Соотнесите предложение и союз.		A2Б4 В3 Г1
		A. Врач идёт в палату, ... осмотреть пациента?	1. потому что	
		Б. ... у пациента хорошие анализы, ему не будут проводить операцию	2. чтобы	
		В. ... у больного высокая температура, врач может рекомендовать жаропонижающее.	3. если	
		Г. Пациента выписали, ... он здоров.	4. хотя	
		Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)		
		Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов.		1423
Диалог «У врача»				
-Добрый день!				
- Здравствуйте, присаживайтесь. Как вас зовут?				
- Иванов Петр Сергеевич.				
- Что вас беспокоит?				
		- У меня болит горло, _____.		
		- Температура есть?		

		- Нет. Вчера была. - Какая температура была? - 38,2 градуса. - Я думаю, у вас _____. Сейчас я выпишу вам _____. Принимайте это _____ 5 дней и приходите на прием через 3 дня. - Спасибо. 1) кашель. 2) рецепт 3) лекарство 4) грипп	
		Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Если человек заболел и не может ходить на работу, что ему оформляет врач?	Больничный лист/листок нетрудоспособности
	Б1.Б.10 Физика	Imagine a situation where you need to select the physical specifications of new ultrasound equipment to be installed in your clinic. What necessary resources will you use to select the optimal technical specifications for the equipment?	The necessary resources were used to competently select the medical equipment: manufacturer catalogs, specialist consultants, scientific research and reviews in specialized medical journals.
		How can I find information about the physical principles of cardiac monitor operation in a medical database (e.g., PubMed)?	Use keywords: "physics of cardiac monitoring," "electrocardiography principles," "biophysics of heart rhythm." Filter results by scientific articles and textbooks on medical physics.
		Imagine a situation where you need to select the physical specifications of new ultrasound equipment to be installed in your clinic. What necessary resources will you use to select the optimal technical specifications for the equipment?	The necessary resources were used to competently select the medical equipment: manufacturer catalogs, specialist

			consultants, scientific research and reviews in specialized medical journals.
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.01 Психология стресса	Consciousness can be: Answer options: 1.religious 2.superficial 3.procedural 4.long-term	1
		Professional readiness for teaching is divided into... readiness. Answer options: 1.cultural 2.practical 3.socio-economic 4.scientific-theoretical	4
		The motive, the beginning of a thought process, is the emergence of a... situation: Answer options: 1.ideal 2.problematic 3.real 4.stressful	2
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.02 Практикум по психологии здоровья	Consciousness can be: Answer options: 1.religious 2.superficial 3.procedural 4.long-term	1
		Professional readiness for teaching is divided into... readiness. Answer options: 1.cultural 2.practical 3.socio-economic 4.scientific-theoretical	4
		The motive, the beginning of a thought process, is the emergence of a... situation: Answer options: 1.ideal 2.problematic 3.real	2

	Б1.Б.12 Биохимия	4.stressful		1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B			
		Установите соответствие Match the chemical element with its primary biological role or condition associated with its deficiency. 13. Iron (Fe) 14. Calcium (Ca) 15. Sodium (Na) 16. Iodine (I) M) Component of bone tissue, muscle contraction, nerve impulse transmission N) Component of thyroid hormones; goiter O) Component of hemoglobin; anemia P) Main ion in extracellular fluid; regulates osmotic pressure					
		Установите последовательность Arrange the processes of oxygen binding in the lungs in the correct order. A) O ₂ binding to heme in hemoglobin B) Oxygen delivery to lung alveoli C) Formation of oxyhemoglobin D) Diffusion of O ₂ through the alveolar-capillary membrane		BDAC			
		Б1.В.01 Биоорганическая химия в медицине	Установите соответствие Match the chemical element with its primary biological role or condition associated with its deficiency. 17. Iron (Fe) 18. Calcium (Ca) 19. Sodium (Na) 20. Iodine (I) Q) Component of bone tissue, muscle contraction, nerve impulse transmission R) Component of thyroid hormones; goiter S) Component of hemoglobin; anemia T) Main ion in extracellular fluid; regulates osmotic pressure		1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B		
			Установите последовательность Arrange the processes of oxygen binding in the lungs in the correct order. A) O ₂ binding to heme in hemoglobin B) Oxygen delivery to lung alveoli C) Formation of oxyhemoglobin D) Diffusion of O ₂ through the alveolar-capillary membrane		BDAC		
		Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Тренинг делового общения	Соотнесите ситуацию и ваш ответ. <table><tr><td>А. Вы зашли в ординаторскую другого отделения, чтобы найти коллегу. Как вы скажете о цели вашего визита?</td><td>1. Извините, я бы хотел узнать, нет ли у Вас Иванова?</td></tr><tr><td>Б. Вам звонят. Просят пригласить к телефону коллегу. Что вы скажете, если сотрудника нет на месте?</td><td>2. К сожалению, его нет. Могу ли я что-нибудь передать?</td></tr></table>		А. Вы зашли в ординаторскую другого отделения, чтобы найти коллегу. Как вы скажете о цели вашего визита?	1. Извините, я бы хотел узнать, нет ли у Вас Иванова?	Б. Вам звонят. Просят пригласить к телефону коллегу. Что вы скажете, если сотрудника нет на месте?
А. Вы зашли в ординаторскую другого отделения, чтобы найти коллегу. Как вы скажете о цели вашего визита?	1. Извините, я бы хотел узнать, нет ли у Вас Иванова?						
Б. Вам звонят. Просят пригласить к телефону коллегу. Что вы скажете, если сотрудника нет на месте?	2. К сожалению, его нет. Могу ли я что-нибудь передать?						

		В. Вы звоните коллеге. Как вы скажете, что хотите с ним встретиться?	3. Есть ли у Вас время провести встречу по поводу одного пациента?		
		Г. Вы звоните в другую больницу. Что вы скажете в начале разговора?	4. Добрый день! Вас беспокоит врач-терапевт ДОБ Иван Семенович Астахов.		
		Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)			
		Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов.			
		Алгоритм опроса пациента 1) Что привело Вас ко мне? 2) Насколько сильно болит? 3) Где болит? Покажите. 4) Куда отдает боль?			
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Русский язык для профессионального общения	Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. В тексте письма написана следующая информация: <i>К сожалению, я не смогу принять Ваше приглашение в связи с производственным совещанием, запланированным на это время.</i> В чем была причина отказа от приглашения?		другое мероприятие в это время	
		Соотнесите ситуацию и ответ.		А2Б4 В3 Г1	
		А. Вы звоните в Московский медицинский центр и хотите поговорить с заведующим отделением реабилитации. Что вы скажете?	1. Добрый день! К сожалению, я не смогу с Вами встретиться, поскольку в это время уеду в командировку в Китай!		
		Б. Вы звоните в другое отделение вашей больницы. Сотрудника, с которым вы хотите поговорить, нет на месте. Медицинская сестра спрашивает, что ему передать. Что вы скажете?	2. Здравствуйте! Вас беспокоит главный врач больницы скорой медицинской помощи города Калининграда Виктор Петрович Синдеев. Не могли бы вы связать меня с заведующим отделением реабилитации вашего центра?		
		В. Вы заканчиваете деловой звонок. Что вы скажете в конце?	3. Большое спасибо, что уделите свое время. До свидания!		
Г. Вы звоните коллеге, чтобы отказаться от встречи. Что вы ему скажете?	4. Передайте ему, пожалуйста, чтобы он перезвонил мне, как освободится.				
Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)		1423			
Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов.					

		Медицинская карта 1) паспортные данные 2) история настоящего заболевания 3) история жизни больного 4) жалобы											
		Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. В тексте письма написана следующая информация <i>Мне очень жаль, но я не смогу принять Ваше приглашение, потому что в этот день прилетает санитарный борт из Москвы.</i> В чем была причина отказа от приглашения?	в это время адресат будет занят										
	Б1.Б.11 Медицинская информатика и математика	Match the study objective with the most appropriate statistical test. <table><tr><td>A. Compare the mean blood pressure between two independent groups (e.g., Drug A vs. Placebo).</td><td>1. Independent Samples t-test</td></tr><tr><td>B. Assess the association between smoking (Yes/No) and disease development (Yes/No).</td><td>2. Chi-square test</td></tr><tr><td>C. Compare the mean pain score before and after treatment in the same group of patients.</td><td>3. Paired t-test</td></tr><tr><td>D. Compare the mean cholesterol levels across three or more different diet groups.</td><td>4. One-way ANOVA</td></tr><tr><td>E. Measure the strength and direction of the linear relationship between age and systolic BP.</td><td>5. Pearson's Correlation</td></tr></table>	A. Compare the mean blood pressure between two independent groups (e.g., Drug A vs. Placebo).	1. Independent Samples t-test	B. Assess the association between smoking (Yes/No) and disease development (Yes/No).	2. Chi-square test	C. Compare the mean pain score before and after treatment in the same group of patients.	3. Paired t-test	D. Compare the mean cholesterol levels across three or more different diet groups.	4. One-way ANOVA	E. Measure the strength and direction of the linear relationship between age and systolic BP.	5. Pearson's Correlation	A1 B2 C3 D4 E5
A. Compare the mean blood pressure between two independent groups (e.g., Drug A vs. Placebo).	1. Independent Samples t-test												
B. Assess the association between smoking (Yes/No) and disease development (Yes/No).	2. Chi-square test												
C. Compare the mean pain score before and after treatment in the same group of patients.	3. Paired t-test												
D. Compare the mean cholesterol levels across three or more different diet groups.	4. One-way ANOVA												
E. Measure the strength and direction of the linear relationship between age and systolic BP.	5. Pearson's Correlation												
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Статистика	Letter-digit sequence with spaces Arrange the following steps of a statistical hypothesis test in the correct logical order. Items: A. Calculate the test statistic (e.g., t-value, chi-square). B. State the null hypothesis (H ₀) and the alternative hypothesis (H ₁). C. Collect the sample data.	BCEAFD										

		D. Make a decision to reject or not reject H_0 based on the p-value. E. Select a significance level (α , e.g., 0.05) and identify the critical value. F. Compute the p-value.	
		Arrange the steps for calculating a 95% confidence interval for a mean in the correct order. Items: A. Multiply the Standard Error by the critical value from the t-distribution (e.g., ~1.96 for large n). B. Calculate the Standard Error (Standard Deviation / $\sqrt{n}$). C. Add and subtract the Margin of Error from the sample mean. D. Calculate the sample mean and standard deviation.	DBAC
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Математические методы в медицине	Arrange the following steps of a statistical hypothesis test in the correct logical order. Items: A. Calculate the test statistic (e.g., t-value, chi-square). B. State the null hypothesis (H_0) and the alternative hypothesis (H_1). C. Collect the sample data. D. Make a decision to reject or not reject H_0 based on the p-value. E. Select a significance level (α , e.g., 0.05) and identify the critical value. F. Compute the p-value.	BCEAFD
		Arrange the steps for calculating a 95% confidence interval for a mean in the correct order. Items: A. Multiply the Standard Error by the critical value from the t-distribution (e.g., ~1.96 for large n). B. Calculate the Standard Error (Standard Deviation / $\sqrt{n}$). C. Add and subtract the Margin of Error from the sample mean. D. Calculate the sample mean and standard deviation.	DBAC
	Б1.В.05 Правоведение	Please answer the question posed. What is the name of an individual who receives medical care or who has requested medical care, regardless of their illness	Patient
		Please answer the question posed. What is the name of the set of medical interventions aimed at recognizing conditions or establishing the presence or absence of diseases, carried out through collecting and analyzing patient complaints, their medical history and examination data, conducting laboratory, instrumental, pathological, and other studies to determine a diagnosis, select treatment measures for the patient, and/or monitor the implementation of these measures?	Diagnostics
		Please answer the question posed. What is the name for a set of medical interventions performed as prescribed by a healthcare professional, the purpose of which is to eliminate or alleviate the symptoms of a patient's disease(s) or conditions, and to restore or improve their health, ability to work, and quality of life?	Treatment
	Б1.В.09 Актуальные	Informed voluntary consent for medical intervention for a person declared legally incompetent is signed by:	2

	вопросы медицинского права	1) a close relative; 2) a guardian; 3) the guardianship and trusteeship authority; 4) the chief physician of the medical organization		
		The patient's legal representatives are: 1) close relatives; 2) parents, adoptive parents, guardians, and trustees; 3) parents, adoptive parents, and guardianship and trusteeship authorities; 4) parents, adoptive parents, and law enforcement officials.		2
		Разглашение врачебной тайны является основанием для: 1) перевода работника на другую работу; 2) увольнения работника; 3) дисквалификации работника; наступления материальной ответственности работника;		2
	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	Соотнесите понятия и определения		A1 B2
		А. Эмпирическое познание	1. связано с чувственным познанием, задача которого заключается в получении знаний на основе чувственного опыта.	
		Б. Теоретическое познание	2. формулируются принципы, законы, создаются теории, в которых заключается сущность познаваемых объектов	
		Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5)		
		Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов. Этапы научного познания: 1. постановка проблемы 2. наблюдение 3. эксперимент 4. выдвижение рабочей гипотезы		1243
		Соотнесите понятия и определения		A1 B3 B2
		А. Информационная безопасность	1. набор практик, технологий и процессов, которые позволяют защитить любые данные от несанкционированного доступа.	
Б. Экономическая безопасность	2. состояние защищенности интересов личности, общества и государства от угроз, обеспечиваемое правовой системой и законом.			
	В. Правовая безопасность	3. состояние, при котором государство, общество или организация могут		

			обеспечивать свой устойчивый рост, финансовую стабильность и эффективное удовлетворение экономических потребностей, несмотря на внешние и внутренние угрозы								
		Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5)									
	Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	According to Federal Law No. 323-FZ, the functions of a medical information system include: A) providing medical information with unlimited access B) automating processes of accounting, monitoring, and analyzing the quality of medical care C) automating accounting processes D) ensuring data archiving for 1 year			B						
		A polyclinic manager plans to implement a new ICT platform to analyze the effectiveness of dispensary care. What competencies and knowledge are required of the specialist?			Possession of medical terminology, ability to work with electronic registries, analysis of regulatory documents (Federal Law No. 323-FZ, clinical guidelines), knowledge of information protection principles.						
		The use of clinical guidelines in providing medical care is aimed at: A) processing data for insurance funds B) unifying medical terminology C) improving the quality and safety of medical care D) regulating the staffing schedule			C						
		Соотнесите графы титульного листа медицинской карты и данные пациентов. <table><tr><td>А. Семейное положение</td><td>1. ООО «Стройинвест», ЗАО «Сбер», ДОУ «Аистенок»</td></tr><tr><td>Б. Образование</td><td>2. женат, вдова, не замужем, разведена</td></tr><tr><td>В. Должность</td><td>3. начальное, высшее, неоконченное среднее</td></tr><tr><td>Г. Место работы</td><td>4. воспитатель, сантехник, строитель</td></tr></table> Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)			А. Семейное положение	1. ООО «Стройинвест», ЗАО «Сбер», ДОУ «Аистенок»	Б. Образование	2. женат, вдова, не замужем, разведена	В. Должность	3. начальное, высшее, неоконченное среднее	Г. Место работы
А. Семейное положение	1. ООО «Стройинвест», ЗАО «Сбер», ДОУ «Аистенок»										
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Г. Место работы	4. воспитатель, сантехник, строитель										
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Тренинг делового общения	Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов.			1423						

		Вы хотите начать работать в больнице. Ваш алгоритм действий 1) Посмотреть объявления на сайте. 2) Пройти интервью с главным врачом. 3) Написать заявление о приеме на работу 4) Написать резюме и отправить его.									
		Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Что формулирует врач после опроса и объективного исследования пациента?	диагноз								
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Русский язык для профессионального общения	Соотнесите вопросы врача и ответы пациента.	A1B3B2Г4								
		<table><tr><td>А. Мокрота жидкая или вязкая?</td><td>1. Густая</td></tr><tr><td>Б. Когда вы ощущаете боли?</td><td>2. Да, одышка бывает. Особенно когда двигаюсь</td></tr><tr><td>В. У Вас бывает одышка?</td><td>3. Когда кашляю или когда начинаю глубоко дышать</td></tr><tr><td>Г. Примесь крови в мокроте бывает?</td><td>4 Не замечал</td></tr></table>		А. Мокрота жидкая или вязкая?	1. Густая	Б. Когда вы ощущаете боли?	2. Да, одышка бывает. Особенно когда двигаюсь	В. У Вас бывает одышка?	3. Когда кашляю или когда начинаю глубоко дышать	Г. Примесь крови в мокроте бывает?	4 Не замечал
		А. Мокрота жидкая или вязкая?		1. Густая							
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Ситуационная задача. 1) Меня зовут Петров Иван Михайлович. 46 лет. живу в Калининграде, ул. 1812 года, 48,2. Работаю в Бауцентре водителем. Мой телефон 8-098-765-43-21. 2) Сначала кашель был сухой, а потом стал откашливать мокроту жёлто-зелёного цвета. К врачу не обращался, лечился домашними средствами, принимал «Амброгексал», но ничего не помогало. 3) 24 марта стало совсем плохо, поэтому пришлось вызвать «скорую помощь» и меня отвезли в 3 городскую больницу 4) Во время загородной поездки 3 недели назад я сильно простудился. Заболело и запершило горло, заложило нос, была небольшая температура. Меня замучил сильный кашель. Потом прибавилась одышка, стало больно дышать и кашлять, появилась слабость, стал потеть по ночам, пропал аппетит.											
	Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Какая часть медицинской карты содержит краткие биографические данные, трудовую деятельность, жилищные условия, вредные привычки, перенесенные заболевания, наследственность и др.?	Анамнез жизни больного									

	Б1.Б.35 Дерматовенерология	Compare pathomorphological processes and their localization. <table><tr><td>A. hyperkeratosis</td><td>1. dermis</td></tr><tr><td>B. acantholysis</td><td>2. grainy</td></tr><tr><td>C. papillomatosis</td><td>3. prickly</td></tr><tr><td>D. granulosis</td><td>4. horny</td></tr></table> Please enter a space separated alphanumeric sequence	A. hyperkeratosis	1. dermis	B. acantholysis	2. grainy	C. papillomatosis	3. prickly	D. granulosis	4. horny	A4, B3, C1, D2
		A. hyperkeratosis	1. dermis								
		B. acantholysis	2. grainy								
	C. papillomatosis	3. prickly									
	D. granulosis	4. horny									
Please answer the question posed. Violation of the integrity of the epidermis as a result of severe dryness and mechanical stress is	crack										
Choose the correct answer and write a justification for your answer. Primary morphological elements of the skin include: a) crust b) scale c) papule	c A papule is a primary infiltrative, non-cavity element, usually superficial, located in the epidermis.										
Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Stages of suturing: A. Applying a nodal suture B. Fixing the edges of the wound C. Antiseptic treatment D. Suture removal.	CBAD									
	: Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The basic principles of asepsis and antiseptics in surgery include: a) Use of sterile instruments and products b) Ensuring patient's hand and skin hygiene c) Correct treatment of the surgical field d) The	d basic principles of asepsis and antisepsis in surgery cover the sterility of instruments and products, hand and skin hygiene, as well as proper treatment of the surgical field to									

			prevent microbes from entering the wound or destroying them.
		Give an answer to this question. Patient K., 45 years old, was delivered with acute pain in the right iliac region, nausea, and single vomiting. Body temperature 38.5°C. Palpation shows tension in the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall. General blood test: leukocytosis, shift of the leukocyte formula to the left." What is the most likely diagnosis?	Acute appendicitis
	Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Set the diagnostic sequence for suspected insulinoma. - Clinical picture of hypoglycemia - Determination of insulin/fasting glucose EndoUZI of the pancreas - CT/MRI of the abdominal cavity - Selective arterial stimulation with a calcium test	12345
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. What type of intestinal obstruction is most common in patients with atrial fibrillation? - Obturation - Strangulation - Dynamic (paralytic) - Vascular (thrombosis/embolism of mesenteric arteries)	d Patients with atrial fibrillation have a high risk of intracardiac blood clots and subsequent thromboembolism. Embolism of the superior mesenteric artery leads to acute ischemia and intestinal infarction, which is clinically manifested by severe vascular intestinal obstruction with rapid development of

			peritonitis.
		Give an answer to this question. What is the main indication for emergency surgical treatment of mesenteric thrombosis? blood vessels?	Intestinal infarction, risk of intestinal death
	Б2.Б.03(II) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by writing in the answers field, enter a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions for the procedure nurse when preparing for an intravenous injection. 1. Get a written order from the doctor and read the instructions for the drug. 2. Wash your hands with soap and put on sterile gloves. 3. Prepare all necessary tools and materials (syringe, needle, ampoule with medicine, sterile wipes, tourniquet). 4. Check the integrity of the syringe and needle packaging, and the expiration date of the drug. 5. Treat the injection site with a sterile cloth smeared with antiseptic. 6. Insert the needle into the vein and slowly inject the drug. 7. Remove the needle, cover the injection site with a sterile cloth, press down the injection site, and ask the patient to hold the cloth for a while.	1342567
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. A nurse receives a phone call from an unknown person requesting confidential patient information. What should she do? a. Provide the requested information if the caller mentioned the patient's name. b. Contact the responsible employee and verify the validity of the request. c. Forward the information by email, as it is more convenient. d. Tell the caller that such requests are accepted only in writing.	b The nurse must comply with the requirements of confidentiality and information security. Before passing on any patient information, the patient must verify the legality and validity of the request by contacting an authorized person or

			management.
		Give an answer to this question. What is the name of the document that records the facts of performing medical manipulations and procedures?	Patient's medical record
ОПК-2 готовность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	Соотнесите понятия и определения	
		A. Многоязычность	1. Умение использовать не только русский, но и иностранные языки для профессионального общения, что расширяет возможности специалиста.
		Б. Формы коммуникации	2. Способность эффективно общаться как устно (включая спонтанные диалоги, презентации), так и письменно (деловая переписка, отчеты).
		В. Речевая компетенция:	3. Включает в себя знание и применение языковых норм, умение строить высказывания и понимать чужие мысли.
		Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5)	
		Соотнесите понятия профессиональных компетенций и определения	
		A. специальная	1. набор навыков, необходимых для выполнения конкретных служебных обязанностей на должном уровне
		Б. лидерская	2. совокупность черт, делающих человека эффективным в качестве лидера группы (это может быть уверенность, умение убеждать, изобретательность)
		В. эмоциональная	3. правильная идентификация своих и сторонних эмоций, а также умение ими

		управлять (такие навыки получили название эмоционального интеллекта (EQ)).	
		Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, A8 B5)	
		Соотнесите понятия моделей компетенций и определения	
		А. корпоративные (ключевые)	1. касаются всех должностей в организации, формируются, исходя из ценностей компании, прописанных в бизнес-стратегии, кодексе корпоративной этики
		Б. управленческие (менеджерские)	2. применимы только к тем сотрудникам, которые имеют работников в линейном (непосредственном) или функциональном (по смежным профилям обязанностей) подчинении
		В. профессиональные (технические)	3. разрабатываются для определённой группы должностей
		Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, A8 B5)	
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.	
		Establish the correct sequence of actions for a junior medical professional when dealing with a patient who is experiencing anxiety and anxiety. 1. Make eye contact and ask about the patient's well-being in a friendly voice. 2. Listen to the patient's complaints and concerns by asking clarifying questions. 3. Inform the patient that the nurse is constantly monitoring their condition and is ready to help at any time. 4. Explain to the patient that the situation is under control, briefly describing the upcoming activities and their goals. 5. Encourage the patient to ask any questions and answer them honestly and intelligibly.	
		Give an answer to this question.	
		What is the name of the room where the patient is preparing for examination or surgery?	
ОПК-3 способность использовать основы экономических и	Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	In the structure of healthcare financing in Russia, the dominant principle is: A) single-channel financing B) multi-channel financing C) exclusively state financing D) exclusively insurance financing	

правовых знаний в профессиональной деятельности		The key principle of health economics is: A) achieving the greatest result with minimum costs B) maximizing the profits of medical institutions C) equalizing expenditures across regions D) rejecting budget financing	A
		According to clinical guidelines, the effectiveness of intervention is assessed by: A) cost of the procedure B) number of procedures performed C) cost-effectiveness ratio and clinical outcomes D) duration of hospitalization	C
	Б1.В.09 Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	The amount of compensation for moral damages due to improper medical care is determined by: 1) the court; 2) the head of the medical institution; 3) the medical institution's medical commission or the court; 4) the medical insurance company	1
		The probationary period upon hiring, as a general rule, cannot exceed: 1. 1 year; 2. 6 months; 3. 3 months; 4. 1 month;	3
		An employee has the right to terminate an employment contract at their own request: 1) at any time; 2) with 10 days' written notice; 3) with 2 weeks' written notice; 4) by nominating another candidate for the position.	3
	Б1.В.05 Правоведение	In cases of unfavorable prognosis for the development of the disease: 1) information should be communicated exclusively to the patient's relatives; 2) information should be communicated in a discreet manner to the individual and his or her family members, unless the individual has prohibited them from being informed and/or has designated a person to whom such information should be communicated; 3) this information is not disclosed;	2
		Informed voluntary consent for medical intervention is given by individuals who have reached the age of: 1) 14 years (for drug addicts – 15 years); 2) 15 years (for drug addicts – 16 years); 3) 16 years (for drug addicts – 17 years); 4) 18 years	2
		A citizen may be declared legally incompetent if they: 1) are disabled; 2) are under 18 years of age; 3) have no source of income;	4

		4) suffer from a mental disorder and, as a result, cannot understand the significance of their actions.	
	Б2.Б.03(II) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions for the nurse when submitting a shift report at the end of the working day. 1. Check the quality of cleaning the premises and the timely transfer of replacement property to the next employee. 2. Sign a shift with the receiving nurse, send all information about the status of patients and pending cases. 3. Take stock of the shift work by recording the number of patients served, procedures performed, and manipulations performed. 4. Check the availability of the necessary entries in the accounting logs (medical documentation, waste disposal log, disinfection log). 5. Fill out and submit a material report on spent medicines, tools, and materials.	34512
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient refuses to sign an informed consent for medical manipulation. What should a nurse do? a. Continue the procedure without informed consent, citing the urgency of the situation. b. Insist on signing the document, ignoring the patient's desire. c. Inform the doctor about the patient's disagreement and wait for the official refusal or the doctor's decision. d. Persuade the patient to agree to the procedure by any means necessary.	c If the patient refuses to sign the document, the nurse must immediately notify the doctor, who will decide on further actions, including obtaining an alternative method of consent or refusing the procedure.
		Give an answer to this question. Who among the medical staff monitors the sanitary condition of the wards and cares for helpless patients?	Junior nurse (nurse attendant)
	Б1.Б.06 Экономика	Grants are not subject to income tax if the following conditions are met: Answer options: 1. They are provided free of charge; 2. They are provided by commercial organizations; 3. They are provided for specific programs in the fields of education, art, and culture; 4. The organization providing the grants sets specific conditions for the recipient's spending of the funds and requires a report confirming the nature and purpose of the spending.	1,3, 4
		The optimal sources of financing for an innovative company, in terms of availability at the start-up stage, are: Answer options: 1. Stock markets, 2. Personal savings, 3. Venture capital funds, 4. Business angels	2
		The following are NOT considered mechanisms for operating a company based on the "open innovation" principle: Answer options: 1. Strategic alliances with other companies, 2. Outsourcing R&D to external laboratories and companies, 3. Public presentation of a new product, 4. Establishment of corporate venture funds	1

ОПК-4 способность и готовность реализовать этические и деонтологические принципы в профессиональной деятельности	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	Выберите правильные ответы и напишите обоснование ответа. Медицинские работники осуществляют свою деятельность в соответствии с законодательством Российской Федерации, руководствуясь принципами: 1. медицинской <u>этики</u> 2. деонтологии 3. международного сотрудничества в сфере здравоохранения	1,2 ФЗ «Об основах охраны здоровья граждан в Российской Федерации»
		Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос Как называется ситуация, при которой у медицинского работника при осуществлении ими профессиональной деятельности либо у члена медицинской профессиональной некоммерческой организации, участвующего в разработке клинических рекомендаций, возникает личная заинтересованность в получении лично либо через представителя компании материальной выгоды или иного преимущества, которое влияет или может повлиять на надлежащее исполнение ими профессиональных обязанностей, а также иных обязанностей, в том числе связанных с разработкой и рассмотрением клинических рекомендаций, вследствие противоречия между личной заинтересованностью указанных лиц и интересами пациентов?	Конфликт интересов
		Выберите правильный ответ и напишите обоснование ответа. В случае возникновения конфликта интересов медицинский работник обязан проинформировать об этом в письменной форме: 1. Руководителя медицинской организации 2. Министерство здравоохранения 3. Росздравнадзор	1 ФЗ «Об основах охраны здоровья граждан в Российской Федерации»
	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient is an elderly woman who was admitted to the surgical department with a preliminary diagnosis of acute appendicitis. She's going to have an emergency operation. The doctors want to discuss the details of the operation with her and sign a consent form. The woman is worried and scared. Choose the most ethical and correct course of behavior of the doctor in this situation and briefly justify your choice. 1. Immediately tell the woman about all the details of the operation, potential risks and complications, without paying attention to her feelings. 2. Reassure the woman, allow her to speak out, voice her concerns, then patiently explain the operation and offer to register consent in writing. 3. Tell the woman that everything will be successful, do not tell any risks and details, convince her to sign up for surgery. 4. Ask the woman's relatives to make a decision for her, without telling her anything about the nature of the operation and the possible risks.	2 It is ethically correct to be attentive to the patient's condition, provide complete and accessible information about the procedure, discuss the risks and benefits, and show respect and concern for the needs of the elderly person. The doctor should take into account the

			patient's anxiety, give her the opportunity to share her fears and questions, and then describe the course of the operation in detail and clearly, and emphasize the importance of voluntary consent to the intervention.								
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the doctor's actions in the correct sequence if it is necessary to inform the patient of an unfavorable diagnosis (for example, cancer). 1. Create a calm environment for conversation, invite a close relative if the patient wants support. 2. Formulate the diagnosis clearly and clearly, explain the meaning of the diagnosis in simple words, and avoid excessive technical terminology. 3. Provide the patient with an opportunity to express emotions, show empathy and support. 4. Communicate information carefully, choosing the appropriate time and form of information submission, and taking into account the patient's personality.	4123								
		Give an answer to this question. What important ethical principle should a doctor follow when communicating an unfavorable diagnosis to a patient?	Sensitivity and respect for the patient's personal space.								
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмология	When examining a patient, it is important to: <table><tr><td>A. Introduction</td><td>1. Hand washing and tool handling</td></tr><tr><td>B. Compliance with the rules of asepsis</td><td>2. I need to introduce</td></tr><tr><td>C. Friendly attitude and interest</td><td>3. A story about the meaning and sequence of conducting the study</td></tr><tr><td>D. Explanation of the study</td><td>4. Empathy</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 C1)	A. Introduction	1. Hand washing and tool handling	B. Compliance with the rules of asepsis	2. I need to introduce	C. Friendly attitude and interest	3. A story about the meaning and sequence of conducting the study	D. Explanation of the study	4. Empathy	A2 B1 C4 D3
		A. Introduction	1. Hand washing and tool handling								
B. Compliance with the rules of asepsis	2. I need to introduce										
C. Friendly attitude and interest	3. A story about the meaning and sequence of conducting the study										
D. Explanation of the study	4. Empathy										
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. The office of emergency ophthalmology was contacted with complaints of discomfort and lacrimation. Will you provide emergency care to all those who apply, and in what order:	3142										

		1. A citizen without a fixed place of residence 2. A citizen in a state of strong alcoholic intoxication, brawling 3. A worker who did not comply with the safety regulations 4. Elderly lady	
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions for the nurse when interacting with a patient experiencing pain after surgery. 1. Agree with the doctor or independently (if authorized) on the selection and delivery of painkillers. 2. Monitor changes in the patient's condition after the introduction of painkillers, evaluate the effectiveness and, if necessary, make adjustments. 3. Listen to the patient, show care and participation, and maintain a trusting contact. 4. Tell the patient about the causes of pain and how to eliminate it, and inform them about the action plan. 5. Conduct a calming conversation, provide moral support, and try to distract the patient from their worries.	34125
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient expressed dissatisfaction with the work of the nurse and asked to change her to another one. What should a nurse do in this situation? a. Ignore the patient's complaint and continue working. б. Notify the senior nurse or department manager of the conflict and resolve the issue professionally. в. Refuse the patient's request and insist on their right to perform their duties.	b By notifying management of a patient's dissatisfaction, the nurse shows ethical maturity and professionalism, demonstrating a desire to improve the quality of care and resolve the conflict in a civilized way.
		Give an answer to this question. What is the name of the document confirming the patient's vaccination?	Certificate of preventive vaccinations
ОПК-5 способность и готовностью анализировать результаты собственной	Б1.Б.02 Биозтика	Bacon's main working method is: 1. Analysis 2. Induction 3. Synthesis 4. Deduction	2

деятельности для предотвращения профессиональных ошибок		THE MAIN DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF A PHYSICIAN'S PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IS 1.a conscious choice of moral principles and rules of conduct 2.criminal liability for failure to comply with professional ethical standards 3.the absolute necessity of subordinating personal interests to corporate ones 4.the priority of the interests of medical science over the interests of the individual patient	1
		THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL ETHICAL TEACHINGS AND PROFESSIONAL BIOMEDICAL ETHICS IS 1.regulatory 2.defining 3.informative 4.no connection between them	1
	Б1.Б.03 Философия	Bacon's main working method is: 1.Analysis 2.Induction 3.Synthesis 4.Deduction	2
		THE MAIN DISTINGUISHING FEATURE OF A PHYSICIAN'S PROFESSIONAL ETHICS IS 1.a conscious choice of moral principles and rules of conduct 2.criminal liability for failure to comply with professional ethical standards 3.the absolute necessity of subordinating personal interests to corporate ones 4.the priority of the interests of medical science over the interests of the individual patient	1
		THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GENERAL ETHICAL TEACHINGS AND PROFESSIONAL BIOMEDICAL ETHICS IS 1.regulatory 2.defining	1

		3.informative	
		4.no connection between them	
	Б1.Б.08 Психология и педагогика	The main goal of psychology is: Answer options: 1.correction of social norms of behavior 2.study of the laws of mental activity 3.development of problems in the history of psychology 4.improvement of research methods	2
		A specific type of human activity is called: Answer options: 1.activity 2.reflex 3.reaction 4.consciousness	1
		Activity includes: Answer options: 1.the presence of a goal 2.the presence of the unconscious 3.the presence of aspirations 4.the presence of self-esteem	1
	Б1.Б.05 Правоведение	For committing a disciplinary offense, an employee may be subject to disciplinary action in the form of: 1) a verbal warning; 2) a reprimand; 3) a severe reprimand; 4) a fine	2
		Information about a person's health status cannot be provided to a citizen (patient): 1) against their will 2) in cases of an unfavorable prognosis for the development of a disease 3) if the citizen (patient) is serving a sentence in the form of restriction of liberty, arrest, detention, or is under administrative arrest 4) during pregnancy, provided that this information could provoke an adverse development of the pregnancy	1
		Informed voluntary consent from the patient is required for: 1) receiving medical services under the compulsory medical insurance system; 2) receiving paid medical services; 3) medical interventions associated with an increased risk to the patient's life and health; 4) all types of medical examinations or medical procedures performed by a healthcare professional on the patient that affect the individual's physical or mental state.	4
	Б1.В.09 Актуальные	A healthcare professional is obligated to:	3

	вопросы медицинского права	1) be a member of a professional non-profit organization; 2) insure their professional liability; 3) provide medical care in accordance with their qualifications, job descriptions, and job responsibilities; 4) promote a healthy lifestyle and provide health and hygiene education.		
		Medical malfeasance includes: 1) Negligence; 2) Illegal abortion; 3) Illegal private medical practice or pharmaceutical activity; 4) Failure to provide care to a patient	1	
		Information about a citizen's health status is provided by: 1) the attending physician or other healthcare professionals directly involved in the medical examination and treatment; 2) the head of the medical facility; 3) the head of the department of the medical facility; 4) any healthcare professional	1	
	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	Соотнесите виды и характеристики врачебных ошибок		A1 B2 B3
		A. диагностические	1. ошибки в постановке диагноза	
		Б. лечебно-тактические	2. неправильный выбор лечения	
		В. технические	3. неправильное выполнение процедур или использование аппаратуры	
Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, A1 B3)				
Соотнесите врачебную работу с тремя этапами «познания истины»		A1 B2 B3		
A. «живое созерцание»	1. сбор жалоб, анамнеза, объективное исследование пациента			
Б. «абстрактное мышление»	2. постановка диагноза, дифференциальный диагноз			
В. «практика»		3. лечение, профилактика.		
Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, A8 B5)				
Выберите правильные ответы и напишите обоснование ответа. Какие противоправные деяния медицинского работника относятся к уголовно наказуемым? 1. Халатность 2. Причинение смерти по неосторожности 3. Служебный подлог 4. Новация		1,2,3 Уголовный кодекс РФ (УК РФ)		
	Б1.Б.39 Анестезиология, реанимация, интенсивная терапия	Choose one correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Patient K, 28 years old, was taken to the emergency room of the hospital with complaints of difficulty breathing, swelling of the face, skin rash and itching. From the medical history, it is known that he fell ill suddenly, after eating a salad in a restaurant. He asked the waiter not to put nuts or products containing them	b Sudden onset after ingestion of a powerful allergen, development of an	

		in the salad. After 15 minutes of eating the salad, difficulty breathing appeared, the voice changed, edema and rash appeared. His friends took him to the nearest medical facility. During the examination, attention is drawn to the patient's anxiety, pallor of the skin, a white spot symptom for more than 5 seconds, shortness of breath of a mixed nature, BDD 28 per minute, wheezing can be heard at a distance. Auscultation over the lungs, breathing is evenly weakened, diffusely dry wheezing is heard. Heart sounds are muted, heart rate 120 v min., blood pressure 80/40 mm Hg. a) Food allergy, urticaria b) Anaphylactic shock c)Angioedema, pruritus d)Atopic dermatitis	immediate reaction with critical respiratory and hemodynamic disorders								
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Specify the sequence of medical care for anaphylactic shock: 1) immediately inject эпинефрина0.1% -500 mcg epinephrine solution into the anterolateral surface of the thigh 2) put the patient in a supine position and raise the lower limbs 3) provide venous access 4) start infusion therapy with a balanced crystal-like solution 5) provide oxygen with an average flow through the face mask	25134								
		Find a correspondence between the variant of anaphylactic shock and its clinical characteristics manifestations: <table><tr><td>A. Respiratory acidosis</td><td>1. pH=7.34; pCO₂= 68 mmHg; HCO₃= 28 mmol/ l;</td></tr><tr><td>B. Respiratory alkalosis</td><td>2. pH=7.6; pCO₂= 68 mmHg; HCO₃= 36 mmol/L;</td></tr><tr><td>C. Metabolic acidosis</td><td>3. pH=7.15; pCO₂= 14 mmHg; HCO₃= mmol/ L;</td></tr><tr><td>D. Metabolic alkalosis</td><td>4. pH=7.5; pCO₂= 24 mmHg; HCO₃= 24 mmol/L;</td></tr></table> Enter the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 C1)	A. Respiratory acidosis	1. pH=7.34; pCO ₂ = 68 mmHg; HCO ₃ = 28 mmol/ l;	B. Respiratory alkalosis	2. pH=7.6; pCO ₂ = 68 mmHg; HCO ₃ = 36 mmol/L;	C. Metabolic acidosis	3. pH=7.15; pCO ₂ = 14 mmHg; HCO ₃ = mmol/ L;	D. Metabolic alkalosis	4. pH=7.5; pCO ₂ = 24 mmHg; HCO ₃ = 24 mmol/L;	A1 C3 B4 D2
	A. Respiratory acidosis	1. pH=7.34; pCO ₂ = 68 mmHg; HCO ₃ = 28 mmol/ l;									
	B. Respiratory alkalosis	2. pH=7.6; pCO ₂ = 68 mmHg; HCO ₃ = 36 mmol/L;									
C. Metabolic acidosis	3. pH=7.15; pCO ₂ = 14 mmHg; HCO ₃ = mmol/ L;										
D. Metabolic alkalosis	4. pH=7.5; pCO ₂ = 24 mmHg; HCO ₃ = 24 mmol/L;										
Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Give an answer to this question. A 77-year-old woman complained of a skin ulcer on the left wing of her nose. Anamnesis: the described complaints have been bothering for about 5 years, when a small formation appeared in the specified place. Objectively: there is an ulcer-necrotic defect on the skin of the left wing of the nose. 2,2-1,8-2,4 see, palpationally peripheral l \ nodes are not enlarged. A smear print was made. Cytologically - squamous cell carcinoma. Make and justify a plan for additional examination of the patient.	Incisional biopsy of the lesion for histological examination, ultrasound of the lesion and regional lymph nodes. For staging purposes diseases.									
	Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. A 48-year-old female patient complained of 3 months of progressive difficulty swallowing solid food and a	3 To date, PET /CT can									

		loss of 5 kg of body weight. During the examination, the diagnosis was made: Squamous cell carcinoma of the middle third of the esophagus. According to MSCT of the thoracic organs, no signs of invasion into the mediastinal tissue and distant metastases were detected. Which of the listed complexes of additional studies is the most optimal for the complete stage of the disease in this patient? 1) CT of the abdominal organs with contrast, ultrasound of the cervical and supraclavicular lymph nodes. 2) CT of the abdominal and pelvic organs with contrast, osteoscintigraphy, MRI of the brain with contrast. 3) Positron emission tomography combined with computed tomography (PET/CT) of the whole body. 4) Repeated MSCT of the chest organs with dynamic contrast, esophageal radiography. 5) ultrasound of the abdominal cavity and retroperitoneal space, X-ray of the stomach.	accurately assess both the local spread of the tumor and identify regional and distant metastases (in the lymph nodes of the abdominal cavity, liver, bones, etc.), which may not be visualized with standard CT.							
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. A 57-year-old female patient was found to have a 1.5 cm polyp formation in her stomach during a routine examination with FGDS. According to histology data, a highly differentiated adenocarcinoma was verified. There are no complaints. Heredity for stomach cancer is burdened. Ultrasound of the abdominal organs revealed no focal pathology. Which of the listed measures are mandatory for further examination and clarification of the stage of the disease in this patient? 1) Computed tomography (CT) of the chest organs with contrast. 2) Computed tomography (CT) of the abdominal and pelvic organs with contrast. 3) Positron emission tomography combined with CT (PET/CT). 4) Ultrasound of the perigastric and retroperitoneal lymph nodes. 5) Diagnostic laparoscopy. 6) Radiography of the stomach with barium. 7) Fibrocolonoscopy.	1,2,4,5 Accurate staging of gastric cancer requires CT of the chest and abdominal cavity with contrast, ultrasound of the lymph nodes and diagnostic laparoscopy, which detects the spread of the tumor along the peritoneum and perform flushing from the abdominal cavity.							
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01 Лечение боли	Find the correspondence between the type of pain and its duration <table><tr><td>A. Acute pain</td><td>1. It lasts from 30 to 90 days</td></tr><tr><td>B.Subacute pain</td><td>2. It lasts for more than 90 days</td></tr><tr><td>C.Chronic pain</td><td>3. It lasts no more than 30 days from the moment of its occurrence</td></tr></table> , Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)		A. Acute pain	1. It lasts from 30 to 90 days	B.Subacute pain	2. It lasts for more than 90 days	C.Chronic pain	3. It lasts no more than 30 days from the moment of its occurrence	A3 B1 C2
		A. Acute pain	1. It lasts from 30 to 90 days							
B.Subacute pain		2. It lasts for more than 90 days								
C.Chronic pain		3. It lasts no more than 30 days from the moment of its occurrence								
Select medications for the treatment of chronic pain that correspond to the WHO defined ladder <table><tr><td>A. 1st stage</td><td>1. Weak opioids±paracetamol/ NSAIDs; Strong опиоидыlow-dose opioids±paracetamol/NSAIDs±adjuvant therapy</td></tr><tr><td>B. 2nd stage</td><td>2. Strong opioids±paracetamol/ NSAIDs± adjuvant therapy</td></tr><tr><td>C. Stage 3</td><td>3. Paracetamol /NSAIDs±adjuvant therapy</td></tr></table> Enter the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		A. 1st stage	1. Weak opioids±paracetamol/ NSAIDs; Strong опиоидыlow-dose opioids±paracetamol/NSAIDs±adjuvant therapy	B. 2nd stage	2. Strong opioids±paracetamol/ NSAIDs± adjuvant therapy	C. Stage 3	3. Paracetamol /NSAIDs±adjuvant therapy	A3 B1 C2		
A. 1st stage	1. Weak opioids±paracetamol/ NSAIDs; Strong опиоидыlow-dose opioids±paracetamol/NSAIDs±adjuvant therapy									
B. 2nd stage	2. Strong opioids±paracetamol/ NSAIDs± adjuvant therapy									
C. Stage 3	3. Paracetamol /NSAIDs±adjuvant therapy									

		Select a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. For the prevention of chronic migraines, the following are recommended as the first choice: 1. Botulinum toxin type A-hemagglutinin complex according to the PREEMPT protocol. 2. Angiotensin II receptor antagonists 3. Calcitonin gene-related Peptides the calcitonin gene(CGRP or CGRP) 4. Antiepileptic drugs	13 1.The drug is administered according to the PREEMPT protocol in the projection of 7 head and neck muscle groups (bilaterally in mm. frontalis; mm. corrugator supercilii; mm. temporalis; mm. occipitalis; mm. trapezius; mm. paraspinalis cervicis and m. Procerus), which reduces the frequency of migraine attacks 3.Calcitonin gene-related peptide antagonists the calcitonin gene(CGRP) (monoclonal antibodies to the main migraine pain mediator calcitonin-a gene-related peptide or its receptor) are the first class of drugs specifically designed for targeted preventive therapy of episodic and chronic migraines in adults.
	Б2.Б.03(II) Производственная	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.	1234567

	практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Establish the correct sequence of actions for the nurse when replacing sterile dressing material for a patient with a surgical wound. 1. Check the patient's condition, assess the condition of the wound and the surrounding skin. 2. Prepare a sterile dressing, gloves, antiseptics, and sterile wipes. 3. Wash your hands and wear sterile gloves. 4. Carefully remove the old bandage, taking care not to touch the inner surface of the wound with your hands. 5. Treat the edges of the wound with antiseptic, while maintaining sterility. 6. Apply a new sterile dressing material, fix it with a bandage or a special adhesive coating. 7. Make an entry in the medical record about the manipulation performed.	
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The nurse gave an intramuscular injection to the patient and noted soreness and redness at the injection site. What is the most likely cause of this reaction? a. Ignoring the pre-injection disinfection protocol. b. Non-compliance with the drug administration technique (for example, rapid administration). c. Using the wrong solution to dilute the drug. d. Incorrect storage of the vaccine or drug.	b This can lead to tissue irritation and a local reaction.
		Give an answer to this question.	Intravenous injection
		What is the name of the procedure for injecting a drug into a vein?	
ОПК-6 готовность к ведению медицинской документации	Б1.Б.40 Клиническая фармакология	Review the clinical situation described below and justify the prescribed drug therapy. The patient, a 25-year-old woman, visited her local physician. Urinalysis revealed bacteriuria, 20-30 white blood cells per high power field, and a burning sensation during urination and cloudy urine. The patient has a history of recurrent cystitis, which she has had since age 18, with exacerbations occurring 1-2 times a year. She has been treated with various antibiotics (ciprofloxacin, co-trimoxazole) for these exacerbations. The most recent exacerbation occurred 3 months ago and was treated with ciprofloxacin. She has no known allergic reactions to medications. Her body temperature is 36.6°C (98.6°F), and her percussion sensation on both sides is negative. The doctor prescribed fosfomycin trometamol 3.0 g as a single dose.	The antimicrobial medication was prescribed correctly. The most likely causative agent of acute cystitis is E. coli, which is sensitive to this antibiotic.
		Review the clinical situation described below, select the correct answer, and provide a rationale for your response. Patient V., 22, consulted a physician at a clinic with a pneumonia clinic. Pneumococcus was isolated from the sputum. Which of the following medications is optimal for this patient? 1) Amoxicillin 2) Gentamicin 3) Ceftriaxone 4) Nitrofurantoin	Answer: 1. Amoxicillin has high activity against pneumococcus.
		Review the antibiotic sensitivity chart below and indicate which antibiotic would be appropriate for a patient	The answer is

		with mild pneumonia that does not require hospitalization. Justify your answer. Pathogen - <i>S. pneumoniae</i> Ampicillin I Amoxicillin/clavulanate I Cefotaxime S Cefepime S Levofloxacin S Ertapenem S Tigicycline S Gentamicin S Amikacin S Erythromycin R Azithromycin R	levofloxacin. According to the antibiogram, pneumococcus is sensitive to this antibiotic. Furthermore, levofloxacin can be administered orally, which is appropriate for outpatient settings.
	Б1.Б.34 Эпидемиология	How often should internal quality control of medical documentation be conducted in a healthcare facility? A) At least once every six months. B) Annually. C) Monthly. D) Every three months.	D
		Name the documents that are issued based on the results of a sanitary and epidemiological examination (investigation) of an infectious disease outbreak: A. An emergency report on an infectious, parasitic, or other disease B. A history of an epidemiological examination of an infectious disease outbreak C. A certificate of disability D. A history of an epidemiological investigation of an infectious (parasitic) disease outbreak with the establishment of a causal relationship E. An emergency report on a sanitary and epidemiological emergency	B, D
		What are the responsibilities of an epidemiologist when completing Form No. 060/u (daily disease report)? A) Registration of infectious diseases only B) Registration of infectious and parasitic diseases subject to registration. C) Registration of chronic diseases of the population. D) Compilation of a monthly vaccination report.	B
	Б1.Б.24 Гигиена	The main goals of maintaining medical records during epidemiological surveillance include:	Assessing the prevalence and dynamics of infectious diseases, Early diagnosis and timely intervention, Establishing contact between infected

			individuals and the source of infection.
		Give an answer to the question. How is therapeutic nutrition prescribed for patients in medical organizations?	Upon admission of the patient, therapeutic nutrition is prescribed by the doctor on duty. The prescribed diet is entered in the medical history and at the same time in the consolidated order for all incoming patients, which is sent to the food department at the set time.
		Give an answer to the question. What mandatory information should be entered in the brakery journal when evaluating the quality of finished food products in the food department of a medical organization?	The date and time of preparation, the name of the dish, the results of the organoleptic assessment, the decision on admission to sale, the signatures of the members of the brakery commission
	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	Выберите правильный ответ и напишите обоснование ответа. Информированное добровольное согласие на медицинское вмешательство или отказ от медицинского вмешательства содержится в медицинской документации гражданина и оформляется в виде: 1. бумажного документа 2. электронного документа 3. все перечисленное	3 ФЗ «Об основах охраны здоровья граждан в Российской Федерации»
		Выберите правильные ответы и напишите обоснование ответа. Кто имеет право знакомится с медицинской документацией пациента? 1. Пациент 2. Законный представитель 3. Судебный пристав - исполнитель	1,2 ФЗ «Об основах охраны здоровья граждан в Российской Федерации»
		Выберите правильный ответ и напишите обоснование ответа. Документирование информации об оказании медицинской помощи пациенту с применением телемедицинских технологий, включая внесение сведений в его медицинскую документацию, осуществляется с использованием:	1 ФЗ «Об основах охраны здоровья граждан в

		1. усиленной квалифицированной электронной подписи медицинского работника 2. усиленной неквалифицированной (НЭП) 3. простой (ПЭП)	Российской Федерации»
	Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	Which action regarding falsification of medical documentation is punishable under the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation? A) incorrect diagnosis B) forging documents to conceal errors C) untimely filling out of the medical record D) use of outdated regulatory documents	B
		According to clinical guidelines, medical documentation should: A) contain only key visit dates B) be a complete, reliable, and timely document C) be kept in paper form for at least 1 year D) be prepared only by doctors and not subject to verification	B
		A nurse discovered that a doctor intentionally altered data in a patient's medical record to conceal a complication. What are her actions from the perspective of the law?	Promptly notify the head and the legal department of the medical organization and, if necessary, the law enforcement authorities; maintain documentation honestly in accordance with Federal Law No. 323-FZ and the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.
	Б1.Б.35 Дерматовенерология	Please answer the question posed. What information is primarily included in a dermatovenereologist's report after a medical examination?	Absence of contagious skin diseases and sexually transmitted infections
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale for your answer. Indicate the most accessible screening method for diagnosing syphilis with low specificity: a) RMP b) RIBT c) ELISA	a RMP because the result is fast, with high sensitivity, but low specificity
		How quickly can early latent syphilis be diagnosed?	if no more than 2

			years have passed since infection
	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия		
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. List the types of medical care provided by the "surgery" profile 1) Emergency medical care 2) Specialized medical care 3) Primary health care 4) High-tech medical care	3124
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. What list of examination forms should be included in the medical record of a surgical patient: 1. Results of general and biochemical blood tests, coagulogram, general urinalysis, ECG, conclusions of specialists, as well as diagnostics of infectious diseases (HIV, hepatitis B, C, syphilis), supplemented by instrumental studies and conclusions of specialist doctors, depending on the specific case. 2. Clinical blood test form, ultrasound data 3. Form of biochemical blood analysis, clinical urinalysis, daily tonometry	1 Reflects the internal metabolic processes of organs, as well as infectious diseases
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Give an answer to the question. What is the cancer registry?	Oncoregister — It is an information system that keeps records of cancer patients and their diseases, providing data collection and storage for statistical analysis, monitoring, and planning of cancer prevention activities.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Which of the listed medical documentation forms are official documents confirming the diagnosis of a malignant neoplasm in the Russian Federation? Possible responses: 1. Form 027-2 / u "Protocol for detecting advanced malignancy in a patient (clinical group IV)" 2. Form 073/y "Notification of a patient with a cancer diagnosis established for the first time in their life"	1,2,3 All three forms of documentation are relevant for cancer patients in the Russian Federation.

		3. Form 014 / y "Conclusion of the pathology department (histological conclusion)"	3	
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. For which patients is form No. 027-2/y "Protocol in case of detection of advanced malignancy in a patient" filled out? 1) For all patients with a newly diagnosed malignant neoplasm. 2) For patients with stage I and II cancer to monitor treatment. 3) For patients with stage IV disease or advanced stage III external localization of tumors. 4) The form is filled in only in case of death of the patient for pathoanatomical examination. 5) For patients referred for medical and social expertise to establish a disability group (form 070/y).	Form 027-2 / y is intended for recording and analyzing cases of advanced stages of cancer, so that in the future it is possible to analyze the causes of late diagnosis.	
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмология	Specify what data and in what form of medical documentation should be present	A3 B4 C1 D2	
		A. Visometry results		1. They are pasted together as separate
		B forms. Patient complaints		2. All medical documentation
C. Results of additional examination methods		3. outpatient card, certificate, medical history		
	D. Informed voluntary consent to...	4. outpatient card, medical history		
	Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)			
	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.			
	When describing an ophthalmological examination 1) The results of ophthalmoscopy are sequentially recorded; 2) Visometry data; 3) The state of the adnexal apparatus and the eye surface; 4) Patient complaints.		4231	
	Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. What list of examination forms should be included in the medical record of an ophthalmic patient with AMD: 1. Perimetry map, ultrasound examination protocol, OST protocol 2. Clinical blood test form, ultrasound data 3. Form of biochemical blood analysis, clinical urinalysis, daily tonometry		1 . The study gives an idea of the state of the macular areas, perimetry will help to identify scotomas and light perception disorders, ultrasound is performed to clarify the state of transparent media	
Б1.Б.51 Стоматология	Establish a correspondence between the stage of tooth extraction and the information that needs to be recorded		A2 B3 C1 E4 D5	

		in medical documentation (in the operation protocol or in the medical history).		
		A. Anesthesia	Description of the instruments used, removal techniques, presence/absence of complications	
		B. Exfoliation of the mucoof the mucoperiosteal flap	Indication of the type and amount of anesthetic, method of administration, presence/absence of an allergic reaction	
		C. Tooth extraction	Description of the size and shape of the flap, the tools used, and the presence/absence of bleeding.	
		D. Curettage of the hole	Description of the condition of the hole after tooth extraction, tools used, completeness of removal of pathological tissues	
		E. Suturing (if necessary)	Description of the number and type of stitches applied, the suture material used, and the adaptation of the wound edges	
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.		
		Stages of filling out an outpatient card (form 043/y) at the patient's initial request.		
		1) Determination of a preliminary diagnosis based on the collected data. 2) Filling in the passport part of the card. 3) Formulation of the examination and treatment plan. 4) Collection of medical history (complaints, medical history, life history). 5) Conducting an objective examination (examination, palpation, percussion, instrumental examination).		
		Give an answer to this question.	24513	
		Why is it necessary to indicate the degree of mouth opening in millimeters when examining patients with maxillofacial injuries?		
	Б1.Б.52 Травматология, ортопедия	When filling out the medical documentation of an injured patient, correlate possible injuries with the mechanism of injury.	A4 B3 C2 D1	

		<table><tr><td>A. Falling on an outstretched arm</td><td>1. Femoral neck fracture</td></tr><tr><td>B. Falling from a height on the buttocks</td><td>2. Calcaneal bone fracture</td></tr><tr><td>C. Falling from a height on the heels</td><td>3. Compression fracture of the lumbar vertebrae</td></tr><tr><td>D. Falling from a height of one's own growth in elderly patients</td><td>4. Radius fracture forging</td></tr></table>	A. Falling on an outstretched arm	1. Femoral neck fracture	B. Falling from a height on the buttocks	2. Calcaneal bone fracture	C. Falling from a height on the heels	3. Compression fracture of the lumbar vertebrae	D. Falling from a height of one's own growth in elderly patients	4. Radius fracture forging	
A. Falling on an outstretched arm	1. Femoral neck fracture										
B. Falling from a height on the buttocks	2. Calcaneal bone fracture										
C. Falling from a height on the heels	3. Compression fracture of the lumbar vertebrae										
D. Falling from a height of one's own growth in elderly patients	4. Radius fracture forging										
	Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)										
	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Establish the sequence of examination of the damaged limb 1) determination of the correct relationship of bone protrusions 2) examination and position of the limb 3) determination of the length and circumference of the limb 4) determination of the amplitude of movement (using a goniometer) 5) palpation of the limb 6) determination of muscle strength 7) determination of the limb axis	2734651									
	Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Which of the following limb shortening is possible with a fracture? a) Functional b) Relative c) Absolute	c Absolute (anatomical) - a decrease in the anatomical length of a segment, bone occurs due to an incorrectly fused fracture, a violation of bone growth									
Б2.Б.03(II) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Set the correct sequence of actions of the nurse when making a diary entry in the patient's medical history. 1. Write down the objective examination data (temperature, pulse, blood pressure, complaints, examination results). 2. Describe the manipulations and procedures performed, and the patient's reaction to them. 3. Write down your doctor's appointments and the results of your appointments. 4. Make a signature and transcript of the artist's signature (full name and position). 5. Check the availability of previous records, study the previous dynamics of the patient's condition. 6. Write down today's date and time when the entry was made.	56781234									

		7. Enter the full name of the unit, the ward number, and the patient's bed.	
		8. Enter the patient's last name, first name, patronymic, date of birth, and medical history.	
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The nurse must make a record of the administration of the drug to the patient. What information should she include in her medical record? a. Time of administration of the drug, dose, name of the drug, patient's reaction. b. Only the name of the drug and the dose. c. Patient name and drug name. d. Date of manufacture of the drug and batch serial number.	a is necessary for monitoring the dynamics of the patient's condition, timely detection of possible side effects, and legal protection of medical professionals.
		Give an answer to this question. What is the name of the document that indicates the patient's last name, diagnosis, and treatment?	Medical history
ОПК-7 готовность к использованию основных физико-химических, математических и иных естественнонаучных понятий и методов при решении профессиональных задач	Б1.Б.10 Физика	What physical effect underlies computed tomography (CT)?	A. Nuclear magnetic resonance.
			B. Ultrasound echo.
			C. X-ray absorption spectroscopy.
			D. Ultra-high-frequency electromagnetic radiation.
		Using basic concepts of mechanics, explain the mechanism of formation of blood pressure.	Blood pressure is formed mainly due to contractions of the myocardium (heart muscle), which creates impulse force and determines the volume of circulating blood in the vascular network.
		What physical methods are used to measure blood glucose levels?	Glucometers use an electrochemical method: glucose is oxidized at an electrode, generating a current proportional to its concentration. Optical methods (color change of the

			test strip) are also used.
	Б1.Б.12 Биохимия	Установите соответствие Match the toxic substance with its antidote. - Lead salts (Pb^{2+}) - Cyanides (CN^-) - Barium salts (Ba^{2+}) - Arsenic (As^{3+}) A) Sodium thiosulfate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$) B) Dimercaprol (BAL, Unithiol) C) Sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) D) Calcium disodium edetate (CaNa_2EDTA)	1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B
		Установите последовательность Arrange the factors affecting iron absorption in the gastrointestinal tract in the correct order. A) Entry into the blood through the portal vein B) Reduction of Fe^{3+} to Fe^{2+} in the stomach C) Absorption in the duodenum D) Binding with transferrin in blood plasma	BCAD
		Выберите правильный ответ и обоснуйте его Which of the following is NOT used as an antacid? A) Aluminum hydroxide ($\text{Al}(\text{OH})_3$) B) Calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) C) Sodium chloride (NaCl) D) Magnesium hydroxide ($\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$)	C Sodium chloride (NaCl) (table salt) does not neutralize stomach acid; it only increases osmotic pressure. All other substances are bases and react with stomach HCl, reducing acidity.
	Б1.Б.13 Химия	Установите соответствие Match the toxic substance with its antidote. - Lead salts (Pb^{2+}) - Cyanides (CN^-) - Barium salts (Ba^{2+}) - Arsenic (As^{3+}) E) Sodium thiosulfate ($\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$) F) Dimercaprol (BAL, Unithiol) G) Sodium sulfate (Na_2SO_4) H) Calcium disodium edetate (CaNa_2EDTA)	1-D, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B

		Установите последовательность Arrange the factors affecting iron absorption in the gastrointestinal tract in the correct order. A) Entry into the blood through the portal vein B) Reduction of Fe^{3+} to Fe^{2+} in the stomach C) Absorption in the duodenum D) Binding with transferrin in blood plasma	BCAD
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	Б1.Б.14 Биология	Optimal pH of pepsin: 1.5 2.7.1 3.8.1 4.2	4.2. The optimal pH for enzymes varies depending on the specific enzyme, and even enzymes with similar functions can have different optimal pHs depending on their site of action. For example, trypsin, a digestive enzyme active in the small intestine, has an optimal pH of 8, while pepsin, which acts in the more acidic environment of the stomach, has an optimal pH of 2.
		A protein's function is determined primarily by: 1. Its molecular weight 2. The number of amino acids it contains	3. Its spatial configuration A protein's stable three-dimensional

		3. Its spatial configuration 4. Its affinity for carbon atoms	shape and orientation (its unique folds, called its native configuration) determine its function and chemical reactivity. Proteins are composed of sequences of up to twenty different L-amino acids. Proteins can be divided into three broad classes based on their configurations: globular proteins, fibrous proteins, and membrane proteins.
		ATP is synthesized from ADP by which process? 1. Dehydration 2. Oxidative phosphorylation 3. Protein catabolism 4. Beta-oxidation	2. Oxidative phosphorylation Окислительное фосфорилирование - это биохимический процесс, который происходит в клетках на плазматической мембране. В конечном итоге метаболический путь клеточного дыхания, на который происходит после гликолиза и цикла трикарбоновых кислот. До 26 из 30 молекул АТФ, сгенерированных из одной молекулы глюкозы в ходе клеточного дыхания,

			obrazuyutsya v rezul'tate protsessy okislitel'nogo fosforilirovaniya. Emē 386 / 5 000 Oxidative phosphorylation is a biochemical process that occurs in cells at the plasma membrane. It is the final metabolic pathway of cellular respiration and occurs after glycolysis and the citric acid cycle. Up to 26 of the 30 ATP molecules generated from a single glucose molecule during cellular respiration are formed through oxidative phosphorylation.
		Omega-3 acids have the following: 1. At least 3 double bonds 2. A 3-carbon backbone 3. A double bond across 3 carbons from the end of the chain 4. At least 3 fatty acid molecules linked by omega bonds	3. A double bond across 3 carbons from the end of the chain . Omega-3 fatty acids have a final carbon-carbon double bond at the third position from the methyl end of the fatty acid. Omega-3 fatty acids, such as eicosapentaenoic acid and docosahexaenoic acid, can be obtained from food. They are found in fatty or oily

			fish such as salmon, tuna, sardines, trout, and mackerel, while alpha-linolenic acid is obtained from plants. Flaxseed oil is a dietary source of alpha-linolenic acid.	
		How to calculate the amount of a substance by mass and molar mass? 1. $n = M/m$ 2. $n = m/M$ 3. $n = M \cdot m$ 4. $n = M + m$	2. $n = m/M$ The formula $n = m / M$ shows that the amount of a substance is equal to its mass divided by its molar mass.	
	Б1.В.02 Медицинская и биологическая физика	What physical effect underlies computed tomography (CT)?	A. Nuclear magnetic resonance.	
			B. Ultrasound echo.	
			C. X-ray absorption spectroscopy.	
			D. Ultra-high-frequency electromagnetic radiation.	
		Using basic concepts of mechanics, explain the mechanism of formation of blood pressure.	Blood pressure is formed mainly due to contractions of the myocardium (heart muscle), which creates impulse force and determines the volume of circulating blood in the vascular network.	
		What physical methods are used to measure blood glucose levels?	Glucometers use an electrochemical method: glucose is oxidized at an electrode, generating a current proportional to its concentration. Optical methods (color change of the	

			test strip) are also used.								
	Б1.Б.24 Гигиена	Select the correct answer and justify your answer. Which of the following types of studies allows for the evaluation of the clinical efficacy and safety of a drug after its official registration? Select the correct answer and justify your choice. 1. Preclinical drug study 2. Bioequivalence study 3. Phase 1 clinical trial 4. Phase 4 clinical trial	The correct answer is 4. Preclinical studies are conducted on animals, bioequivalence studies do not involve studying the effectiveness of the drug, and phase 1 clinical studies are conducted before the drug is registered.								
		Match the medication with its main side effect. During patient follow-up, measures should be taken to identify adverse drug reactions. Match the following types of adverse drug reactions with the medications that most often cause them. <table><tr><td>A. Overdose:</td><td>1. Development of an adverse drug effect when therapeutic doses are exceeded.</td></tr><tr><td>B. Adverse reaction:</td><td>2. Development of an adverse drug effect when therapeutic doses are used.</td></tr><tr><td>C. Tachyphylaxis:</td><td>3. Development of fetal defects associated with drug use.</td></tr><tr><td>D. Teratogenicity:</td><td>4. Decreased drug efficacy.</td></tr></table>	A. Overdose:	1. Development of an adverse drug effect when therapeutic doses are exceeded.	B. Adverse reaction:	2. Development of an adverse drug effect when therapeutic doses are used.	C. Tachyphylaxis:	3. Development of fetal defects associated with drug use.	D. Teratogenicity:	4. Decreased drug efficacy.	A1, B2, C4, D3
		A. Overdose:	1. Development of an adverse drug effect when therapeutic doses are exceeded.								
B. Adverse reaction:	2. Development of an adverse drug effect when therapeutic doses are used.										
C. Tachyphylaxis:	3. Development of fetal defects associated with drug use.										
D. Teratogenicity:	4. Decreased drug efficacy.										
Enter the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example: A8 B5 B1).											
Select the correct answer and name the system of activities within which the information described below is collected. For which types of adverse reactions is a healthcare organization required to complete a notification form and submit the information to Roszdravnadzor within 3 business days? a) Any type of adverse reaction b) Only severe adverse reactions c) Allergic reactions d) Adverse reactions with a fatal or life-threatening outcome		The correct answer is d. The information described is collected as part of the pharmacovigilance system.									

		Select the correct answer and name the system of activities within which the information described below is collected. For which types of adverse reactions is a healthcare organization required to complete a notification form and submit the information to Roszdravnadzor within 15 business days? a) Any type of adverse reaction b) Only severe adverse reactions c) Allergic reactions d) Cases of lack of declared efficacy of medicinal products for medical use used for diseases threatening human life, vaccines for the prevention of infectious diseases, and medicinal products for the contraception of pregnancy	The correct answer is d. The information described is collected as part of the pharmacovigilance system.										
Б1.Б.11 Медицинская информатика и математика	Match the following variables with their correct type of data <table><tr><td>A. Compare the mean blood pressure between two independent groups (e.g., Drug A vs. Placebo).</td><td>1. Independent Samples t-test</td></tr><tr><td>B. Assess the association between smoking (Yes/No) and disease development (Yes/No).</td><td>2. Chi-square test</td></tr><tr><td>C. Compare the mean pain score before and after treatment in the same group of patients.</td><td>3. Paired t-test</td></tr><tr><td>D. Compare the mean cholesterol levels across three or more different diet groups.</td><td>4. One-way ANOVA</td></tr><tr><td>E. Measure the strength and direction of the linear relationship between age and systolic BP.</td><td>5. Pearson's Correlation</td></tr></table>		A. Compare the mean blood pressure between two independent groups (e.g., Drug A vs. Placebo).	1. Independent Samples t-test	B. Assess the association between smoking (Yes/No) and disease development (Yes/No).	2. Chi-square test	C. Compare the mean pain score before and after treatment in the same group of patients.	3. Paired t-test	D. Compare the mean cholesterol levels across three or more different diet groups.	4. One-way ANOVA	E. Measure the strength and direction of the linear relationship between age and systolic BP.	5. Pearson's Correlation	A1 B2 C3 D4 E5
	A. Compare the mean blood pressure between two independent groups (e.g., Drug A vs. Placebo).	1. Independent Samples t-test											
	B. Assess the association between smoking (Yes/No) and disease development (Yes/No).	2. Chi-square test											
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	D. Compare the mean cholesterol levels across three or more different diet groups.	4. One-way ANOVA											
E. Measure the strength and direction of the linear relationship between age and systolic BP.	5. Pearson's Correlation												
Letter-digit sequence with spaces													
The distribution of annual income in a large city is known to be highly right-skewed due to a small number of billionaires. Which measure of central tendency would most accurately represent the "typical" income for this city?		B) Median Justification: The median is the most robust measure for											

		Options: A) Mean B) Median C) Mode D) Standard Deviation Justification: Explain why the chosen measure is robust in this specific situation and why the others are not.	skewed distributions because it is not influenced by extreme outliers. The mean will be pulled upward by the very high incomes, giving a misleading representation of the "typical" person's income. The mode may not be representative if it simply reflects a common low-wage bracket. Standard deviation is a measure of spread, not central tendency.
		A study finds a strong positive correlation ($r = 0.85$) between daily ice cream sales and the number of drowning incidents at beaches. What is the most likely explanation for this relationship? Options: A) Eating ice cream causes people to drown. B) Drowning incidents cause people to buy more ice cream. C) Both variables are confounded by a third variable, such as hot weather or summer season. D) The correlation is spurious and must be a coincidence. Justification: Define the concept that explains this apparent, but not causal, relationship.	C) Justification: This is a classic example of confounding. A confounding variable (like hot weather/summer) is associated with both the exposure (ice cream sales) and the outcome (drowning incidents). The hot weather increases both the number of people swimming (leading to more drownings) and the number of people buying ice cream, creating a non-causal association between

			the two.										
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Статистика	Match the description of the data with the most appropriate measure. <table><tr><td>A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).</td><td>1. Median</td></tr><tr><td>B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.</td><td>2. Standard Deviation</td></tr><tr><td>C. The measure of central tendency that is most affected by extreme outliers.</td><td>3. Mean</td></tr><tr><td>D. The appropriate measure of dispersion to report with the median</td><td>4. Interquartile Range (IQR)</td></tr><tr><td>E. The value that appears most frequently in a data set.</td><td>5. Mode</td></tr></table> Letter-digit sequence with spaces	A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).	1. Median	B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.	2. Standard Deviation	C. The measure of central tendency that is most affected by extreme outliers.	3. Mean	D. The appropriate measure of dispersion to report with the median	4. Interquartile Range (IQR)	E. The value that appears most frequently in a data set.	5. Mode	A1 B2 C3 D4 E5
		A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).	1. Median										
		B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.	2. Standard Deviation										
C. The measure of central tendency that is most affected by extreme outliers.		3. Mean											
D. The appropriate measure of dispersion to report with the median	4. Interquartile Range (IQR)												
E. The value that appears most frequently in a data set.	5. Mode												
	A research team wants to investigate the long-term effect of a new diet on the incidence of Type 2 diabetes. They identify a large group of healthy adults, administer a questionnaire to assess their diet, and then follow them for 20 years to see who develops diabetes. What type of study is this? Options: A) Case-Control Study B) Cross-Sectional Study C) Randomized Controlled Trial D) Prospective Cohort Study	D) Prospective Cohort Study Justification: The key characteristic that defines this study is that participants are grouped based on their exposure (the diet) before the outcome (diabetes) has occurred, and they are followed forward in time to measure the incidence of the disease. This is the hallmark of a prospective cohort design.											
	A patient tests positive for a disease. Arrange the following steps a clinician would take to interpret this result in a logical sequence. Items: A. Consider the patient's pre-test probability (prevalence, risk factors). B. Apply the test's Sensitivity and Specificity. C. Communicate the Post-Test Probability to the patient. D. Calculate the Likelihood Ratio or use a Fagan's Nomogram. E. Order a diagnostic test based on clinical suspicion.	AEBDC											

		Match the description of the data with the most appropriate measure.	A1 B2 C3 D4 E5
		A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).	
		B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.	
		C. The measure of central tendency that is most affected by extreme outliers.	
		D. The appropriate measure of dispersion to report with the median	A1 B2 C3 D4 E5
		E. The value that appears most frequently in a data set.	
		Letter-digit sequence with spaces	
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Математические методы в медицине	A research team wants to investigate the long-term effect of a new diet on the incidence of Type 2 diabetes. They identify a large group of healthy adults, administer a questionnaire to assess their diet, and then follow them for 20 years to see who develops diabetes. What type of study is this?	D) Prospective Cohort Study Justification: The key characteristic that defines this study is that participants are grouped based on their exposure (the diet) before the outcome (diabetes) has occurred, and they are followed forward in time to measure the incidence of the disease. This is the hallmark of a prospective cohort design.
		Options: A) Case-Control Study B) Cross-Sectional Study C) Randomized Controlled Trial D) Prospective Cohort Study	
		A patient tests positive for a disease. Arrange the following steps a clinician would take to interpret this result in a logical sequence.	
		Items: A. Consider the patient's pre-test probability (prevalence, risk factors). B. Apply the test's Sensitivity and Specificity. C. Communicate the Post-Test Probability to the patient. D. Calculate the Likelihood Ratio or use a Fagan's Nomogram. E. Order a diagnostic test based on clinical suspicion.	
	Б1.Б.24 Гигиена	Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.	1

		What indicators characterize the indoor climate? 1. Temperature, humidity, air velocity 2. Barometric pressure, illumination, noise 3. Concentration of oxygen, carbon dioxide, dust 4. All the listed options	The microclimate of a room is determined by a combination of several indicators: air temperature, air velocity, air humidity. With the optimal combination of these parameters, a comfortable state of the body, normal thermoregulation and high efficiency are ensured.
		Give an answer to the question. What term defines a combination of microclimate parameters (air temperature, humidity, speed of its movement, relative humidity, thermal radiation), in which there is a violation of human heat exchange with the environment, expressed in the accumulation of heat in the body above the upper limit of the optimal value ($>0.87 \text{ kJ/kg}$) and /or an increase in the proportion of heat loss by evaporation sweat ($>30\%$) in the overall structure of the heat balance, the appearance of general or local uncomfortable sensations of warmth (slightly warm, warm, hot)?	Heating (overheating) microclimate
		Give an answer to the question. What is the formula used to calculate body mass index (BMI)?	$\text{BMI} = \text{weight, kg/height, m}^2$
	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	Нарушение ионного баланса (например, концентрации натрия и калия) через клеточную мембрану может привести к изменению мембранного потенциала. Какие последствия может иметь изменение мембранного потенциала для нервной клетки? а) Увеличение скорости проведения нервного импульса. б) Нарушение генерации и проведения нервного импульса. в) Улучшение транспорта питательных веществ в клетку. г) Укрепление клеточной мембраны.	Б
		Скорость выведения лекарственного препарата из организма описывается экспоненциальной функцией. Если период полувыведения препарата составляет 4 часа, то через сколько часов в организме останется 25% от первоначальной дозы? а) 4 часа б) 8 часов в) 12 часов	Б

		г) 16 часов	
		Перекись водорода (H₂O₂) часто используется в качестве антисептика. Какое химическое свойство перекиси водорода обеспечивает ее антисептическое действие? а) Кислотное свойство б) Щелочное свойство в) Окислительное свойство г) Восстановительное свойство	B
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Establish the correct sequence of actions of the nurse when performing disinfection of the working surfaces of the treatment room. 1. Apply the disinfectant solution liberally to the work surface. 2. Prepare the required disinfectant solution according to the manufacturer's instructions. 3. Wipe the surface with a clean, dry cloth to remove any remaining moisture. 4. Maintain the exposure time specified by the solution manufacturer.	2143
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The nurse received an antibiotic powder to prepare an intravenous solution. What solvent should be used to dissolve the powder? a. Water for injection. b. Ethyl alcohol. c. Iodine tincture.	a the dissolution of powdered medications, such as antibiotics, for intravenous administration is carried out only using water for injection. Other solutions (alcohol, iodine tincture) are not intended for intravenous administration and can cause negative reactions of the body, such as irritation, allergies or poisoning.
		Give an answer to this question. What are the main stages of junior medical personnel's work?	1. Preparation of the workplace. 2. Patient care.

			3. Sanitary and hygienic cleaning. 4. Transportation and patient care. 5. Compliance with sanitary standards.
ОПК-8 готовность к медицинскому применению лекарственных препаратов и иных веществ и их комбинаций при решении профессиональных задач	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01 Лечение боли	Give an answer to the question.	in a non-invasive way By the hour
		Formulate the World Health Organization's basic concept for treating chronic pain and answer the question.	Individually Pay attention to detail
		Specify the maximum permissible single and daily doses for the treatment of moderate pain in palliative care with a drug containing tramadol at the same time and paracetamol	Single dose is 37.5 mg and 325 mg Daily dose is 300 mg and 2600 mg
		Give an answer to the question.	propionylphenylethoxyethylpiperidine A single dose is 10 mg or 20 mg
	Б2.Б.03(II) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Specify the maximum permissible single and daily doses for the treatment of moderate pain in palliative care with propionylphenylethoxyethylpiperidine	A daily dose of no more than 30 mg
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.	
		Establish the correct sequence of actions of the nurse when performing an intramuscular injection to the patient. 1. Treat the injection site with an antiseptic. 2. Remove the medicine syringe from its packaging, checking its expiration date and integrity. 3. Find and palpate a suitable point for injection. 4. Insert the needle into the muscle at a right angle and slowly inject the medicine. 5. Dispose of the syringe and needle in a container for disposal. 6. Remove the needle by pressing a sterile cloth to the injection site.	231465
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient is prescribed an intramuscular injection of an antibiotic. Where should the nurse administer the injection to minimize the risk of side effects and ensure that the drug is administered as efficiently as possible? a. Into the upper outer square of the buttock. b. In the middle third of the outer surface of the thigh.	a it is preferable to do it in the upper outer square of the buttock, since this area is rich in muscle mass and away from large

		c. In the deltoid muscle of the shoulder. d. In the calf muscle.	vessels and nerve bundles, which reduces the risk of complications and increases the effectiveness of drug absorption.
		Give an answer to this question.	Hand antiseptics
		What is the name of the procedure for treating the hands of medical personnel before contact with the patient?	
ОПК-9 способность к оценке морфофункциональных, физиологических состояний и патологических процессов в организме человека для решения профессиональных задач	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions of the nurse when measuring the patient's blood pressure. - Put the tonometer cuff on the patient's shoulder so that the middle of the cuff is at the level of the heart. - Inform the patient about your intention to measure blood pressure and get their consent. - Put on a phonendoscope and place the membrane of the device over the place of the greatest pulsation of the artery (usually on the inside of the elbow). - Slowly release the air from the cuff, listening to Korotkov's tones, fix the systolic and diastolic pressure. - Check that the tonometer and phonendoscope are working properly, and prepare the device for measurement. - Sit the patient down in a comfortable position, ask them to relax and refrain from talking.	265134
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The nurse conducts a general examination of the patient. Which of these signs is an objective indicator of impaired respiratory function? - Pallor of the skin. - Participation of auxiliary muscles in the act of breathing. - Drowsiness. - Fever in the extremities.	b The involvement of auxiliary muscles (neck, intercostal muscles) in the act of breathing indicates difficulty in breathing and increased respiratory activity. This is an objective sign that indicates possible respiratory disorders, such as shortness of breath, asthma, or

ОПК-10 готовность к обеспечению организации ухода за больными и оказанию первичной доврачебной медико- санитарной помощи	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия		pneumonia.
		Give an answer to this question.	hearts
		When measuring blood pressure, the tonometer cuff should be located at the level of...	
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Set the order in which erysipelas symptoms appear: 1) terrific chills, severe headache, 2) nausea, vomiting 3) body temperature 40-41°C, persistent fever 4) malaise, weakness, headache	4
		) Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. The patient was transferred to the intensive care unit after bowel surgery. His movements in the legs are weakened, there are rare arbitrary contractions, drowsiness persists, and the condition is of moderate severity. Currently, the patient is connected to a ventilator. Choose the most important actions of a nurse for quality patient care in the next few hours after surgery and briefly justify your choice. - Provide a comfortable position for the patient in bed by lifting the head end of the bed to facilitate breathing. - Leave the patient in the same position without changing the position, so as not to interfere with the operation of the ventilator. - Treat the oral cavity every 2 hours, cleaning the teeth and lips from dry crusts. - Exclude hygiene procedures so as not to disturb the patient.	13 1. Maintaining a comfortable position of the patient in bed with the head end raised facilitates breathing and prevents congestion in the lungs, which is important for a patient on artificial ventilation. 3. Hygienic treatment of the oral cavity prevents the accumulation of plaque, dry crusts and reduces the risk of developing stomatitis and respiratory tract infection, which is especially important for prolonged ventilation
		What dressing material should be used when treating a wound with a small amount of discharge?	Gauze cloth with antiseptic solution.

	Б2.Б.03(II) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct one in the answer field sequences without using additional characters or spaces. Establish the correct sequence of actions of a nurse when providing primary care to a patient with an asthma attack. 1. Eliminate the provoking factor (irritants, dust, smoke, etc.). 2. Sit the patient down, give a semi-sitting position with the support of the back and head. 3. Remove any embarrassing clothing (tie, unbutton your shirt). 4. Give an inhaler (бронхолитикshort-acting bronchodilator) and check the correct use. 5. Provide fresh air, open the window, and ventilate the room. 6. If necessary, call an ambulance, stay close to the patient until the arrival of paramedics.	123456
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. A nurse witnessed a passerby having a convulsive attack on the street. What should she do first? a. Use your hands to try to hold the patient's head and prevent head impacts. b. Call the patient's family and ask them to bring their personal belongings. c. Release the patient's neck and chest from tight clothing, turn the head to the side and place the patient on a soft surface. d. Time the onset of an attack and wait for the seizures to pass on their own.	b it is necessary to ensure the patient's safety by releasing him from tight clothing and laying him on a soft area to prevent injuries. The head is turned to one side to prevent tongue entrapment and asphyxia.
		Give an answer to this question. The first thing to do with arterial bleeding is...	squeeze the artery
ОПК-11 готовность к применению медицинских изделий, предусмотренных порядками оказания медицинской помощи	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Nanoparticles of various metals used to treat purulent wounds, when in contact with the cell wall of bacteria, cause the following effects: 1) Contribute to the generation of reactive oxygen species 2) Change the surface charge of the membrane 3) Release ions in toxic concentrations 4) Disrupt the function of mitochondria	3142
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient was admitted to the surgical department with suspected intra-abdominal bleeding after an	1 An ultrasound

		abdominal injury. The most informative diagnostic method and means of assessing the amount of blood loss in this situation is... 1. Ultrasound machine for assessing the amount of free fluid in the abdominal cavity. 2. Hemoglobinometer for determining the level of hemoglobin in the blood. 3. Katerep Foley catheter for measuring intra-abdominal pressure. 4. A device for drip administration of blood solutions and components.	machine is the most informative and safe method for diagnosing intra-abdominal bleeding, as it allows you to see the amount of free fluid in the abdominal cavity, suggest the source of bleeding, and determine the amount of potential blood loss. Ultrasound is non-invasive, fast and affordable, making it an essential tool in emergency surgery.
		Give an answer to this question. What medical instrument is used to measure intra-abdominal pressure in cases of suspected abdominal compartmentsyndrome?	Katerep Foley catheter.
	Б1.Б.41 Безопасность жизнедеятельности	Select a sequence of responses and justify your choice for each selected response item. How should I deal with a radioactive threat? 1. Put on a gas mask 2. Take shelter in a protective area 3. Leave the territory by following the instructions 4. Continue with your usual activities 5. Close windows and doors	23 2-shelter in a specially equipped room reduces the radiation dose and protects against radioactive fallout. 3-evacuation according to the instructions minimizes the risk of contact with radioactive areas.
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Which of the sterilization methods is most preferable for destroying viruses on medical instruments?	c Autoclaving provides

		a) Ultraviolet irradiation b) Boiling c) Autoclaving d) Chemical disinfection	complete sterilization, including the destruction of viruses and spores							
		Medicines in OLB <table><tr><td>A. Antibacterial drugs</td><td>1.Reduced vomiting and nausea</td></tr><tr><td>B. Antiemetics</td><td>2.Reduce pain and discomfort</td></tr><tr><td>C. Immunostimulants</td><td>3.Stimulation of the body's defense</td></tr><tr><td>D. Painkillers</td><td>4.Preventing infections</td></tr></table> Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Antibacterial drugs	1.Reduced vomiting and nausea	B. Antiemetics	2.Reduce pain and discomfort	C. Immunostimulants	3.Stimulation of the body's defense	D. Painkillers	4.Preventing infections
A. Antibacterial drugs	1.Reduced vomiting and nausea									
B. Antiemetics	2.Reduce pain and discomfort									
C. Immunostimulants	3.Stimulation of the body's defense									
D. Painkillers	4.Preventing infections									
Б1.Б.46 Онкология		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. A patient with suspected basal cell carcinoma of the skin came to your appointment. Arrange your actions in the correct sequence. 1) Take smears-prints for cytological examination using sight glasses. 2)Perform a visual examination and dermatoscopy of the lesion. 3) Refer the patient for surgical excision of the lesion for histological examination. 4) Make a plan for further follow-up or treatment.	2134							
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient has a palpable formation in the upper third of the thigh. Which method is optimal for primary verification of the diagnosis? 1) Ultrasound examination of the formation 2) Magnetic resonance imaging of the thigh 3) Trepan biopsy using a trepan gun for histological examination 4) Determination of cancer markers in the blood 5) Diagnostic excision of the formation under local anesthesia	3 Trepan biopsy allows you to get a full-fledged tissue column for histological examination, which is the "gold standard" for verifying soft tissue tumors.							
		Give an answer to this question. A 40-year-old patient came to the appointment with complaints of spotting from the nipple, what are your actions?	Squeeze the contents out of the nipple onto a slide for further cytological examination.							

	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions of the nurse when taking blood from the patient's vein. - Put on gloves, treat your hands. - Check your supplies. - Remove the needle and apply a sterile cloth. - Send the sample to the laboratory and register the procedure. - Apply a tourniquet, substitute a roller. - Treat the injection site with an antiseptic. - Insert the needle into the vein, connect it to the test tube. - Disconnect the test tube, loosen the tourniquet.	12785634
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. While performing an intravenous injection, the nurse noticed that the drug collected in the syringe contained sediment. What should a nurse do first? - Continue the injection, explaining to the patient that the sediment will not affect the effectiveness of the drug. - Notify the doctor immediately and refuse to administer the injection until further notice is given. - Drain the drug back into the ampoule and try to re-type the medicine. - Mix the drug with saline solution so that the precipitate dissolves, and continue the injection.	b The drug with sediment may not be suitable for use, as the sediment contained can cause side effects, complications, or negate the therapeutic effect. It is strictly forbidden to administer the drug before receiving the doctor's orders.
		Give an answer to this question. To securely fix an intravenous catheter after it is inserted, a nurse should use...	patch tape
ПК-1 способность и готовность к осуществлению комплекса мероприятий, направленных на сохранение и укрепление здоровья и включающих в	Б1.В.10 Элективные курсы по физической культуре и спорту	A complex of health-improving measures carried out in order to restore the normal well-being and working capacity of a healthy but tired person. - rehabilitation - recreation - adaptation - competitions	6
		Compare physical exercise and the physical quality that this exercise primarily demonstrates:	1 – Г 2 – В

себя формирование здорового образа жизни, предупреждение возникновения и (или) распространения заболеваний, их раннюю диагностику, выявление причин и условий их возникновения и развития, а также направленных на устранение вредного влияния на здоровье человека факторов среды его обитания		1. Shuttle run 3x10m, sec. 2. Lifting the torso from the prone position, number of repetitions. 3. Lean forward from a standing position. The distance from the fingertips to the support is measured. 4. Swimming 800 m A) Stamina Б) Flexibility B) Strength Г) Speed	3 – Б 4 - А
		What kind of functional test is performed with holding your breath while inhaling?	<u>Stange Test</u> <u>Procedure:</u> <u>Before starting the</u> <u>test, take 2-3</u> <u>moderately deep</u> <u>breaths.</u> <u>1. Take a deep breath,</u> <u>filling your lungs as</u> <u>full as possible. Press</u> <u>"start" on the</u> <u>stopwatch.</u> <u>2. Hold your breath</u> <u>for as long as you can.</u> <u>3. Press "stop" when</u> <u>you can no longer</u> <u>hold your breath.</u> <u>4. Record your result.</u> <u>Results:</u> <u>If you were able to</u> <u>hold your breath for</u> <u>40-50 seconds, this is</u> <u>normal.</u> <u>Values below 30</u> <u>seconds may indicate</u> <u>lung disease, heart</u> <u>disease, anemia,</u> <u>severe detraining, and</u> <u>other conditions.</u>
		Set the sequence of the parts of the wellness activity: 1. The main part. Performing a set of strength development exercises	213

Б1.Б.24 Гигиена		2. The final part. Breathing exercises and flexibility exercises 3. The preparatory part. Performing general development exercises											
		What are the goals of physical therapy? a) elimination of the consequences of the disease б) stamina development в) restoration of working capacity г) nurturing strength д) prevention of complications	а в д										
		Give an answer to the question. What is the rationale for the safety requirements when using irradiation systems with bactericidal lamps?	Bactericidal radiation when exposed to the human body (especially to the eyes) can cause severe burns.										
		Establish a correlation between environmental factors and the disease. <table><tr><td>A. Excess strontium and calcium deficiency</td><td>1. Endemic goiter</td></tr><tr><td>B. Lack of fluoride</td><td>2. Methemoglobinemia</td></tr><tr><td>C. Excess fluoride</td><td>3. Kashin–Beck disease</td></tr><tr><td>D. Iodine deficiency</td><td>4. Fluorosis</td></tr><tr><td>E. Nitrates in water and food</td><td>5. Caries</td></tr></table>	A. Excess strontium and calcium deficiency	1. Endemic goiter	B. Lack of fluoride	2. Methemoglobinemia	C. Excess fluoride	3. Kashin–Beck disease	D. Iodine deficiency	4. Fluorosis	E. Nitrates in water and food	5. Caries	A3 B5 C4 D1 E2
		A. Excess strontium and calcium deficiency	1. Endemic goiter										
		B. Lack of fluoride	2. Methemoglobinemia										
		C. Excess fluoride	3. Kashin–Beck disease										
		D. Iodine deficiency	4. Fluorosis										
		E. Nitrates in water and food	5. Caries										
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space											
Give an answer to the question. What kind of disease develops against the background of a lack of proteins in the diet and is a severe form of dystrophy that usually occurs in children aged 1-4 years?	Kwashiorkor												
Give an answer to the question. What are the reasons for the deterioration of the chemical composition of the air in the wards of medical organizations?	The deterioration of the chemical composition of the air may be due to an increase in the number of beds in the ward, the use of disinfectants and medicines, and the irrational organization of ventilation systems in the wards.												
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.	3												

		Hygienic measures aimed at preventing overwork should be carried out in the phase of: 1. Developments 2. Sustainable working capacity 3. Decreased working capacity - the zone of initial compensation for the decrease in working capacity 4. Decreased working capacity - a zone of progressive decrease in working capacity	Hygienic measures for the prevention of overwork should be carried out in the phase of decreased working capacity — the zone of initial compensation for decreased working capacity, because at this stage the body effectively compensates for the loss of resources, which helps to prevent fatigue.
	Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	Criminal liability arises for: A) failure to carry out the vaccination plan due to objective reasons B) deliberate creation of conditions contributing to the spread of infectious diseases C) ordinary sanitary violations D) organization of informational work with the population	B
		Which environmental factors affect human health and should be considered in comprehensive activities? A) climate, ecology, working and living conditions B) exclusively hereditary diseases C) only infections D) individual lifestyle factors without environmental influence	A
		According to Federal Law No. 323-FZ, the main goal of public health activities is: A) exclusively treating diseases B) maintaining and strengthening the health of the population, preventing illnesses C) organizational support of medical institutions D) financing private clinics	B
		During epidemiological monitoring, an outbreak of an infectious disease linked to water source contamination was identified. What comprehensive measures can be implemented?	Localization of the contamination source, sanitary and anti-epidemic measures, informing the population, vaccination if necessary, water quality control.

		A physician organizes a preventive examination of the population aimed at early detection of risk factors for chronic diseases. What tools and methods should be used?	Screening programs, collection of medical history, measurement of indicators (blood pressure, body mass index), analysis of environmental factors, informing and educating the population.								
Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	<table><tr><td>A. Patients with gallstone disease</td><td>1. Restriction of fatty and fried foods, refusal to drink alcohol</td></tr><tr><td>B. Patients with a high risk of gastrointestinal cancer</td><td>2. Weight control, tobacco withdrawal, physical activity</td></tr><tr><td>C. Patients at risk of developing acute pancreatitis</td><td>3.Periodic ultrasound examination of the abdominal organs</td></tr><tr><td>D. Patients with digestive insufficiency, prone to diarrhea</td><td>4. Following a special diet and fractional nutrition</td></tr></table>	A. Patients with gallstone disease	1. Restriction of fatty and fried foods, refusal to drink alcohol	B. Patients with a high risk of gastrointestinal cancer	2. Weight control, tobacco withdrawal, physical activity	C. Patients at risk of developing acute pancreatitis	3.Periodic ultrasound examination of the abdominal organs	D. Patients with digestive insufficiency, prone to diarrhea	4. Following a special diet and fractional nutrition	Establish a correspondence between preventive measures and the groups of patients to whom they are mainly indicated.	A3 B2 C1 D4
		A. Patients with gallstone disease	1. Restriction of fatty and fried foods, refusal to drink alcohol								
		B. Patients with a high risk of gastrointestinal cancer	2. Weight control, tobacco withdrawal, physical activity								
		C. Patients at risk of developing acute pancreatitis	3.Periodic ultrasound examination of the abdominal organs								
D. Patients with digestive insufficiency, prone to diarrhea	4. Following a special diet and fractional nutrition										
Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)											
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.											
Establish the correct sequence of measures aimed at preventing complications and ensuring the speedy recovery of patients after surgery. 1. Antibacterial prevention 2. Regular change of bed linen 3. Monitoring of vital signs (temperature, pulse, blood pressure) 4. Early patient activation											
		Select a sequence of responses and justify your choice for each selected response item. Which of these factors indicate the malignant nature of mechanical jaundice? 1. Courvosier's symptom 2. A significant increase in alkaline phosphatase compared to ALT 3. Gradual безболевоеpain-free start 4. Bilirubin level > 250 mmol/ l 5. Presence of calculi in the gallbladder	2413 2) Courvoisier's symptom – a sign of tumor obturation 4) Predominance of ALP – a marker of mechanical jaundice 1) БезболевоеPain-free onset is								

			characteristic of the tumor 3) High bilirubin is more common in tumor obturation 5) Concretions indicate a benign cause					
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. You were invited to examine a 45-year-old man in the surgical department. Two days ago, a man was admitted with a diagnosis of "acute exacerbation of chronic calculous cholecystitis." During his stay in the hospital, he received conservative therapy (antibiotics, NSAIDs, antispasmodics). In the morning, there were complaints of severe abdominal pain, repeated vomiting, and a body temperature of 38.5°C. The abdomen is tense, painful on palpation, and a positive Shchetkin-Blumberg symptom is detected. There are signs of dehydration, the level of white blood cells is increased to $18 \times 10^9/l$. Presumably, the patient develops peritonitis. You need to make a correct plan for further actions and explain your position. Suggested options: 1. Refer the patient for an ultrasound of the abdominal cavity and continue conservative therapy, as there is insufficient data for surgery. 2. Put a temporary nasogastric tube, start a massive infusion therapy and wait for the effect of treatment. Prepare the patient for emergency surgery (cholecystectomy, abdominal revision, sanitation and drainage), after performing minimal preparatory studies (blood test, abdominal X-ray).	3 If peritonitis is suspected, any delay is life-threatening. You need to act quickly and decisively: Symptoms (acute pain, muscle tension, positive peritoneal symptoms), symptoms, fever, leukocytosis) clearly indicate a serious inflammatory process in the abdominal cavity. Before surgery, a minimal examination is necessary to assess the patient's overall readiness for surgery and possible risks.					
		Give an answer to this question.	Follow a diet, exercise regularly, and avoid gas-forming products.					
		What measures reduce the risk of recurrent intestinal obstruction after surgery?						
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Establish compliance between activities and their focus. <table><tr><td>A. Physical culture and health classes</td><td>1. Formation of an active lifestyle</td></tr><tr><td>B. Sanitary and educational work</td><td>2. Prevention of diseases, informing the population</td></tr><tr><td>C. Vaccination</td><td>3. Early diagnosis of chronic diseases</td></tr></table>	A. Physical culture and health classes	1. Formation of an active lifestyle	B. Sanitary and educational work	2. Prevention of diseases, informing the population	C. Vaccination	3. Early diagnosis of chronic diseases
A. Physical culture and health classes	1. Formation of an active lifestyle							
B. Sanitary and educational work	2. Prevention of diseases, informing the population							
C. Vaccination	3. Early diagnosis of chronic diseases							

		D. Program of medical examination of the adult population	4. Prevention of infectious diseases		
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)			
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the actions required to perform the morning toilet of a seriously ill patient in the correct sequence. Enter the letters in the appropriate order in the response form. Actions: 1. Washing hands, putting on gloves, preparing the necessary equipment. 2. Oral care (brushing your teeth or wiping your mouth). 3. Treatment of the patient's eyes, ears, and nose. 4. Removing gloves, handling hands, cleaning the workplace.			1234
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. As part of the program for the formation of a healthy lifestyle, the population is recommended to increase physical activity. Which of these sports is suitable for people with cardiovascular diseases? a. Short-distance running. b. Strength training with heavy weights. Walking at a moderate pace.			a it strengthens the cardiovascular system, without causing excessive stress on the heart and blood vessels.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What activities contribute to improving immunity and reducing the incidence of diseases in the population? 1. Sports and an active lifestyle. 2. Smoking and drinking alcohol. 3. Regular routine check-up by a doctor. 4. Lack of sleep and chronic stress. 5. Complete and balanced nutrition.			135 1. stimulate the immune system, 3. allows you to detect diseases at an early stage and take timely action. 5. enriches the body with vitamins and minerals
		Give an answer to this question. What are the main components of a healthy lifestyle aimed at promoting health?			proper nutrition, physical activity, breaking bad habits, regular medical checkups, getting a good night's sleep, and managing stress.

ПК-2 способность и готовность к проведению профилактических медицинских осмотров, диспансеризации и осуществлению диспансерного наблюдения	Б1.Б.35 Дерматовенерология	What are the main methods of preventing sexually transmitted diseases?	Condom use, STI testing of a potential (new) sexual partner
		What combination of clinical manifestations is characteristic of secondary fresh syphilis? 1. Erythematous sore throat, remnants of hard chancre 2. Broad condylomas, miliary papules 3. Alopecia, papules of the palms and soles	1 Erythematous angina and remnants of hard chancre are early manifestations of secondary syphilis
		What is the diagnostic method for microsporia in hair lesions? 1. Balser's iodine test 2. Microscopic examination of hair stumps 3. RMP	2 microscopic examination of hair stumps, as hair contains fungal spores
		What is the most reliable, modern method for detecting chlamydia? 1. Cell culture 2. ELISA 3. PCR	3 PCR has high specificity and reliability
		What is the average incubation period for gonorrhea?	The incubation period for gonorrhea is on average 5-7 days
	Б1.Б.24 Гигиена	Match the items. Types of Radioactive Radiation / Protective Shields	A3 B4 C2 D1
		A. α -radiation	
		B. β -radiation	
		C. γ , Rn-radiation	
		D. neutron radiation	
		Provide the letter-number sequence separated by spaces (example: A8 B5 C1).	1 Late effects in hygiene are the negative consequences of environmental or lifestyle factors that manifest themselves not immediately but over a long period of time. These include
		Select the correct answer. The "delayed" effects of harmful chemicals include: 1. carcinogenic effect 2. nephrotoxic effect 3. hepatotoxic effect 4. allergenic effect 5. skin-resorptive effect	

			problems such as mutagenic and carcinogenic effects, reproductive dysfunction, and accelerated aging.
		Select the correct answer. In the event of a natural disaster (flood), the primary tasks of the medical service during the aftermath response are: 1. Establishing hospitals for the treatment of chronically ill patients. 2. Organizing and providing emergency medical care to victims, and sanitary supervision of housing conditions. 3. Conducting door-to-door canvassing to identify socially disadvantaged families. 4. Vaccinating against tetanus and hepatitis A.	2 Providing emergency medical care to victims is a direct and primary task of disaster medicine. In the first hours and days after a flood, people can suffer injuries, hypothermia, drowning, and require emergency care due to exacerbations of chronic diseases. Saving the lives and health of victims is an absolute priority. Sanitary supervision of housing conditions is a key preventative measure aimed at preventing outbreaks of infectious diseases. Overcrowded temporary accommodation facilities and disrupted water and sewer systems sharply increase the risk of epidemics of intestinal infections, hepatitis A, and other diseases.
		Select the correct answer.	2

		What is the main principle of protecting the population in the first hours after a radiation accident? 1. Administering iodine prophylaxis. 2. Protecting the respiratory system and evacuating (or sheltering) the population from the contaminated zone. 3. Sanitary treatment of all residents in the zone. 4. Prohibiting the consumption of local foods.	In the first hours after a radiation accident, the primary danger is external exposure from the radioactive cloud and release, as well as internal exposure from inhaling radioactive aerosols and iodine-131 in the air. Respiratory protection (using respirators, cotton-gauze masks, gas masks, or even improvised means such as handkerchiefs and clothing) is an immediate measure that can dramatically reduce the absorption of radionuclides through the lungs. Evacuation or sheltering are the primary protective measures aimed at stopping or reducing external exposure as quickly as possible. Evacuation is the physical removal of people from the danger zone, which completely eliminates further exposure to the main radiation hazards.
		Select the correct answer. What is the primary task when organizing water supply in an emergency zone?	2 In an emergency, life

		1. Organizing bottled water delivery. 2. Providing the population with the minimum necessary amount of water for drinking and cooking. 3. Deploying permanent water points. 4. Conducting educational campaigns about the need to boil water.	support systems are instantly disrupted, leading to a severe shortage of the most essential resources for survival, primarily safe drinking water. All water supply arrangements during this period are based on priority and urgency. In the first 24-72 hours of an emergency, it is critical to prevent mass dehydration, which can lead to death faster than starvation or many diseases. Providing the minimum necessary amount of drinking water is a matter of survival.						
Б1.Б.46 Онкология	How many times is a patient observed by an oncologist after the establishment of clinical group III? <table><tr><td>A. 1 time in 6 months</td><td>1. In 1 year</td></tr><tr><td>B. 1 time in 3 months</td><td>2. In 2 year</td></tr><tr><td>C. 1 time in year</td><td>3. In 3 and subsequent years</td></tr></table>		A. 1 time in 6 months	1. In 1 year	B. 1 time in 3 months	2. In 2 year	C. 1 time in year	3. In 3 and subsequent years	A2 B1 C3
	A. 1 time in 6 months	1. In 1 year							
	B. 1 time in 3 months	2. In 2 year							
C. 1 time in year	3. In 3 and subsequent years								
Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1) Select the sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Which group of cancer patients is subject to medical supervision by an oncologist? 1) I 2) II 3) III IV		1234 all patients who have been diagnosed with cancer are subject to D-registration within 5 years from the moment of diagnosis							

		Choose the correct answer and write the justification for the answer. A 45-year-old woman came to see you. During the history collection, you learned that her mother and grandmother died at an early age from colorectal cancer. What medical examinations and screening tests will you offer her? 1) Digital rectal examination 2) Ultrasound of the abdominal cavity Fecal occult blood analysis and colonoscopy.	3	The gold standard for colorectal cancer screening in Russia is an annual fecal occult blood test and a colonoscopy once every 10 years.												
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the actions that the ward/treatment nurse's assistant should perform when a patient is found unconscious, unresponsive to treatment and tingling, in the correct sequence. 1. Ensure airway patency (tilt your head back, lift your chin, and clear the mouth of foreign objects). 2. Evaluate the patient's response (call out, shake the shoulder lightly, pinch). Call for help, report the incident to the medical staff. 4. Monitor the patient's condition until qualified assistance arrives.	2134													
		Give an answer to the question posed. Patients with what oncological diseases are subject to removal from the dispensary register in the absence of relapse within 5 years, after treatment?	Patients with basal cell carcinoma of the skin.													
ПК-3 способность и готовность к проведению противоэпидемических мероприятий, организации защиты населения в очагах особо опасных инфекций, при ухудшении радиационной обстановки, стихийных бедствиях и иных чрезвычайных ситуациях	Б1.Б.24 Гигиена	Match the items. Types of Radioactive Radiation / Protective Shields <table><tr><td>A. α-radiation</td><td>1. water, paraffin</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>B. β-radiation</td><td>2. lead, concrete</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>C. γ, Rn-radiation</td><td>3. paper</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>D. neutron radiation</td><td>4. aluminum, plexiglass</td><td></td></tr></table>	A. α -radiation	1. water, paraffin		B. β -radiation	2. lead, concrete		C. γ , Rn-radiation	3. paper		D. neutron radiation	4. aluminum, plexiglass		A3 B4 C2 D1	
		A. α -radiation	1. water, paraffin													
		B. β -radiation	2. lead, concrete													
C. γ , Rn-radiation	3. paper															
D. neutron radiation	4. aluminum, plexiglass															
Provide the letter-number sequence separated by spaces (example: A8 B5 C1).																
		Select the correct answer. The "delayed" effects of harmful chemicals include: 1. carcinogenic effect 2. nephrotoxic effect 3. hepatotoxic effect 4. allergenic effect 5. skin-resorptive effect	1	Late effects in hygiene are the negative consequences of environmental or lifestyle factors that manifest themselves not immediately but over a long period of												

			time. These include problems such as mutagenic and carcinogenic effects, reproductive dysfunction, and accelerated aging.
		Select the correct answer. In the event of a natural disaster (flood), the primary tasks of the medical service during the aftermath response are: 1. Establishing hospitals for the treatment of chronically ill patients. 2. Organizing and providing emergency medical care to victims, and sanitary supervision of housing conditions. 3. Conducting door-to-door canvassing to identify socially disadvantaged families. 4. Vaccinating against tetanus and hepatitis A.	2 Providing emergency medical care to victims is a direct and primary task of disaster medicine. In the first hours and days after a flood, people can suffer injuries, hypothermia, drowning, and require emergency care due to exacerbations of chronic diseases. Saving the lives and health of victims is an absolute priority. Sanitary supervision of housing conditions is a key preventative measure aimed at preventing outbreaks of infectious diseases. Overcrowded temporary accommodation facilities and disrupted water and sewer systems sharply increase the risk of epidemics of intestinal infections, hepatitis A, and other diseases.

Select the correct answer.

What is the main principle of protecting the population in the first hours after a radiation accident?

1. Administering iodine prophylaxis.
2. Protecting the respiratory system and evacuating (or sheltering) the population from the contaminated zone.
3. Sanitary treatment of all residents in the zone.
4. Prohibiting the consumption of local foods.

Select the correct answer.

2

In the first hours after a radiation accident, the primary danger is external exposure from the radioactive cloud and release, as well as internal exposure from inhaling radioactive aerosols and iodine-131 in the air. Respiratory protection (using respirators, cotton-gauze masks, gas masks, or even improvised means such as handkerchiefs and clothing) is an immediate measure that can dramatically reduce the absorption of radionuclides through the lungs. Evacuation or sheltering are the primary protective measures aimed at stopping or reducing external exposure as quickly as possible. Evacuation is the physical removal of people from the danger zone, which completely eliminates further exposure to the main radiation hazards.

2

		What is the primary task when organizing water supply in an emergency zone? 1. Organizing bottled water delivery. 2. Providing the population with the minimum necessary amount of water for drinking and cooking. 3. Deploying permanent water points. 4. Conducting educational campaigns about the need to boil water.	In an emergency, life support systems are instantly disrupted, leading to a severe shortage of the most essential resources for survival, primarily safe drinking water. All water supply arrangements during this period are based on priority and urgency. In the first 24-72 hours of an emergency, it is critical to prevent mass dehydration, which can lead to death faster than starvation or many diseases. Providing the minimum necessary amount of drinking water is a matter of survival.
ПК-3 способность и готовность к проведению противоэпидемических мероприятий, организации защиты населения в очагах особо опасных инфекций, при ухудшении радиационной обстановки,	Б1.Б.35 Дерматовенерология	Indicate how scabies is transmitted: 1. Through animals 2. Sexual contact 3. Through toys 4. Through linens and bedding	2,3,4 Scabies is a contagious skin disease caused by the scabies mite, transmitted from person to person through prolonged direct skin contact, and can be transmitted through toys, underwear, bedding, and sexual intercourse.

стихийных бедствиях и иных чрезвычайных ситуациях		Treatment for scabies includes: 1. Prescribing sulfur ointments 2. Using ultraviolet irradiation 3. Using benzyl benzoate 4. Avoiding spicy foods 5. Using corticosteroid ointment	1,3 Sulfur ointment and benzyl benzoate have an anti-tick effect						
		Name the types of pediculosis	head clothes pubic						
		Make question-answer pairs about the habitat of lice. <table><tr><td>A. clothes</td><td>1. bristly hair</td></tr><tr><td>B. pubic</td><td>2. long hair</td></tr><tr><td>C. head</td><td>3. cloth</td></tr></table>	A. clothes	1. bristly hair	B. pubic	2. long hair	C. head	3. cloth	A3, B1, C2
		A. clothes	1. bristly hair						
B. pubic	2. long hair								
C. head	3. cloth								
Indicate the deep form of streptoderma from the following: 1. Pemphigus neonatorum 2. Streptococcal impetigo 3. Periungual phlyctena 4. Ecthyma vulgaris	4 Vulgar ecthyma is a deep pustular-ulcerative streptococcal skin lesion, manifested by one or more ulcers with purulent discharge, after healing of which pigmented scars remain along the edges.								
ПК-4 способность и готовность к применению социально-гигиенических методик сбора и медико-статистического анализа информации о	Б1.Б.24 Гигиена	Select the correct answer. Periodic medical examinations of industrial workers are conducted for the following purposes: 1. To promptly detect the early stages of occupational diseases, prevent accidents at work, and allow individuals without chronic illnesses to return to work. 2. To dynamically monitor the health of workers, identify diseases at an early stage, prevent and promptly diagnose occupational diseases, and prevent accidents and incidents. 3. To establish a link between illness and length of service, reduce the overall incidence of illness, and conduct routine medical examinations of the population. 4. To determine an employee's suitability for assigned work, ensure compliance with work and rest schedules, and evaluate the effectiveness of the enterprise administration.	2 This option is the most comprehensive and accurately reflects the goals set out in regulatory documents (for example, Order No. 29n of the Russian Ministry of Health). It includes all key objectives:						

показателях здоровья населения			Dynamic health monitoring. Early diagnosis of general and occupational diseases. Prevention (prophylaxis) of occupational pathologies. Accident prevention (for workers with special health requirements). Other options are incomplete, shift the focus, or include goals that are not primary for periodic inspections (for example, assessing the effectiveness of the administration).					
		Select the correct answer. When conducting physical development screening for 8th-grade schoolchildren, a method based on the calculation of an index is used to roughly estimate the correspondence between a child's weight and height. Which of the following indices is most appropriate for this purpose during mass screenings? 1. Quetelet index (body mass index - BMI) 2. Erisman index 3. Skiarin index 4. Broca index	1 BMI is a standard, easy-to-calculate, and widely used screening tool worldwide for estimating the ratio of height to weight, allowing for the identification of risk groups for underweight or overweight.					
		Establish a correspondence between the child's health group and its characteristics. <table><tr><td>Health Group</td><td>Characteristic</td></tr><tr><td>1.Group I</td><td>A. Children who are conditionally healthy but have an increased risk of developing chronic diseases, as well as children with some functional (i.e., reversible) deviations.</td></tr><tr><td>2.Group II</td><td>B. Children with chronic diseases in the compensation stage, with reduced</td></tr></table>	Health Group	Characteristic	1.Group I	A. Children who are conditionally healthy but have an increased risk of developing chronic diseases, as well as children with some functional (i.e., reversible) deviations.	2.Group II	B. Children with chronic diseases in the compensation stage, with reduced
Health Group	Characteristic							
1.Group I	A. Children who are conditionally healthy but have an increased risk of developing chronic diseases, as well as children with some functional (i.e., reversible) deviations.							
2.Group II	B. Children with chronic diseases in the compensation stage, with reduced							

			functional capabilities.		
		3.Group III	C. Children with chronic diseases in the subcompensation stage, with significantly reduced functional capabilities.		
		4.Group IV	D. Healthy children, without chronic diseases, rarely ill.		
		Please enter a space-separated alphanumeric sequence (e.g. 1A 3B 2C)			34152
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field, without using additional symbols or spaces. An epidemiologist analyzes data on the nutritional status of the population in a district. Arrange the stages of his work in the correct logical sequence. 1. Calculate intensive indicators (e.g., obesity prevalence in %). 2. Formulate conclusions and develop recommendations for health authorities. 3. Collect primary data (results of anthropometry, nutrition surveys). 4. Group and summarize data (e.g., distribute the population by BMI categories). 5. Compare the obtained indicators with data from previous years or with WHO standards.			
		Select the correct answer. When conducting a social and hygienic study of the nutritional status of primary school-aged children, the researcher collects body mass index (BMI) data and compares it with WHO-recommended centile tables. The main purpose of this comparison is: 1. To establish a definitive diagnosis of the presence or absence of an endocrine disorder in a child. 2. To determine a specific dietary regimen for each child being examined. 3. To conduct a screening assessment and identify children with weight abnormalities (underweight, overweight, or obese) for further in-depth evaluation. 4. To immediately prescribe medication to children with developmental delays.			Centile analysis and BMI are mass-screening tools used to identify at-risk groups. Their purpose is not diagnosis or treatment, but to select individuals for further assessment by specialists.
Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	A physician receives data from a screening examination and identifies an increase in the incidence of a specific disease. What conclusions and actions should be taken?			Conduct a risk factor analysis, carry out additional examinations, report the findings to public health authorities for the implementation of measures to prevent the spread of the disease, and use official record-keeping and reporting forms.	
	When collecting epidemiological information, inaccuracies were found in the data for a risk group. What measures can improve the quality of the information?			Apply standardized methods of data collection, train the	

			personnel, perform audit inspections, and correct or update the databases.								
		Socio-hygienic methods of collecting data on the population's health include: A) only clinical examinations B) surveys, observation, and morbidity indicators C) exclusively laboratory studies D) only economic cost analysis	B								
		Federal Law No. 323-FZ establishes that medical statistics must: A) be collected selectively and irregularly B) ensure completeness, reliability, and timeliness of the data C) contain only anonymous information D) be used solely for accounting purposes	B								
		According to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, liability arises for: A) failure to provide medical statistics in a timely manner when there is a threat of spreading infections B) errors in completing paper forms that do not affect reliability C) the use of electronic record systems D) contacting a patient without consent	A								
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Статистика	Match the following variables with their correct type of data <table><tr><td>A. Blood Type (A, B, AB, O)</td><td>1. Nominal</td></tr><tr><td>B. Body Temperature in °C</td><td>2. Ordinal</td></tr><tr><td>C. Tumor Stage (I, II, III, IV)</td><td>3. Interval/Ratio</td></tr><tr><td>D. Number of Hospital Visits in a Year</td><td>4. Discrete</td></tr></table> Letter-digit sequence with spaces	A. Blood Type (A, B, AB, O)	1. Nominal	B. Body Temperature in °C	2. Ordinal	C. Tumor Stage (I, II, III, IV)	3. Interval/Ratio	D. Number of Hospital Visits in a Year	4. Discrete	A1 B3 C2 D4
		A. Blood Type (A, B, AB, O)	1. Nominal								
		B. Body Temperature in °C	2. Ordinal								
C. Tumor Stage (I, II, III, IV)	3. Interval/Ratio										
D. Number of Hospital Visits in a Year	4. Discrete										
A researcher has collected raw data from a clinical trial. Arrange the steps of data analysis in the correct order. Items: A. Perform descriptive statistics (e.g., mean, standard deviation). B. Draw conclusions and interpret the results in the clinical context. C. Choose and execute appropriate inferential statistical tests. D. Clean the data and check for errors or missing values. E. Formulate the research question.	EDACB										
In a clinical trial comparing a new drug to a placebo, the result for the primary endpoint yields a p-value of 0.04. What is the correct interpretation of this p-value?	C Justification: The p-value is defined as the										

		Options: A) There is a 4% probability that the new drug is not effective. B) There is a 96% probability that the new drug is effective. C) If the null hypothesis is true (no difference exists), there is a 4% probability of observing a result as extreme as, or more extreme than, the one actually observed. D) The new drug is clinically significant.	probability of obtaining the observed results (or more extreme) assuming that the null hypothesis is true. A p-value of 0.04 means that if there were truly no difference between the drug and placebo, we would see a difference as large as the one in this study only 4% of the time by random chance alone. It does not directly give the probability that the drug is effective or ineffective.
		A study investigates the association between smoking status (smoker, ex-smoker, never-smoker) and the development of three different types of cancer (lung, breast, skin). Which 2 of the following statistical methods are most appropriate for the initial analysis? Options: A) One-way ANOVA B) Chi-square test of independence C) Pearson's correlation coefficient D) Fisher's exact test E) Logistic regression Justification: Explain why the chosen methods are suitable and why the others are not, considering the types of variables.	B, E Justification: B) Chi-square test of independence is appropriate for testing the association between two categorical variables (smoking status and cancer type). It's a good initial test for a contingency table. E) Logistic regression is also suitable, especially as it can model the relationship between multiple categorical predictor

			variables (smoking status) and a categorical outcome (cancer type), providing odds ratios. Why the others are incorrect: A) One-way ANOVA is used for comparing means of a continuous variable across three or more groups, not categorical associations. C) Pearson's correlation measures linear relationship between two continuous variables. D) Fisher's exact test is used for 2x2 tables or when sample sizes are very small. While it could be applied by breaking down the problem, it's not the most direct or efficient for a multi-category x multi-category table in the initial analysis.
		Which THREE of the following are defining properties of a perfect normal distribution (Gaussian distribution)? Options: A) It is bimodal.	B, C, E Justification: The three fundamental properties are:

- B) The mean, median, and mode are all equal.
- C) It is defined by two parameters: mean and standard deviation.
- D) It is bounded at 0 and cannot contain negative values.
- E) Approximately 95% of the data lies within two standard deviations of the mean.
- F) The distribution is perfectly symmetrical.

Justification: State the three fundamental properties.

B) It is perfectly symmetrical, leading to the mean, median, and mode all coinciding at the center of the distribution.

C) Its shape and position are entirely determined by its mean (center) and standard deviation (spread).

E) In a normal distribution, approximately 95% of the observations fall within ± 2 standard deviations from the mean (more precisely, 1.96).

Why the others are incorrect:

A) A normal distribution is unimodal (has one peak), not bimodal.

D) A normal distribution ranges from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$ and can contain negative values (e.g., a normal distribution of temperature changes).

			F) While often symmetrical, real-world data rarely form a perfectly symmetrical normal distribution. However, this is a theoretical property of the perfect model. The question asks for "defining properties," and symmetry is one. The key trio for this level is B, C, E.
	Б1.Б.35 Дерматовенерология	What laboratory tests can be positive in patients with secondary recurrent syphilis? 1. RPGA 2. RIF 3. ELISA 4. Widal reaction 5. Rapid method	1,2,3,5 RPGA, RIF, ELISA, and the express method can be positive in secondary recurrent syphilis. The Widal test is a serological test that detects immune antibodies to the typhoid fever pathogen.
		Indicate in which cases you would not prescribe preventive treatment to a patient who had sexual contact with a woman with syphilis if: a. 1 to 2 weeks have passed since the contact; b. more than 2 months; c. 4 to 6 months; d. less than 1 week.	b Preventive treatment is a therapy that is carried out on people who have had sexual or close household contact with patients with early forms of syphilis, if no more than 2 months have passed since the contact.

		When is clinical and laboratory evaluation of the effectiveness of gonorrhea therapy performed?	The effectiveness of gonorrhea therapy is assessed after 14 days
		What tests should be performed to establish a diagnosis of early congenital syphilis?	ELISA IgM, RIF abs, RMP, RPGA
		What preventative measures are being taken to prevent occupational dermatoses? 1. Use of protective clothing 2. Identification and treatment of affected individuals 3. Professional selection 4. Health education.	1,2,3,4 Occupational dermatoses are a group of skin diseases that arise from external factors associated with unfavorable working conditions. Prevention includes the use of protective clothing, occupational selection, health education, and the identification and treatment of occupational dermatoses.
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Arrange the actions of the ward nurse in the correct sequence when establishing the fact of an outbreak of an infectious disease in the department. 1. Ensure that patients are provided with masks and other personal protective equipment. 2. Sort patients by risk groups and isolate potentially infectious patients. 3. Carry out treatment of premises with the use of disinfectants. 4. Report immediately to the doctor and senior nurse of the department.	4231

	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct one in the answer field sequences without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the actions that the ward/treatment nurse's assistant should perform when helping a seriously ill patient with a meal in the correct sequence. 1. Help the patient to take a comfortable position in the bed. 2. Gently feed the patient in small portions. 3. Assess the patient's condition and readiness to eat. 4. Remove the dishes and help the patient to take a comfortable position after eating.	3124
ПК-5 готовность к сбору и анализу жалоб пациента, данных его анамнеза, результатов осмотра, лабораторных, инструментальных, патолого-анатомических и иных исследований в целях распознавания состояния или установления факта наличия или отсутствия заболевания	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	Select the correct answer. An overweight patient is interested in the basics of a balanced diet. Which of the following hygiene measures will be most effective for long-term health maintenance? 1. Recommend a strict diet for 2-3 weeks for rapid weight loss. 2. Teach the principles of a balanced diet and methods for calculating daily calories. 3. Recommend taking dietary supplements to suppress appetite. 4. Prescribe fasting days without first consulting a doctor.	2 This method is the only one that meets the criteria for rational nutrition and long-term health maintenance. Unlike temporary and potentially harmful measures (strict diets, dietary supplements without a doctor's prescription), it develops a lasting skill and understanding of the fundamentals of healthy eating behavior. This allows the individual to independently and consciously manage their diet, which is key to long-term weight maintenance and the prevention of diet-related diseases.

		Establish a correspondence between a hygienic health measure and its main goal in disease prevention:		1C 2A 3B 4D	
		Hygienic Measure	Prevention Purpose		
		1. Teaching correct tooth brushing and flossing techniques	A. Prevention of cardiovascular diseases		
		2. Teaching self-monitoring of pulse and blood pressure	B. Prevention of infectious diseases and maintenance of personal health		
		3. Teaching proper handwashing techniques	C. Prevention of dental caries and periodontal diseases		
		4. Counseling on the basics of hardening (body tempering)	D. Prevention of acute respiratory diseases and immune system strengthening		
		Please enter a space-separated alphanumeric sequence (e.g. 1A 3B 2C)			
		Select the correct answer. Which of the following is the most effective measure for preventing food poisoning at home? 1. Defrost meat at room temperature to speed up the process. 2. Use the same cutting board for raw meat and fresh vegetables. 3. Wash your hands with soap before preparing food and after handling raw foods. 4. Let cooked food cool on the stovetop before refrigerating.			3 Personal hygiene is the key to preventing food poisoning, as it prevents the transfer of pathogenic microorganisms to food and prepared foods.
		Establish the correct sequence of actions when choosing foods to create a balanced daily diet (from the first step to the next). Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field, without using additional symbols or spaces. 1. Include sources of protein (meat, fish, legumes) and healthy fats (vegetable oils, nuts) in the menu. 2. Provide the basis of the diet with complex carbohydrates (whole grains, vegetables). 3. Determine your individual daily calorie requirement. 4. Add fruits and dairy products to supplement the diet with vitamins and minerals.			3214
		Establish a correspondence between the principle of rational nutrition and its hygienic justification for disease prevention.			1A 2B 3C 4D

		Nutrition Principle	Hygienic Rationale (Preventive Effect)		
		1. Following an eating schedule (regular meals)	A. Helps maintain stable blood sugar levels, prevents overeating, and gastrointestinal diseases.		
		2. Reducing salt and sugar intake	B. Helps normalize blood pressure and reduces the risk of type 2 diabetes.		
		3. Adequate dietary fiber intake	C. Normalizes gut microbiota and promotes regular body cleansing, reducing the risk of colorectal cancer.		
		4. Moderation in eating (calorie control)	D. Helps prevent obesity and related metabolic disorders.		
		Please enter a space-separated alphanumeric sequence (e.g. 1A 3B 2C)			
ПК-5 готовность к сбору и анализу жалоб пациента, данных его анамнеза, результатов осмотра, лабораторных, инструментальных, патолого-анатомических и иных исследований в целях распознавания состояния или установления факта наличия или отсутствия заболевания	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Compare diagnostic methods with their application:			A2 B1 C4 D3
		A. Ultrasound of the abdominal cavity	1. Detection of free gas		
		B. Radiography	2. Visualization of internal organs		
		C. Laparoscopy	3. Assessment		
		D. parenchymal organs and CT	4. Minimally invasive examination		
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)			
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.			
Establish the sequence of stages in the formation of abdominal compartmentsyndrome. 1. Compression of organs and blood vessels 2. Increased intra-abdominal pressure 3. Impaired organ perfusion 4. Increased volume of contents 5. Multiple organ failure			42135		
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.			a		
The patient was admitted to the surgical department with complaints of severe redness and soreness of the			there are classic signs		

		postoperative wound, high body temperature (38.5°C), and poor health. On examination, purulent exudate, an unpleasant smell, a local increase in temperature and distinct boundaries of the inflammatory process were found. The study showed leukocytosis and accelerated ESR. What conclusions can be drawn from the available information? - Addition of infection and development of purulent inflammation of the postoperative wound. - Normal postoperative wound healing. - Individual allergic reaction to the suture material. - Shallow chemical burn of the skin.	of purulent inflammation of the wound: redness, soreness, the presence of purulent discharge, unpleasant odor, fever, leukocytosis and accelerated ESR. These signs indicate that the wound was infected with microorganisms, which resulted in the development of a purulent inflammatory process.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Which of the listed research methods are informative for the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis? - Determination of blood and urine amylase - Determination of blood lipase - Overview X-ray - of the abdominal cavity Ultrasound of the abdominal organs - ECG	124 1) and 2) Increased activity of amylase and lipase – key laboratory signs of acute pancreatitis. 4) Ultrasound allows you to visualize the swelling of the pancreas, the presence of effusion, stones in the bile ducts.
		Give an answer to this question. What is the leading symptom in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis?	Pain syndrome in the right iliac region (a symptom of "acute abdomen").
	Б1.Б.43 Факультетская хирургия	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.	12345

		Follow the procedure for diagnosing pulmonary embolism: 1) Assessment of clinical symptoms (shortness of breath, pain) 2) ECG, chest X-ray 3) Determination of D-dimer 4) CT angiography of the pulmonary arteries 5) Perfusion scintigraphy lung	
		What is the "gold standard" research method in the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis? a) Survey radiography of the abdominal cavity b) Ultrasound of the abdominal organs c) Computed tomography (CT) with contrast d) Determination of the blood amylase level	<i>c</i> Contrast CT allows you to most accurately assess the condition of the pancreas, identify signs of edema, necrosis (pancreatic necrosis), the presence of fluid accumulations, which determines the treatment strategy and prognosis. Ultrasound is often difficult due to intestinal paresis, and the level of amylase can be increased in other pathologies
		What type of intestinal obstruction is the most informative irrigoscopy? a) For small bowel obstruction b) For large bowel obstruction c) For strangulation obstruction d) For dynamic	<i>b</i> Irrigoscopy (contrast of the colon per rectum) is the most informative for the diagnosis of obstructive colonic obstruction, allowing you to accurately

			determine the level and nature of obturation (tumor, inversion). With small bowel obstruction, the method is less informative, with strangulation – it is dangerous to lose time, with dynamic – the picture is non
		A patient with acute pancreatitis has a triglyceride level of 1200 mg/dl. Which treatment method is the most pathogenetically justified in this situation? a) Инфузия Somatostatin infusion b) Plasmapheresis c) Laparotomy with necrosectomy	b For pancreatitis induced by hypertriglyceridemia (level > 1000 mg /dl), the pathogenetic method is plasmapheresis, which allows you to quickly remove excess triglycerides and chylomicrons, interrupting the pancreatotoxic cascade. Other methods are symptomatic or used for other causes of pancreatitis
		What is the most informative method for differential diagnosis between Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis with total colon damage? a) Irrigoscopy b) Colonoscopy with biopsy c) CTenterography d) Capsule endoscopy	b Only histological examination of biopsies can reliably differentiate Crohn's disease (transmural inflammation, granulomas) from ulcerative colitis (superficial

			inflammation, crypt abscesses). Other methods provide only indirect data
Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	Correlate the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease		A3 B4 C2 D1
	A. Симптом Sitkovsky's symptom	1. Acute cholecystitis	
	B. De Quervain's symptom	2. Acute pancreatitis	
	C. Mayo-Robson symptom	3. Acute appendicitis	
	D. Симптом Murphy's symptom	4. Perforated stomach ulcer	
	Enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		
	Relate the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease		A1 B2 C3 D4
	A. Gastric bleeding	1. Pallor, tachycardia, hypotension	
	B. Peritonitis	2. Plank-shaped abdomen, hypotension	
	C. Pancreatonecrosis	3. Cyanosis of the lateral parts of the abdomen	
	D. Thromboembolism of mesenteric vessels	4. Dagger pain, collapse	
	Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		
	Correlate the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease		A1 B4 C3 D2
	A. Gastric lymphoma of MALT-type	1. Association with H. pylori, possible regression after eradication	
	B. Gastrinoma	2. Recurrent peptic ulcers, diarrhea	
	C. Menetrier's disease	3. Mucosal hypertrophy, hypoproteinemia	
	D. syndrome Zollinger-Ellison	4. Secondary gastrinoma in a tumor	
	Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		
	Set the sequence of development of pathological processes in acute destructive appendicitis:		41253
	1. 1) Perforation of the appendix		
2. 2) Formation of appendicular infiltrate			
3. 3) Formation of adhesions with surrounding organs			
4. 4) Violation of blood supply and necrosis of the process wall			
5) Abscess			
Establish the sequence of events in mesenteric vascular thrombosis:		21354	
1. 1) Ischemia of the intestinal area			
2. 2) Mesenteric artery thrombosis or embolism			
3. 3) Intestinal necrosis			
4. 4) Peritonitis			
5) Intestinal obstruction			
Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the diagnostic method and the most likely location of the tumor for which it is most informative:		A3 B1 C2 D4
	A. Prostate cancer	1. Mammography	
	B. Breast cancer	2. Colonoscopy	

		C. Colon cancer	3. Definition of PSA		
		D. Lung cancer	4. Bronchoscopy		
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)			
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Which of these symptoms is NOT typical for early-stage stomach cancer? a) Discomfort or pain in the epigastric region b) Rapid satiety c) Aversion to meat food d) Hemoptysis			d) Hemoptysis is more common in lung cancer. Symptoms of stomach cancer in the early stages are often non-specific and can be mistaken for other gastrointestinal diseases.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Which of these factors increase the risk of colon cancer? (Choose all the appropriate options) a) Age over 50 b) Regular consumption of red meat and processed meat products c) High-fiber diet d) Presence of polyps in the colon e) Regular exercise			abd • Age is one of the main risk factors. * Red meat and processed meat products are associated with an increased risk. * Polyps may malignify and become malignified.
Describe the main steps to collect a medical history from a patient with suspected lung cancer. What key questions should be asked to assess the risk and clarify the diagnosis?			1. Complaints: Find out the presence and nature of cough (dry/wet, with blood), shortness of breath, chest pain, weakness, weight loss, fever. 2. Medical history of the disease: When the first symptoms appeared, how they developed, whether treatment was carried out, with what effect. 3. Life history • * Smoking (length		

			of service, number of cigarettes smoked per day, pack/year index). • Occupational hazards • Chronic lung diseases • Family history								
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the stages of examination of a patient with palpable breast formation in the correct order: 1. Biopsy of the lesion under ultrasound control 2. Examination and palpation of the mammary glands by a doctor 3. Mammography 4. Ultrasound examination of the mammary glands	2431								
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмология	What changes in the visual organ are possible with: <table><tr><td>A. Cardiovascular diseases</td><td>1. complicated cataract</td></tr><tr><td>B. Infectious diseases</td><td>2. hemorrhages.</td></tr><tr><td>C. Endocrine pathology</td><td>3. Congestive discs of the optic nerves system</td></tr><tr><td>D. Pathology of the central nervous</td><td>4. inflammation of the choroid</td></tr></table> Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Cardiovascular diseases	1. complicated cataract	B. Infectious diseases	2. hemorrhages.	C. Endocrine pathology	3. Congestive discs of the optic nerves system	D. Pathology of the central nervous	4. inflammation of the choroid	A2 B4 C1 D3
		A. Cardiovascular diseases	1. complicated cataract								
		B. Infectious diseases	2. hemorrhages.								
C. Endocrine pathology	3. Congestive discs of the optic nerves system										
D. Pathology of the central nervous	4. inflammation of the choroid										
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. What questions will you ask the patient when they seek medical help: 1) Whether there is a deterioration in visual acuity; 2) When these complaints appeared; 3) Whether relatives have similar complaints; 4) Whether they received treatment and its effectiveness.	2134										
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. In acute iridocyclitis, the patient complains of: 1. Narrowing of the visual field from the temporal sides 2. Severe pain in the eye, more in the evening and at night 3. Painful thickening of the upper eyelid 4. Copious discharge in the morning from the conjunctival cavity, up to the gluing of eyelashes	2 If the inflammatory process is localized in the iris and ciliary body, the pain syndrome is caused by irritation of the branches of the ciliary nerves										

		, Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected point of the answer. Clinical signs of an acute glaucoma attack are: 1. dilated pupil; 2. exophthalmos; 3. increased intraocular pressure; 4.purulent discharge in the conjunctival cavity.	1 3 When the angle of the anterior chamber is closed for one reason or another, the outflow of intraocular fluid through natural collectors is disrupted, the pressure increases, the blood supply and innervation of the pupil sphincter						
		are disrupted. What is the name of the method for studying the visual fields of	Perimetry						
	Б1.Б.51 Стоматология	Establish a correspondence between the disease of the teeth or oral mucosa and the characteristic data that can be obtained during the examination of the patient. <table><tr><td>A. Acute herpetic stomatitis</td><td>1. The presence of a white curd-like plaque, easily removed from the hyperemic mucosa</td></tr><tr><td>B.Candidal stomatitis</td><td>2. Single or multiple painful erosions (aphthae) of rounded shape, covered with fibrinous plaque and surrounded by a zone of hyperemia.</td></tr><tr><td>C. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis</td><td>3. Rashes of small blisters that quickly turn into painful erosions on the oral mucosa, lips and skin around the mouth.</td></tr></table>	A. Acute herpetic stomatitis	1. The presence of a white curd-like plaque, easily removed from the hyperemic mucosa	B.Candidal stomatitis	2. Single or multiple painful erosions (aphthae) of rounded shape, covered with fibrinous plaque and surrounded by a zone of hyperemia.	C. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis	3. Rashes of small blisters that quickly turn into painful erosions on the oral mucosa, lips and skin around the mouth.	A3 B1 C2
		A. Acute herpetic stomatitis	1. The presence of a white curd-like plaque, easily removed from the hyperemic mucosa						
		B.Candidal stomatitis	2. Single or multiple painful erosions (aphthae) of rounded shape, covered with fibrinous plaque and surrounded by a zone of hyperemia.						
C. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis		3. Rashes of small blisters that quickly turn into painful erosions on the oral mucosa, lips and skin around the mouth.							
Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)									
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Algorithm of actions in the diagnosis of candidal stomatitis. 1) Visual inspection of the oral mucosa. 2) Clarification of the medical history (presence of concomitant diseases, taking antibiotics, immunosuppressants). 3) Referral for consultation to a mycologist (if necessary). 4) Taking scrapings from the mucous membrane for microscopic examination. 5) Assessment of the general condition of the patient.	12453								
	Give an answer to this question. What research method is the most informative for the diagnosis of hidden caries on the contact surfaces of	Radiography							

		teeth?	
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient, 35 years old, went to the emergency room after a fight, complains of pain in the lower jaw area on the left, which increases when opening the mouth and chewing. On examination: facial asymmetry, palpation of the lower jaw on the left reveals sharp soreness and crepitation. Mouth opening is restricted and the bite is broken. Which method of instrumental diagnostics is the most informative for confirming the diagnosis? a) Computed tomography (CT) of the maxillofacial region b) Ultrasound examination (ultrasound) of the soft tissues of the face c) Thermography of the face	a CT allows you to visualize bone structures in detail, identify fractures, cracks, dislocations of fragments and assess damage to the temporomandibular joint, which is critical for jaw injuries.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. A 45-year-old patient discovered a painless mass on the right side of the lower jaw, which has gradually increased in size over the past 6 months. On examination: in the area of the angle of the lower jaw on the right, a dense, immobile formation is determined, not soldered to the skin. The oral mucosa above the formation is not changed. What research methods are most informative for the differential diagnosis of a benign tumor and a malignant neoplasm of the lower jaw? 1) Palpation of regional lymph nodes 2) Puncture biopsy of the formation with cytological examination 3) X-ray of the lower jaw in lateral projection 4) Computed tomography (CT) of the lower jaw 5) General blood analysis 6) IncisionalIncision biopsy of the formation with histological examination	46 4.Allows you to visualize the bone structure in detail, determine the size, shape, density of the formation, its relationship to surrounding tissues and the presence of bone destruction, which is important for assessing the degree of malignancy. 6.This is the "gold standard" for accurately determining the type of tumor. Unlike cytological examination (puncture biopsy), histological examination of the entire tissue sample allows you to assess

			the cellular structure, degree of differentiation and invasiveness tumors, which is critical for making a definitive diagnosis.								
Б1.Б.52 Травматология, ортопедия	Compare the following concepts: <table><tr><td>A. Pseudoarthrosis</td><td>1. Rocking movements in joint</td></tr><tr><td>B. Contracture</td><td>2. Immobility of joint</td></tr><tr><td>C. Ankylosis</td><td>3. Restriction of joint mobility</td></tr><tr><td>D. Rigidity</td><td>4. False joint</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		A. Pseudoarthrosis	1. Rocking movements in joint	B. Contracture	2. Immobility of joint	C. Ankylosis	3. Restriction of joint mobility	D. Rigidity	4. False joint	A4 B3 C2 D1
	A. Pseudoarthrosis	1. Rocking movements in joint									
	B. Contracture	2. Immobility of joint									
	C. Ankylosis	3. Restriction of joint mobility									
	D. Rigidity	4. False joint									
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Set the sequence of additional tests if an intra-articular fracture is suspected : 1) Joint puncture; 2) Ultrasound; 3) Radiography; 4) MRI		3214									
Select the correct answer and write the justification for the answer. What changes in the limb axis are characteristic of long-term gonarthrosis a) Normal axis b) Hallux valgus c) Varus deformity		c Ingonarthrosis, due to damage to the medial parts of the joint, the inner angle of the knee joint decreases, which leads to the development of varus deformity.									
Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What statements about dislocation are correct? 1. Dislocation refers to an emergency condition 2. Dislocation is characterized by a symptom of axial load. 3. Dislocation is characterized by a symptom of springy fixation. 4. Dislocation requires elimination in a planned manner. 5.To exclude dislocation, radiographs are required in at least two projections		135 1. Dislocation is an urgent condition, since the displaced articular ends of the bones can squeeze blood vessels and nerves .3 When dislocated,									

			there is a symptom of springy fixation, since the displaced joint ends return to the wrong position when trying to move in the joint. 5. Radiographs of a minimum of two projections for dislocation can reveal the type of dislocation and exclude the presence of a concomitant fracture.	
		Give an answer to this question. Why is it necessary to clarify the mechanism of injury?	To understand possible hidden injuries	
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01 Лечение боли	, find a correspondence between the term and its definition:		A4 B1 C5 D6 E3 F7 G2
		A. Allodynia	1. Hypersensitivity to pain stimuli	
		B. Hyperalgesia	2. Pain that occurs without any external influence	
		C. Hyperesthesia	3. abnormal spontaneous or provoked, unpleasant sensory sensation	
D. Hyperpathy		4. The occurrence of pain when exposed to non-painful impulses		
	E. Dysesthesia	5. Hypersensitivity to various stimuli that does not correspond to the strength of nociceptive effects		
	F. Paresthesia	6. Increased or altered sensation with an emotionally unpleasant connotation, which may continue after the application of pain, tactile or temperature irritation ceases.		
	G. Spontaneous pain	7. Spontaneous or caused by a slight tactile, thermal irritation, movement sensation in the form of tingling, crawling, squeezing, tightening in any part of the body		
		, Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		
		Find a match between the term and its definition:		
	A. Hypoalgesia	1. Partial selective impairment of one or more types of sensitivity		A3 B4 C1 D2

		B. Analgesia	2. Complete violation of one or more types of sensitivity		
		C. Hypesthesia	3. State of partial loss of pain sensitivity		
		D. Anesthesia	4. State of complete loss of pain sensitivity		
		Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)			
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.			
		Characteristics of nociceptive superficial somatic pain: 1) Well localized; 2) Occurs on the skin, mucous membrane of the mouth, nose, urethra, anus; 3) Acute, may be tingling, burning; 4) There is no radiation.			2134
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Characteristics of nociceptive visceral pain: 1) Is associated with the appearance of motor and autonomic reflexes: muscle tension, hyperalgesia, hyperhidrosis, changes in body temperature, disorders of the gastrointestinal tract (nausea, vomiting), cardiovascular system (changes in blood pressure and heart rate) 2) Occurs when the source of pain is located in the internal organs 3) The presence of a reflected component that corresponds to the Zakhar'in-Ged zones 4) Dull with acute attacks, compressive, cramping, pulling, exhausting			2413
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Damage to peripheral fibers leading to the development of peripheral neuropathic pain is characterized by: 1) Changes in the transduction and transmission of pain impulses 2) Initiation of maladaptive neuroplastic processes 3) Changes in the activity of the spinal cord, which leads to the predominance of excitation processes over inhibition 4) The appearance of irreversible changes in inhibitory interneurons, sensitization of nociceptive neurons of the spinal cord, thalamus, somatosensory cortex			1342
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Preventive treatment of migraines is considered effective if: a) the frequency of days with GB is reduced after 1 month of therapy by 25% from the initial one. b) the frequency of days with GB is reduced after 2 months of therapy by 30% from the initial one. c) the frequency of days with hypertension is reduced after 6 months of therapy by 50% or more from the initial one.			d Level of persuasiveness of recommendations – C (level of reliability of evidence – 5) in the clinical

		d) the frequency of days with hypertension is reduced after 3 months of therapy by 50% or more from the initial one.	recommendations "Migraine"
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.02 Основы сердечно-сосудистой хирургии	Compare the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease:	A3 B4 C1 D2
		A. Paget-Schretter syndrome	
B. Budd-Chiari syndrome		2. Vasospastic disorder	
C. Leriche syndrome		3. Subclavian vein thrombosis	
D. Raynaud syndrome		4. Hepatic vein thrombosis	
Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)			
Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.	1243	
	Arrange the actions of the ward nurse in the correct sequence when collecting and analyzing data about the patient's condition. 1. Check the patient's current complaints. 2. Conduct an external examination of the patient, pay attention to the skin, mucous membranes, and patient behavior. 3. Compare the collected data, note any disturbing symptoms, and inform your doctor. 4. Measure basic vital signs (temperature, pulse, blood pressure, respiratory rate).		
ПК-6 способность к определению у пациента основных патологических состояний, симптомов, синдромов заболеваний, нозологических форм в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем, X пересмотра	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	Пациент, 62 года, жалуется на давящую боль в груди, возникающую при физической нагрузке и проходящую в покое. В анамнезе артериальная гипертензия и курение. ЭКГ: признаки ишемии миокарда. Вопрос: Какой наиболее вероятный диагноз по МКБ-10? а) I21.4 Острый инфаркт миокарда другой уточненной локализации б) I20.9 Стенокардия неуточненная в) I25.1 Атеросклеротическая болезнь сердца г) I10 Эссенциальная (первичная) гипертензия	Б
		Женщина, 28 лет, обратилась с жалобами на частое мочеиспускание, болезненность при мочеиспускании, боли внизу живота и повышение температуры тела до 38°C. Общий анализ мочи: лейкоцитурия, бактериурия. Вопрос: Какой наиболее вероятный диагноз по МКБ-10? а) N39.0 Инфекция мочевыводящих путей без установленной локализации б) N30.0 Острый цистит в) N10 Острый тубулоинтерстициальный нефрит г) A49.0 Бактериальная инфекция неуточненной локализации	Б
		Мужчина, 45 лет, жалуется на боли в эпигастриальной области, возникающие после приема пищи,	Г

		изжогу и отрыжку кислым. В анамнезе – нерегулярное питание и злоупотребление алкоголем. Вопрос: Какой наиболее вероятный диагноз по МКБ-10? а) K25 Язва желудка б) K26 Язва двенадцатиперстной кишки в) K29.7 Гастрит неуточненный г) K30 Функциональная диспепсия							
		Женщина, 35 лет, жалуется на слабость, утомляемость, выпадение волос, сухость кожи и увеличение щитовидной железы. При осмотре: брадикардия, снижение артериального давления. Лабораторные данные: снижение уровня тиреоидных гормонов (Т3, Т4) и повышение уровня ТТГ. Вопрос: Какой наиболее вероятный диагноз по МКБ-10? а) E03.9 Гипотиреоз неуточненный б) E05.9 Тиреотоксикоз неуточненный в) E04.9 Нетоксический зоб неуточненный г) E06 Тиреоидит	A						
		Ребенок, 7 лет, жалуется на кашель, насморк, боль в горле и повышение температуры до 37.5°C. При осмотре: гиперемия зева, умеренная гиперемия слизистой носа. Вопрос: Какой наиболее вероятный диагноз по МКБ-10? а) J06.9 Острая инфекция верхних дыхательных путей неуточненная б) J03.9 Острый тонзиллит неуточненный в) J11 Грипп, вирус не идентифицирован г) J20 Острый бронхит	A						
	Б1.Б.35 Дерматовенерология	What is the most typical location of the rash in pemphigus vulgaris?	torso						
		Compare the manifestations: <table><tr><td>A. Pemphigus vulgaris</td><td>1. Jadassohn test</td></tr><tr><td>B. Duhring's dermatitis</td><td>2. Allergic reaction to medication</td></tr><tr><td>C. Stevens-Johnson syndrome</td><td>3. Nikolsky's sign</td></tr></table>	A. Pemphigus vulgaris	1. Jadassohn test	B. Duhring's dermatitis	2. Allergic reaction to medication	C. Stevens-Johnson syndrome	3. Nikolsky's sign	A3,B1, C2
		A. Pemphigus vulgaris	1. Jadassohn test						
B. Duhring's dermatitis	2. Allergic reaction to medication								
C. Stevens-Johnson syndrome	3. Nikolsky's sign								
What is the average incubation period for syphilis?	3-4 weeks								

		Match the indicators of hard chancre: <table><tr><td>A. Typical</td><td>1. Gangrenization</td></tr><tr><td>B. Atypical</td><td>2. Amygdalitis</td></tr><tr><td>C. Complicated</td><td>3. Regular shape, dense base</td></tr></table>	A. Typical	1. Gangrenization	B. Atypical	2. Amygdalitis	C. Complicated	3. Regular shape, dense base	A3,B2,C1		
A. Typical	1. Gangrenization										
B. Atypical	2. Amygdalitis										
C. Complicated	3. Regular shape, dense base										
		Select the sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer point. What diseases should syphilitic leukoderma be differentiated from? <table><tr><td>1.</td><td>Pityriasis versicolor</td></tr><tr><td>2.</td><td>Scabies</td></tr><tr><td>3.</td><td>Vitiligo</td></tr></table>	1.	Pityriasis versicolor	2.	Scabies	3.	Vitiligo	1. Pityriasis versicolor, as a common symptom is hypopigmented spots, localization 3. Vitiligo - a common symptom is hypopigmen-tation		
1.	Pityriasis versicolor										
2.	Scabies										
3.	Vitiligo										
	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of digits in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Describe the stages of morphological changes in the abscess: <table><tr><td>1) increased interstitial pressure</td></tr><tr><td>2) death of tissue elements</td></tr><tr><td>3) purulent melting of necrotic tissues, leading to the formation of a cavity filled with pus</td></tr><tr><td>4) intensive infection of tissues with leukocytes</td></tr><tr><td>5) the appearance of a demarcation shaft (sequestration stage)</td></tr><tr><td>6) violation of blood circulation, structure and trophism of the tissue in this area (stage of infiltration)</td></tr><tr><td>7) the walls of the cavity are formed by granulation tissue, the formation of pyogenic capsule separating the purulent cavity from the surrounding tissues (stage of purulent melting or rejection)</td></tr></table>	1) increased interstitial pressure	2) death of tissue elements	3) purulent melting of necrotic tissues, leading to the formation of a cavity filled with pus	4) intensive infection of tissues with leukocytes	5) the appearance of a demarcation shaft (sequestration stage)	6) violation of blood circulation, structure and trophism of the tissue in this area (stage of infiltration)	7) the walls of the cavity are formed by granulation tissue, the formation of pyogenic capsule separating the purulent cavity from the surrounding tissues (stage of purulent melting or rejection)	4162537	
		1) increased interstitial pressure									
2) death of tissue elements											
3) purulent melting of necrotic tissues, leading to the formation of a cavity filled with pus											
4) intensive infection of tissues with leukocytes											
5) the appearance of a demarcation shaft (sequestration stage)											
6) violation of blood circulation, structure and trophism of the tissue in this area (stage of infiltration)											
7) the walls of the cavity are formed by granulation tissue, the formation of pyogenic capsule separating the purulent cavity from the surrounding tissues (stage of purulent melting or rejection)											
		Relate the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease <table><tr><td>A. Acute cholecystitis</td><td>1. Shchetkin-Blumberg symptom</td></tr><tr><td>B. Acute pancreatitis</td><td>2. Pain in the right iliac region</td></tr><tr><td>C. Acute appendicitis</td><td>3. Increased urine amylase</td></tr><tr><td>D. Acute peritonitis</td><td>4. Positive Ortner symptom</td></tr></table> Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Acute cholecystitis	1. Shchetkin-Blumberg symptom	B. Acute pancreatitis	2. Pain in the right iliac region	C. Acute appendicitis	3. Increased urine amylase	D. Acute peritonitis	4. Positive Ortner symptom	A4 B3 C2 D1
A. Acute cholecystitis	1. Shchetkin-Blumberg symptom										
B. Acute pancreatitis	2. Pain in the right iliac region										
C. Acute appendicitis	3. Increased urine amylase										
D. Acute peritonitis	4. Positive Ortner symptom										

		A 42-year-old patient fell off a bicycle and hit the ground with his left shoulder. After examination and radiography, the following findings were established: edema, crepitation in the shoulder joint, displacement of the humerus head forward and outward, incomplete passivity of active movements, sensitivity and pulsation on the radial artery were preserved. What syndromes and conditions are described in this situation? 1. An open soft tissue wound. 2. Dislocated humerus fracture. 3. Anterior dislocation of the shoulder joint. 4. Concussion of the brain.	3 Crepitation, edema, and displacement of the humerus head forward and outward are classic signs of anterior dislocation of the shoulder joint.									
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Review each statement and mark whether it is true or not. Justify your choice. 1. Fractures are classified into open and closed depending on the presence of damage to the skin in the area of the fracture. 2. With any dislocation, it is necessary to try to return the joint to its normal position on your own, since prolonged stay of the joint in the wrong position can lead to irreversible damage to the surrounding tissues. 3. If the patient has received a small scratch that does not penetrate deeper than the epidermis, simply washing the wound with soap and water is enough, without consulting a doctor. 4. Elongated long wounds with smooth edges are called stab wounds, and they are always more dangerous than small bruised wounds. 1.	13 1.Fractures are classified into open (with continuous skin damage) and closed (without skin damage). 3.Surface scratches that do not penetrate deeper than the epidermis can be treated with a simple treatment with soapy water and antiseptic, if there are no signs of infection or risk of infection.									
		Give an answer to this question. What is the preferred treatment method for phlegmon of the hand?	Surgical opening and drainage of the abscess.									
	Б1.Б.43 Факультетская хирургия	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Correlate the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease:</td></tr><tr><td>A. Paralytic intestinal obstruction</td><td>1. Lack of peristalsis, uniform bloating</td></tr><tr><td>B.Strangulated intestinal obstruction</td><td>2. Sharp asymmetry of the abdomen, a symptom of Volva</td></tr><tr><td>C.Adhesive disease</td><td>3. Attacks of pain or its increase after physical exertion</td></tr><tr><td>D. Thrombosis of mesenteric vessels</td><td>4. Dagger pain, collapse, leukocytosis</td></tr></table> Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1) Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the	Correlate the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease:		A. Paralytic intestinal obstruction	1. Lack of peristalsis, uniform bloating	B.Strangulated intestinal obstruction	2. Sharp asymmetry of the abdomen, a symptom of Volva	C.Adhesive disease	3. Attacks of pain or its increase after physical exertion	D. Thrombosis of mesenteric vessels	4. Dagger pain, collapse, leukocytosis
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D. Thrombosis of mesenteric vessels	4. Dagger pain, collapse, leukocytosis											

		correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Establish the sequence of development of pathological changes in a pinched hernia: 1) Ischemia of the injured organ 2) Violation of venous outflow 3) Fecal peritonitis 4) Perforation 5) Necrosis of the intestinal wall	
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Which of these symptoms is the most pathognomonic for intra-abdominal bleeding? a) Shchetkin-Blumberg symptom b) "Roly-poly" symptom c) Voskresensky symptom d) Obraztsov symptom	b <i>"roly-poly" symptom (increased abdominal pain in a horizontal position and relief in a sitting position) is characteristic of irritation of the phrenic nerve with blood spilled into the abdominal cavity, which is pathognomonic for intra-abdominal bleeding for example, when the spleen is ruptured. Other symptoms are characteristic of inflammatory processes (peritonitis, appendicitis).</i>
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. The patient was admitted to the emergency department with massive bleeding from варикозноvaricose veins of the esophagus. It is known that the patient has been suffering from cirrhosis of the liver for many years. You need to choose appropriate measures to stop the bleeding and justify the choice. 1. Endoscopic ligation or sclerotherapy варикозноof esophageal varicose veins. 2. Installation назогастральногоof a nasogastric tube for gastric lavage with ice water. 3. Tracheal intubation and artificial ventilation. 4. Administration of octreotide or terlipressin to reduce portal pressure. 5. The use of broad-spectrum antibiotics for the prevention of bacterial complications.	124 1. the most effective way to directly stop bleeding from варикозноesophageal varicose veins. The procedure is fast, low-traumatic and

		Surgical intervention (portosystem bypass surgery).		accessible even in a serious condition of the patient. 2. gastric lavage with ice water helps to reduce the intensity of bleeding and visually monitor the effectiveness of the measures taken. 4. drugs reduce portal pressure, reduce blood flow to varicose veins, dilated veins and help stop bleeding.	
		Give an answer to this question. What diet is indicated for patients with chronic pancreatitis?		Frequent fractional meals in small portions, restriction of fats and easily digestible carbohydrates	
	Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	Compare the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease:			A3 B1 C4 D2
		A. Pancreatic triad	1. Pain, fever, jaundice		
		B. Charcot's triad	2. Dull heart sounds, hypotension, swelling of the neck veins		
C. Virchow's Triad		3. Pain, vomiting, intestinal paresis			
	D. Beck's Triad	4. Slowing of blood flow, hypercoagulation, damage to the vessel wall			
	Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)				
	Establish the sequence of stages of pancreatoduodenal resection (Whipple operation): 1. 1) Pancreaticojejunostomosis 2. 2) Choledochojejunostomosis 3. 3) Gastrojejunostomosis 4) Gastric (antral) resection of the antrum 5) Mobilization of the pancreas and duodenum			13452	
	In which complication of peptic ulcer disease is emergency fibrogastroduodenoscopy (FGDS) most informative? a) Penetration Ulcer penetration			c With gastrointestinal	

		b) Perivisceritis c) Bleeding d) Malignancy	<i>bleeding, FGDS is not only a diagnostic, but also a therapeutic method that allows you to visualize the source of bleeding and perform its endoscopic hemostasis. With other complications, the informative value of FGDS is lower, and other methods (X-ray, CT) play a leading role</i>
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. A 3-year-old boy was diagnosed with a thermal burn of II-III degree, the area of the lesion is 15% of the body surface. Choose from the suggested options the correct steps to provide emergency care to your child and give a justification for your choice. 1. Immediately cool the affected area with cold water for 10-15 minutes. 2. Apply a dry, sterile dressing to the burn area. 3. Make an intramuscular injection of a broad-spectrum antibiotic. 4. Enter an analgesic (painkiller) to reduce the pain syndrome. 5. Transport the child to the nearest medical facility without waiting for an ambulance to arrive. 6. Use ointments and creams on the affected area before the arrival of doctors. 7. Arrange delivery of the child to a specialized burn department.	147 1: Cooling the affected area immediately after a burn reduces damage to the deep layers of the skin, reduces pain, and prevents further tissue destruction. 4: Rapid relief of pain is extremely important for relieving the child's suffering and improving the psychological state. Analgesics help to stabilize the general well-being of the victim. 7: Treatment of severe burns requires specialized conditions and

			equipment. Early delivery to a specialized burnunit significantly improves the prognosis of recovery and minimizes the risk of complications.								
		Give an answer to this question. What is congenital hydronephrosis?	dilatation of the renal pelvis and calyces of the kidney, caused by a violation of the outflow of urine.								
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the syndrome and the most likely cancer associated with it: <table><tr><td>A. Ovarian cancer</td><td>1. Superior vena cava syndrome</td></tr><tr><td>B. Lung cancer</td><td>2. Paget's syndrome</td></tr><tr><td>C. Breast cancer</td><td>3. Trousseau syndrome</td></tr><tr><td>D. Pancreatic cancer</td><td>4. Meigs syndrome</td></tr></table> Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Ovarian cancer	1. Superior vena cava syndrome	B. Lung cancer	2. Paget's syndrome	C. Breast cancer	3. Trousseau syndrome	D. Pancreatic cancer	4. Meigs syndrome	A4 B1 C2 D3
		A. Ovarian cancer	1. Superior vena cava syndrome								
		B. Lung cancer	2. Paget's syndrome								
C. Breast cancer		3. Trousseau syndrome									
D. Pancreatic cancer	4. Meigs syndrome										
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. A 65-year-old patient complained of progressive weakness, pruritus and enlarged lymph nodes in the neck. Examination revealed hepatosplenomegaly and moderate lymphocytosis in the general blood count (absolute number of lymphocytes 15 x 10 ^ 9/l). The most likely preliminary diagnosis, according to ICD-10: a) C82. 0 лимфомаLow-grade follicular lymphoma b) C91. 1 Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) c) C92. 1 Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) d) C83. 0 Lymphoblastic lymphoma (B-cell variant)	b * C91. 1 Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) is the most likely diagnosis, given the patient's age, enlarged lymph nodes, hepatosplenomegaly, and lymphocytosis.										
Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Which of these symptoms can indicate bladder cancer? 1) Hematuria (blood in the urine) 2) Dysuria (difficulty urinating) 3) Low back pain 4) Frequent urination 5) Leukocyturia (white blood cells in the urine)	124 1. Hematuria is the most common symptom. 2. 4. Dysuria and frequent urges - may also be associated with a tumor.										

		Give an answer to this question. A 28-year-old patient was diagnosed with HSIL based on a Pap test. Please explain what this means.	This is precancerous (severe dysplasia, CIN 2-3).	
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the steps for diagnosing Hodgkin's lymphoma in the correct order Ходжкина: 1. Puncture biopsy of the lymph node 2. Anamnesis collection and physical examination 3. Immunohistochemical examination of biopsy material 4. Computed tomography (CT) of the chest, abdominal cavity and small pelvis	2134	
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмология	Compare the correspondence of the syndrome and its clinical manifestations		A3 B4 C5 D1 E2
		A. Corneal syndrome	1. deep fit and immobility of the prosthesis, sinking of the upper eyelid, sagging of the lower eyelid	
B. Computer syndrome		2. conjunctival hyperemia, mydriasis, intraocular hypertension, M. B.B. heterochromia B.		
C.Bogorad syndrome		3. photophobia, blepharospasm, lacrimation, pericorneal injection		
D.Anophthalmic syndrome		4. headaches, visual fatigue, blurred vision, hypersensitivity to light, neck and back pain		
	E.Glaucomocyclic syndrome Glaucomocyclic crisis syndrome	5. lacrimation with food intake		
	Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)			
	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. If the presence of dry eye syndrome is suspected, the following procedures are performed: 1. Norn Test 2. Visometrics 3. Schirmer's test 4. External examination of the eye surface		2431	
	Select the correct answer and write the justification for the answer. At what age do tuberculosis-allergic keratoconjunctivitis occur 1) youth 2) mature 3) elderly		4 This is a local manifestation of sensitization of the body to tuberculosis mycobacteria	

		4) children									
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.	2 3 5								
		What changes in visual functions are characteristic of optic neuritis: 1. visual functions are not changed 2. reduced central visual acuity 3. changes in color vision 4. appearance of diplopia 5. the appearance of central scotoma	All changes are associated with a violation of the conduction of impulses along the altered fibers of the optic nerve								
	Б1.Б.51 Стоматология	Give an answer to the question. What is entropion?	Inversion of the eyelids, in which the eyelashes grow towards the eye								
		Establish a correspondence between the type of medical documentation and the disease / condition that it describes or accompanies:	A3 B2 C1 D4								
		<table><tr><td>A. Caries (general case)</td><td>1. Informed voluntary consent to medical intervention.</td></tr><tr><td>B. General dental pathology.</td><td>2. Medical card of the dental patient.</td></tr><tr><td>C. Complex prosthetics of teeth.</td><td>3. Treatment plan.</td></tr><tr><td>D. Pulpitis (inflammation of the nerve of the tooth).</td><td>4. Patient health questionnaire.</td></tr></table>		A. Caries (general case)	1. Informed voluntary consent to medical intervention.	B. General dental pathology.	2. Medical card of the dental patient.	C. Complex prosthetics of teeth.	3. Treatment plan.	D. Pulpitis (inflammation of the nerve of the tooth).	4. Patient health questionnaire.
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		D. Pulpitis (inflammation of the nerve of the tooth).	4. Patient health questionnaire.								
Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)											
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.	13245										
Arrange in the correct sequence the stages of maintaining a dental patient's medical record during the initial treatment. 1. Registration of the patient's personal data and contact information. 2. Performing an oral examination and additional research methods. 3. Collection of complaints and medical history of the disease. 4. Making a preliminary diagnosis and drawing up a treatment plan. 5. Record your treatment and recommendations in card											
Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.		in									
	A 35-year-old patient complained of periodic pain in the tooth, which worsened when eating hot food, and the presence of a dark spot on it. Objectively: in the area of tooth 36, a defect of hard tissues with pain during	c Complaints of periodic pain that									

		probing is determined. Choose the most likely diagnosis: a) Superficial caries b) Medium caries c) Deep caries	increases with hot food, and the presence of a dark spot indicate the progression of the carious process.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. The patient, 45 years old, complained of pain when biting on tooth No. 16, tooth mobility and bleeding gums, which was observed for about 2 months. Objectively: hyperemia and swelling of the gingival margin, mobility of teeth of the second degree, the presence of a large amount of tartar. EOM shows a decrease in pulp sensitivity (12 μA). Select all valid statements: 1. The patient has permanent tooth decay. 2. Professional oral hygiene is essential. 3. Radiography should be performed to assess the periodontal condition. 4. Treatment will include removal of dental deposits and medical treatment of the gums. 5. Surgical intervention (curettage) may be required to eliminate abnormal pockets.	2345 2. The presence of large amounts of tartar and hyperemia of the gums require professional hygiene to remove plaque and stone. 3. To assess the degree of bone destruction, an X-ray examination is necessary (for example, orthopantomograms). 4.). Periodontitis treatment includes the removal of dental deposits (professional hygiene) and the use of antiseptics for gum treatment. 5. In the presence of pathological pockets, surgical treatment, such as curettage, is indicated.
		Give an answer to this question. List the main risk factors for developing caries.	Poor oral hygiene, high carbohydrate intake, lack of

			fluoride, genetic predisposition, presence of plaque and calculus.								
Б1.Б.52 Травматология, ортопедия	Compare the concepts and clinical symptoms: <table><tr><td>A. Fracture of the bone diaphysis</td><td>1. Symptom of the inferior vena cava</td></tr><tr><td>B. Intra-articular fracture</td><td>2. Symptom of springy fixation</td></tr><tr><td>C. Dislocation</td><td>3. Hemarthrosis</td></tr><tr><td>D. Pneumomediastinum</td><td>4. Crepitation of fragments</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		A. Fracture of the bone diaphysis	1. Symptom of the inferior vena cava	B. Intra-articular fracture	2. Symptom of springy fixation	C. Dislocation	3. Hemarthrosis	D. Pneumomediastinum	4. Crepitation of fragments	A4 B3 C2 D1
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	B. Intra-articular fracture	2. Symptom of springy fixation									
	C. Dislocation	3. Hemarthrosis									
	D. Pneumomediastinum	4. Crepitation of fragments									
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Actions to help a patient with a dislocated shoulder: 1) Anesthesia; 2) Neurovascular examination; 3) Radiography; 4) Reduction.		3214									
Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. If only the acromioclavicular ligament is torn, the acromial end of the clavicle will be in the following position: a) Distortion; b) Dislocation; c) Subluxation.		c When the acromioclavicular ligament is torn (without damage to the coracoclavicular ligament), there is an incomplete displacement of the distal end of the clavicle upward – a subluxation of the acromial end of the clavicle.									
Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What statements about posterior dislocation of the forearm bones are correct? 1. Fixation of the forearm in the flexion position up to 120-140°; 2. Fixation of the forearm in the flexion position up to 30-50°; 3. Stepwise sinking of soft tissues above the ulnar process; 4. The distal end of the shoulder protrudes from behind under the skin;		135 1. With a posterior dislocation, the forearm bones are shifted posteriorly from the humerus axis and the forearm									

		5. After removal of immobilization, if there is significant hemorrhage in soft tissues, massage should not be prescribed.	is fixed in the flexion position up to 120-140° . 3. During palpation, soft tissue sinking over the ulnar process is determined. 5. With significant hemorrhages in soft tissues, dislocations can be complicated by ossifying myositis, which leads to persistent contracture, so massage and other procedures that cause additional irritation should not be prescribed.
		Give an answer to this question. In adductive (adductive) fractures of the surgical neck of the shoulder, there is a displacement of fragments at an angle of where?	K.
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Arrange the actions of the nurse in the correct sequence when determining the symptoms and syndromes of diseases in the patient. 1. Assess the patient's condition visually (skin color, presence of shortness of breath, behavior changes). 2. Find out the patient's complaints, listen to them in detail, and document them carefully. 3. Measure basic vital signs (temperature, pulse, blood pressure, respiratory rate). 4. Compare the data obtained with known symptoms and syndromes of diseases, and consult a doctor if necessary.	2134
ПК-7 готовность к проведению экспертизы временной нетрудоспособности, участию в	Б1.Б.05 Правоведение	A temporary disability assessment is conducted by the attending physician, who personally issues a certificate of incapacity for work in electronic form or, in certain cases, a paper document for a period of: 1) up to and including 15 calendar days 2) up to and including 10 calendar days 3) up to and including 5 calendar days	1
		Upon a citizen's written request, the following information may be included in the sick leave certificate:	1

проведении медико- социальной экспертизы, констатации биологической смерти человека		1) diagnosis of the disease 2) marital status 3) reason for temporary disability	
		A temporary disability assessment is conducted by: 1. the attending physician 2. in cases established by the authorized federal executive body – a paramedic 3. a dentist 4. all the listed medical professionals	4
		The panel of physicians who determine the diagnosis of brain death must include: 1. Anesthesiologist-resuscitator 2. A neurologist 3. Specialists involved in the removal and transplantation of organs and/or tissues.	1,2
		The determination of biological death of a person is carried out by a medical professional: 1. physician 2. paramedic 3. nurse	1,2
	Б1.В.09 Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	Resuscitation measures are not performed: 1) in the event of clinical death (cessation of vital functions of the human body (circulation and respiration) of a potentially reversible nature in the absence of signs of brain death) due to the progression of reliably established incurable diseases or incurable consequences of acute trauma incompatible with life; 2) in the presence of signs of biological death; 3) all of the above	3
		The autopsy report may be appealed in court by: 1. a spouse 2. a close relative (children, parents, adopted children, adoptive parents, siblings, grandchildren, grandparents) 3. another relative 4. the legal representative of the deceased 5. all of the above	5
		A medical and social examination is carried out based on a comprehensive assessment of the body's condition, based on the analysis of: 1. clinical and functional data, 2. social and everyday data, 3. professional and work data, 4. psychological data of the person being examined 5. all of the above	5
		If the clinical and work prognosis is clearly unfavorable, the patient is referred for a medical and social examination to assess the limitation of life activities: 1. no later than 4 months from the onset of temporary disability 2. no later than 2 months from the onset of temporary disability	1

		3. no later than 6 months from the onset of temporary disability	
		Human brain death as a result of primary brain damage occurs as a result of: 1) direct brain injury 2) traumatic brain injury 3) intracranial hemorrhage 4) cerebral infarction 5) brain tumors 6. closed acute hydrocephalus 7. all of the above	7
	Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	The declaration of biological death of a person is based on: A) only external signs B) a comprehensive assessment of the functions of the nervous system, respiration, and circulation according to clinical protocols C) the presence of a pulse at the wrist D) decisions made by relatives	B
		During a medico-social examination, discrepancies were found between the patient's data and medical reports. What measures should the specialist take?	Conduct additional examination, request clarifying documents, ensure objectivity and completeness of data, and prepare a conclusion based on all the collected information.
		A doctor makes a declaration of biological death. What are the main indicators and methods to be used according to clinical guidelines?	Absence of spontaneous breathing, cortical brain functions, and circulation; confirmation of the absence of reflexes using electroencephalography or other instrumental methods, if necessary.
		Federal Law No. 323-FZ regulates the procedure for conducting medico-social examinations, including: A) only the preparation of disability documents B) a comprehensive assessment of health status and work capacity C) maintaining hospitalization statistics	B

		D) organizing patient recreation									
		The declaration of biological death of a person is based on: A) only external signs B) a comprehensive assessment of the functions of the nervous system, respiration, and circulation according to clinical protocols C) the presence of a pulse at the wrist D) decisions made by relatives	B								
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the stage of cancer and the approximate terms of temporary disability (VN): <table><tr><td>A. Up to 4 months</td><td>1. Breast cancer stage I after surgical treatment</td></tr><tr><td>B. Up to 10 months and more</td><td>2. Stage III lung cancer, chemotherapy</td></tr><tr><td>C. Up to 2 months</td><td>3. Acute leukemia, induction</td></tr><tr><td>D. Up to 30 days</td><td>4. Skin basalSkin basal cell carcinoma after surgical removal</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Up to 4 months	1. Breast cancer stage I after surgical treatment	B. Up to 10 months and more	2. Stage III lung cancer, chemotherapy	C. Up to 2 months	3. Acute leukemia, induction	D. Up to 30 days	4. Skin basalSkin basal cell carcinoma after surgical removal	A3 B2 C1 D4
		A. Up to 4 months	1. Breast cancer stage I after surgical treatment								
		B. Up to 10 months and more	2. Stage III lung cancer, chemotherapy								
		C. Up to 2 months	3. Acute leukemia, induction								
		D. Up to 30 days	4. Skin basalSkin basal cell carcinoma after surgical removal								
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. What document is the basis for referring an oncological patient for medical and social expertise (ITU)? a) Referral from the attending oncologist b) Patient application c) Data of dispensary observation d) Decision of the medical commission of the medical organization (VC)	a Referral to the ITU is issued by the decision of the medical commission (VC) of the medical organization where the patient is observed.										
Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What criteria are taken into account when determining the disability group in cancer patients? (Select all the appropriate options) 1) Self-service ability 2) Self-mobility ability 3) Work ability 4) Disease severity and prognosis 5) Financial situation of the patient	1234 The ITU assesses functional disorders, the degree of disability and the need for social protection measures.										
Give an answer to this question. Describe the procedure for the doctor's actions when determining the biological death of a patient in an oncological hospital. What signs should be taken into account and what documents should be drawn up?	1. Assessment of signs of biological death: Lack of consciousness, respiration, heartbeat,										

			pupil response to light, corneal reflex, appearance of cadaverous spots and rigor mortis. 2. Instrumental confirmation: ECG if necessary – other methods (auscultation, palpation of the pulse on large arteries). 3. Registration of documentation: Medical certificate of death (form 106/y). Record in the medical history of the fact of death, time of diagnosis, signs and measures taken.
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange in the correct order the stages of conducting an examination of temporary disability (EVN) of an oncological patient undergoing chemotherapy on an outpatient basis: 1. Assessment of the patient's general condition and tolerability of treatment 2. Registration of a disability certificate (LN) 3. Appointment of a course of chemotherapy 4. Determination of the date of the next examination and extension of LN (if necessary)	1324
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Arrange the actions of the nurse in the correct sequence when determining the biological death of the patient. 1. Evaluate external signs of death. 2. Make sure there are no signs of life. 3. Issue medical documentation. 4. Inform the doctor about the occurrence of death.	1243
ПК-8 способность	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная	Острый коронарный синдром (ОКС)	Б

ь к определению тактики ведения пациентов с различными нозологическими формами	практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	• Анамнез: Мужчина, 62 года, доставлен в приемное отделение с жалобами на давящую боль в груди, иррадиирующую в левую руку и челюсть. Боль началась около 30 минут назад, возникла внезапно, на фоне физической нагрузки. В анамнезе: артериальная гипертензия, курение. • Результаты обследований: ЭКГ: элевация сегмента ST в отведениях II, III, aVF. Тропонин I: значительно повышен. • Варианты тактики ведения: • А) Назначение нитратов и обезболивающих препаратов, динамическое наблюдение за ЭКГ. • Б) Немедленная реперфузионная терапия (первичная ЧКВ или тромболитическая терапия). • В) Назначение бета-блокаторов и аспирина, ожидание результатов дальнейших обследований. • Задание: Выберите наиболее подходящий вариант тактики ведения и кратко обоснуйте свой выбор.	
		Мужчина, 55 лет, доставлен в отделение неотложной помощи в состоянии сонливости. Жалобы: выраженная жажда, частое мочеиспускание. В анамнезе: сахарный диабет 2 типа, не соблюдал диету и рекомендации врача. • Результаты обследований: Глюкоза крови: 22 ммоль/л. Кетоновые тела в моче: положительные. pH крови: 7.3. • Варианты тактики ведения: • А) Назначение пероральных сахароснижающих препаратов. • Б) Инфузионная терапия, инсулинотерапия, контроль электролитов. • В) Назначение диеты с низким содержанием углеводов и ограничением жидкости. • Задание: Выберите наиболее подходящий вариант тактики ведения и кратко обоснуйте свой выбор.	Б
		Женщина, 68 лет, госпитализирована с жалобами на отеки, снижение диуреза, слабость. В анамнезе: артериальная гипертензия, хроническая сердечная недостаточность. Принимает нестероидные противовоспалительные препараты (НПВП) по поводу артрита. • Результаты обследований: Креатинин: значительно повышен. Калий: повышен. Общий анализ мочи: протеинурия. • Варианты тактики ведения: • А) Назначение диуретиков и ограничение жидкости. • Б) Отмена НПВП, коррекция электролитного баланса, возможно проведение гемодиализа. • В) Назначение антибиотиков широкого спектра действия. • Задание: Выберите наиболее подходящий вариант тактики ведения и кратко обоснуйте свой выбор.	Б
		Мужчина, 70 лет, доставлен в приемное отделение с внезапно возникшей слабостью в правой руке и ноге, а также нарушением речи. Симптомы начались около 2 часов назад. В анамнезе: фибрилляция предсердий. • Результаты обследований: КТ головного мозга: исключено кровоизлияние. • Варианты тактики ведения: • А) Назначение антикоагулянтов (например, варфарина). • Б) Проведение тромболитической терапии (если нет противопоказаний), срочная госпитализация в отделение реанимации и интенсивной терапии. • В) Назначение антиагрегантов (например, аспирина). • Задание: Выберите наиболее подходящий вариант тактики ведения и кратко обоснуйте свой выбор.	Б

		Девочка, 12 лет, доставлена в приемное отделение в тяжелом состоянии. Жалобы на выраженную одышку, свистящие хрипы, чувство сдавления в груди. В анамнезе: бронхиальная астма, частые обострения. • Результаты обследований: Частота дыхания: 40 в минуту. SpO2: 88%. • Варианты тактики ведения: • А) Назначение ингаляционных бронходилататоров короткого действия (например, сальбутамола). • Б) Кислородотерапия, ингаляционные бронходилататоры короткого действия, системные кортикостероиды, возможно ИВЛ. • В) Назначение антибиотиков широкого спектра действия. • Задание: Выберите наиболее подходящий вариант тактики ведения и кратко обоснуйте свой выбор.	Б
		Острый коронарный синдром (ОКС) • Анамнез: Мужчина, 62 года, доставлен в приемное отделение с жалобами на давящую боль в груди, иррадиирующую в левую руку и челюсть. Боль началась около 30 минут назад, возникла внезапно, на фоне физической нагрузки. В анамнезе: артериальная гипертензия, курение. • Результаты обследований: ЭКГ: элевация сегмента ST в отведениях II, III, aVF. Тропонин I: значительно повышен. • Варианты тактики ведения: • А) Назначение нитратов и обезболивающих препаратов, динамическое наблюдение за ЭКГ. • Б) Немедленная реперфузионная терапия (первичная ЧКВ или тромболитическая терапия). • В) Назначение бета-блокаторов и аспирина, ожидание результатов дальнейших обследований. • Задание: Выберите наиболее подходящий вариант тактики ведения и кратко обоснуйте свой выбор.	Б
	Б1.Б.35 Дерматовенерология	List the methods for removing warts. 1. Diathermocoagulation 2. Ultraviolet irradiation 3. Laser	1,3 Diathermocoagulation - wart removal using electric current Laser - wart removal using laser energy
		Treatment of dermatomyositis primarily involves the administration of: 1. vitamins 2. glucocorticosteroids 3. antibiotics	2 Glucocorticosteroids to reduce inflammation
		The sequence of stages of bacterial vaginosis therapy: 1. Restoration of vaginal biocenosis 2. Etiotropic therapy 3. Correction of vaginal acidity	2,3,1
		What is the main drug for treating early forms of syphilis?	ceftriaxone

		What solution is used to cleanse a hard chancre before testing for Treponema pallidum?	0,9% sodium chloride solution						
	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Correlate diseases with optimal patient management tactics. <table border="1"><tr><td>A. Surgical treatment (cholecystectomy, gastric resection, joint replacement, etc.)</td><td>1. Acute appendicitis</td></tr><tr><td>B. Chemotherapy and radiation therapy</td><td>2. Stage III stomach cancer</td></tr><tr><td>C. Stabilization of the condition and preparation for surgery (reposition of fragments, plaster casting, etc.)</td><td>3. Dislocated bone fractures</td></tr></table>	A. Surgical treatment (cholecystectomy, gastric resection, joint replacement, etc.)	1. Acute appendicitis	B. Chemotherapy and radiation therapy	2. Stage III stomach cancer	C. Stabilization of the condition and preparation for surgery (reposition of fragments, plaster casting, etc.)	3. Dislocated bone fractures	A1 B2 C3
		A. Surgical treatment (cholecystectomy, gastric resection, joint replacement, etc.)	1. Acute appendicitis						
		B. Chemotherapy and radiation therapy	2. Stage III stomach cancer						
C. Stabilization of the condition and preparation for surgery (reposition of fragments, plaster casting, etc.)	3. Dislocated bone fractures								
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1) Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of digits in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. The patient was admitted to the department with symptoms of acute deep vein thrombosis of the lower extremities. Choose the correct sequence of actions of the doctor on the tactics of patient management. 1. Evaluate the clinical picture, identify patient complaints, conduct an examination and collect an anamnesis. 2. Prescribe anticoagulant therapy therapy (low molecular weight heparins, warfarin, direct thrombin inhibitors, etc.). 3. Perform additional tests (duplex vein scanning, coagulogram, D-dimer analysis). 4. Decide on further management of the patient: determine the indications for surgical treatment (thrombectomy, etc.) or continue conservative therapy.	1324						
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. All patients with deep vein thrombosis of the lower extremities are indicated for mandatory surgical intervention. a) yes b) no	b For deep vein thrombosis of the lower extremities, surgical intervention is not always indicated. The basis of treatment is conservative therapy (anticoagulants, compression therapy); surgical intervention is used						

			for complications or ineffectiveness of drug therapy.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Find the correct statements: - Emergency surgery is indicated for all patients diagnosed with acute appendicitis - The main method of treating hemorrhoids is exclusively surgical intervention - When receiving gunshot wounds to the chest, it is necessary to start providing care with a pleural puncture to remove air and blood - Any bone fracture must be subject to plaster immobilization	23 2. Surgical intervention is the main method of treating advanced forms of hemorrhoids, especially when the presence of complications (loss of nodes, bleeding, thrombosis). Conservative treatment can be used in the early stages. 3. For gunshot wounds to the chest, one of the first measures of care is a pleural puncture to remove air and blood to restore respiratory function and relieve pressure on the heart and lungs.
		Give an answer to this question. Which third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic is the drug of choice for empirical treatment of acute appendicitis?	Ceftriaxone
	Б1.Б.43 Факультетская хирургия	Which of the listed signs is an absolute indication for emergency surgical intervention in acute appendicitis? - The presence of appendicular infiltrate - Suspected perforation of the appendix - Catarrhal form of appendicitis - The presence of concomitant pathology	b <i>Perforation of the appendix leads to diffuse purulent peritonitis, which is an absolute</i>

			<i>indication for emergency surgery. Appendicular infiltrate is treated conservatively with delayed surgery. Catarrhal appendicitis is an indication for elective appendectomy.</i>
		What is the most unfavorable prognostic factor for acute pancreatitis? a) Leukocytosis b) Hyperamylasemia c) Hypocalcemia d) Hyperglycemia	c Hypocalcemia occurs due to the binding of calcium to fatty acids in areas of fat necrosis in severe destructive pancreatitis. It correlates with the volume of necrosis and is a component of the severity scales (Ranson, APACHE-II).
		Which of these symptoms are included in the classic Dielafua triad in acute destructive cholecystitis? 1. 1) Pain in the right hypochondrium 2. 2) Fever 3. 3) Nausea, vomiting 4) Jaundice	124 4. <i>Трпuaða</i> Dielafua Triad it is characteristic of acute obstructive cholecystitis with cholangitis phenomena. Nausea and muscle tension are common but not triad-specific symptoms.
		Which of these factors are predisposing to the development of postoperative ventral hernias?	245

		1. 1) Hereditary predisposition 2. 2)Postoperative wound suppuration 3. 3)Careful layer-by-layer suturing of the wound 4. 4)Performing a median laparotomy 5)Severe flatulence in the postoperative period	2-Suppuration disrupts the wound healing process. 4-Median laparotomy – the most frequent localization of ventral hernias due to anatomical features. 5-Flatulence leads to an increase in intra-abdominal pressure, which contributes to the divergence of the wound edges.						
Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	Establish a correspondence between the clinical signs and the disease. <table><tr><td>A. Acute intestinal obstruction</td><td>1. Sharp, intense pain in the right iliac region, a positive symptom of Shchetkin-Blumberg</td></tr><tr><td>B. Acute pancreatitis</td><td>2. Sudden severe pain in the upper abdomen radiating to the back, nausea, indomitable vomiting</td></tr><tr><td>C. Acute appendicitis</td><td>3. Intense cramping pain in the lower abdomen, retention of stool and gas, bloating</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		A. Acute intestinal obstruction	1. Sharp, intense pain in the right iliac region, a positive symptom of Shchetkin-Blumberg	B. Acute pancreatitis	2. Sudden severe pain in the upper abdomen radiating to the back, nausea, indomitable vomiting	C. Acute appendicitis	3. Intense cramping pain in the lower abdomen, retention of stool and gas, bloating	A3 B2 C1
	A. Acute intestinal obstruction	1. Sharp, intense pain in the right iliac region, a positive symptom of Shchetkin-Blumberg							
	B. Acute pancreatitis	2. Sudden severe pain in the upper abdomen radiating to the back, nausea, indomitable vomiting							
	C. Acute appendicitis	3. Intense cramping pain in the lower abdomen, retention of stool and gas, bloating							
	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Which of the listed complications can occur after thyroidectomy? 1)Hypoparathyroidism 2)Recurrent laryngeal paresis 3)Thyrotoxic crisis 4)Horner's syndrome 5)Dumping syndrome		1234 1) When the parathyroid glands are damaged or removed. 2) If the recurrent laryngeal nerve is damaged. 3) With inadequate preoperative preparation. 4) If the sympathetic trunk is damaged.						
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.		b In severe cholangitis							

		A patient with mechanical jaundice and cholangitis on the background of choledocholithiasis developed bacterial shock. Which antibiotic is the drug of choice in this situation? a) Ceftriaxone b) Imipenem c) Metronidazole d) Vancomycin	with sepsis, especially with the possibility of nosocomial infection or previous antibiotic therapy, carbapenems (imipenem, meropenem) are the drugs of choice because of their ultra-wide spectrum of action, including gram-negative bacteria (including ESBL-producing), anaerobes and enterococci. Ceftriaxone may not be sufficient for severe infections.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Which of these measures are included in the complex of preoperative preparation of a patient with acute intestinal obstruction? 1. Probing and gastric lavage 2. Infusion therapy for correction of water-electrolyte disorders 3. Stimulation of peristalsis 4. Antibiotic prophylaxis 5. Urgent implementation of irrigoscopy	124 1) Decompression of the gastrointestinal tract is mandatory. 2) Correction of hypovolemia and disorders of homeostasis-the basis of training. 4) Antibiotic prophylaxis of infectious complications is necessary
		Give an answer to this question. What is the main rule of care for suspected неперыrtesticular torsion in a child?	Emergency hospitalization and emergency surgery in the first hours after the onset of

			symptoms, as delay threatens to lose the testicle.
Б1.Б.39 Анестезиология, реанимация, интенсивная терапия	Find a correspondence between the variant of anaphylactic shock and its clinical manifestations:		A4 B1 C2 D5 E3
	A. Typical variant	1. violation of hemodynamics	
	B. Hemodynamic variant	2. symptoms of respiratory system	
	C. Asphyxiating variant	3. CNS disorders predominate in combination with hemodynamic or asphyxiating manifestations predominate.	
	D. Abdominal variant	4. violation of hemodynamics, damage to the skin, mucous membranes, bronchospasm	
	E. Cerebral option	5. gastrointestinal disorders predominate in combination with hemodynamic or asphyxiating manifestations	
Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)			
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.			
List the factors that affect the stability of the myocardium: 1) post-infarction remodeling 2) mechanical damage 3) development of chronic heart failure 4) acute or chronic ischemia			4213
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Индекс АльговераThe normal Algover index (IA) is: 1) 0,8 2) 1,2 3) 0,5 4) 0,3 5) 0			3 Algover indexАльговера=Heart rate/BP system. Norm-0.5 BCC deficit 10%: IA=0.8-1.0; BCC deficit 20%: IA=0.9-1.2; BCC deficit 30%: IA=1.3-1.4 BCC deficit >50%: IA>1.5
Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What criteria does the mnemonic rule "HOME" include in the treatment of shock? 1) D-dilation 2) D-access (intravenous, intraosseous) 3) O-learning 4)O-oxygenation			246 2. A sudden decrease in the volume of circulating blood should be

		5)M-meditation 6)M-monitoring	accompanied by the appointment of infusion therapy to replenish the BCC through one of the access types 4.Pulmonary ischemia leads to the development of hypoxia, and therefore an additional oxygen subsidy is required 6.A patient with any type of shock needs careful monitoring and monitoring of vital functions, because it is at risk for circulatory								
		arrest. Define hypoxia	Hypoxia is a pathological process characterized by a decrease _{in O2 delivery} to tissues to maintain aerobic glycolysis.								
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the nosological form of cancer and the most commonly used treatment method in the early stages: <table><tr><td>A. Chemotherapy</td><td>1. Prostate cancer (localized)</td></tr><tr><td>B. Radiation therapy</td><td>2. Cervical cancer (stage I)</td></tr><tr><td>C. Active surveillance</td><td>3. Ovarian cancer (stage I)</td></tr><tr><td>D. Surgical treatment</td><td>4. Breast cancer (T1N0M0)</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Chemotherapy	1. Prostate cancer (localized)	B. Radiation therapy	2. Cervical cancer (stage I)	C. Active surveillance	3. Ovarian cancer (stage I)	D. Surgical treatment	4. Breast cancer (T1N0M0)	A4 B2 C1 D3
		A. Chemotherapy	1. Prostate cancer (localized)								
B. Radiation therapy	2. Cervical cancer (stage I)										
C. Active surveillance	3. Ovarian cancer (stage I)										
D. Surgical treatment	4. Breast cancer (T1N0M0)										
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. What management strategy is most preferable for a patient with suspected lung cancer with brain metastases? A) Surgical removal of the primary tumor in the lung B) Radiation therapy on the brain and chemotherapy	B) Radiation therapy to the brain in combination with chemotherapy is the most common										

		C) Immunotherapy D) Targeted therapy	approach for controlling metastases and primary tumors. Immuno-and targeted therapy can be considered depending on the histological type and molecular genetic characteristics of the tumor.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What treatments can be used for hormone receptor-positive breast cancer (ER+, PR+)? 1) Surgical Treatment 2) Radiation therapy 3) Chemotherapy 4) Hormone Therapy 5) Immunotherapy	1234 In ER+/PR+ breast cancer, hormone therapy is an important component of treatment. Surgery and radiation therapy are used for local control, and chemotherapy can be administered adjuvantly or in cases of metastatic disease.
		Describe the main stages of planning treatment for a patient with stage III colon cancer after surgical removal of the tumor. What factors should be considered when choosing adjuvant chemotherapy?	Evaluation of the pathomorphological conclusion: the degree of differentiation, the presence of perineural and lymphovascular invasion, the status of microsatellite instability (MSI) . Assessment of the patient's general condition and

			concomitant diseases: The presence of contraindications to chemotherapy (severe heart and kidney diseases, etc.).								
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the steps for managing a patient with suspected stomach cancer in the correct order: 1. Histological examination of biopsy material obtained during endoscopy 2. Medical history and physical examination 3. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGDS) with biopsy 4. Stage of the disease (CT scan of the chest and abdominal cavity)	2314								
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмология	Task: What is the sequence of actions for the following states <table><tr><td>A. Acute conjunctivitis</td><td>1. clarification of the medical history, consultations with specialists, and only then a decision on hospitalization</td></tr><tr><td>B. Exacerbation of chronic iridocyclitis</td><td>2. clarification of the etiology of the disease and outpatient treatment</td></tr><tr><td>C. Hemophthalmos and suspected retinal detachment</td><td>3. outpatient observation with monitoring of visual functions and compliance with the regime of instillatio</td></tr><tr><td>D. Primary open-angle glaucoma</td><td>4. urgent examination and referral to a surgical hospital</td></tr></table>	A. Acute conjunctivitis	1. clarification of the medical history, consultations with specialists, and only then a decision on hospitalization	B. Exacerbation of chronic iridocyclitis	2. clarification of the etiology of the disease and outpatient treatment	C. Hemophthalmos and suspected retinal detachment	3. outpatient observation with monitoring of visual functions and compliance with the regime of instillatio	D. Primary open-angle glaucoma	4. urgent examination and referral to a surgical hospital	A2 B1 C4 D3
		A. Acute conjunctivitis	1. clarification of the medical history, consultations with specialists, and only then a decision on hospitalization								
		B. Exacerbation of chronic iridocyclitis	2. clarification of the etiology of the disease and outpatient treatment								
C. Hemophthalmos and suspected retinal detachment		3. outpatient observation with monitoring of visual functions and compliance with the regime of instillatio									
D. Primary open-angle glaucoma	4. urgent examination and referral to a surgical hospital										
Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)											
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Your actions in case of suspected penetrating injury to the eyeball 1. Transportation to a surgical hospital 2. Pain relief 3. Antiseptics, applying a binocular bandage (like пращевидной sling) 4. Tetanus prevention	3241										
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. In an acute attack of glaucoma, it is necessary to prescribe: a) antibiotics, b) mydriatics, c) antihypertensive drugs, d) carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, e) osmotic therapy, f) painkillers. Choose the correct answer combination.	3 Therapy is symptomatic and pathogenetically determined, because										

		1) a,b, c 2) b,d,e 3)c,d,d,e 4)d,d,e 5) a,d,e	it is necessary to reduce intraocular pressure and stop the pain syndrome								
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice selection for each selected item in the response. The type of glaucoma is determined by the results of the following studies: 1. Tonometry; 2. Gonioscopy; 3. Ophthalmoscopy; 4. Campimetry; 5. Approximate determination of the width of the anterior chamber angle by the Wurgaft method by the Wurgaft method	25 Both studies give an idea of the width of the anterior chamber angle								
		. How we will treat a patient with acute conjunctivitis	Write out a disability certificate. We take a smear on the microflora and sensitivity to antibiotics. Prescribe topically antiseptic								
	Б1.Б.52 Травматология, ортопедия	Correlate concepts and clinical symptoms. <table><tr><td>A. Percussion in pneumothorax</td><td>1. Weakening of respiration</td></tr><tr><td>B. Percussion for hemothorax</td><td>2. Intestinal murmurs in the pleural cavity</td></tr><tr><td>B. Auscultation in case of diaphragm damage</td><td>3. A dull sound</td></tr><tr><td>. Auscultation for hemothorax</td><td>4. Boxed sound</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Percussion in pneumothorax	1. Weakening of respiration	B. Percussion for hemothorax	2. Intestinal murmurs in the pleural cavity	B. Auscultation in case of diaphragm damage	3. A dull sound	. Auscultation for hemothorax	4. Boxed sound	A4 B3 B2 D1
		A. Percussion in pneumothorax	1. Weakening of respiration								
		B. Percussion for hemothorax	2. Intestinal murmurs in the pleural cavity								
		B. Auscultation in case of diaphragm damage	3. A dull sound								
		. Auscultation for hemothorax	4. Boxed sound								
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Establish the sequence of actions when providing care to a patient with open pneumothorax 1) Emergency prevention of tetanus; 2) Anesthesia; 3) Radiography of the OGC; 4) РНО, ушиваниewound suturing.	3241								
Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Suspected thoracoabdominal injury occurs when:	b If there is a fracture										

		a) Multiple rib fractures; b) A fracture below the eighth rib; c) Complete rib fracture.	below the eighth rib, there is a risk of damage to the diaphragm and, as a result, thoracoabdominal injury.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What statements are correct for patients with multiple rib fractures and pain syndrome that cannot be treated with analgesics? 1. Tight bandaging is contraindicated chest area; 2. Surgical treatment of fractures is indicated; 3. Inpatient treatment is indicated; 4. Transfer of the patient to a ventilator is mandatory.	13 1. Tight bandaging of the chest is contraindicated to prevent restriction of chest excursion. 3. In case of multiple rib fractures, the patient should be hospitalized for dynamic follow-up.
		Give an answer to this question. What kind of anesthesia (according to E. A. Wagner) is used in patients with multiple rib fractures and pain syndrome that cannot be stopped by analgesics?	Anesthesia of "three points"
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01 Лечение боли	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Characteristics of the spinoretic pathway of the pain pulse: 1) The pulse is divided into two branches. In one case, branches are directed from these nuclei to the intralaminar nuclei of the thalamus, in the other, the subthalamic branch is distributed in the amygdala, hippocampus, and hypothalamus; 2) ТерминалиThe terminals of neurons end in the nuclei of the reticular formation (reticular giant cell nucleus, parahigant cell nucleus, and large suture nucleus); 3) It is formed by axons, neurons of which are mainly located in the amygdala, hippocampus, and hypothalamus. VII and VIII plates and partially in the I, V and X plates of the gray matter of the spinal cord 4) Provides the occurrence of vegetative and motor reactions, emotional experiences	3214
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. For mild to moderate migraine attacks, the following medications are recommended: 1) paracetamol 1000 mg 2) ibuprofen 400 mg	3241

		3) acetylsalicylic acid 1000 mg 4) naproxen 500 mg	
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Choose the correct definition of "Secondary headache": a) Secondary GB – headaches that are a symptom of another disease (symptomatic), which occur denovo in a close temporal connection with another (causal) disease, which, according to scientific data, can be the cause of GB. b) Secondary GB – headaches that are not a symptom of another disease, but occur denovo outside a close temporal connection. connections. c) Secondary hypertension – headaches that are a symptom of another disease (symptomatic), and occur denovo outside of a close temporal connection with another (causal) disease, which, according to scientific data, can be the cause of hypertension. d) Secondary HYPERTENSION-headaches that are a symptom of an independent cerebrovascular disease that occur denovo in close connection with another (causal) disease, which, according to scientific data, may be the cause of GB.	a this definition is formulated in the clinical guidelines "Migraine"
		Give an answer to this question. A patient receiving a prolonged form of morphine tablets in a daily dose of 120 mg on an ongoing basis had a "breakthrough " of pain. An emergency medical service was called, which stopped the attack by parenteral administration of morphine. Calculate the morphine dose administered to the patient.	1. Calculate a single dose of short-acting morphine: 120 mg: 6 = 20 mg 2. We recalculate the enteral form of morphine for parenteral: 20 mg:3= 7 mg Response: SMP administered 7 mg of morphine subcutaneously
		to the patient. A patient receiving a prolonged form of morphine tablets in a daily dose of 120 mg on an ongoing basis experienced frequent pain breakouts of up to 3 snrs per day. Additionally, prescribe enteral forms of narcotic analgesics that the patient will take if a pain breakthrough occurs. Imagine several options.	1. We calculate a single dose of short-acting morphine: 120 mg: 6 = 20 mg . The 1st option is the appointment of short-acting morphine tablets. Answer: 2 tablets of 10 mg for one" breakthrough " of

			pain; option 2: prescribe a solution of morphine 2 mg / ml-5 ml for oral administration. Answer: for one" breakthrough " of pain, 10 ml of the solution is used; the 3rd option is the appointment of propionylphenylethoxyethylpiperidine in protective tablets, at a dose of 10 mg to 20-40 mg								
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.									
		Arrange the actions of the ward assistant and the treatment nurse in the correct sequence when treating a patient with acute appendicitis. 1. Assess the patient's condition (complaints, local signs of inflammation in the lower right abdomen). 2. Inform the doctor about the patient's condition. 3. Provide rest to the patient, prohibit the intake of food and liquids. 4. Prepare the patient for transportation to the operating room.	1234								
К-9 готовность к ведению и лечению пациентов с различными нозологическими формами в амбулаторных условиях и условиях дневного стационара	Б1.Б.40 Клиническая фармакология	Several main classes of oral antibiotics are used in the antimicrobial treatment of community-acquired pneumonia in outpatient settings. Match the following antimicrobials with the pneumonia pathogens they are active against.	A1, B2, C3, D4								
		<table><tr><td>A. Amoxicillin</td><td>1. <i>S.pneumoniae</i></td></tr><tr><td>B. Amoxicillin/clavulanate</td><td>2. <i>S.pneumoniae, H.influenzae</i></td></tr><tr><td>C. Levofloxacin</td><td>3. <i>S.pneumoniae, H.influenzae, Legionella pneumophila</i></td></tr><tr><td>D. Clarithromycin</td><td>4. <i>S.pneumoniae, Legionella pneumophila</i></td></tr></table>		A. Amoxicillin	1. <i>S.pneumoniae</i>	B. Amoxicillin/clavulanate	2. <i>S.pneumoniae, H.influenzae</i>	C. Levofloxacin	3. <i>S.pneumoniae, H.influenzae, Legionella pneumophila</i>	D. Clarithromycin	4. <i>S.pneumoniae, Legionella pneumophila</i>
		A. Amoxicillin		1. <i>S.pneumoniae</i>							
B. Amoxicillin/clavulanate	2. <i>S.pneumoniae, H.influenzae</i>										
C. Levofloxacin	3. <i>S.pneumoniae, H.influenzae, Legionella pneumophila</i>										
D. Clarithromycin	4. <i>S.pneumoniae, Legionella pneumophila</i>										
Enter the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example: A8 B5 C1)											
Several main classes of antibiotics are used in the antimicrobial treatment of urinary tract infections in a day hospital setting. Match the antimicrobials listed below with the pneumonia pathogens against which they are active.	<table><tr><td>A. Gentamicin</td><td>1. <i>E.coli, K.pneumoniae</i></td></tr></table>	A. Gentamicin	1. <i>E.coli, K.pneumoniae</i>	A1, B2, C3, D4							
A. Gentamicin	1. <i>E.coli, K.pneumoniae</i>										

		B. Nitrofurantoin	2. <i>E.coli</i>	
		C. Cefoperazone	3. <i>E.coli, K.pneumoniae, P.aeruginosa</i>	
		D. Levofloxacin	4. <i>E.coli, K.pneumoniae, E.faecalis</i>	
		Enter the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example: A8 B5 C1)		
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field without using additional symbols or spaces.		
	Establish the sequence of medication use for basic asthma therapy based on the stepwise principle. 1) Low-dose inhaled glucocorticosteroids (ICS) as needed 2) Regular low-dose ICS therapy; 3) Combination of low-dose ICS + long-acting beta2-agonist (LABA); 4) Medium-dose ICS + LABA		The correct answer is 1, 2, 3, 4	
	Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field without using additional symbols or spaces.			
	Establish the sequence of use of the following medications for basic COPD therapy based on the stepwise principle. 1) Formoterol 2) Glycopyrronium bromide + Indacaterol 3) Formoterol + Budesonide 4) Roflumilast		The correct answer is 1, 2, 3, 4	
	Select an irrational drug combination for the treatment of arterial hypertension from the list below and indicate why it is irrational. 1. ACE Inhibitor + Diuretic 2. ACE Inhibitor + Calcium Antagonist 3. ARB + Calcium Antagonist 4. Calcium Antagonist (Dihydropyridine) + Beta-Blocker 5. ACE Inhibitor + ARB		The correct answer is 5. Prescribing two drugs that block the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system not only does not provide significant additional benefits in lowering blood pressure, but also significantly increases the risk of serious side effects.	
	Б1.Б.26 Фармакология	Establish the correct sequence of actions for a physician when selecting antihypertensive therapy for a patient with newly diagnosed grade 1 arterial hypertension. 1. Prescribe a first-choice drug at the minimum therapeutic dose. 2. Assess the effectiveness and tolerability of the therapy after 2-4 weeks. 3. Confirm the diagnosis, assess risk factors and the presence of comorbidities.	3124	

		In case of insufficient effect – increase the dose or add a drug from another class. Enter the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct order in the answer field, without spaces.	
		A 45-year-old female patient with type 2 diabetes and arterial hypertension requires prescription of an antihypertensive drug. Which drug class is most preferable considering the nephroprotective effect? a) Thiazide diuretics (hydrochlorothiazide) 6) Beta-blockers (atenolol) b) ACE inhibitors (lisinopril) r) Calcium channel blockers (amlodipine) <i>Select the correct answer and provide a brief rationale.</i>	b) ACE inhibitors (lisinopril) Rationale: ACE inhibitors have a proven nephroprotective effect. They slow the progression of diabetic nephropathy by reducing intraglomerular hypertension and proteinuria, making them the first-line drugs for patients with arterial hypertension and diabetes.
		Which of the listed drugs are basic therapy (controller) medications for asthma control? 1. Salbutamol 2. Budesonide (inhaled) 3. Montelukast 4. Formoterol <i>Select the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct answers and justify your choice for each selected item.</i>	234 Rationale: 1. Budesonide (inhaled) – an inhaled glucocorticoid, the main drug for controlling inflammation in persistent asthma. 2. Montelukast – a leukotriene receptor antagonist, used for basic (controller) therapy in asthma. 3. Formoterol – a long-acting β2-agonist, used in combination with inhaled glucocorticoids for

			symptom control. (Salbutamol is a medication for symptom relief (rescue medication), not for basic control).										
		Match the clinical situation with the most likely side effect of pharmacotherapy. <table><tr><th>Situation</th><th>Side Effect</th></tr><tr><td>A. A patient is taking enalapril; after a week, a dry cough appeared.</td><td>1. Antiandrogenic effect</td></tr><tr><td>B. A patient has been taking prednisolone long-term for rheumatoid arthritis.</td><td>2. Cushing's syndrome</td></tr><tr><td>C. A patient developed gynecomastia during long-term use of spironolactone.</td><td>3. Angioedema</td></tr><tr><td>D. After the first dose of captopril, laryngeal edema developed.</td><td>4. Increased bradykinin levels</td></tr></table> Indicate the letter-number sequence separated by spaces.	Situation	Side Effect	A. A patient is taking enalapril; after a week, a dry cough appeared.	1. Antiandrogenic effect	B. A patient has been taking prednisolone long-term for rheumatoid arthritis.	2. Cushing's syndrome	C. A patient developed gynecomastia during long-term use of spironolactone.	3. Angioedema	D. After the first dose of captopril, laryngeal edema developed.	4. Increased bradykinin levels	A4 B2 C1 D3
Situation	Side Effect												
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C. A patient developed gynecomastia during long-term use of spironolactone.	3. Angioedema												
D. After the first dose of captopril, laryngeal edema developed.	4. Increased bradykinin levels												
		A patient with gout and arterial hypertension requires adjustment of antihypertensive therapy. Which of the listed drugs can provoke an exacerbation of gout and therefore its use is undesirable? a) Losartan б) Amlodipine в) Hydrochlorothiazide г) Perindopril Select the correct answer and provide a brief pharmacological rationale.	в) Hydrochlorothiazide Rationale: Thiazide diuretics, such as hydrochlorothiazide, reduce the renal excretion of uric acid, leading to increased levels in the blood (hyperuricemia). This creates conditions for the deposition of urate crystals in joints and tissues and can provoke an exacerbation of gout.										
	Б1.Б.35 Дерматовенерология	Make pairs: stages of discoid lupus erythematosus <table><tr><td>A. Erythematous</td><td>1. Stage 1</td></tr><tr><td>B. Atrophic</td><td>2. Stage 2</td></tr><tr><td>C. Hyperkeratotic-infiltrative</td><td>3. Stage 3</td></tr></table>	A. Erythematous	1. Stage 1	B. Atrophic	2. Stage 2	C. Hyperkeratotic-infiltrative	3. Stage 3	A1,B3,C2				
A. Erythematous	1. Stage 1												
B. Atrophic	2. Stage 2												
C. Hyperkeratotic-infiltrative	3. Stage 3												

		Specify the sequence of skin changes characteristic of limited scleroderma: 1. Purple edematous spot 2. Dense plaque 3. Atrophic pigmentation	1,2,3
		Which test is used to detect Treponema pallidum?	dark-field study of a native preparation
		List medications effective for recurrent herpes simplex: 1. Acyclovir 2. Ceftriaxone 3. Metronidazole	1 Acyclovir, as it has an antiviral effect
		From what time after the formation of a hard chancre do the RPGA tests in the overwhelming majority of patients become positive?	7-8 weeks
	Б1.Б.43 Факультетская хирургия	Which of the listed factors are independent predictors of an unfavorable outcome in acute pancreatitis according to the BISAP scale? 1) Age > 60 years 2) Mental status disorder 3) Pleural effusion 4) Systemic inflammatory response (SIRS) 5) Hematocrit level > 44%	1234 <i>1) Age is an independent risk factor. 2) Violation of mental status – a sign of encephalopathy. 3) Pleural effusion is a marker of severe inflammation. 4) SIRS - criterion of systemic inflammation. 5) The hematocrit level is included in other scales (Ranson), but not in BISAP.</i>
		Which access is optimal for performing a splenectomy in a patient with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura and a giant spleen (below the iliac crest)? a) Left-sided thoracolaparotomy b) Median laparotomy c) Subcostal access d) Laparoscopic access	a With a giant spleen, left-sided thoracolaparotomy provides the best access to the spleen and its vascular pedicle, allows you to safely mobilize the

			organ and control bleeding. Laparoscopy for splenomegaly is contraindicated, and the median and subcostal approaches do not provide adequate exposure.
		What type of intestinal fistula is most likely to develop severe electrolyte disturbances and depletion? a) Low small bowel (distal to the Treitz ligamentТрейтца) b) High small bowel fistulas (proximal to the Treitz ligamentТрейтца) c) Colonic fistulas d) Duodenal	b) High small bowel fistulas are characterized by significant losses of electrolyte-rich and enzyme-rich intestinal contents, which quickly leads to severe water-electrolyte disorders, hypovolemia, exhaustion and dermatitis. With low and colonic fistulas, the losses are less significant.
		Which of these signs is an absolute indication for surgery in acute calculous cholecystitis? a) The presence of calculi in the gallbladder b) Positive Murphy's symptom c) Destruction of the gallbladder wall according to ultrasound d) Jaundice	c Destruction of the gallbladder wall (purulent, phlegmonous, gangrenous cholecystitis) according to ultrasound indicates a high risk of perforation and development of peritonitis, which is

			an absolute indication for emergency cholecystectomy. The presence of stones and Murphy's symptom are indications for elective surgery, jaundice requires further examination.							
		What type of intestinal obstruction is the most pronounced symptom of "splashing noise" (Sklyarov's symptom)? a) With strangulation b) With obturation c) With dynamic (paralytic) d) In adhesive	b , the Sklyarov symptom ("splashing noise") is heard over a stretched, overflowing bowel with fluid and gas. It is most pronounced in obturation obstruction, when peristalsis is preserved for some time, but passage of the contents is impossible. With strangulation, necrosis quickly occurs and peristalsis disappears, with paralytic peristalsis is absent initially.							
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the side effect of chemotherapy and the drug that is most often used for its prevention/treatment: <table><tr><td>A. Colony stimulating factors (CSF)</td><td>1. Nausea and vomiting</td></tr><tr><td>B. Iron preparations</td><td>2. Neutropenia</td></tr><tr><td>C. 5-HT3 antagonists (e.g. ondansetron)</td><td>3. Anemia</td></tr><tr><td>D. Local antiseptics and anesthetics</td><td>4. Mucosit</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1) Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. What research should be performed before each outpatient administration of oxaliplatin?	A. Colony stimulating factors (CSF)	1. Nausea and vomiting	B. Iron preparations	2. Neutropenia	C. 5-HT3 antagonists (e.g. ondansetron)	3. Anemia	D. Local antiseptics and anesthetics	4. Mucosit
A. Colony stimulating factors (CSF)	1. Nausea and vomiting									
B. Iron preparations	2. Neutropenia									
C. 5-HT3 antagonists (e.g. ondansetron)	3. Anemia									
D. Local antiseptics and anesthetics	4. Mucosit									

		a) General blood count with platelet count b) Biochemical blood test (liver tests) c) Neurological examination d) ECG	(peripheral neuropathy).
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What activities should be included in the training of a patient receiving treatment with oral targeted drugs on an outpatient basis? 1) Rules for taking the drug (time, dosage, connection with food intake) 2) Possible side effects and ways to correct them 3) The need for regular monitoring of laboratory parameters 4) The need to follow a special diet 5) Features of interaction with other medications and products	1235 It is important to ensure compliance with the intake regimen, teach the patient to recognize and stop side effects, monitor laboratory parameters and avoid undesirable interactions.
		Describe the algorithm of actions of an oncologist in the event of an acute allergic reaction during the administration of a chemotherapy drug in a day hospital.	1. Immediately stop the drug administration. 2. Assess the patient's condition: * Quickly assess the level of consciousness, breathing, blood circulation • Examine the skin for urticaria, angioedema. 3. * Call the resuscitation team • Provide oxygen access • Prepare the necessary medications (epinephrine, antihistamines, corticosteroids). 4. Start providing emergency care • * Adrenaline: If there are obvious

			signs of anaphylaxis (decreased blood pressure, bronchospasm, angioedema) - Antihistamines: Intravenously slowly diphenhydramine (diphenhydramine) 25-50 mg or clemastine (tavegil) 2 mg . *Glucocorticosteroids : Intravenously dexamethasone 8-20 mg or prednisone 60-120 mg. 5. Maintain vital functions • * If necessary, start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (if cardiac or respiratory arrest has occurred). * Provide monitoring: blood pressure, pulse, saturation, ECG.
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange in the correct order the stages of preparation of the patient for performing a pleural puncture in a day hospital: 1. Assessment of laboratory parameters (general blood count, coagulogram) 2. Teaching the patient breathing techniques during the procedure 3. Chest X-ray to determine fluid localization 4. Informed consent of the patient	4132
	Б2.Б.03(II) Производственная	Arrange the actions of the ward nurse's assistant in the correct sequence when managing a patient with acute bronchitis in an outpatient setting.	1234

	практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	1. Create comfortable conditions for the patient (warm tea, bed rest). 2. Monitor basic vital signs (temperature, pulse, oxygen saturation). 3. Follow the doctor's instructions (give medications, inhalations, chest massage). 4. Conduct an explanatory conversation about the importance of taking medication regularly and following doctor's prescriptions.	
ПК-10 готовность к оказанию медицинской помощи при внезапных острых заболеваниях, состояниях, обострении хронических заболеваний, не сопровождающихся угрозой жизни пациента и не требующих экстренной медицинской помощи	Б1.Б.26 Фармакология	Establish the correct sequence of pharmacotherapeutic actions for an exacerbation of chronic bronchitis with productive cough. 1. Prescribing a mucolytic agent (e.g., ambroxol) to thin the sputum. 2. Assessing the effectiveness of therapy (reduction in cough, improvement in sputum expectoration). 3. If signs of a bacterial infection are present (purulent sputum) — prescribing an antibiotic. 4. Recommending ample warm fluids and air humidification. <i>Enter the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct order in the answer field, without spaces.</i>	4132
		A patient has an exacerbation of chronic gastritis with high acidity. Which of the listed drugs is appropriate to prescribe to relieve symptoms (heartburn, epigastric pain)? 1. Omeprazole 2. Atropine 3. Almagel (Antacid) 4. Domperidone 5. Paracetamol <i>Select the numbers of the correct answers and justify your choice for each selected item.</i>	1. Omeprazole – a proton pump inhibitor. Reliably reduces hydrochloric acid secretion, providing pathogenetic treatment. 3. Almagel – an antacid drug. Provides rapid symptomatic relief by neutralizing already secreted acid. 4. Domperidone – a prokinetic agent. May be prescribed for accompanying nausea and feelings of gastric fullness to improve GI motility. <i>(Atropine - not used due to systemic side effects; for selective action, other M-cholinolytics such as pirenzepine are used. Paracetamol - is not the drug of choice for relieving gastritis)</i>

			<i>pain as it does not affect the cause of the pain - acidity).</i>
		A patient with an exacerbation of allergic rhinitis has significant nasal congestion, rhinorrhea, and sneezing. Which of the listed drugs will provide the fastest and most pronounced effect in relieving nasal congestion? a) Cetirizine b) Mometasone (nasal spray) B) Xylometazoline (nasal spray) r) Montelukast <i>Select the correct answer and provide a brief pharmacological rationale.</i>	B) Xylometazoline (nasal spray) Rationale: Xylometazoline is an alpha-adrenergic agonist. It causes rapid and powerful vasoconstriction of the nasal mucosa, leading to a reduction in swelling and congestion within minutes of application. It is a first-aid symptomatic remedy. Antihistamines (cetirizine) and intranasal corticosteroids (mometasone) act more slowly (over hours to days) by targeting the pathogenesis of allergy but do not provide immediate relief from congestion. Montelukast also has a delayed onset of action.
		A patient with an exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) and a productive cough with viscous, difficult-to-expectorate sputum has been prescribed acetylcysteine. Explain the mechanism of action of this drug. Why is the simultaneous use of centrally acting antitussive agents (for example, codeine) not recommended when prescribing it?	The correct answer should include: Mechanism of action of acetylcysteine: It is a mucolytic. It breaks the disulfide bonds in

			the molecules of sputum glycoproteins, leading to depolymerization and a reduction in the viscosity of the bronchial secretion. This facilitates sputum expectoration. It also has an antioxidant effect, which is particularly important given the pathogenesis of COPD. Reason for incompatibility with antitussives: Acetylcysteine increases the volume of liquefied sputum. Centrally acting antitussive agents (codeine) suppress the cough reflex. Their simultaneous use can lead to the accumulation of a large amount of sputum in the bronchi, impaired lung drainage function, and the risk of developing infectious complications (pneumonia).

A female patient with an exacerbation of candidal vulvovaginitis developed itching, burning, and curd-like discharge. Which of the listed drugs is an etiotropic therapy for topical use?

- a) Clotrimazole (vaginal tablets)
- b) Ceftriaxone
- c) Metronidazole (vaginal suppositories)
- d) Ibuprofen

Select the correct answer and provide a brief rationale.

a) Clotrimazole (vaginal tablets)
Rationale:
Clotrimazole is an antifungal drug from the azole group. It has a direct fungicidal and fungistatic effect on fungi of the genus *Candida*, which are the causative agents of the disease, meaning it is an etiotropic therapy.
Ceftriaxone is an antibiotic inactive against fungi. Metronidazole is effective against anaerobic bacteria and protozoa, but not against fungi. Ibuprofen is an NSAID that provides symptomatic analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects.

	Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	Which of the listed treatment methods have proven effective in prevention of relapses after surgical treatment of chronic pancreatitis with pain syndrome? 1) Regular use of non-narcotic analgesics 2) Long-term use of pancreatic enzymes in high doses 3) Endoscopic stenting of the main pancreatic duct 4) Thoracoscopic splanchnicectomy 5) Radiation therapy for the pancreas	234 2) High doses of feedback enzymes inhibit pancreatic secretion, reducing pressure in the ducts. 3) Stenting in the presence of strictures improves drainage. 4) Splanchnicectomy denervates the area and relieves pain.
		Which of these methods can differentiate Crohn's disease from ulcerative colitis? 1) Histological examination (transmural inflammation, granulomas) 2) Localization of the lesion (terminal ileitis, segmentation) 3) Presence of extra-intestinal manifestations 4) Symptom of "cobblestone pavement" during colonoscopy 5) Antibodies to <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> (ASCA)	1245 1) Transmural inflammation and granulomas are signs of Crohn's disease. 2) Terminal ileitis and segmentation are characteristic of Crohn's disease. 4) The "cobblestone street" symptom is an endoscopic sign of Crohn's disease. 5) ASCA is more often positive in Crohn's disease.
		A patient with chronic pancreatitis and steatorrhea developed osteomalacia. Which drug is most pathogenetic justified? a) Calcium gluconate b) Alfacalcidol c) Calcitonin d) Bisphosphonates	b In chronic pancreatitis with impaired fat absorption, a deficiency of fat-soluble vitamin D develops, which leads to impaired calcium absorption and osteomalacia.

			Alfacalcidol (the active form of vitamin D) is most effective for correcting this condition compared to calcium supplements or antiresorptive agents.								
		In the treatment of which complication of peptic ulcer disease, the effectiveness of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) is least significant? a) Bleeding from a chronic ulcer b) Penetration of the ulcer into the pancreas c) Ulcer perforation d) Pyloroduodenal stenosis	c) Perforation of the ulcer requires emergency surgery. PPIs can be used in complex therapy after surgery, but they do not affect the outcome of the most life-threatening complication. With bleeding, PPIs increase the pH and stabilize the blood clot, with stenosis-reduce edema, but with penetration and perforation, their role is secondary.								
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the condition and the most appropriate medication for outpatient or day care: <table><tr><td>A. Loperamide</td><td>1. Moderate nausea after chemotherapy</td></tr><tr><td>B. Metoclopramide</td><td>2. Diarrhea caused by chemotherapy</td></tr><tr><td>C. Diphenhydramine</td><td>3. Pruritus of the skin caused</td></tr><tr><td>D. medications. Paracetamol</td><td>4. Pain syndrome (mild intensity)</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Loperamide	1. Moderate nausea after chemotherapy	B. Metoclopramide	2. Diarrhea caused by chemotherapy	C. Diphenhydramine	3. Pruritus of the skin caused	D. medications. Paracetamol	4. Pain syndrome (mild intensity)	A2 B1 C3 D4
		A. Loperamide	1. Moderate nausea after chemotherapy								
B. Metoclopramide		2. Diarrhea caused by chemotherapy									
C. Diphenhydramine	3. Pruritus of the skin caused										
D. medications. Paracetamol	4. Pain syndrome (mild intensity)										
What drug should be prescribed to relieve an acute attack of pain with herpetic skin damage in an oncological patient (shingles)? a) Tramadol b) Paracetamol c) Gabapentin	c) Gabapentin is a first-line drug for the treatment of neuropathic pain										

		d) Diclofenac	characteristic of herpetic skin lesions (shingles).
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What recommendations should be given to a patient with mucositis (inflammation of the oral mucosa) after chemotherapy? 1) Use a soft toothbrush 2) Rinse your mouth with saline 3) Use alcohol-based mouthwashes 4) Avoid spicy, acidic, and hot foods 5) Eat solid foods	124 It is important to maintain oral hygiene, avoid irritating foods, and use gentle mucosal care methods. Alcohol-containing mouthwashes are contraindicated.
		Describe the doctor's response to the development of febrile neutropenia in a patient receiving chemotherapy on an outpatient basis.	1. Collect anamnesis: specify the timing of the last course of chemotherapy, the presence of concomitant diseases, and medications taken. 2. Physical examination: assess the general condition, measure body temperature (required!), heart rate, blood pressure, BPD, inspect the skin, mucous membranes, assess the condition of peripheral venous catheters. 3. Laboratory tests: * A general blood test with the calculation of the leukocyte formula (to confirm neutropenia). * Chest X-ray (if you

			have a cough or shortness of breath). 4. Immediately start empirical broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy (e.g., cefepime, meropenem).									
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange in the correct order the stages of managing acute nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy in a day hospital setting: 1. Assessment of the intensity of nausea and vomiting (using a visual analog scale or other assessment methods) 2. Administration of an antiemetic drug (e.g., a 5-HT3 receptor antagonist) 3. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the therapy performed after 30-60 minutes 4. Collection of anamnesis (finding out the time of onset of symptoms, concomitant symptoms, previously used antiemetic drugs and their effectiveness)	4123									
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering the sequence in the answer field digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the actions of the ward nurse's assistant in the correct sequence when helping a patient with acute chronic gastritis. 1. Calm the patient, create a calm environment. 2. Provide the patient with a warm drink (most often alkaline drinks, if allowed by the doctor). 3. Monitor vital signs (pulse, blood pressure, condition of the mucous membranes). 4. Inform the doctor about the incident and follow his further appointments.	1234									
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмология	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Sequence of actions for the following conditions:</td></tr><tr><td>A. Acute attack закрытоугольнойof angle-closure glaucoma</td><td>1. massage of the eyeball, urgent hospitalization by santransport</td></tr><tr><td>B. Sharp outer barley</td><td>2. antiseptics or antibiotics topically, physiotherapy (UHF, UFO) in the absence of contraindications</td></tr><tr><td>C. Acute superficial herpetic keratitis</td><td>3. Place the patient on his back. Instillation of 0.15%pa brimonidinesolution, painkillers, hospitalization</td></tr><tr><td>D.Acute vision loss</td><td>4. Topical lubricants, antiviral drugs, NSAIDs topical NSAIDsand emergency hospitalization</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	Sequence of actions for the following conditions:		A. Acute attack закрытоугольнойof angle-closure glaucoma	1. massage of the eyeball, urgent hospitalization by santransport	B. Sharp outer barley	2. antiseptics or antibiotics topically, physiotherapy (UHF, UFO) in the absence of contraindications	C. Acute superficial herpetic keratitis	3. Place the patient on his back. Instillation of 0.15%pa brimonidinesolution, painkillers, hospitalization	D.Acute vision loss	4. Topical lubricants, antiviral drugs, NSAIDs topical NSAIDsand emergency hospitalization
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		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. The sequence of actions for spastic inversion: 1. Non-surgical treatment (тейпированиетaping) 2. On the examination of the lower eyelid to exclude organic pathology (various tests) 3. Collecting medical history 4. Exophthalmometry to exclude enophthalmos 5. Surgical treatment	32415	
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Intoxication of the body can be accompanied by: 1. chromatopsy 2. achromasia 3. dichromasia 4. trichromasia 5. tritanopia	1 Occurs due to a violation of information processing when the visual analyzer is affected at the level of the optic nerve and above	
		Select a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected point of the answer. Possible complications of a purulent corneal ulcer that require urgent care: 1. Corneal perforation 2. Atrophy of the eyeball, simblefaron 3. Persistent corneal opacity, pannus 4. Endoftlemit 5. Keratoconus	14 1.Perforation can lead to loss of the inner membranes of the eye, it is necessary to urgently close the defect 4.Endophthalmitis involves intravitreal administration of antibiotics and, in the absence of an effect, complete removal of the vitreous body	
		6.What is the Seidel test?	Test using 1%pa fluorescein solution to exclude open trauma of the eye (cornea)	
	Б1.Б.52 Травматология, ортопедия	Correlate the concepts of dislocations by time. <table><tr><td>A. Fresh</td><td>1. constantly recurring dislocations of limb</td></tr></table>	A. Fresh	1. constantly recurring dislocations of limb
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		<table><tr><td></td><td>segment</td></tr><tr><td>B. Stale</td><td>2. over 4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>C.Old</td><td>3. from 3 days to 3-4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>D. Habitual</td><td>4. the first two days</td></tr></table>		segment	B. Stale	2. over 4 weeks	C.Old	3. from 3 days to 3-4 weeks	D. Habitual	4. the first two days	
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		, enter the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)									
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Establish a sequence of examinations when treating a patient with complaints of swelling and blockage of the knee joint. 1) Joint puncture; 2) MRI; 3) Radiography; 4) Clinical examination.	4312								
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Consolidation by the type of primary fusion of fragments occurs through the formation of a bone callus: a) Endosteal b) Periosteal c) Intermediate	c intermediate callus is formed between the cortical layers when they are completely immobile and the fragments are perfectly matched (healing according to the type of primary fusion). With this type of fusion, the corn passes through 2 stages-connective tissue and bone, bypassing the cartilage. The fusion occurs without visible formation of a corn.								
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What statements about a false joint are correct? 1. Formation of end plates at the ends of bone fragments. 2. The corn forms, but more slowly than it should. 3. The appearance of mobility in uncharacteristic parts of the bone.	135 1. A false joint is said to occur when end plates form at the ends of bone								

		4. The bone-marrow canal is open. 5. The method of treating false joints is only surgical.	fragments, i.e. the medullary canal becomes overgrown. 3. The clinical manifestation of a false joint is mobility between fragments at the fracture site. 5. Because there overgrowth was an overgrowth of the bone marrow However, the treatment of false joints is possible only surgically.								
		Give an answer to this question. For the 1st stage of scoliotic disease, the angle of curvature corresponds	to 10 degrees								
ПК-11 готовность к участию в оказании скорой медицинской помощи при состояниях, требующих срочного медицинского вмешательства	Б1.Б.40 Клиническая фармакология	Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field, without using additional symbols or spaces. Establish the sequence of medications used for drug therapy of an anaphylactic reaction. 1) Antihistamine; 2) Epinephrine; 3) Glucocorticosteroid;	2, 3, 1								
		Match the following medications recommended by Russian clinical guidelines for the treatment of hypertensive crisis with their respective groups and possible routes of administration. <table><tr><td>A. Parenteral ACE inhibitor</td><td>1. Carvedilol</td></tr><tr><td>B. Oral ACE inhibitor</td><td>2. Metoprolol</td></tr><tr><td>C. Oral beta-blocker</td><td>3. Captopril</td></tr><tr><td>D. Parenteral beta-blocker</td><td>4. Enalaprilat</td></tr></table> Enter the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (e.g., A8 B5 C1)	A. Parenteral ACE inhibitor	1. Carvedilol	B. Oral ACE inhibitor	2. Metoprolol	C. Oral beta-blocker	3. Captopril	D. Parenteral beta-blocker	4. Enalaprilat	A4, B3, C1, D2
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Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field without using additional symbols or spaces. Establish the sequence of actions when providing assistance to a patient with an angina attack.	1,2,3,4										

		1) Stop exertion. 2) Administer sublingual nitroglycerin. 3) Chew acetylsalicylic acid 250-500 mg (1-2 tablets). 4) Repeat nitroglycerin administration if necessary.	
		When is parenteral use of methylxanthines (aminophylline) justified in patients with bronchial asthma, and why? Select the correct answer and explain. 1. All patients not on the first step of therapy 2. Patients with severe asthma exacerbations (including status asthmaticus) treated in a specialized unit, when repeated inhalations of a selective beta2-adrenergic agonist and/or anticholinergic agent are ineffective (ineffective). 3. When short-acting beta-agonists are ineffective. 4. When inhaled corticosteroids are ineffective.	The correct answer is 2. There are a large number of potential drug interactions, contraindications, and adverse reactions to aminophylline.
	Б1.Б.26 Фармакология	Establish the correct sequence of actions for providing emergency care for anaphylactic shock: 1. Applying a tourniquet above the site of allergen injection 2. Administering epinephrine (adrenaline) 3. Stopping the administration of the drug that caused the anaphylaxis 4. Ensuring airway patency, oxygen inhalation 5. Administering glucocorticoids (prednisolone) Enter the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct order in the answer field, without spaces.	31245
		A patient with acute myocardial infarction developed ventricular tachyarrhythmia. Which of the listed drugs is the first-line agent for managing this life-threatening condition? a) Amiodarone б) Verapamil в) Digoxin r) Atenolol <i>Select the correct answer and provide a brief pharmacological rationale.</i>	a) Amiodarone Rationale: Amiodarone is the first-line drug for terminating sustained ventricular tachyarrhythmia, especially in the setting of acute myocardial infarction. It belongs to class III antiarrhythmics, blocking potassium channels, and also has properties of a sodium channel blocker and a non-competitive beta-blocker, which ensures high efficacy in ventricular

			arrhythmias. Verapamil, digoxin, and atenolol are not the drugs of choice in this emergency situation.
		Which of the listed drugs are included in the standard protocol for emergency care of cardiogenic pulmonary edema? 1. Furosemide 2. Morphine 3. Nitroglycerin 4. Digoxin 5. Mannitol <i>Select the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct answers and justify your choice for each selected item.</i>	123 Rationale: 1. Furosemide – a loop diuretic. It provides a rapid diuretic effect, reducing circulating blood volume and cardiac preload, and also has a venodilating effect. 2. Morphine – reduces sympathetic tone, alleviates shortness of breath, has a sedative effect, and causes venodilation, reducing preload. 3. Nitroglycerin – an effective venodilator. Reduces cardiac preload by pooling blood in the venous system and decreases myocardial oxygen demand. (Digoxin is not recommended for use in cardiogenic pulmonary edema because it increases the contractility of the right ventricle, leading

			to a further increase in pulmonary artery pressure. Mannitol – an osmotic diuretic, is contraindicated in cardiovascular diseases.)
		A patient with a severe asthma attack (status asthmaticus) that is resistant to inhaled β_2 -agonists is scheduled to receive a systemic glucocorticoid (prednisolone). Explain through which pharmacological effects glucocorticoids relieve bronchoconstriction in this emergency situation. Why is administration of the drug necessary even if there seems to be an effect from bronchodilators?	Correct answer should include: Anti-inflammatory effect: Glucocorticoids (prednisolone) suppress the synthesis and release of key inflammatory mediators (prostaglandins, leukotrienes, cytokines) that sustain bronchial mucosal edema and bronchospasm. Reduction of bronchial hyperreactivity: They decrease the bronchi's response to various stimuli (allergens, inflammatory mediators). Potentiation of β_2-agonists' action: They restore the sensitivity of β_2-adrenergic receptors to catecholamines, which can be reduced with long-term agonist use or severe

			inflammation. Stabilization of mast cell membranes: They suppress mast cell degranulation and histamine release. Rationale for the necessity of administration: Inflammation is a key component of asthma pathogenesis. Bronchodilators (salbutamol) only relieve smooth muscle spasm but do not affect the inflammatory component. The administration of glucocorticoids is necessary to target the root cause of the attack and prevent its early recurrence, even if bronchodilators provided temporary relief.										
		Match the emergency condition with the antidote for its specific therapy. <table><tr><td>Emergency Condition</td><td>Antidote</td></tr><tr><td>A. Overdose of opioid analgesics (coma, respiratory depression)</td><td>1. Naloxone</td></tr><tr><td>B. Poisoning with iron preparations</td><td>2. Deferoxamine</td></tr><tr><td>C. Heparin overdose</td><td>3. Protamine sulfate</td></tr><tr><td>D. Methanol or ethylene glycol poisoning</td><td>4. Ethanol / Fomepizole</td></tr></table> Indicate the letter-number sequence separated by spaces.	Emergency Condition	Antidote	A. Overdose of opioid analgesics (coma, respiratory depression)	1. Naloxone	B. Poisoning with iron preparations	2. Deferoxamine	C. Heparin overdose	3. Protamine sulfate	D. Methanol or ethylene glycol poisoning	4. Ethanol / Fomepizole	A1 B2 C3 D4
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	B1.B.42	Read the text and set the sequence by entering the sequence in the answer field digits corresponding to the	1342										

	Общая хирургия	correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.							
		Arrange the doctor's actions in the correct sequence when providing emergency care to a patient with suspected peritonitis. The sequence of actions: 1. Assessment of the general condition of the patient 2. Call a consultant surgeon and prepare for emergency surgery 3. First aid 4. Laboratory tests							
		Establish a correspondence between the situations and the necessary initial actions in emergency care. Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)		A1 B2 C3 D4					
		<table><tr><td>A. Direct compression of the wound with sterile material and applying a pressure bandage.</td><td>1. Profuse bleeding from a superficial wound of the limb.</td></tr><tr><td>B. Immediate initiation of indirect heart massage and mechanical ventilation.</td><td>2. Respiratory and cardiac arrest.</td></tr><tr><td>C. Sealing the wound with an airtight material and applying a fixing bandage.</td><td>3. Penetrating chest wound with pneumothorax.</td></tr><tr><td>D. Applying a tourniquet above the place of separation, preserving the amputated limb in ice.</td><td>4. Traumatic separation of the limb.</td></tr></table>	A. Direct compression of the wound with sterile material and applying a pressure bandage.		1. Profuse bleeding from a superficial wound of the limb.	B. Immediate initiation of indirect heart massage and mechanical ventilation.	2. Respiratory and cardiac arrest.	C. Sealing the wound with an airtight material and applying a fixing bandage.	3. Penetrating chest wound with pneumothorax.
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D. Applying a tourniquet above the place of separation, preserving the amputated limb in ice.	4. Traumatic separation of the limb.								
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient was diagnosed with suppurative phlegmon of the foot. After collecting the medical history, it was established that the patient's condition is moderate, there is a pronounced local inflammatory process, body temperature is 38.5°C, pulse is 100 beats per minute, moderate signs of intoxication. 1. Prescribe only broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy and dynamic monitoring. 2. Perform surgical intervention: open and drain the abscess, remove non-viable tissues, prescribe antibiotic therapy and infusion therapy. 3. Limit yourself to prescribing local antiseptic ointments and compresses, and leave the patient at home under the supervision of a doctor. 4. Apply conservative treatment, including antibiotic therapy, physiotherapy and rest of the limb.		2 In the case of suppurated phlegmon, a full-fledged surgical intervention is necessary, since conservative treatment is ineffective and can lead to the spread of infection and serious complications. Autopsy and drainage ensure the release of pus, removal of necrotic tissues and					

			create conditions for the effective action of antibiotics. Additionally, antibiotics and infusion therapy are prescribed. therapy to fight infection and relieve intoxication								
		Choose a sequence of responses and justify your choice for each selected point of the answer. The patient was hospitalized with a diagnosis of "limited abscess of the forearm". There is a pronounced local inflammatory process, body temperature 38.2°C, local soreness, redness, signs of fluctuation. Select the necessary actions and briefly explain your choice. 1. Conducting broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy. 2. Performing surgery: opening and draining the abscess, cleaning the wound, applying an aseptic dressing. 3. Puncture and aspiration of pus followed by the use of local antiseptics. 4. The purpose of warm compresses and baths with salt. 5. Follow-up without special treatment.	21 2. it will provide a quick release of pus and prevent further spread of infection. 1. antibiotic therapy should be used in parallel with surgical treatment in order to destroy microorganisms and limit the spread of infection.								
		Give an answer to this question. What is the main treatment method for a formed soft tissue abscess?	Surgical opening and drainage of the abscess.								
	Б1.Б.39 Анестезиология, реанимация, интенсивная терапия	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Specify the sequence of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)</td></tr><tr><td>A. Asystole</td><td>1. basic CPR, intravenous / intraosseous administration эпинефринаof 0.1% -1 mg epinephrine solution every 3-5 min</td></tr><tr><td>B.Ventricular fibrillation</td><td rowspan="3">2. basic CPR, three consecutive defibrillator discharges, intravenous / intraosseous administration эпинефринаof 0.1% -1 mg epinephrine solution and 300 mg amiodarone</td></tr><tr><td>C. Electromechanical dissociation</td></tr><tr><td>D. Paroxysmal tachycardia</td></tr></table>	Specify the sequence of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)		A. Asystole	1. basic CPR, intravenous / intraosseous administration эпинефринаof 0.1% -1 mg epinephrine solution every 3-5 min	B.Ventricular fibrillation	2. basic CPR, three consecutive defibrillator discharges, intravenous / intraosseous administration эпинефринаof 0.1% -1 mg epinephrine solution and 300 mg amiodarone	C. Electromechanical dissociation	D. Paroxysmal tachycardia	A1 C1 B2 D2
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D. Paroxysmal tachycardia											
	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Specify the sequence of development of clinical symptoms during circulatory arrest: 1) Apnea or agonal respiration 2) Loss of consciousness	2143									

		3) isolation on the electroencephalogram 4) Mydriasis without photoreaction to light	
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Shock is NOT characterized by the following pathological changes: 1) sleep disorders 2) metabolic disorders 3) hemorheological disorders 4) hemodynamic disorders	1 For shock Sleep disturbance is NOT typical as a primary pathological change; instead, shock is characterized by hemodynamic disorders, metabolic disorders (for example, lactic acidosis) and hemorheological disorders (changes in blood viscosity) that lead to impaired tissue perfusion and organ dysfunction.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What characterizes the acid-base state of the blood? 1) NSO_3^- 2) pH 3) lactate 4) pCO_2 5) pO_2	241 <u>2</u> pH-H^+ concentration in the blood. The normal pH range is 7.35–7.45. An increase in the concentration of hydrogen protons in the blood is called acidosis (pH 7.45) <u>4</u> CO_2 (partial pressure of carbon dioxide) reflects the respiratory component of the change pH in blood pH. Normal blood pCO_2 levels range

				from 35 to 45 mm Hg. Increased pCO2 (hypercapnia) leads to respiratory acidosis, decreased pCO2 (hypocapnia) - respiratory alkalosis. <u>1</u> HCO3 ⁻ reflects the metabolic component of the pH change. The normal level of HCO3 ⁻ in the blood is 22 -26mmol/l. An increase in HCO3 ⁻ leads to metabolic alkalosis, a decrease- to metabolic acidosis.
		Give an answer to this question. Define the concept of "Acid-base state"		The acid-base state is one of the main components of homeostasis, the relative constancy of the concentration of hydrogen ions in internal media, which ensures the full flow of chemical, biological and physico-chemical processes occurring in all cells and tissues of our body.
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмология	What help should be given to a patient with		
A. Thermal burn of the eyelid skin	1. Antihistamines inside. Topically cold lotions, corticosteroids in drops or ointments, lubricants			
B. Gifema	2. Rinse thoroughly with cold water or saline solution			
	C. Allergic swelling of the eyelids after a mosquito bite	3. Urgent CT or radiography of the eye socket and PHO		

		D. Eye socket injury	4. Binocular bandage, rest, semi-vertical head position		
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)			
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.			
		Tactics for penetrating corneal injury: 1. prevention of tetanus 2. transportation by ambulance to a hospital 3. pain relief 4. applying a binocular bandage			4312
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.			
		What diseases will you differentiate an acute glaucoma attack from? 1. With hypertensive crisis 2. With migraines (migraine attack) 3. With food toxicoinfection 4. With appendicitis 5. With acute iridocyclitis 6. All of the above			6 In an acute attack of glaucoma, nausea, vomiting, bradycardia, as well as severe pain syndrome, against which blood pressure rises
		, Select the sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.			13
		Causes of acute circulatory disorders CAC: 1. Rheumatic endocarditis and physical stress 2. Diabetes mellitus 3. Hypertension and atherosclerosis 4. Surgical interventions 5. Hypotonic vascular dystonia			1. In rheumatism with organic damage to the heart valves, embolism with pieces of an altered heart valve is possible. 3. With atherosclerosis, a blood clot may break
		At what time of day do retinal vascular catastrophes			occur the first symptoms of the disease appear in the morning after sleep
	Б1.Б.51 Стоматология	Establish a correspondence between the disease of the teeth and the oral mucosa and the basic principles/methods of providing primary health care (PHC) in outpatient settings.			
		A. Acute pulpitis	1. Training in individual oral hygiene, motivation for regular preventive examinations, recommendations for proper nutrition, selection of hygiene products.		A2 B1 C4 D3

		<table><tr><td>B. Chronic generalized periodontitis (initial stage)</td><td>2. Emergency care: anesthesia, application of devitalizing paste (if necessary), referral to a dentist-therapist for further treatment</td></tr><tr><td>C. Caries in the spot stage</td><td>3. Determination of hygiene indices, removal of supragingival and subgingival dental deposits, training in oral hygiene, prescribing anti-inflammatory therapy, recommendations for antiseptic treatment of the oral cavity.</td></tr><tr><td>D. Gingivitis (catarrhal)</td><td>4. Determination of the CPI index, carrying out remineralizing therapy (applications of fluoride-containing gels, solutions), motivation for proper nutrition, monitoring of oral hygiene</td></tr></table>	B. Chronic generalized periodontitis (initial stage)	2. Emergency care: anesthesia, application of devitalizing paste (if necessary), referral to a dentist-therapist for further treatment	C. Caries in the spot stage	3. Determination of hygiene indices, removal of supragingival and subgingival dental deposits, training in oral hygiene, prescribing anti-inflammatory therapy, recommendations for antiseptic treatment of the oral cavity.	D. Gingivitis (catarrhal)	4. Determination of the CPI index, carrying out remineralizing therapy (applications of fluoride-containing gels, solutions), motivation for proper nutrition, monitoring of oral hygiene		
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		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)/								
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the treatment steps for uncomplicated tooth decay in the correct order. 1. Adhesive preparation (degreasing, primer, bonding) 2. Preparation of the carious cavity.. 3. Applying the filling material. 4. Polishing and polishing the seal.	2134							
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. A 35-year-old female patient complained of eating discomfort and bleeding gums after brushing her teeth for the past two weeks. On examination: hyperemia and swelling of the gingival papillae, the presence of plaque and stone in the cervical region. What is the most likely preliminary diagnosis? a) Periodontitis b) Caries c) Gingivitis d) Periodontal	c presence of hyperemia and edema of the gingival papillae, bleeding when brushing teeth, as well as the presence of plaque and stone without signs of bone destruction indicate inflammation of the gums (gingivitis).							
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. A 45-year-old patient complained of pain in tooth No. 36 when biting and sensitivity to cold, the presence of a dark spot on the contact surface is noted. Objectively: localized gingival hyperemia edges, pain during percussion. Which of the following diagnostic measures and treatment tactics will be most appropriate in this	145	1. It is advisable to assess the condition of nerve fibers of the						

		case? 1. viability of the pulp. 2. 3. examination. 4. 5.	Conducting electro-periodontal diagnostics (EDI) to determine the Prescribing broad-spectrum antibiotics to stop inflammation. Removal of local hyperemia of the gingival margin with subsequent Differential diagnosis between acute pulpitis and periodontitis. Performing radiography to assess the conditionof periapical tissues.	pulp, which is important in the differential diagnosis between superficial and deep caries, pulpitis and periodontitis. 4. Pain during biting and pain during percussion indicate possible periodontal involvement, which requires the exclusion of acute periodontitis. 5. Allows you to visualize the state of periapical tissues, identify destructive changes that are critical for making an accurate diagnosis (for example, periodontitis).							
		Give an answer to this question. Describe the specifics of treating gingivitis if it is caused by tartar and poor hygiene.		Professional hygiene (removal of dental deposits), teaching the patient the rules of hygiene, prescribing antiseptic rinses, possible use of anti-inflammatory gels							
	Б1.Б.52 Травматология, ортопедия	Relate the concepts and clinical symptoms. <table><tr><td>A. Pulse 90-100, blood pressure-100 mm Hg.</td><td>1. IV degree of shock</td></tr><tr><td>B. Pulse 110-130, blood pressure <90 mm Hg</td><td>2. III degree of shock</td></tr><tr><td>C. Pulse 130-140, blood pressure<80 mm Hg.</td><td>3. II degree of shock</td></tr><tr><td>D. The pulse is not counted</td><td>4. I degree of shock</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1) Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the	A. Pulse 90-100, blood pressure-100 mm Hg.	1. IV degree of shock	B. Pulse 110-130, blood pressure <90 mm Hg	2. III degree of shock	C. Pulse 130-140, blood pressure<80 mm Hg.	3. II degree of shock	D. The pulse is not counted	4. I degree of shock	
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		correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Set the sequence of actions when providing pre-hospital care. to help a patient with an open hip fracture and massive external bleeding : 1) Transport immobilization; 2) Aseptic dressing; 3) Stopping external bleeding; 4) Anesthesia.	
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. With severe multiple and combined injuries, a stable indicator is: a) The severity of the condition; b) The severity of the injury; c) Severity of damage.	c cases of severe multiple and combined injuries, it is the severity of the injury that is a stable indicator, i.e. it is the morphological damage received by the body as a result of the injury.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What claims about the deadly triad are true? 1. Hypothermia. 2. Hypotension. 3. Metabolic acidosis. 4. Hypovolemic shock. 5. Coagulopathy.	135 1. With hypoxia, ATP synthesis decreases, which leads to an energy deficit in the cell - hypothermia develops. 3. Hypoxia reduces the synthesis of ATP, which leads to an energy deficit in the cell and anaerobic glycolysis. Under-oxidized metabolites (lactic, pyruvic acid) accumulate-

			develops metabolic acidosis. 5. Lack of coagulation factors (blood loss, hemodelution, decreased activity as a result of acidosis and hypothermia) leads to acute post-traumatic coagulopathy.
		Give an answer to this question. How long does the first period of traumatic illness	last 6-12 hours from the moment of injury
ПК-13 готовность к участию в оказании медицинской помощи при чрезвычайных ситуациях, в том числе участие в медицинской эвакуации	Б1.Б.41 Безопасность жизнедеятельности	Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. What action should be taken first when a new focus of infectious disease is detected? a) Conduct an epidemiological investigation b) Start treatment of all contact persons c) Carry out vaccination of the entire population d) Organize mass rallies	a Epidemiological investigation allows you to determine the source and route of transmission of infection.
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Sequence of actions in case of an accident at a radiation facility: 1) Evacuation of people 2) Notification of personnel 3) decontamination 4) Limiting the spread of contamination	2134
		Answer the question. What is the purpose of medical triage for mass patient admissions?	Rational allocation of resources and care for the most severe patients

		Establish a correspondence between the elements of treatment and evacuation measures and their characteristics: <table><tr><td>A. It is provided at the place of occurrence of an emergency, before the arrival of other services</td><td>1. Primary health care (in case of an emergency)</td></tr><tr><td>B. Ensures the movement of victims from a dangerous area to a safe one with the provision of necessary assistance.</td><td>2. Specialized medical care</td></tr><tr><td>C.Provides step-by-step medical care, from the first stage to the last, taking into account the nature of injuries.</td><td>3. Medical evacuation</td></tr><tr><td>D.It turns out to be in specialized medical institutions, where victims are evacuated.</td><td>4. The principle of consistency</td></tr></table>	A. It is provided at the place of occurrence of an emergency, before the arrival of other services	1. Primary health care (in case of an emergency)	B. Ensures the movement of victims from a dangerous area to a safe one with the provision of necessary assistance.	2. Specialized medical care	C.Provides step-by-step medical care, from the first stage to the last, taking into account the nature of injuries.	3. Medical evacuation	D.It turns out to be in specialized medical institutions, where victims are evacuated.	4. The principle of consistency	A1 B3 D2 C4
A. It is provided at the place of occurrence of an emergency, before the arrival of other services	1. Primary health care (in case of an emergency)										
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C.Provides step-by-step medical care, from the first stage to the last, taking into account the nature of injuries.	3. Medical evacuation										
D.It turns out to be in specialized medical institutions, where victims are evacuated.	4. The principle of consistency										
	Select a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected item of the answer. How should I deal with a radioactive threat? 1. Put on a gas mask 2. Take shelter in a protective area 3. Leave the territory by following the instructions 4. Continue with your usual activities 5. Close windows and doors	23 2-shelter in a specially equipped room reduces the radiation dose and protects against radioactive fallout.3-evacuation according to the instructions minimizes the risk of contact with radioactive areas.									
ПК-14 готовность к определению необходимости применения природных лечебных факторов, лекарственной,	Б1.Б.52 Травматология, ортопедия	Correlate the concepts. <table><tr><td>A. Congenital hip dysplasia</td><td>1. Chenault type corset</td></tr><tr><td>B. Congenital torticollis</td><td>2. Метод Ponseti's method</td></tr><tr><td>C. Congenital clubfoot</td><td>3. Trench type collar</td></tr><tr><td>D. Scoliotic disease</td><td>4. Pavlik's stirrup Pavlik</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Congenital hip dysplasia	1. Chenault type corset	B. Congenital torticollis	2. Метод Ponseti's method	C. Congenital clubfoot	3. Trench type collar	D. Scoliotic disease	4. Pavlik's stirrup Pavlik	A4 B3 C2 D1
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C. Congenital clubfoot	3. Trench type collar										
D. Scoliotic disease	4. Pavlik's stirrup Pavlik										
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.	32145										

немедикаментозно й терапии и других методов у пациентов, нуждающихся в медицинской реабилитации и санаторно- курортном лечении		Set the sequence of actions when providing prehospital care to a patient with a concrete slab pinned down by the lower extremities for 13 hours. 1) Release from compression; 2) Tourniquet; 3) HOME (access-oxygenation-monitoring); 4) Immobilization; 5) Hospitalization.	
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. In long-term compression syndrome, the cause of cardiac arrest after decompression of the limb is: a) Pain shock; b) Myoglobinemia; c) Hyperkalemia.	b case of DFS during the period of inclusion of the limb in the bloodstream hyperkalemia leads to a violation of the heart rhythm, up to cardiac arrest.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What statements about the functional outcome of severe DFS are correct? 1. Muscle atrophy. 2. Zudek's syndrome. 3. Contractures. 4. Post-traumatic neuritis. 5. Ankyloses.	1345 There is no complete restoration of functions in the crushed muscles, most of the crushed muscles are replaced by connective tissue, which leads to the development of atrophy, contractures, ankylosis in the joints. Traumatic neuritis develops.
		Give an answer to this question. After эндопротезированияhip replacement surgery in the early postoperative period, flexion of more than what degree in this joint is contraindicated?	More than 90 degrees
ПК-16 готовность к просветительской	Б1.В.ДВ.02.01 Психология стресса	A person's observation of the inner plane of their own mental life is: Answer options: 1. interaction	3

деятельности по устранению факторов риска и формированию навыков здорового образа жизни		2.interference 3.introspection 4.intuition	
		Psychology studies individual differences between people: Answer options: 1.Integrative 2.Integrative 3.Personality 4.Differential	4
		The pace and nature of individual mental development(two right answers): Answer options: 1.are uniquely distinctive and independent of social environment, communication, or education. 2.are uneven and determined by the maturation of the organism and changes in the social developmental situation. 3.with appropriate training and education, they can be accelerated indefinitely. 4.are the same in time and content for all healthy individuals and are determined by the growth of the brain and nervous system.	2,3
	Б1.В.ДВ.02.02 Практикум по психологии здоровья	A person's observation of the inner plane of their own mental life is: Answer options: 1. interaction 2.interference 3.introspection 4.intuition	A person's observation of the inner plane of their own mental life is: Answer options: 1. interaction 2.interference 3.introspection 4.intuition
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		4.are the same in time and content for all healthy individuals and are determined by the growth of the brain and nervous system.	independent of social environment, communication, or education. 2.are uneven and determined by the maturation of the organism and changes in the social developmental situation. 3.with appropriate training and education, they can be accelerated indefinitely. 4.are the same in time and content for all healthy individuals and are determined by the growth of the brain and nervous system.
Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Тренинг делового общения	Соотнесите жалобы пациента и рекомендации врача.		A2 B1 B4 Г3
	A. Болит живот	1. Не пейте холодные напитки, не ешьте мороженое	
	Б. Болит горло	2. Не ешьте жирную, острую, жареную пищу	
	В. У меня сильный кашель	3. Отдыхайте, не употребляйте соль, занимайтесь осторожно спортом	
	Г. Болит сердце	4. Не курите	
	Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)		
	Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов.		2134

		Рекомендации врача для больного стенокардией: во время приступа необходимо принять _____ или вызывать скорую. Также нужно отказаться от _____, контролировать вес и соблюдать _____, принимать медикаменты по назначению врача, вести _____. 1) курения; 2) нитроглицерин; 3) диету; 4) дневник.	
		Выберите правильный ответ и напишите обоснование ответа. Если у пациента есть подозрение на инфаркт миокарда, что необходимо врачу рекомендовать пациенту? а) не курить б) не есть острую, жирную, жареную пищу в) госпитализацию	в госпитализация необходима, потому что от инфаркта можно умереть
		Выберите последовательность ответов и обоснуйте свой выбор по каждому выбранному пункту ответа. Какие рекомендации врача пациенту при простуде верны? 1. Соблюдать постельный режим. 2. Пить антибиотики при первых симптомах простуды. 3. Пить много тепло воды, чая. 4. Регулярно проветривать помещение. 5. Принимать жаропонижающие только при высокой температуре.	1345 1. Чтобы организм боролся с вирусом, чтобы избежать осложнений и заражения других людей. 3. Питье помогает поддерживать водный баланс, выводить токсины. 4. Чистый воздух облегчает дыхание, уменьшает размножение вирусов. 5. Невысокая температура помогает бороться с вирусом
		Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Какое диагностическое исследование нужно провести пациенту, если у него есть сильный кашель и хрипы в легких?	флюорография
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Русский	Соотнесите болезнь и ее симптомы.	А4 Б3 В2 Г1

	язык для профессионального общения	А. Коклюш	1. острая инфекционная болезнь, вызываемая гемолитическим стрептококком. Передается воздушно-капельным путём. Характеризуется лихорадкой, интоксикацией, мелкой сыпью, острым тонзиллитом.	
		Б. Краснуха	2. острая инфекционная болезнь, которая передаётся воздушно-капельным путём. Характеризуется лихорадкой, головной болью, фотофобией, воспалением слизистых оболочек дыхательных путей и сыпью (rash) по всему телу.	
		В. Корь	3. острая инфекционная болезнь, вызываемая вирусом, передающаяся воздушно-капельным путём. Характеризуется кратковременной лихорадкой, кореподобной сыпью и увеличением лимфатических узлов (главным образом, затылочных).	
		Г. Скарлатина	4. острая инфекционная болезнь, вызываемая палочкой и передающаяся воздушно-капельным путём. Проявляется приступами спазматического кашля.	
		Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5 В1)		
		Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов.		2134
		Что должен делать врач на приеме? 1) собрать анамнез; 2) поздороваться; 3) оценить объективное состояние пациента; 4) поставить предварительный диагноз.		
		Выберите правильный ответ и напишите обоснование ответа.		
		Решите ситуационную задачу На прием к врачу-терапевту обратился больной – Михайлов Андрей Вадимович, 18 лет, студент, проживает по адресу: г. Санкт-Петербург, ул. Гороховая, д. 5, кв. 3., тел. 8-812-321-12-23. Пациент жалуется на слабость, сниженный аппетит, желтушность кожи. По словам пациента, заболел остро 15 сентября. Сначала повысилась температура до 38°С, болела голова, ощущал слабость, ломоту в суставах. Принимал жаропонижающие средства, но это не помогало. Присоединилась тошнота, тяжесть под ребрами справа. Через 3 дня исчез аппетит, два раза рвало съеденной пищей. На 4-й день изменился цвет мочи. Моча стала темного цвета. Обратил внимание на желтый цвет кожи. С появлением желтухи почувствовал себя легче. Проживает в отдельной квартире с родителями. Раньше болел пневмонией и детскими инфекциями. Аллергии нет. В начале августа этого года отдыхал на юге, питался в столовых, пил некипяченую воду. Контакт с больными, имеющими схожие симптомы,		
				Гепатит А: есть желтушность, температура, боль под ребрами справа, язык обложен белым налетом, моча темного цвета, пил некипяченую воду и питался в столовых

		отрицает. Вредные привычки также отрицает. В настоящий момент температура тела 36,5°C, кожный покров желтушной окраски, сыпи нет. Склеры иктеричны. ЧСС – 62 удара в минуту, АД – 100/60 мм рт.ст. Язык влажный, обложен белым налетом. Живот при пальпации мягкий, чувствительный в правом подреберье. Печень выступает из-под края реберной дуги на 2,5 см, мягко-эластичной консистенции, чувствительна при пальпации. Селезенка четко не пальпируется. Моча темного цвета. Кал ахоличный. а) Гепатит А б) Инфаркт Миокарда в) Гастрит	
		Выберите последовательность ответов и обоснуйте свой выбор по каждому выбранному пункту ответа. Какие действия врача после постановки диагноза верны? 1. Говорит пациенту диагноз и объясняет, какое это заболевание. 2. Назначает немедленно медикаменты. 3. Назначает дополнительные исследования и анализы для уточнения диагноза. 4. Не назначает повторный прием. 5. Выбирает метод лечения на основе протокола.	13 1. необходимо, чтобы пациент знал свою ситуацию. 3. необходимо, чтобы уточнить диагноз и выбрать более эффективную тактику лечения
		Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Как называется отделение в больнице, куда сначала попадает пациента?	приемное
	Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	Educational work within the framework of clinical guidelines for chronic non-communicable diseases is primarily aimed at: A) drug therapy B) motivating the population to change behavior and reduce risk factors (smoking, nutrition, physical activity) C) control of medical institutions D) organization of sanatorium rest	B
		Criminal liability under article 236 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation ("Violation of sanitary and epidemiological rules") may arise if: A) educational activities are not included in the job responsibilities B) actions of the person caused mass infection or threat of disease spread C) the doctor refused to participate in an educational lecture D) individual sanitary measures are not published	B
		A general practitioner in a polyclinic conducts a session with a group of patients with arterial hypertension as part of a complication prevention program. Which forms of work best comply with federal legislation requirements and clinical guidelines?	Group and individual counseling, use of visual aids, training in blood pressure control skills, lifestyle modification within

			the framework of the national project "Demography" and recommendations of the Russian Ministry of Health for the prevention of non-communicable diseases (2023).
		At an industrial enterprise, the number of workers showing signs of nicotine dependence has increased. What actions by the hygienist physician correspond to the competence in forming a healthy lifestyle?	Conducting surveys and questionnaires, organizing lectures and motivational talks, offering smoking cessation programs, and preparing reports on preventive work according to forms provided by the Russian Ministry of Health.
		An epidemiologist has identified an increase in the incidence of intestinal infections related to violations of food safety rules. What measures should be included in the educational work complex?	Information campaigns in the media, lectures in educational institutions, distribution of leaflets on personal hygiene rules, collaboration with the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing (Rospotrebnadzor); the legal basis — Federal Law No. 52-FZ and clinical

			guidelines on infection prevention.
	Б1.Б.34 Эпидемиология	What level of prevention is vaccination? a) primary b) secondary c) tertiary в) quaternary	A
		Set the correct sequence in steps of biomedical waste management A) segregation B) transportation C) collection and storage D) treatment and disposal	A, C, B, D
		Name Modifiable Risk Factors	Physical inactivity, Tobacco use, Alcohol use, Unhealthy diets
		Develop a booklet on tuberculosis prevention: Questions: 1. Definition of tuberculosis. 2. Ways of transmission of tuberculosis. 3. Symptoms of tuberculosis. 4. Preventive measures.	1. Definition of tuberculosis. Tuberculosis (from Latin tuberculum - tubercle) is a wave-like chronic infectious disease caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex, mainly Mycobacterium tuberculosis, characterized by different, but mainly pulmonary localization, polymorphism of clinical manifestations, intoxication and allergization of the body.

			2. Modes of transmission of tuberculosis.: ▪ airborne ▪ alimentary route (through milk and dairy products) ▪ contact mechanism (through contact with an infected animal) ▪ vertical mechanism. 3. Common symptoms of tuberculosis: • Prolonged cough • Chest pain • Weakness or fatigue • Weight loss • Fever • Night sweats Often, these symptoms will be mild for many months, thus leading to delays in seeking care and increasing the risk of spreading the infection to others. 4. Preventive measures: • Social - making healthy of environment; – it is an increase of financial welfare of population; – it is

			strengthening of health of population; – it is an improvement of feed and vitally domestic terms; – it is development of physical education and sport; – are measures on a fight against alcoholism, drug addiction, smoking, other harmful habits. • Infectious control, • Sanitary, • BCG vaccination, • Preventive Chemotherapy .
	Б1.Б.24 Гигиена	Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field, without using additional symbols or spaces. The parents of a schoolchild complain of rapid fatigue and a decline in their child's performance when doing homework. You suspect a lighting problem. Arrange your actions in a logical sequence for the consultation. 1. Provide recommendations for the optimal placement of the desk and table lamp (light source on the left, no glare). 2. Explain the illumination standards for work surfaces (300-500 lux) and the harm caused by flickering from cheap LED lamps. 3. Invite the parents to independently assess the lighting conditions using a special lux meter app on their smartphone. 4. Analyze the organization of the child's workspace (window location, presence and type of artificial light).	4213
		Establish a correspondence between the hygiene factor and the practical advice you will give as part of an educational conversation on developing a healthy lifestyle.	1B 2A 3C 4D
		<table><tr><td>Hygienic Factor</td><td>Practical Advice for the Public</td></tr></table>	
Hygienic Factor	Practical Advice for the Public		

		1. Insufficient illumination	A) "Use the 'shadow rule': if your shadow is shorter than you are, the sun is intense, and protection is needed."		
		2. Excess UV radiation	B) "For reading and working on a computer, use general lighting and an additional desk lamp to prevent eye strain."		
		3. Lack of sunlight	C) "When choosing a home, ensure that the living rooms face the sunny side and are free from shading."		
		4. Uncomfortable microclimate (heat)	D) "Ventilate the room more often, use natural ventilation, and wear breathable clothing to improve heat exchange."		
		You have been tasked with preparing a leaflet for vacationers in southern regions. Match the type of solar radiation with the practical recommendations for reducing its negative impact that should be included in the leaflet.			1BC 2AD
		Type of Radiation	Practical Recommendation for a Guide		
		1. Infrared (IR)	A) Use sunscreen with an SPF factor		
		2. Ultraviolet (UV)	B) Stay in the shade during midday hours, wear a hat and light-colored clothing made from natural fabrics.		
			C) Plan main excursions and activities for the morning and evening hours.		
			D) Sunbathe in a limited manner during safe hours for vitamin D synthesis		
		Select the correct answer. When discussing the hardening of preschool-aged children with parents, one parent asserts that the most important thing is to maintain a consistently high temperature at home to prevent the child from catching a cold. What key educational argument, based on microclimate assessment, would you make? 1. Discuss the barometric pressure standards in residential premises. 2. Explain the concept of "equivalent effective temperature" and the importance of practicing			2 Comfort and health depend on a complex of factors (temperature, humidity, air

		thermoregulation through reasonable temperature fluctuations and active play. 3. Recommend always using a humidifier. 4. Recommend measuring absolute humidity in the child's room.	movement), not just temperature. He suggests a specific behavioral model: don't bundle up a child, but use "reasonable temperature fluctuations and active games" to train the body's defenses, which is the essence of hardening.							
		Select the correct answer. Which of the following methods is most effective for educating adolescents about food hygiene? 1. A lecture on the biochemical composition of food products. 2. An interactive quiz with questions about the ingredients of popular snacks and their effects on skin and energy. 3. Distribution of handouts with calorie tables. 4. A documentary about industrial food production.	2 This method is interactive, takes into account the interests of the age group (appearance, energy), and presents information in a competitive, memorable format, which promotes the development of practical skills.							
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the risk factor and the disease that it increases the risk of: <table><tr><td>A. Cervical cancer</td><td>1. Smoking</td></tr><tr><td>B. Lung cancer</td><td>2. Overweight</td></tr><tr><td>C. Endometrial cancer</td><td>3. HPV (Human Papillomavirus)</td></tr><tr><td>D. Liver cancer</td><td>4. Alcohol abuse</td></tr></table> Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Cervical cancer	1. Smoking	B. Lung cancer	2. Overweight	C. Endometrial cancer	3. HPV (Human Papillomavirus)	D. Liver cancer	4. Alcohol abuse
A. Cervical cancer	1. Smoking									
B. Lung cancer	2. Overweight									
C. Endometrial cancer	3. HPV (Human Papillomavirus)									
D. Liver cancer	4. Alcohol abuse									
	Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. How many fruits and vegetables are recommended to be consumed daily to reduce the risk of cancer? a) At least 1 serving b) At least 3 servings c) At least 5 servings d) At least 7 servings	c) WHO recommendations include eating at least 5 servings (400 grams) of fruit and vegetables per day.								

		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What skin cancer prevention measures should be recommended for patients, especially those at increased risk (light skin, family history)? 1) Limit sun exposure during peak hours (from 10: 00 to 16: 00) 2) Use sunscreen with an SPF of at least 30 3) Wear protective clothing (hats, long-sleeved shirts) 4) Visit a tanning salon 5) Regular self-examination of the skin	1235 The main prevention measures are limiting UV exposure, sunscreen use and regular self-examination of the skin.
		Describe what recommendations you would give a 45-year-old woman to reduce the risk of breast cancer, taking into account her medical history: earlier onset of menstruation, no pregnancies, and the presence of breast cancer in the mother.	1. Regular examinations: Annual mammography and / or ultrasound of the mammary glands 2. Maintaining a healthy weight: Being overweight increases the risk of breast cancer after menopause. 3. Physical activity: Regular moderate exercise (at least 150 minutes per week). 4. Alcohol restriction: Alcohol abuse increases the risk of breast cancer.
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the steps for conducting a conversation with a patient who wants to quit smoking in the correct order: 1. Assessment of the degree of nicotine addiction (for example, using the Fagerstrom test) 2. Offer help in quitting smoking (consultations, drug therapy) 3. Finding out the patient's reasons for quitting smoking (motivation) 4. Discussion of strategies for overcoming smoking cravings and preventing relapses	3124
	Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская	Give an answer to the question.	Predisposing factors: injuries,

	хирургия	Risk factors for osteomyelitis in children?	immunodeficiency, hypothermia, chronic infections.
ПК-17 способность к применению основных принципов организации и управления в сфере охраны здоровья граждан, в медицинских организациях и их структурных подразделениях	Б1.Б.06 Экономика	Customer Development Algorithm (arrange in the correct order): Answer options: 1. Customer verification, 2. Customer identification, 3. Company development, 4. Customer base expansion	2, 1, 4, 3
		Advantages of the 3F (Family, Friends, Fools) Funding Strategy Answer options: 1. Owning a larger share of stock, 2. Return within 5-10 years, 3. A source of initial venture capital, 4. A small amount of funds	1,3
		The advantages of a grant funding strategy do NOT include: Answer options: 1. Non-financial support, 2. Lack of image, 3. Leveraging the administration's connections, 4. Providing services on preferential terms.	2
		What are the main criteria investors use to evaluate projects? Answer options: 1. Market size, 2. Number of competitors, 3. Investment volume, return on investment, project implementation risks, 4. Team experience assessment	3
	Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	According to clinical guidelines, the management structure in a medical organization should ensure: A) division of functions and responsibilities, transparency of processes, effective coordination, and quality control B) centralized control without delegation to subcontractors C) minimal involvement of middle management D) only operational response to emergency situations without strategic planning	A
		According to Federal Law No. 323-FZ, the principle of organizing the healthcare system is: A) centralized management without regard to regional characteristics B) distribution of powers and responsibilities among federal, regional, and municipal levels C) exclusive exercise of all functions by state bodies without participation of private structures D) refusal to use information and communication technologies	B
		In accordance with the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation, for violations of medical organization rules that may lead to public danger, responsibility is provided for: A) only violation of labor discipline B) crimes related to negligence or abuse of official powers, with possible criminal liability C) exclusively violation of occupational safety rules D) only non-compliance with court decisions	B
		In a municipal hospital, a problem of duplicated functions between departments has been identified. What management and organizational measures should be implemented?	Conduct an analysis of functions, revise the organizational structure, implement process modeling and optimization, and ensure clarity of responsibility for each

			department.
		The management of a medical organization seeks to improve the quality of managerial decision-making. What principles of organizational management should be implemented?	Use a KPI system to evaluate efficiency, automate document management, establish horizontal and vertical communication channels, and develop a quality management system.
	Б1.Б.05 Правоведение	The right of citizens to health protection and medical care is guaranteed by: 1) Decree of the President of the Russian Federation; 2) Order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation; 3) The Civil Code of the Russian Federation; 4) The Constitution of the Russian Federation.	4
		Healthcare workers have the right to: 1) professional training, retraining, and advanced training at the employer's expense in accordance with labor legislation; 2) maintaining medical confidentiality; 3) creating medical information systems containing data on patients and the medical care provided to them; 4) using medications not approved for use in the Russian Federation, if necessary for the patient's treatment.	1
		A disciplinary sanction is considered lifted: 1) if, within six months from the date of application of the disciplinary sanction, the employee is not subject to a new disciplinary sanction; 2) if, within three months from the date of application of the disciplinary sanction, the employee is not subject to a new disciplinary sanction; 3) if, within one month from the date of application of the disciplinary sanction, the employee is not subject to a new disciplinary sanction; 4) if, within one year from the date of application of the disciplinary sanction, the employee is not subject to a new disciplinary sanction	4
		In accordance with labor legislation, a healthcare worker may appeal a disciplinary sanction to: 1) the Russian Ministry of Health; 2) Roszdravnadzor; 3) the prosecutor's office; 4) the court.	4
		The following persons are required to maintain medical confidentiality: 1) all persons who become aware of information constituting a medical confidentiality while performing their professional duties; 2) only medical workers with a higher or secondary medical education;	1

		3) only the attending physician; 4) only officials of the medical organization	
	Б1.В.09 Актуальные вопросы медицинского права	If the attending physician refuses to monitor the patient, the head of the medical organization must: 1) arrange for a replacement attending physician 2) notify the Russian Ministry of Health 3) notify the Prosecutor's Office 4) notify Roszdravnadzor	1
		The patient has the right to receive copies and extracts from medical records reflecting their health status: 1) with the consent of the attending physician; 2) with the consent of the head of the medical organization; 3) upon their written request; 4) with the approval of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation.	1
		Unlawful placement of a person in a psychiatric hospital entails criminal liability: 1) only in the event of the patient's death; 2) only in the event of causing serious bodily harm to the patient; 3) in the event of causing bodily harm of any severity to the patient; 4) for the very fact of violating the procedure for involuntary hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital.	3
		The working hours of healthcare workers are: 1. No more than 39 hours per week; 2. No more than 40 hours per week; 3. No more than 42 hours per week; 4. No more than 35 hours per week;	4
		A license to practice medicine in Russia is required for: 1) legal entities and sole proprietors 2) individuals with medical education and a specialist accreditation certificate 3) sole proprietors only	1
ПК-18 готовность к участию в оценке качества оказания медицинской помощи с использованием основных медико-статистических показателей	Б1.Б.10 Физика	What does Snell's law ($n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$) mean for the effectiveness of medical lenses (e.g., in ophthalmology)?	Snell's law determines the angle of refraction of light in a lens, allowing the focal length to be adjusted to correct nearsightedness or farsightedness.
		How is Dalton's law (the partial pressure of a gas in a mixture) used in medicine to analyze gases in the lungs?	The partial pressure of oxygen (O_2) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) in the alveoli regulates gas exchange. For example, a decrease in

			the partial pressure of O ₂ causes hypoxia.						
		How is the Stefan-Boltzmann law (P = εσAT ⁴) important for measuring body temperature with infrared thermometers?	Infrared thermometers measure the body's radiation, which is proportional to the temperature to the fourth power (according to the Stefan-Boltzmann law), allowing for quick temperature determination without contact.						
		Scenario: A region recorded the number of flu cases per month for 6 months: 12, 18, 22, 15, 20, 25. Questions: 1. Calculate the mean number of cases per month. 2. Calculate the variance and standard deviation of cases. CI = μ ± z · (σ / √n) , z=1,96 3. Construct a 95% confidence interval for the mean number of cases. for 95% CI 4. If in the 7th month, there are 30 cases, does this suggest an epidemic? Explain using your results.	1)18,67 2)variance σ ² =18,52 3.CI=18,67±3,45 4.30 cases exceed the upper bound of the CI						
		How do you calculate the 95% confidence interval for the patient survival rate after surgery if it is known that CI = μ ± z · (σ / √n) 180 out of 200 patients survived? ,z=1,96 for 95% confidence	Survival rate (p): 180/200=0,90 CI=0,90±0,048						
	Б1.Б.11 Медицинская информатика и математика	Match the statistical finding with its correct interpretation.	A1 B3 C2						
		<table><tr><td>A. P-value = 0.03</td><td>1There is a statistically significant difference at the 5% level</td></tr><tr><td>B. P-value = 0.87</td><td>2. The result is highly statistically significant.</td></tr><tr><td>C. P-value < 0.001</td><td>3. The null hypothesis is rejected.</td></tr></table>		A. P-value = 0.03	1There is a statistically significant difference at the 5% level	B. P-value = 0.87	2. The result is highly statistically significant.	C. P-value < 0.001	3. The null hypothesis is rejected.
		A. P-value = 0.03		1There is a statistically significant difference at the 5% level					
B. P-value = 0.87	2. The result is highly statistically significant.								
C. P-value < 0.001	3. The null hypothesis is rejected.								
Letter-digit sequence with spaces A study reports that the hazard ratio for death with Drug A versus Drug B is 0.75 (95% CI: 0.60 to 0.95).	C)								

		Which conclusion is most appropriate? Options: A) Drug A is definitively superior to Drug B. B) There is no statistically significant difference between the drugs because the CI includes 0.75. C) The result is statistically significant at the 5% level, suggesting a benefit for Drug A. D) The result is not statistically significant because the CI crosses 1.0. Justification: Explain what is indicated when a confidence interval for a ratio (like HR, RR, OR) includes or excludes the value of 1.0.	Justification: For a ratio like a Hazard Ratio (HR), the null value is 1.0 (indicating no difference in risk). Since the entire 95% confidence interval (0.60 to 0.95) lies below 1.0, we can conclude that there is a statistically significant reduction in hazard with Drug A at the 5% significance level. The interval does not include 1.0, which is the key to determining significance for ratio measures.
		In a cohort study, the Number Needed to Treat (NNT) is calculated to be 25. What is the correct interpretation of this value? Options: A) 25% of the treated patients will benefit from the treatment. B) One out of every 25 patients in the treatment group experienced the outcome. C) 25 patients need to be treated to prevent one additional adverse outcome. D) The treatment reduces the absolute risk by 25%. Justification: Provide the standard definition of the NNT.	C) Justification: The Number Needed to Treat (NNT) is defined as the average number of patients who need to be treated with a new therapy instead of the control to prevent one additional adverse event in a given time frame. An NNT of 25 means we need to treat 25 patients to prevent one bad outcome that would have otherwise

			occurred.
		In a case-control study, patients with liver cancer (cases) are more likely to accurately recall and report their past alcohol consumption than healthy controls, as the cases have spent more time searching for a cause for their illness. This differential recall is a threat to validity known as: Options: A) Selection Bias B) Recall Bias C) Confounding D) Lead-time Bias Justification: Define this specific type of bias and explain why it fits the scenario.	B) Recall Bias Justification: Recall bias is a systematic error that occurs when participants in different study groups (e.g., cases vs. controls) recall or report exposure information differently. In this scenario, the cases (with liver cancer) are more motivated and likely to report exposure to alcohol, leading to a distorted estimate of the association between alcohol and liver cancer.
		A meta-analysis reports a pooled Risk Ratio for mortality with Drug A vs. Placebo as 0.70 (95% CI: 0.45 to 1.10). Which TWO of the following statements are correct interpretations of this result? Options: A) The result is statistically significant at the 5% level ($p < 0.05$). B) The result is not statistically significant at the 5% level. C) The point estimate suggests that Drug A reduces the risk of mortality by 30%. D) We are 95% confident that the true Risk Ratio lies between 0.45 and 1.10. E) There is a 95% probability that the true Risk Ratio is between 0.45 and 1.10. Justification: Explain the correct interpretation of a confidence interval, especially concerning the null value and the concept of "confidence."	B, D Justification: B) The result is not statistically significant because the 95% Confidence Interval (0.45 to 1.10) includes the null value of 1.0 (which indicates no effect). D) This is the correct interpretation of a confidence interval. It means that if we were to repeat the study

			many times, 95% of the calculated CIs would contain the true population parameter. Why the others are incorrect: A) Incorrect, as per the explanation for B. C) The point estimate of 0.70 does suggest a 30% reduction, but because the CI includes 1.0, we cannot be confident that this observed reduction is real and not due to chance. The result is consistent with both a benefit and a harm. E) This is a common misinterpretation. The probability is either 0 or 1; the true value is fixed and is either in the interval or it is not. The "95% confidence" refers to the long-run success rate of the method used to construct the interval.
	Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика	Based on the report on mortality from cardiovascular diseases, the region shows a rate higher than the national average. What management decisions can be made to improve the quality of medical care?	Implementation of clinical pathways, development of early diagnosis and

	здравоохранения		prevention, audit of compliance with Ministry of Health standards and recommendations, conducting interdisciplinary consilia and expert evaluations.
		The internal quality control commission found discrepancies between medical records and hospitalization statistics. What measures should be implemented?	Revision of medical documentation procedures, correction of reporting forms, staff training in statistical analysis methods, implementation of an automated system for quality control and data accuracy.
		During an audit, the medical insurance organization found that the prescribed treatment did not comply with clinical guidelines. What actions should be taken?	Conducting an assessment of medical care quality, informing the medical organization, adjusting clinical protocols, entering data into violation monitoring systems in accordance with Federal Law No. 326-FZ and Ministry of Health quality control regulations.
		As part of quality assessment of medical care, one of the key medical and statistical indicators is: A) morbidity and mortality rate B) number of clinic employees C) average age of the patient D) number of rooms in the institution	A
		Violation of rules that caused harm to a patient due to poor-quality medical care may be qualified under the	A

		Criminal Code of the Russian Federation as: A) negligence (Article 293 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation) B) copyright infringement C) administrative offense D) violation of labor relations											
Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Статистика		Match the description of the data with the most appropriate measure. <table><tr><td>A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).</td><td>1. Median</td></tr><tr><td>B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.</td><td>2. Standard Deviation</td></tr><tr><td>C. The measure of central tendency that is most affected by extreme outliers.</td><td>3. Mean</td></tr><tr><td>D. The appropriate measure of dispersion to report with the median</td><td>4. Interquartile Range (IQR)</td></tr><tr><td>E. The value that appears most frequently in a data set.</td><td>5. Mode</td></tr></table>	A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).	1. Median	B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.	2. Standard Deviation	C. The measure of central tendency that is most affected by extreme outliers.	3. Mean	D. The appropriate measure of dispersion to report with the median	4. Interquartile Range (IQR)	E. The value that appears most frequently in a data set.	5. Mode	A1 B2 C3 D4 E5
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	A research team wants to investigate the long-term effect of a new diet on the incidence of Type 2 diabetes. They identify a large group of healthy adults, administer a questionnaire to assess their diet, and then follow them for 20 years to see who develops diabetes. What type of study is this? Options: A) Case-Control Study B) Cross-Sectional Study C) Randomized Controlled Trial D) Prospective Cohort Study	D) Prospective Cohort Study Justification: The key characteristic that defines this study is that participants are grouped based on their exposure (the diet) before the outcome (diabetes) has occurred, and they are followed forward in time to measure the incidence of the disease. This is the hallmark of a prospective cohort design.											
	A patient tests positive for a disease. Arrange the following steps a clinician would take to interpret this result in a logical sequence. Items: A. Consider the patient's pre-test probability (prevalence, risk factors).	AEBDC											

	B. Apply the test's Sensitivity and Specificity. C. Communicate the Post-Test Probability to the patient. D. Calculate the Likelihood Ratio or use a Fagan's Nomogram. E. Order a diagnostic test based on clinical suspicion. Match the description of the data with the most appropriate measure. <table><tr><td>A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).</td><td>1. Median</td></tr><tr><td>B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.</td><td>2. Standard Deviation</td></tr><tr><td>C. The measure of central tendency that is most affected by extreme outliers.</td><td>3. Mean</td></tr><tr><td>D. The appropriate measure of dispersion to report with the median</td><td>4. Interquartile Range (IQR)</td></tr><tr><td>E. The value that appears most frequently in a data set.</td><td>5. Mode</td></tr></table> Letter-digit sequence with spaces	A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).	1. Median	B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.	2. Standard Deviation	C. The measure of central tendency that is most affected by extreme outliers.	3. Mean	D. The appropriate measure of dispersion to report with the median	4. Interquartile Range (IQR)	E. The value that appears most frequently in a data set.	5. Mode	
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Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Математические методы в медицине	Match the description of the data with the most appropriate measure. <table><tr><td>A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).</td><td>1. Median</td></tr><tr><td>B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.</td><td>2. Standard Deviation</td></tr><tr><td>C. The measure of central tendency that is most</td><td>3. Mean</td></tr></table>	A. The best measure of central tendency for highly skewed data (e.g., income).	1. Median	B. The measure of dispersion that is in the same units as the original data.	2. Standard Deviation	C. The measure of central tendency that is most	3. Mean	A1 B2 C3 D4 E5				
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		Items: A. Consider the patient's pre-test probability (prevalence, risk factors). B. Apply the test's Sensitivity and Specificity. C. Communicate the Post-Test Probability to the patient. D. Calculate the Likelihood Ratio or use a Fagan's Nomogram. E. Order a diagnostic test based on clinical suspicion.			
		Match the description of the data with the most appropriate measure.		A1 B2 C3 D4 E5	
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ПК-19 способность к организации медицинской помощи при чрезвычайных ситуациях, в том числе медицинской эвакуации	Б1.Б.34 Эпидемиология	What is included in the first aid kit for personal prevention of medical personnel in case of contact with a patient with a suspected particularly dangerous infection? A) Arbidol B) Doxycycline C) Adrenaline D) Boric Acid E) Potassium Permanganate		A, B, D, E
		Which of the following infections are not considered particularly dangerous? A. New Coronavirus infection B. Cholera C. Tularemia D. Yellow fever E. HFRS		A, E
		Who is notified by a doctor who has identified a patient with a suspected highly dangerous / quarantine infection? A) the head of the department B) the chief physician		B

C) the chief nurse
D) the Ministry of Health

Describe the physician's procedures for providing emergency medical care to victims in an emergency, outlining the principles of medical evacuation.

1. Initial inspection of the scene
2. Establishment of a temporary rescue zone
3. Medical triage of victims
4. Providing first aid and emergency medical care
5. Principles of organizing medical evacuation
The evacuation process involves transporting victims from the disaster site to appropriate medical facilities. The main stages of medical evacuation include:

Determining the optimal route for evacuation teams.
Selecting vehicles of appropriate capacity and equipment (ambulances, air ambulances).
Providing continuous monitoring of the victim's condition during transport (use of artificial ventilation equipment, defibrillators, infusion solutions, etc.).
Timely transfer of the

			victim to the hospital admissions team, along with the transfer of their medical records and supporting documents.												
		Descriptive epidemiological studies include: A. Case-control studies; B. Cohort studies. C. Spinning studies D. Epidemiological surveys of foci E. Statistical observation	C, D, E												
	Б1.Б.26 Фармакология	Match the hierarchy of evidence in medicine with the corresponding type of study or publication. <table><tr><td>Type of Study / Publication</td><td>Level of Evidence</td></tr><tr><td>A. Systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs)</td><td>1. Highest (1a)</td></tr><tr><td>B. A single randomized controlled trial</td><td>2. High (1b)</td></tr><tr><td>C. Cohort study</td><td>3. Medium (2a)</td></tr><tr><td>D. Report of an expert committee, consensus</td><td>4. Low (5)</td></tr><tr><td>E. Expert opinion, clinical case</td><td>5. Lowest (5)</td></tr></table> Indicate the letter-number sequence separated by spaces.	Type of Study / Publication	Level of Evidence	A. Systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs)	1. Highest (1a)	B. A single randomized controlled trial	2. High (1b)	C. Cohort study	3. Medium (2a)	D. Report of an expert committee, consensus	4. Low (5)	E. Expert opinion, clinical case	5. Lowest (5)	A1 B2 C3 D4 E5
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E. Expert opinion, clinical case	5. Lowest (5)														
		Based on the principles of evidence-based medicine, which source of information would be the MOST preferable for justifying the choice of initial antihypertensive therapy in a patient with uncomplicated arterial hypertension? a) An article in a popular medical journal describing the successful experience of using a new drug in 5 patients. б) International clinical guidelines based on a systematic review of randomized controlled trials. в) A lecture by a professor dedicated to his personal 20-year experience of using a particular drug. r) Results of a single large randomized trial sponsored by the pharmaceutical company that manufactures the drug under study. <i>Select the correct answer and provide a brief rationale based on the hierarchy of evidence.</i>	б) International clinical guidelines based on a systematic review of randomized controlled trials. Rationale: According to the hierarchy of evidence-based medicine, systematic reviews and meta-analyses of high-quality RCTs are at the highest level of evidence (Level 1a). Clinical guidelines												

			based on such reviews synthesize and summarize the best available evidence, minimizing systematic errors and the influence of personal experience or the interests of individual researchers. A single RCT (d) carries less weight than a systematic review of multiple RCTs. Case reports (a) and personal experience (c) are at the lowest level of evidence.
		What type of scientific research is considered the "gold standard" for evaluating the effectiveness of a new drug? a) A case report from practice b) A randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial c) A patient survey about their well-being d) A laboratory study on cell cultures <i>Select the correct answer and write why this particular type of research is considered the most reliable.</i>	d) Randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trial Rationale: This type of research is considered the most reliable because: Randomization (random allocation) eliminates systematic errors. Blinding (double-blind) excludes the influence of patient and physician bias. Comparison with placebo allows for an objective assessment of the drug's true effect.

		Match the type of study with its brief description. <table><tr><th>Type of Study</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>A. Randomized controlled trial (RCT)</td><td>1. Comparison of a group of patients with a disease and a group without the disease to identify risk factors</td></tr><tr><td>B. Case-control study</td><td>2. Observation of a group of people over time to identify an association between a factor and an outcome</td></tr><tr><td>C. Cohort study</td><td>3. A study where patients are randomly allocated to treatment and control groups</td></tr></table> Indicate the letter-number sequence separated by spaces.	Type of Study	Description	A. Randomized controlled trial (RCT)	1. Comparison of a group of patients with a disease and a group without the disease to identify risk factors	B. Case-control study	2. Observation of a group of people over time to identify an association between a factor and an outcome	C. Cohort study	3. A study where patients are randomly allocated to treatment and control groups	A3 B1 C2
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B. Case-control study	2. Observation of a group of people over time to identify an association between a factor and an outcome										
C. Cohort study	3. A study where patients are randomly allocated to treatment and control groups										
		The results of a clinical trial showed that a new drug reduces the risk of complications from 10% to 5%. This result is statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). What does $p < 0.05$ mean in this case? a) The difference between the groups is definitely caused by the drug's action б) The probability that the observed difference occurred by chance is less than 5% в) The drug will help 95% of patients г) The drug's effect is very strong Select the correct answer and provide a brief explanation.	б) The probability that the observed difference occurred by chance is less than 5% Explanation: The P-value (p) indicates the probability that the difference between groups observed in the study is due to chance. $p < 0.05$ means that the probability of obtaining such a result by chance is less than 5%, which is conventionally considered a statistically significant result.								
	Б1.Б.41 Безопасность жизнедеятельности	Select the correct answer and write the justification for the answer. At the first stage of emergency rescue operations, the following activities are carried out: a) localization of emergency situations; b) determination of the scale of damage; c) maintenance of public health; d) search and detection of victims; e) creation of conditions for preserving life and health. Establish a correspondence between the stage of medical evacuation and the type of activities performed at this stage:	д it helps to assess the situation, determine the number of victims and start providing assistance to those who need it most urgently. A2 B1								

		1. Prehospital	A. Provision of qualified and specialized medical care, hospital treatment		
		2. Hospital	B. First aid, removal (removal) from the lesion site, pre-sorting		
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)			
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.			
		Establish the correct sequence of stages of medical evacuation when dealing with the consequences of mass sanitary losses. 1. Providing first aid. 2. Providing first aid. 3. Medical triage. 4. Medical evacuation to medical institutions. Providing first aid.			31254
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.		12	
		What types of medical care can be provided to victims at the pre-hospital stage (in the emergency zone)? 1) First aid. 2) First aid. 3) Specialized medical care. 4) Qualified medical care.		1) Is provided on the scene by non-professionals or rescuers in the order of self-and mutual assistance. These are basic life-saving activities. 2) Turns out to be a doctor in the field, usually at the first stage of evacuation, after medical triage.	
		Give an answer to this question. Why is triage important in emergency situations?		Allows you to effectively use limited medical resources	
ПК-20 готовность к анализу и публичному представлению медицинской	Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение	The basis for analyzing medical information within the framework of evidence-based medicine is: A) expert opinion without verification B) data from clinical trials and systematic reviews with a high level of evidence C) information from patient internet forums D) only statistical data without clinical conclusions		B	

информации на основе доказательной медицины		In working with medical information based on evidence-based medicine, it is important: A) to consider the sample size and research methodology quality B) to rely on traditional methods without critical analysis C) to use only domestic information sources D) to avoid discussing controversial issues	A
		A public health specialist should undertake what actions when a public reaction arises after the media publishes unverified information about the dangers of vaccines?	Prepare and publicly present verified information based on clinical guidelines and scientific evidence, conduct outreach work with the population, cooperate with government authorities and the media, and ensure compliance with legislation.
		When analyzing data from a medical registry, inconsistencies were found between actual results and published statistics. What measures should be taken to ensure the accuracy and transparency of the information?	Audit the data, correct errors, update databases, ensure transparency and accuracy of public reports, and train personnel in reporting and information presentation standards.
		According to Federal Law No. 323-FZ, the public presentation of medical information must ensure: A) protection of personal data and accuracy of the data presented B) maximum public attention regardless of accuracy C) simplified information without reference to sources D) exclusion of medical terminology for all audiences	A
	Б1.Б.34 Эпидемиология	Approaches in Medicine vs. Epidemiology: make a match 1) Focus – a) Individuals b) Populations 2) Main Goal – a) Diagnosis and treatment b) Prevention and control 3) Questions – a) What are the leading causes of death or disability in this population? Risk factors? b) What is wrong with this patient?	Medicine: 1) a 2) a 3) b Epidemiology: 1) b 2) b

			3) a
		Which level of evidence is considered the most reliable according to the hierarchy of levels of evidence? A) Descriptive studies B) Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) C) Case-control studies D) Expert opinion	B
		How should a p-value of 0.048 be interpreted in clinical trial results? A) This means that the difference between the groups is due to chance and the drug is ineffective. B) The probability of the observed difference occurring by chance is less than 5%, therefore, the differences are significant. C) This value indicates a high level of study reliability. D) The results require further testing, as the p-value is close to the critical level.	B
		What is a systematic review? A) A detailed report of clinical trials of a specific drug. B) A study conducted by doctors to test the effectiveness of a new treatment. C) A review of all published studies on a specific topic, including quality assessment and a summary of the results. D) An article written by a single expert based on personal experience.	C
		What does the term "confidence interval" mean in interpreting the results of a scientific study? A) The range of parameter values within which the true value of the parameter under study lies with a certain probability. B) The level of trust between researchers. C) The limits of the spread of an infectious disease. D) The time period required to complete the experiment.	A
	Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная практика (научно- исследовательская работа)	Сценарий: Вы ищете информацию о новой терапии для лечения гипертонии. Вам попались следующие источники: 1. Статья в популярном журнале о здоровье, написанная журналистом без медицинского образования, ссылающаяся на мнение "эксперта". 2. Обзорное исследование (review article) в рецензируемом медицинском журнале, систематически анализирующее несколько рандомизированных контролируемых исследований (РКИ). 3. Реклама фармацевтической компании, продвигающая свой новый препарат от гипертонии. 4. Блог врача-блогера, который делится своим личным опытом использования определенной терапии. Вопрос:	2,4,1,3

		а) Расположите эти источники в порядке убывания надежности и достоверности с точки зрения доказательной медицины. Обоснуйте свой ответ для каждого источника. б) Какие признаки указывают на потенциальную предвзятость или недостоверность в каждом источнике?	
		Сценарий: У вас есть пациент с хронической болью в пояснице. Вы хотите узнать, насколько эффективна акупунктура в облегчении этой боли. Вопрос: а) Сформулируйте клинический вопрос в формате PICO (Patient, Intervention, Comparison, Outcome). б) Какие поисковые термины вы бы использовали в базе данных PubMed для поиска соответствующих исследований? в) Какие типы исследований (например, РКИ, систематические обзоры) вы бы считали наиболее надежными для ответа на этот вопрос?	Для принятия обоснованного решения об использовании акупунктуры для лечения хронической боли в пояснице, следует в первую очередь искать систематические обзоры и мета-анализы РКИ. Если их нет, то стоит изучить отдельные РКИ, но с критической оценкой их методологии. Руководства по клинической практике также могут быть полезным источником информации.
		Сценарий: Вы представляете клинический случай пациента с редким заболеванием на клиническом разборе. Вам нужно представить доказательства, поддерживающие ваш подход к диагностике и лечению. Вопрос: а) Какие типы доказательств вы бы включили в свою презентацию, и в каком порядке вы бы их представили? б) Как бы вы структурировали свою презентацию, чтобы обеспечить четкое и логичное изложение	Типы доказательств и порядок представления: 1. Описание клинического случая 2. Дифференциальный диагноз 3. Подтверждение

информации?

в) Как бы вы ответили на вопросы коллег, которые могут критически оценивать ваши решения?

диагноза
4. Обоснование
выбранного лечения
5. Оценка
результатов лечения
6. Выводы
б) Структура
презентации:
1. Заголовок:
Название
презентации (четкое
и информативное).
Ваше имя и
должность.
2. Введение:
* Краткое описание
редкого заболевания
(1-2 слайда).
* Актуальность
(почему важно знать
об этом
заболевании?).
* Цель
презентации:
представить
клинический случай
и обосновать подход
к диагностике и
лечению.
3. Описание
клинического случая
9. Выводы Краткое
резюме и ключевые
выводы.
10. Список
литературы
11. Благодарности :
Выразить
благодарность
коллегам, которые

			помогали в ведении пациента и подготовке презентации. в) Ответы на критические вопросы:
		Вы читаете статью о новом лекарстве от гипертонии. В статье утверждается, что лекарство "А" снижает систолическое артериальное давление на 10 мм рт.ст. больше, чем плацебо. Исследование было проведено на 50 пациентах в одной клинике и не было двойным слепым. Вопрос: Какой из следующих факторов наиболее сильно подрывает доверие к результатам этого исследования? а) Исследование было проведено в одной клинике. б) Разница в 10 мм рт.ст. может быть клинически незначимой. в) Исследование не было двойным слепым. г) Использовался плацебо-контроль.	С
		Вы готовите презентацию о пользе физических упражнений для профилактики сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. Вы нашли систематический обзор, в котором обобщены результаты нескольких рандомизированных контролируемых исследований. Вопрос: Какой из следующих типов информации будет наиболее убедительным для включения в вашу презентацию, чтобы продемонстрировать пользу физических упражнений? а) Анекдотические истории отдельных людей, утверждающих, что упражнения улучшили их здоровье. б) Данные observational studies, показывающие корреляцию между физической активностью и снижением риска сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний. в) Результаты систематического обзора, показывающего статистически значимое снижение риска сердечно-сосудистых заболеваний у людей, регулярно занимающихся физическими упражнениями. г) Мнение эксперта в области кардиологии, утверждающего, что физические упражнения полезны для сердца.	С
ПК-21 способность к участию в проведении научных исследований	Б1.Б.01 История	Human history is viewed as a process of wave surges according to the theory of 1. E. Toffler 2. W.A. Mozart 3. V. Rastrelli 4. Oliver Cromwell	1.

		What type of historical sources do not exist 1.written 2.oral 3.conceptual 4.linguistic	3.
		Internal criticism of a historical source includes 1.dating 2.establishing authorship 3.analysis of source information 4.determining the source's place of origin	3.
		A scholarly work on history has the following characteristics: 1. a source study base (reliance on historical sources) 2.the use of specialized methods (historical-comparative, diachronic, retrospective, etc.) 3. adherence to a clear structure (introduction, main body, conclusion, bibliography) 4. and standard formatting 5. all of following answers are right	5
		(Give a detailed answer) A key feature of scientific work in history is	the application of the principle of historicism to analyze events in their historical context.
	Б1.Б.02 Биотэтика	MEDICINE BELONGS TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF KNOWLEDGE 1.interdisciplinary 2.natural science 3.humanities 4.physico-mathematical	1
		The following were of decisive importance for the philosophy of the Modern Age: 1.The emergence of absolute monarchies 2.The development of Protestantism as a new direction in world Christianity 3.The rise of popular and revolutionary movements 4.The development of the sciences, primarily the natural sciences	4
	Б1.Б.03 Философия	MEDICINE BELONGS TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF KNOWLEDGE 1.interdisciplinary	1

		2.natural science 3.humanities 4.physico-mathematical							
		The following were of decisive importance for the philosophy of the Modern Age: 1.The emergence of absolute monarchies 2.The development of Protestantism as a new direction in world Christianity 3.The rise of popular and revolutionary movements 4.The development of the sciences, primarily the natural sciences	4						
	Б1.Б.04 История медицины	Provide your answer to the question. Which scientific research method helped Louis Pasteur prove that infectious diseases are caused by microorganisms? a) Statistical analysis b) Experiment with nutrient media c) Computer modeling d) Patient surveys	Correct answer: b) Experiment with nutrient media This method allowed Pasteur to demonstrate that microorganisms in the air could contaminate sterile broths, proving they were not generated spontaneously but caused fermentation and disease.						
		Match the scientist to the research method he used: <table><tr><td>1. Ivan Pavlov</td><td>A) Observation of patients</td></tr><tr><td>2. Robert Koch</td><td>B) Experiment with animals</td></tr><tr><td>3. Hippocrates</td><td>C) Microscopy</td></tr></table> Input the letter-number sequence with spaces.	1. Ivan Pavlov	A) Observation of patients	2. Robert Koch	B) Experiment with animals	3. Hippocrates	C) Microscopy	1B 2C 3A
		1. Ivan Pavlov	A) Observation of patients						
		2. Robert Koch	B) Experiment with animals						
		3. Hippocrates	C) Microscopy						
	Provide your answer to the Fill-in-the-Blank Question: What subject did Ivan Pavlov study in his experiments?	Correct answer: dog, dogs							
	Provide your answer to the Fill-in-the-Blank Question: Who is considered the father of modern surgery (19th century Russian surgeon?)	Correct answer: Pirogov							
	Provide your answer to the Fill-in-the-Blank Question: What was the name of the British doctor who discovered the circular movement of blood?	Correct answer: Harvey							
Б1.Б.06 Экономика	Compare the main types of marketing research with their essence:	1-3, 2-1, 3-4, 4-2							

		1. Market research	1. Sales channels are determined, changes in indicators depending on the geographical feature		
		2. Sales study	2. Imply their quantitative and qualitative composition		
		3. Marketing research of the product and its competitors	3. Involves determining its scale, geography, structure of supply and demand, as well as the factors that influence it.		
		4. Marketing research of consumers	4. Study of the properties of products both individually and in comparison with similar products of competitors		
	Key resources for commercial R&D are (check the incorrect answer): Answer options: 1. Team competencies, 2. Academic degrees, titles, and positions of team members, 3. Rights to use equipment, information databases, and/or software, 4. History of successful R&D contracts of the team				2
	Grant eligibility criteria: Answer options: 1. To address issues in education, culture, science, and ecology; 2. Repayment over a specified period; 3. Grant-free; 4. Issued to entrepreneurs.				1,3
	In the cash flow formula, relate the quantities and their values: NCF = CIF – COF				1-2, 2-1, 3-3
	1. NCF	1. Cash receipts			
	2. CIF	2. Net cash flow			
	Б1.Б.07 Иностранный язык	3. COF		3. Project payments	
Соотнесите специальность и что делает этот специалист.				A2 B3 B4 Г1	
А. Хирург		1. лечит глаза			
Б. Отоларинголог		2. проводит операции			
В. Педиатр		3. лечит уши			
Г. Офтальмолог		4. лечит детей			
Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, A8 B5 B1)				2134	
Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов.					
Восстановите текст об Иване Петровиче Павлове					

		1) Он исследовал условные рефлексы у собак. 2) Иван Петрович Павлов был великим российским физиологом. 3) Павлов получил Нобелевскую премию за работу по физиологии пищеварения. 4) Его открытия были очень важны для развития психологии и медицины.	
		Выберите правильный ответ и напишите обоснование ответа. Кто из известных ученых открыл бактерию туберкулеза? а) Роберт Кох б) Луи Пастер в) Лео Бакерия	а Роберт Кох – микробиолог, который открыл возбудителя туберкулеза.
		Выберите последовательность ответов и обоснуйте свой выбор по каждому выбранному пункту ответа. Какие утверждения верны? 1. Иван Михайлович Сеченов – основоположник русской физиологии и нейробиологии. 2. Николай Иванович Пирогов – основатель военно-полевой хирургии. 3. Николай Васильевич Склифосовский – впервые применил методы асептики и антисептики в хирургии. 4. Александр Федорович Можайский – изобретатель аппарата искусственного кровообращения. 5. Сергей Петрович Боткин – впервые применил рентген в лечении пациентов.	123 1. И.М. Сеченов – автор работы, которая заложила основы современной нейробиологии. 2. Н.И. Пирогов – известный хирург, внедрил эфирный наркоз и гипсовые перевязки. 3. Н.В. Склифосовский – новатор в применении асептики и антисептики в хирургии
		Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос. Какой известный врач открыл инфекционный гепатит?	Боткин
	Б1.Б.08 Психология и педагогика	A paradigm is(two answers are right): Answer options: 1.the doctrine of the scientific method of cognition 2.the initial conceptual framework, guiding idea, model for problem formulation and solution 3.the doctrine of the principles, methods, forms, and procedures of cognition and transformation of pedagogical reality 4.a collective concept that encompasses all the methods used, their tools, procedures, and techniques	2,4

		Knowledge of pedagogical theory and the ability to analyze one's own research activities are part of: Answer options: 1.basic personal culture 2.teacher methodological culture 3.pedagogical culture 4.personal culture	2
		Psychology becomes an independent and experimental field of scientific knowledge: Answer options: 1.in the 19th century 2.in the 20th century 3.in the 18th century 4.in the 16th century	1
	Б1.Б.10 Физика	How is the Stefan-Boltzmann law ($P = \epsilon\sigma AT^4$) important for studying the thermal effects of lasers in surgery?	The law helps calculate the thermal energy (P) released during laser coagulation to avoid damage to healthy tissue.
		How should I choose a research method to study the effects of low-frequency electromagnetic fields on cell growth in the laboratory?	Define the objective: For example, to study whether a field accelerates cell division. Select physical principles: Use Ampere's law to calculate magnetic field induction. Methods: Experimental group: Cells exposed to a magnetic field (e.g., 50 Hz, 0.1 T). Control group: No field exposure. Measurement: Number of cell divisions at specified time intervals.

			Data processing: Compare the mean number of divisions in both groups using a t-test (Student).
		How should you design an experiment to study tissue thermal conductivity, taking into account instrumental errors?	Select the instruments: Thermocouples or IR thermometers for temperature measurement. Voltmeter and ammeter for calculating thermal power ($P = UI$). Accounting for errors: Determine the accuracy class of the instruments (e.g., 1%). Calibrate with reference heat sources. Procedure: Measure the temperature at several points on the tissue. Repeat measurements 3-5 times to reduce random errors. Analysis: Calculate the mean value and standard error.
		What role does diffusion play in the spread of drugs across cell membranes?	Diffusion facilitates the passive movement of drug molecules from areas of higher

			concentration to areas of lower concentration.
		How can Newton's law ($F = ma$) be used in an experiment studying the effect of gravity on bone growth?	Under conditions of weightlessness ($F = 0$), the acceleration (a) of bones decreases, leading to their atrophy. Newton's law allows us to simulate these processes in the laboratory.
	Б1.Б.12 Биохимия	Установите соответствие Match the name of the solution with its primary physiological action or application. - Saline Solution (0.9% NaCl) - Ringer's Lactate Solution - Glucose Solution (5%) - Potassium Chloride Solution (KCl) A) Used for oral rehydration and combating acidosis B) Intravenous administration to correct potassium deficiency C) Replenishment of fluid volume and electrolytes, maintenance of blood osmotic pressure D) Source of parenteral nutrition and water	1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B
		Установите последовательность Arrange the steps of the bicarbonate buffer system action when acid is added. A) Increase in H_2CO_3 concentration B) Binding of H^+ ions C) Dissociation of H_2CO_3 into CO_2 and H_2O D) Elimination of CO_2 through the lungs	BACD
		Выберите правильный ответ и обоснуйте его Why is insoluble barium sulfate ($BaSO_4$) safe to use for gastrointestinal tract radiography, while soluble barium salts (e.g., $BaCl_2$) are highly toxic? A) $BaSO_4$ does not contain barium ions, but $BaCl_2$ does B) Ba^{2+} ions from soluble salts block neuromuscular transmission and cause paralysis C) $BaSO_4$ is chemically inert and not absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract, while Ba^{2+} from soluble salts is absorbed and is a muscle poison D) $BaSO_4$ is neutralized by gastric juice, but $BaCl_2$ is not	C The toxicity of barium is due to Ba^{2+} ions, which are potent muscle poisons, causing hypokalemia and paralysis. Insoluble $BaSO_4$ has extremely low solubility in water and biological fluids, thus it does not release a

			significant amount of Ba^{2+} ions and is excreted through the GI tract without being absorbed.
		Выберите несколько правильных ответов и обоснуйте их Which of the following inorganic compounds are used as ANTISEPTICS or DISINFECTANTS? (Select all correct options) A) KMnO_4 (potassium permanganate) B) H_2O_2 (hydrogen peroxide) C) NaCl (sodium chloride) D) I_2 (iodine in alcohol solution) E) MgSO_4 (magnesium sulfate) F) AgNO_3 (silver nitrate)	A, B, D, F KMnO_4 (oxidizing agent), H_2O_2 (oxidizing agent), iodine in alcohol solution, and AgNO_3 (lapis) have pronounced antiseptic properties. NaCl (saline) is used for irrigation but not for disinfection. MgSO_4 (Epsom salt) is used as a laxative, not as an antiseptic.
		Explain why the bicarbonate buffer system ($\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{NaHCO}_3$) is one of the most important for maintaining the acid-base balance of the blood. Describe its mechanism of action when acid equivalents enter the bloodstream and the role of the lungs and kidneys in this process.	The bicarbonate buffer system is crucial due to its close connection with the respiratory and excretory systems. When acid (H^+) is added, the reaction occurs: $\text{H}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. The resulting CO_2 is eliminated through the lungs during respiration (volatile component), which shifts the equilibrium of the reaction to the right. The kidneys regulate the concentration of

			HCO ₃ ⁻ by reabsorbing bicarbonate and excreting H ⁺ ions in the urine. This interconnection makes the system highly effective.
	Б1.Б.13 Химия	Match the name of the solution with its primary physiological action or application. 5. Saline Solution (0.9% NaCl) 6. Ringer's Lactate Solution 7. Glucose Solution (5%) 8. Potassium Chloride Solution (KCl) E) Used for oral rehydration and combating acidosis F) Intravenous administration to correct potassium deficiency G) Replenishment of fluid volume and electrolytes, maintenance of blood osmotic pressure H) Source of parenteral nutrition and water	1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B
		Arrange the steps of the bicarbonate buffer system action when acid is added. A) Increase in H ₂ CO ₃ concentration B) Binding of H ⁺ ions C) Dissociation of H ₂ CO ₃ into CO ₂ and H ₂ O D) Elimination of CO ₂ through the lungs	BACD
		Why is insoluble barium sulfate (BaSO ₄) safe to use for gastrointestinal tract radiography, while soluble barium salts (e.g., BaCl ₂) are highly toxic? A) BaSO ₄ does not contain barium ions, but BaCl ₂ does B) Ba ²⁺ ions from soluble salts block neuromuscular transmission and cause paralysis C) BaSO ₄ is chemically inert and not absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract, while Ba ²⁺ from soluble salts is absorbed and is a muscle poison D) BaSO ₄ is neutralized by gastric juice, but BaCl ₂ is not	C The toxicity of barium is due to Ba ²⁺ ions, which are potent muscle poisons, causing hypokalemia and paralysis. Insoluble BaSO ₄ has extremely low solubility in water and biological fluids, thus it does not release a significant amount of Ba ²⁺ ions and is excreted through the GI tract without being absorbed.
		Which of the following inorganic compounds are used as ANTISEPTICS or DISINFECTANTS? (Select all correct options)	A, B, D, F KMnO ₄ (oxidizing

- A) KMnO_4 (potassium permanganate)
- B) H_2O_2 (hydrogen peroxide)
- C) NaCl (sodium chloride)
- D) I_2 (iodine in alcohol solution)
- E) MgSO_4 (magnesium sulfate)
- F) AgNO_3 (silver nitrate)

agent), H_2O_2 (oxidizing agent), iodine in alcohol solution, and AgNO_3 (lapis) have pronounced antiseptic properties. NaCl (saline) is used for irrigation but not for disinfection. MgSO_4 (Epsom salt) is used as a laxative, not as an antiseptic.

Explain why the bicarbonate buffer system ($\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{NaHCO}_3$) is one of the most important for maintaining the acid-base balance of the blood. Describe its mechanism of action when acid equivalents enter the bloodstream and the role of the lungs and kidneys in this process.

The bicarbonate buffer system is crucial due to its close connection with the respiratory and excretory systems. When acid (H^+) is added, the reaction occurs: $\text{H}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. The resulting CO_2 is eliminated through the lungs during respiration (volatile component), which shifts the equilibrium of the reaction to the right. The kidneys regulate the concentration of HCO_3^- by reabsorbing bicarbonate and excreting H^+ ions in the urine. This interconnection makes the system highly effective.

	Б1.Б.14 Биология	Methods of Biology(might be 4 right answers): 1.Descriptive 2.Historical 3.Experimental 4.Biogenetic 5.Genealogical	1345
		Objectives of Biology (might be 2 right answers): : 1.Study of biological principles 2.Uncovering the essence of life 3.Systematization of living beings 4.Prevention of hereditary diseases 5.Diagnosis of hereditary diseases	13
		Objects of Biology might be 4 right answers):: 1.Viruses, bacteria 2.Fungi 3.Animals, plants 4.Minerals 5.Layers of the Earth	1234
		Anthropogenetics is the science that studies: 1.patterns of heredity and variability in living things 2.patterns of heredity and variability in humans 3.patterns of human population dynamics 4.human origins 5.human ontogenetic development	2
		The objectives of anthropogenetics are: 1.identification of human traits and characteristics 2.systematization of human traits and characteristics 3.study of inheritance patterns of human traits and characteristics 4.study of linked inheritance across generations 5.study of the conditions of existence of human populations	3
	Б1.В.01 Биоорганическая химия в медицине	Establish a match Match the name of the solution with its primary physiological action or application. 9. Saline Solution (0.9% NaCl) 10. Ringer's Lactate Solution	1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B

		11. Glucose Solution (5%) 12. Potassium Chloride Solution (KCl) I) Used for oral rehydration and combating acidosis J) Intravenous administration to correct potassium deficiency K) Replenishment of fluid volume and electrolytes, maintenance of blood osmotic pressure L) Source of parenteral nutrition and water	
		Arrange the steps of the bicarbonate buffer system action when acid is added. A) Increase in H_2CO_3 concentration B) Binding of H^+ ions C) Dissociation of H_2CO_3 into CO_2 and H_2O D) Elimination of CO_2 through the lungs	BACD
		Выберите правильный ответ и обоснуйте его Why is insoluble barium sulfate (BaSO_4) safe to use for gastrointestinal tract radiography, while soluble barium salts (e.g., BaCl_2) are highly toxic? A) BaSO_4 does not contain barium ions, but BaCl_2 does B) Ba^{2+} ions from soluble salts block neuromuscular transmission and cause paralysis C) BaSO_4 is chemically inert and not absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract, while Ba^{2+} from soluble salts is absorbed and is a muscle poison D) BaSO_4 is neutralized by gastric juice, but BaCl_2 is not	C The toxicity of barium is due to Ba^{2+} ions, which are potent muscle poisons, causing hypokalemia and paralysis. Insoluble BaSO_4 has extremely low solubility in water and biological fluids, thus it does not release a significant amount of Ba^{2+} ions and is excreted through the GI tract without being absorbed.
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			(Epsom salt) is used as a laxative, not as an antiseptic.
		Explain why the bicarbonate buffer system ($\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{NaHCO}_3$) is one of the most important for maintaining the acid-base balance of the blood. Describe its mechanism of action when acid equivalents enter the bloodstream and the role of the lungs and kidneys in this process.	The bicarbonate buffer system is crucial due to its close connection with the respiratory and excretory systems. When acid (H^+) is added, the reaction occurs: $\text{H}^+ + \text{HCO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{CO}_3 \rightarrow \text{CO}_2 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$. The resulting CO_2 is eliminated through the lungs during respiration (volatile component), which shifts the equilibrium of the reaction to the right. The kidneys regulate the concentration of HCO_3^- by reabsorbing bicarbonate and excreting H^+ ions in the urine. This interconnection makes the system highly effective.
	Б1.В.02 Медицинская и биологическая физика	How is the Stefan-Boltzmann law ($P = \varepsilon\sigma AT^4$) important for studying the thermal effects of lasers in surgery?	The law helps calculate the thermal energy (P) released during laser coagulation to avoid damage to healthy tissue.
		How should I choose a research method to study the effects of low-frequency electromagnetic fields on cell growth in the laboratory?	Define the objective: For example, to study whether a field

			accelerates cell division. Select physical principles: Use Ampere's law to calculate magnetic field induction. Methods: Experimental group: Cells exposed to a magnetic field (e.g., 50 Hz, 0.1 T). Control group: No field exposure. Measurement: Number of cell divisions at specified time intervals. Data processing: Compare the mean number of divisions in both groups using a t-test (Student).
		How should you design an experiment to study tissue thermal conductivity, taking into account instrumental errors?	Select the instruments: Thermocouples or IR thermometers for temperature measurement. Voltmeter and ammeter for calculating thermal power ($P = UI$). Accounting for errors: Determine the accuracy class of the instruments (e.g., 1%). Calibrate with

			reference heat sources. Procedure: Measure the temperature at several points on the tissue. Repeat measurements 3-5 times to reduce random errors. Analysis: Calculate the mean value and standard error.
		What role does diffusion play in the spread of drugs across cell membranes?	Diffusion facilitates the passive movement of drug molecules from areas of higher concentration to areas of lower concentration.
		How can Newton's law ($F = ma$) be used in an experiment studying the effect of gravity on bone growth?	Under conditions of weightlessness ($F = 0$), the acceleration (a) of bones decreases, leading to their atrophy. Newton's law allows us to simulate these processes in the laboratory.
	Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	Conducting human research without official approval from the regulator entails: A) an administrative inspection of the institution B) criminal and disciplinary liability of the responsible official (e.g., under Articles 118 or 293 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation — causing harm by negligence or malfeasance) C) a warning to the research supervisor D) withdrawal of publication	B
		According to Article 38 of Federal Law No. 61-FZ, the conduct of clinical trials of medicinal products is permitted: A) without authorization from health authorities B) only with the approval of the Ethics Council of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation and the	B

		official authorization to conduct the study C) with verbal consent from the patient D) solely by decision of private committees	
		According to Article 69 of Federal Law No. 323-FZ, scientific workers in the field of healthcare: A) are not allowed to participate in medical research B) may conduct scientific research if they hold a specialist certificate or accreditation and bear responsibility as medical professionals C) may conduct research without accreditation D) are not liable for the consequences of the research	B
		A clinical trial of a new drug is planned at a clinic without prior approval from the Ministry of Health. What legal consequences may arise from such an unapproved study?	Violation of Article 38 of Federal Law No. 61-FZ and GCP rules; bringing officials to administrative or criminal responsibility for causing harm to the patient's health and violating ethical standards.
		A research team proposes using patient data for statistical analysis of treatment effectiveness. What legislative requirements must be observed?	Obtaining informed consent, maintaining medical confidentiality (Article 13 of Federal Law No. 323-FZ), ensuring anonymization and protection of personal data.
	Б1.Б.11 Медицинская информатика и математика	When planning to use an Independent Samples t-test to compare the mean blood pressure between two groups, which three of the following are key assumptions that should be verified? Options: A) The outcome variable (blood pressure) is normally distributed in each group. B) The variances of the two groups are approximately equal (homoscedasticity). C) The sample size must be greater than 30 in each group. D) The observations between the two groups are paired or matched. E) The data for the outcome variable are continuous. F) The groups are independent of each other.	A, B, F Justification: The three core assumptions for an Independent Samples t-test are: A) Normality: The data in each group should be approximately

Justification: List and briefly define the three core assumptions.

normally distributed.

B) Homogeneity of Variances: The variances in the two groups should be roughly equal.

F) Independence: The observations in one group must not influence or be related to the observations in the other group.

Why the others are incorrect:

C) This is a rule of thumb for the Central Limit Theorem, which can relax the normality assumption, but it is not a formal assumption of the test itself.

D) This is the assumption for a Paired t-test, not an Independent Samples t-test.

E) While blood pressure is continuous, "continuous data" is a requirement for using the test, but it's more of a property of the

			variable than a statistical "assumption" to be verified like normality or homogeneity.
		A researcher wants to compare the mean blood pressure levels between three independent groups: patients on Diet X, Diet Y, and a control diet. Which statistical test is most appropriate? Options: A) Paired t-test B) Chi-square test C) Independent samples t-test D) One-way ANOVA Justification: Justify your choice by naming the type of outcome variable and the number of groups being compared.	D) One-way ANOVA Justification: One-way ANOVA is the appropriate test when comparing the means of a continuous outcome variable (blood pressure) across three or more independent groups. An independent t-test would only be suitable for comparing two groups, and using it for three would inflate the Type I error rate due to multiple comparisons.
		A new rapid test for a disease has a high Sensitivity. What is the main implication of a high Sensitivity for a clinician using this test? Options: A) A positive result reliably rules the disease in. B) A negative result reliably rules the disease out. C) The test has a low false-positive rate. D) The test has a low false-negative rate. Justification: Define Sensitivity and explain what a high value means in terms of false negatives.	D) The test has a low false-negative rate. Justification: Sensitivity is the proportion of people with the disease who test positive (True Positive Rate). A high Sensitivity means the test is very good at correctly identifying diseased individuals. Therefore, it will miss very few of them, resulting in a low false-negative rate.

			This makes it a good rule-out test (high SnNout: a Negative result rules a disease OUT).
		A patient's pain level is recorded as "None," "Mild," "Moderate," or "Severe." What is the highest level of measurement this data represents? Options: A) Nominal B) Ordinal C) Interval D) Ratio Justification: Explain the properties that define this level of measurement.	B) Ordinal Justification: The data is ordinal because the categories have a natural, meaningful order (Severe pain is worse than Moderate, which is worse than Mild, etc.). However, the intervals between the categories are not necessarily equal or quantifiable (we cannot say that the difference between "Mild" and "Moderate" is the same as between "Moderate" and "Severe").
		A new rapid test for Disease X is evaluated in a population of 10,000 people. The prevalence of Disease X is known to be 2%. The test has a sensitivity of 95% and a specificity of 90%. Create a 2x2 contingency table and calculate the Positive Predictive Value (PPV) and Negative Predictive Value (NPV). Explain how the PPV would change if the same test were used in a population with a much lower disease prevalence (e.g., 0.5%) and why this is clinically important.	Calculations for Prevalence = 2%: Total with Disease = $10,000 * 0.02 = 200$ Total without Disease = $10,000 - 200 = 9,800$ True Positives (TP) = Sensitivity * Total with Disease = $0.95 * 200 = 190$

			False Negatives (FN) = 200 - 190 = 10 True Negatives (TN) = Specificity * Total without Disease = 0.90 * 9,800 = 8,820 False Positives (FP) = 9,800 - 8,820 = 980 PPV = TP / (TP + FP) = 190 / 1,170 $\approx$ 0.162 or 16.2% NPV = TN / (TN + FN) = 8,820 / 8,830 $\approx$ 0.999 or 99.9% Impact of Lower Prevalence: If the prevalence decreases to 0.5%, the number of people without the disease becomes even larger relative to those with it. Even with the same good specificity (90%), a small percentage of a very large number will generate a large number of False Positives. This would cause the PPV to decrease dramatically. A low PPV means that a positive test result is most likely a false alarm. This is crucial for clinicians

			to understand: a test with good analytical performance can be clinically unreliable if used in a low-prevalence population, leading to unnecessary anxiety, follow-up tests, and potential harm for patients who are falsely positive.
Б2.Б.04(II) Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	Соотнесите понятия и определения		A1 B2 B3
	A. Реферат	1. это письменный или устный доклад, основанный на обзоре и систематизации информации из одного или нескольких источников, таких как книги, научные статьи и другие документы	
	Б. Курсовой проект	2. самостоятельная учебная работа студента, которая демонстрирует его знания и практические навыки в определенной области	
	В. Диссертационное исследование	3. это специальная, строго определенная форма научного произведения, которое имеет научно-квалификационный характер, подготовлено для публичной защиты и получения ученой степени.	
	Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, A8 B5)		
	Соотнесите понятия и определения		A1 B2 B3
	A. Теория	1. Учение, система научных принципов, идей, обобщающих практический опыт и отражающих закономерности природы, общества, мышления.	
	Б. Методология	2. Учение о научном методе вообще или о методах отдельных наук.	
	В. Методика исследования	3. система приёмов и процедур, которая описывает, как именно проводится исследование	
	Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, A8 B5)		

		Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос Единый целенаправленный процесс воспитания и обучения, являющийся общественно значимым благом и осуществляемый в интересах человека, семьи, общества и государства, а также совокупность приобретаемых знаний, умений, навыков, ценностных установок, опыта деятельности и компетенции определенных объема и сложности в целях интеллектуального, духовно-нравственного, творческого, физического и (или) профессионального развития человека, удовлетворения его образовательных потребностей и интересов это: 1. образование 2. воспитание 3. обучение	1 ФЗ «Об образовании в Российской Федерации»						
		Соотнесите понятия и определения <table><tr><td>А. уровень образования</td><td>1. завершённый цикл образования, характеризующийся определенной единой совокупностью требований</td></tr><tr><td>Б. квалификация</td><td>2. уровень знаний, умений, навыков и компетенции, характеризующий подготовленность к выполнению определенного вида профессиональной деятельности</td></tr><tr><td>В. обучение</td><td>3. целенаправленный процесс организации деятельности обучающихся по овладению знаниями, умениями, навыками и компетенцией, приобретению опыта деятельности, развитию способностей, приобретению опыта применения знаний в повседневной жизни и формированию у обучающихся мотивации получения образования в течение всей жизни</td></tr></table> Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, А8 Б5)	А. уровень образования	1. завершённый цикл образования, характеризующийся определенной единой совокупностью требований	Б. квалификация	2. уровень знаний, умений, навыков и компетенции, характеризующий подготовленность к выполнению определенного вида профессиональной деятельности	В. обучение	3. целенаправленный процесс организации деятельности обучающихся по овладению знаниями, умениями, навыками и компетенцией, приобретению опыта деятельности, развитию способностей, приобретению опыта применения знаний в повседневной жизни и формированию у обучающихся мотивации получения образования в течение всей жизни	A1 B2 B3
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		Прочитайте текст и установите последовательность, вписав в поле ответов последовательность цифр, соответствующей верной последовательности без использования дополнительных символов и пробелов. Структура научно – исследовательской работы представляется следующим образом: 1. Титульный лист 2. Аннотация (что сделано, что нового получено) 3. Содержание (название глав и параграфов с указанием страниц) 4. Введение (обозначение проблемы, актуальность, практическая значимость исследования; определяются объект и предмет исследования; цель и задачи исследования; коротко перечисляются	123457689						

		методы работы) 5. Главы основной части, в том числе и исследовательская часть (анализ научной литературы; выбор определенных методов и конкретных методик исследования; процедура исследования и ее этапы) 6. Заключение (краткий обзор выполненного исследования) 7. Выводы (интерпретация полученных результатов) 8. Список литературы 9. Приложения (таблицы, графики, справочники и др.)	
ПК-22 готовность к участию во внедрении новых методов и методик, направленных на охрану здоровья граждан	Б1.Б.08 Психология и педагогика	A person's observation of the inner plane of their own mental life is: Answer options: 1. interaction 2.interference 3.introspection 4.intuition	3
		Psychology studies individual differences between people: Answer options: 1.Integrative 2.Integrative 3.Personality 4.Differential	4
		The pace and nature of individual mental development(two right answers): Answer options: 1.are uniquely distinctive and independent of social environment, communication, or education. 2.are uneven and determined by the maturation of the organism and changes in the social developmental situation. 3.with appropriate training and education, they can be accelerated indefinitely. 4.are the same in time and content for all healthy individuals and are determined by the growth of the brain and nervous system.	2,3
	Б1.В.01 Биоорганическая химия в медицине	Установите соответствие Match the name of the solution with its primary physiological action or application. 13. Saline Solution (0.9% NaCl) 14. Ringer's Lactate Solution 15. Glucose Solution (5%) 16. Potassium Chloride Solution (KCl) M) Used for oral rehydration and combating acidosis N) Intravenous administration to correct potassium deficiency O) Replenishment of fluid volume and electrolytes, maintenance of blood osmotic pressure P) Source of parenteral nutrition and water	1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B
		Установите последовательность Arrange the steps of the bicarbonate buffer system action when acid is added.	BACD

		A) Increase in H_2CO_3 concentration B) Binding of H^+ ions C) Dissociation of H_2CO_3 into CO_2 and H_2O D) Elimination of CO_2 through the lungs	
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		Дайте ответ на поставленный вопрос Explain why the bicarbonate buffer system ($\text{H}_2\text{CO}_3/\text{NaHCO}_3$) is one of the most important for maintaining the acid-base balance of the blood. Describe its mechanism of action when acid equivalents enter the bloodstream and the role of the lungs and kidneys in this process.	The bicarbonate buffer system is crucial due to its close connection with the

			respiratory and excretory systems. When acid (H^+) is added, the reaction occurs: $H^+ + HCO_3^- \rightarrow H_2CO_3 \rightarrow CO_2 + H_2O$. The resulting CO_2 is eliminated through the lungs during respiration (volatile component), which shifts the equilibrium of the reaction to the right. The kidneys regulate the concentration of HCO_3^- by reabsorbing bicarbonate and excreting H^+ ions in the urine. This interconnection makes the system highly effective.
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		How should I choose a research method to study the effects of low-frequency electromagnetic fields on cell growth in the laboratory?	Define the objective: For example, to study whether a field accelerates cell division. Select physical principles: Use Ampere's law to calculate magnetic field induction.

			Methods: Experimental group: Cells exposed to a magnetic field (e.g., 50 Hz, 0.1 T). Control group: No field exposure. Measurement: Number of cell divisions at specified time intervals. Data processing: Compare the mean number of divisions in both groups using a t-test (Student).
		How should you design an experiment to study tissue thermal conductivity, taking into account instrumental errors?	Select the instruments: Thermocouples or IR thermometers for temperature measurement. Voltmeter and ammeter for calculating thermal power ($P = UI$). Accounting for errors: Determine the accuracy class of the instruments (e.g., 1%). Calibrate with reference heat sources. Procedure: Measure the temperature at several points on the tissue. Repeat measurements

			3-5 times to reduce random errors. Analysis: Calculate the mean value and standard error.
		What role does diffusion play in the spread of drugs across cell membranes?	Diffusion facilitates the passive movement of drug molecules from areas of higher concentration to areas of lower concentration.
		How can Newton's law ($F = ma$) be used in an experiment studying the effect of gravity on bone growth?	Under conditions of weightlessness ($F = 0$), the acceleration (a) of bones decreases, leading to their atrophy. Newton's law allows us to simulate these processes in the laboratory.
	Б1.Б.36 Общественное здоровье и здравоохранение, экономика здравоохранения	According to Article 43 of Federal Law No. 323-FZ, the use of new methods of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment is permitted: A) only after obtaining the patient's voluntary written consent and regulator authorization B) without patient consent if advisable C) at the discretion of the attending physician without additional approvals D) without restrictions in emergency situations when no alternative exists	A
		The introduction of telemedicine technologies under Order No. 193n of the Ministry of Health of April 11, 2025 provides for: A) remote interaction exclusively between medical organizations B) organization of consultations and health monitoring involving medical professionals and patients at a distance C) use of technologies only in inpatient settings D) rejection of traditional diagnostic methods	B
		A key aspect of successfully introducing new methods in healthcare is: A) compliance with regulatory requirements, staff training, patient awareness, and effectiveness monitoring B) shortening trial periods by reducing oversight C) refusal to document implementation processes	A

		D) delegating all functions to external contractors without supervision	
		A doctor proposes introducing a new diagnostic method not yet approved by the Ministry of Health. What actions are permissible under the law?	The method may only be applied after obtaining official permission from regulatory authorities and written informed consent from the patient; clinical trials must be conducted in accordance with the requirements of Federal Law No. 323-FZ and the Ministry of Health's order.
		During the implementation of a new treatment method in one department, a patient's condition worsened. What are the possible legal consequences?	Specialists may be held administratively or criminally liable under Article 293 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation in cases of negligence; a full investigation of circumstances, expert examination, and possible adjustment of methods are required.
	Б1.Б.24 Гигиена	Select the correct answer. Which of the following factors is not key to the successful implementation of a new public hygiene education program? 1. Availability of funding. 2. Training motivated staff. 3. Developing clear and accessible information materials. 4. Mandatory participation of the target audience. 5. Evaluating the program's effectiveness after its implementation.	4 The successful implementation of any program aimed at behavior change or skill development (such as hygiene education) relies on the principles of voluntariness, awareness, and

				motivation of the target audience. This is why forced participation is not only not a key factor but can completely undermine the program's effectiveness.	
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer box, without using additional symbols or spaces. Arrange the steps of public health risk assessment in the correct logical sequence. 1. Hazard Identification 2. Exposure Assessment 3. Risk Characterization 4. Dose-Response Assessment			1423
		Match the risk assessment steps to their content, and then arrange the steps in the correct sequence.			A3 B1 C4 D2
		Risk Assessment Stage	Its Description		
		A. Hazard Identification	1. Quantitative description of the "dose – probability of adverse health effect" relationship		
		B. Dose-Response Assessment	2. Determination of the probability and magnitude of adverse health effects in a specific population.		
		C. Exposure Assessment	3. Qualitative characterization of a harmful agent and its ability to cause adverse effects.		
		D. Risk Characterization	4. Analysis of the routes, intensity, frequency, and duration of exposure to a harmful agent.		
		Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)			1B 2A 3C 4D
		Establish a correspondence between the new method/technology in hygiene and the area of its application for protecting the health of citizens:			
New Method/Technology	Area of Application for Health Protection				

		1. GIS technologies (geographic information systems)	A. Personal monitoring and correction of nutritional status.								
		2. Plan-factor analysis of nutrition using mobile applications	B. Assessment and forecasting of health risks depending on territory pollution.								
		3. Use of urinary biomarkers to assess xenobiotic exposure	C. Objective assessment of individual chemical exposure.								
		4. Online noise monitoring systems in urban environments	D. Prompt decision-making to reduce acoustic load on the population.								
	Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)										
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.01 Статистика	Select the correct answer. When implementing a new evidence-based health risk assessment methodology, the hygienist should primarily rely on: 1. The opinion of the facility's director. 2. Data from scientific studies and meta-analyses. 3. Their own extensive experience. 4. The opinions of colleagues from related departments.			2 The principles of evidence-based medicine require the use of the most objective and reliable sources of information. Scientific studies and meta-analyses are at the top of the evidence hierarchy.						
	Б1.В.ДВ.01.02 Математические методы в медицине	Match the statistical finding with its correct interpretation. <table><tr><td>A. P-value = 0.03</td><td>1There is a statistically significant difference at the 5% level</td></tr><tr><td>B. P-value = 0.87</td><td>2. The result is highly statistically significant.</td></tr><tr><td>C. P-value < 0.001</td><td>3. The null hypothesis is rejected.</td></tr></table> Letter-digit sequence with spaces			A. P-value = 0.03	1There is a statistically significant difference at the 5% level	B. P-value = 0.87	2. The result is highly statistically significant.	C. P-value < 0.001	3. The null hypothesis is rejected.	A1 B3 C2
A. P-value = 0.03	1There is a statistically significant difference at the 5% level										
B. P-value = 0.87	2. The result is highly statistically significant.										
C. P-value < 0.001	3. The null hypothesis is rejected.										
		A study reports that the hazard ratio for death with Drug A versus Drug B is 0.75 (95% CI: 0.60 to 0.95). Which conclusion is most appropriate?			C) Justification: For a						

		Options: A) Drug A is definitively superior to Drug B. B) There is no statistically significant difference between the drugs because the CI includes 0.75. C) The result is statistically significant at the 5% level, suggesting a benefit for Drug A. D) The result is not statistically significant because the CI crosses 1.0. Justification: Explain what is indicated when a confidence interval for a ratio (like HR, RR, OR) includes or excludes the value of 1.0.	ratio like a Hazard Ratio (HR), the null value is 1.0 (indicating no difference in risk). Since the entire 95% confidence interval (0.60 to 0.95) lies below 1.0, we can conclude that there is a statistically significant reduction in hazard with Drug A at the 5% significance level. The interval does not include 1.0, which is the key to determining significance for ratio measures.
		A study investigates the association between smoking status (smoker, ex-smoker, never-smoker) and the development of three different types of cancer (lung, breast, skin). Which 2 of the following statistical methods are most appropriate for the initial analysis? Options: A) One-way ANOVA B) Chi-square test of independence C) Pearson's correlation coefficient D) Fisher's exact test E) Logistic regression Justification: Explain why the chosen methods are suitable and why the others are not, considering the types of variables.	B, E Justification: B) Chi-square test of independence is appropriate for testing the association between two categorical variables (smoking status and cancer type). It's a good initial test for a contingency table. E) Logistic regression is also suitable, especially as it can model the relationship between multiple

			categorical predictor variables (smoking status) and a categorical outcome (cancer type), providing odds ratios. Why the others are incorrect: A) One-way ANOVA is used for comparing means of a continuous variable across three or more groups, not categorical associations. C) Pearson's correlation measures linear relationship between two continuous variables. D) Fisher's exact test is used for 2x2 tables or when sample sizes are very small. While it could be applied by breaking down the problem, it's not the most direct or efficient for a multi-category x multi-category table in the initial analysis.
		Which THREE of the following are defining properties of a perfect normal distribution (Gaussian distribution)? Options:	B, C, E Justification: The three fundamental properties are:

- A) It is bimodal.
- B) The mean, median, and mode are all equal.
- C) It is defined by two parameters: mean and standard deviation.
- D) It is bounded at 0 and cannot contain negative values.
- E) Approximately 95% of the data lies within two standard deviations of the mean.
- F) The distribution is perfectly symmetrical.

Justification: State the three fundamental properties.

B) It is perfectly symmetrical, leading to the mean, median, and mode all coinciding at the center of the distribution.

C) Its shape and position are entirely determined by its mean (center) and standard deviation (spread).

E) In a normal distribution, approximately 95% of the observations fall within ± 2 standard deviations from the mean (more precisely, 1.96).

Why the others are incorrect:

A) A normal distribution is unimodal (has one peak), not bimodal.

D) A normal distribution ranges from $-\infty$ to $+\infty$ and can contain negative values (e.g., a normal distribution of temperature changes).

			F) While often symmetrical, real-world data rarely form a perfectly symmetrical normal distribution. However, this is a theoretical property of the perfect model. The question asks for "defining properties," and symmetry is one. The key trio for this level is B, C, E.
Б1.Б.05 Правоведение	Consultations with a patient or their legal representative by a healthcare professional using telemedicine technologies are carried out for the following purposes: 1) prevention, collection, and analysis of patient complaints and medical history data, assessment of the effectiveness of treatment and diagnostic measures, and medical monitoring of the patient's health; 2) deciding on the need for an in-person appointment (examination, consultation). 3) solely for medical monitoring of the patient's health.		1,2
	The use of telemedicine technologies in the provision of medical care is carried out in compliance with the requirements established by the legislation of the Russian Federation in the areas of: 1) personal data 2) protection of medical confidentiality 3) commercial services		1,2
	Clinical guidelines are reviewed at least: 1) once every three years. 2) once a year. 3) once every five years.		1
	Please answer the question posed. What are the names of the information technologies that enable remote interaction between healthcare professionals, with patients and/or their legal representatives, identification and authentication of these individuals, and documentation of their actions during consultations, consultations, and remote medical monitoring of a patient's health?		Telemedicine
	Accessibility and quality of medical care are ensured by: 1) organizing medical care provision based on proximity to the place of residence, work, or study; 2) the availability of the required number of medical workers and their level of qualifications; 3) the ability to choose a medical organization and physician; 4) the application of medical care procedures, clinical guidelines, and medical care standards;		7

		5) transport accessibility of medical organizations for all population groups, including people with disabilities and other groups with limited mobility; 6) the use of telemedicine technologies; 7) all of the above.							
Б2.Б.04(П) Производственная практика (научно-исследовательская работа)	Соотнесите понятия и определения <table><tr><td>А. Искусственный интеллект (ИИ)</td><td>1. Обработка больших объемов медицинских данных помогает выявлять закономерности и оптимизировать лечение.</td></tr><tr><td>Б. Биосенсоры</td><td>2. Используется для анализа медицинских изображений (МРТ, КТ, рентген), помощи в постановке диагноза и прогнозировании развития заболеваний.</td></tr><tr><td>В. Большие данные (Big Data)</td><td>3. Позволяют непрерывно отслеживать показатели здоровья в режиме реального времени и предупреждать о возможных проблемах.</td></tr></table>		А. Искусственный интеллект (ИИ)	1. Обработка больших объемов медицинских данных помогает выявлять закономерности и оптимизировать лечение.	Б. Биосенсоры	2. Используется для анализа медицинских изображений (МРТ, КТ, рентген), помощи в постановке диагноза и прогнозировании развития заболеваний.	В. Большие данные (Big Data)	3. Позволяют непрерывно отслеживать показатели здоровья в режиме реального времени и предупреждать о возможных проблемах.	A2 B3 B1
	А. Искусственный интеллект (ИИ)	1. Обработка больших объемов медицинских данных помогает выявлять закономерности и оптимизировать лечение.							
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	В. Большие данные (Big Data)	3. Позволяют непрерывно отслеживать показатели здоровья в режиме реального времени и предупреждать о возможных проблемах.							
	Укажите буквенно-цифровую последовательность через пробел (пример, A8 B5)								
Выберите правильные ответы и напишите обоснование ответа. Цели проведения телемедицинской консультации: 1. сбор и анализ жалоб, анамнеза пациента, в том числе для профилактики; 2. определение насколько эффективно прописанное ранее лечение; 3. наблюдение за состоянием пациента; 4. рассмотрение необходимости направления пациента на очный осмотр; 5. оформление согласия на обработку персональных данных		1,2,3,4 ФЗ «Об основах охраны здоровья граждан в Российской Федерации»							
Выберите правильный ответ и напишите обоснование ответа. Нужна ли лицензия на телемедицину? 1. Не нужна, так как медицинской организации достаточно иметь лицензию на те виды медицинских услуг, которые она планирует оказывать, в том числе посредством телемедицинских технологий; 2. Нужна, так как это отдельный вид медицинской услуги и является отдельным видом медицинской деятельности.		1 ФЗ «Об основах охраны здоровья граждан в Российской Федерации»							
Выберите правильный ответ и напишите обоснование ответа. Какие задачи может решить телемедицина: 1. Предварительное согласование поступления в санаторно-курортное учреждение, подготовка к санаторному лечению; 2. Консультация перед поездкой в другой город на обследование/лечение; 3. Сопровождение тяжелых форм заболеваний (онкология и т.д.), а также консультация		7 ФЗ «Об основах охраны здоровья граждан в Российской Федерации»							

		родственников тяжелобольных по вопросам ухода за пациентом, психологической поддержки; 4. Дородовые консультации педиатра, акушера, неонатолога; 5. Расшифровка по итогам лабораторных и инструментальных исследований; 6. Дистанционный мониторинг (сердечно-сосудистые заболевания, сахарный диабет, нефрологические заболевания и т.д.); 7. Все перечисленное	
		Применение телемедицинских технологий при оказании медицинской помощи осуществляется с соблюдением требований, установленных законодательством Российской Федерации в области: 1) персональных данных 2) охраны врачебной тайны 3) лицензирования	1,2 Федеральный закон «Об основах охраны здоровья граждан в Российской Федерации»
ОК-1 способность к абстрактному мышлению, анализу, синтезу	Б1.Б.27 Лучевая диагностика	In what year did the German physicist Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen (Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen) discovered X-ray radiation: 1 – 1895; 2 – 1985; 3 – 1912; 4 – 1859.	1
		In whose honor is the unit of measurement of the activity of a radioactive source in the International System of Units named? 1 - Antoine Henri Becquerel ; 2 - Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen; 3 - Allan MacLeod Cormac ; 4 - Godfrey Newbold Hounsfield	1
ОК-5 готовность к саморазвитию, самореализации, самообразованию, использованию творческого потенциала	Б1.Б.27 Лучевая диагностика	Which scientists were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1979 "for the development of computed tomography": 1 - Antoine Henri Becquerel ; 2 - Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen; 3 - Allan MacLeod Cormac ; 4 - Godfrey Newbold Hunsfield	3, 4
		For visual and quantitative assessment of the density of structures visualized by computed tomography, the X-ray attenuation scale is used. What is it called (whose name was the scientist who proposed it)?	Hounsfield units scale
ОПК-1 готовность решать стандартные задачи профессиональной деятельности с использованием информационных, библиографических ресурсов, медико-биологической	Б1.Б.25 Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	Specify the types of percussion by (1) purpose, (2) volume: A. direct and indirect, B. quiet and loud, C. comparative and topographic, D. superficial and deep.	1C 2B
		Specify the correct sequence for listening to the heart valves: A. aortic valve in the second intercostal space ; B. tricuspid valve; C. mitral valve; D. pulmonary valve; E. aortic valve at Botkin's point	CADBE

		4. Acute biliary pancreatitis	D. Gastric ulcer or duodenal ulcer		
		5. Esophageal stricture	E. Chronic pancreatitis		
		Establish the correct sequence of examination of a patient with suspected celiac disease (a patient with chronic diarrhea and weight loss at a general practitioner's office). List of stages: A. Prescribing a gluten-free diet B. Verification of the diagnosis based on the results of morphological examination C. Evaluation of the level of serum antibodies to tissue transglutaminase D. Consultation with a gastroenterologist E. Obtaining biopsies from the duodenum during EGDS F. Clinical blood test (detection of anemia)			
		A 35-year-old patient was diagnosed with H. pylori (13C urea breath test). No complaints. Therapist's approach .		1. Determination of indications for eradication (the very fact of the presence of H. pylori is an indication for eradication therapy even in the absence of complaints for the purpose of preventing stomach cancer and peptic ulcer disease) 2. Eradication therapy regimen (1st line: proton pump inhibitor + bismuth tripotassium dicitrate + amoxicillin + clarithromycin . Course duration: 14 days) 3. Monitoring of eradication therapy no earlier than 4 weeks after completion of the course of antibacterial drugs. Methods: 13C urea breath test, H. pylori antigen in feces	

		Choose the correct answer and write a justification for your answer. Name the method for measuring bone density in humans. 1. Computed tomography 2. X-ray 3. Densitometry 4. Biopsy	3 X-ray densitometry is used to determine the patient's bone density.										
		You need to find information about treating patients with CHF. Which of the following resources is most appropriate for this purpose? Justify your answer. A. Google B. Clinical guidelines for the diagnosis and treatment of CHF C. Website of a clinic specializing in the treatment of patients with CHF D. Online review article for doctors E. Advertising brochure in the clinic	B Clinical guidelines are developed based on a systematic analysis and synthesis of the results of numerous clinical studies, meta-analyses , and other scientific data. They are based on evidence-based medicine.										
		Match the term with its definition. <table><tr><th>Term</th><th>Definition</th></tr><tr><td>1. NYHA functional class</td><td>A. A tool for assessing the quality of life of a patient with heart failure.</td></tr><tr><td>2. BNP (natriuretic peptide)</td><td>B. A scale used to classify the severity of heart failure based on symptoms and limitations in physical activity.</td></tr><tr><td>3. MLHFQ (Minnesota Heart Failure Quality of Life Questionnaire)</td><td>C. A biomarker whose levels increase with increasing stress on the heart and is used to diagnose and assess the severity of heart failure.</td></tr><tr><td>4. VPN</td><td>D. Collection and transmission of data on the patient's heart rate and blood pressure from home.</td></tr><tr><td>5. Telemonitoring</td><td>E. Virtual private network – ensuring secure transmission of data about the patient’s condition between different medical institutions.</td></tr></table>	Term	Definition	1. NYHA functional class	A. A tool for assessing the quality of life of a patient with heart failure.	2. BNP (natriuretic peptide)	B. A scale used to classify the severity of heart failure based on symptoms and limitations in physical activity.	3. MLHFQ (Minnesota Heart Failure Quality of Life Questionnaire)	C. A biomarker whose levels increase with increasing stress on the heart and is used to diagnose and assess the severity of heart failure.	4. VPN	D. Collection and transmission of data on the patient's heart rate and blood pressure from home.	5. Telemonitoring
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		Specify the reasons for the increase and decrease in the estimated glomerular filtration rate <table><tr><td>GFR</td><td>States</td></tr><tr><td>1. Increase</td><td>A. initial stages of diabetes</td></tr><tr><td>2. Decrease</td><td>B. initial stages of hypertension</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>C. pregnancy</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>D. aging of the organism</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>E. eating foods high in protein</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>F. Glomerulosclerosis</td></tr></table>	GFR	States	1. Increase	A. initial stages of diabetes	2. Decrease	B. initial stages of hypertension		C. pregnancy		D. aging of the organism		E. eating foods high in protein		F. Glomerulosclerosis	1 A , B, C, D 2F, E
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ОПК-5 способность и готовностью анализировать результаты собственной деятельности для предотвращения профессиональных ошибок	Б1.Б.27 Лучевая диагностика	Relate the basic principles of radiation safety: <table><tr><td>1. Justification</td><td>A. not exceeding the permissible limits of individual radiation doses for citizens from all sources of ionizing radiation</td></tr><tr><td>2. Optimization</td><td>B. prohibition of all types of activities involving the use of sources of ionizing radiation, in which the benefit obtained for humans and society does not exceed the risk of possible harm caused by additional exposure to natural background radiation</td></tr><tr><td>3. Standardization</td><td>C. maintaining individual radiation doses and the number of exposed persons at the lowest possible and achievable level, taking into account economic and social factors, when using any source of ionizing radiation</td></tr></table>	1. Justification	A. not exceeding the permissible limits of individual radiation doses for citizens from all sources of ionizing radiation	2. Optimization	B. prohibition of all types of activities involving the use of sources of ionizing radiation, in which the benefit obtained for humans and society does not exceed the risk of possible harm caused by additional exposure to natural background radiation	3. Standardization	C. maintaining individual radiation doses and the number of exposed persons at the lowest possible and achievable level, taking into account economic and social factors, when using any source of ionizing radiation	1C 2B 3A								
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		How many lobes are there in the left lung: 1 – three; 2 – two; 3 – four; 4 – ten.	2														
	What are the main radiological syndromes that can be identified on X-ray images in pulmonary tuberculosis? 1. Extensive shadowing of the lung field 2. Limited shading 3. Round shadow 4. Foci and limited focal dissemination 5. Diffuse dissemination 6. Vast enlightenment 7. Limited enlightenment (ring shadow) 8. Changes in pulmonary pattern 9. Changes in the roots of the lungs	2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9															
	Б1.Б.28 Факультетская терапия.	Select the correct answer: A patient has been diagnosed with a rare condition, and you need to find the most current clinical guidelines	3														

	профессиональные болезни	for its management. Which source of information would be most preferable and reliable for use in practical healthcare in the Russian Federation? 1. A Wikipedia article updated 2 months ago. 2. Materials from a specialized medical forum with comments from doctors. 3. The official website of the Russian Ministry of Health or the professional medical association that developed the clinical guidelines (e.g., the National Hematology Society). 4. A 2015 textbook on internal medicine. 5. A review article in a commercial medical journal.												
		Select the correct answer: A patient with atrial fibrillation is scheduled for anticoagulant therapy. The physician notes in the diary the need to "titrate the warfarin dose with INR monitoring." What does the abbreviation INR stand for? 1. International Scientific Society 2. Instantaneous Normalization of Abnormalities 3. International Normalized Ratio 4. Indirect Determination Method 5. Medical Supervisory Authority	3											
		What medical term is synonymous with "gastrointestinal bleeding"? 1. Hematuria 2. Hemorrhage 3. Hematemesis 4. Melena 5. Options 3 and 4 are correct	5											
ОПК-6 готовность к ведению медицинской документации	Б1.Б.25 Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	Specify the correct sequence for skin examination: A. color - humidity - exanthema - turgor; B. color – turgor – humidity – exanthema; C. color – exanthema – humidity – turgor; D. exanthema – color – turgor – humidity; E. exanthema - color - moisture - turgor	C											
		Indicate the body mass index (BMI) corresponding to (1) normal, (2) overweight, (3) obesity: <table><tr><td>BMI grading</td><td>BMI</td></tr><tr><td>1. norm</td><td>A. less than 18.5</td></tr><tr><td>2. excess body weight</td><td>B. 18.5-24.9</td></tr><tr><td>3. obesity</td><td>C. 25.0-29.9</td></tr><tr><td>4. underweight</td><td>D. 30.0-34.9</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>E. 35.0-39.9.</td></tr></table>	BMI grading	BMI	1. norm	A. less than 18.5	2. excess body weight	B. 18.5-24.9	3. obesity	C. 25.0-29.9	4. underweight	D. 30.0-34.9		E. 35.0-39.9.
	BMI grading	BMI												
	1. norm	A. less than 18.5												
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3. obesity	C. 25.0-29.9													
4. underweight	D. 30.0-34.9													
	E. 35.0-39.9.													
	The ventricular excitation rate on the ECG is determined by the _____ interval.	RR												
Б1.Б.27 Лучевая диагностика	Compare the different types of radiation safety briefings: <table><tr><td>1. Introductory</td><td>A. directly at the workplace</td></tr><tr><td>2. Primary</td><td>B. when applying for a job</td></tr></table>	1. Introductory	A. directly at the workplace	2. Primary	B. when applying for a job	1B 2A 3D 4C								
	1. Introductory	A. directly at the workplace												
2. Primary	B. when applying for a job													

		3. Repeated	C. when the nature of the work changes (change of X-ray room equipment, examination or treatment methods, etc.), after a radiation accident or incident		
		4. Unscheduled	D. at least twice a year		
		Who signs the informed voluntary consent for medical intervention: 1. A patient aged 15 years or older. 2. A legal representative of a patient aged under 15 years or a person declared legally incompetent. 3. For minors with drug addiction, or when providing them with drug treatment, consent may be given by the minor's legal representative. 4. All of the above are correct.			
	Б1.Б.28 Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	Select the correct answer: A patient with community-acquired pneumonia and concomitant type 2 diabetes mellitus was prescribed amoxicillin/clavulanate tablets. A nurse, fulfilling the prescription, brought the patient the tablets and a glass of milk three times a day. On the third day of therapy, the patient's condition had not improved, and the fever persisted. Question: Whose error is this, and what is it? 1. Patient error, as they should have known about the incompatibility. 2. Physician error, who prescribed an ineffective antibiotic. 3. Physician error, who failed to instruct the patient to take the medication 1 hour before or 2 hours after food/milk, and nurse error, who lacks basic pharmacology knowledge. 4. Physician error, who failed to prescribe the antibiotic intramuscularly. 5. This is not an error, but rather a lack of effect, requiring a change in antibiotic.		3	
		Select the correct answer: A 70-year-old patient with high cardiovascular risk was prescribed aspirin 100 mg/day for primary prevention. Two weeks later, the patient was urgently hospitalized with gastrointestinal bleeding. Question: When analyzing this situation, the physician should conclude that before prescribing aspirin, it was necessary to: 1. Assess the risk of thrombosis and only then prescribe the drug. 2. Assess not only the indications but also the risk of bleeding (history of peptic ulcer, concomitant use of NSAIDs, risk of falls) and consider the need for concomitant use of proton pump inhibitors. 3. Prescribe a lower dose of the drug. 4. Avoid prescribing aspirin in patients over 65 years of age. 5. Immediately prescribe the antidote, etamsylate.		2	
		Select the correct answer: A 35-year-old patient presented with complaints of weakness, dizziness, and shortness of breath during physical exertion. A complete blood count revealed Hb 98 g/L. Iron deficiency anemia was diagnosed and iron supplements were prescribed. After a month of therapy, there was no improvement, and the Hb level was 100 g/L. Further examination revealed a positive stool test for occult blood, and an EGD revealed a gastric ulcer. Question: What is the main conclusion the physician should draw from this situation to prevent similar		2	

		errors? 1. A higher dose of iron supplements should have been prescribed immediately. 2. The main error was failure to perform the mandatory examination for all postmenopausal men and women with iron deficiency anemia (IDA) to determine the source of blood loss (EGD/colonoscopy) before starting treatment. 3. Vitamin B12 should have been immediately added to the treatment. 4. The patient likely did not adhere to the medication regimen. 5. The diagnosis of anemia was made incorrectly.	
Б1.Б.31 Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	Match the diagnosis with a specific medical document that must be filled out.		1B 2A 3C 4D
	Diagnosis	Medical document	
	1. Acute pancreatitis	A. Informed Consent Sheet for Liver Biopsy	
	2. Chronic viral hepatitis B	B. Temperature sheet	
	3. Gastric ulcer with perforation	C. Protocol for dynamic observation in the intensive care unit	
	4. Malabsorption syndrome	D.Nutritional Support Diary	
	Establish a correspondence between the treatment stage and the corresponding medical documentation		1B 2A 3C 4D 5E
	Treatment stage	Medical records	
	1. Admission to hospital	A Appointment Sheet	
	2. Beginning of therapy	B Medical history	
3. Carrying out the operation	C. Operation protocol		
4. Discharge from hospital	D. Extract from the medical history		
5. Referral for rehabilitation	E. Referral to the Medical and Social Expertise Commission		
Match the clinical situation with the corresponding medical document		1A 2B 3C 4D 5E	
Clinical situation	Medical document		
1. Admission of a patient with an exacerbation of peptic ulcer disease	A Informed Consent Sheet		
2. Development of gastrointestinal bleeding	B. Blood transfusion protocol		
3. Planned discharge of the patient	C. Statistical coupon		
4. Referral for consultation with a surgeon	D. Referral for consultation		
5. Transfer to the intensive care unit	E. Patient movement map		
	What vaccines are recommended for the prevention of community-acquired pneumonia?		Anti-influenza, pneumococcal
	Arrange the steps for keeping a diary for monitoring a patient with CHF in the correct order: 1. Registration of patient complaints and physical examination data. 2. Formulating conclusions about the need to adjust treatment or conduct additional examinations. 3. Assessment of the dynamics of the patient’s condition based on the collected data. 4. Recording appointments and recommendations.		1, 3, 2, 4
	Determine the procedure for registering cases of tuberculosis in a tuberculosis dispensary:		15243

	Б1.Б.30 Фтизиатрия	1. Obtaining a confirmed diagnosis 2. Entering a patient into the register (registration log) 3. Preparation of reports for epidemiological surveillance authorities 4. Prescribing and recording treatment measures 5. Registration of notification of the identified case		
	Б1.Б.32 Поликлиническая терапия			
		Determine eligibility for a disability group		A 2 B1 C3
		A. criteria for disability group I	1. social insufficiency requiring social protection or assistance, health disorders with persistent, severe impairment of body functions caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects leading to a significant limitation of one of the categories of life activities or a combination of them	
		B. criteria for disability group II	2. inability to care for oneself or total dependence on other persons; inability to move independently and total dependence on other persons	
C. criteria for disability group III	3. social insufficiency requiring social protection or assistance due to health problems with persistent, mild or moderate functional impairments caused by diseases, consequences of injuries or defects, leading to a mild or moderate limitation of one of the categories of life activities or a combination of them			
	Determine the compliance by health groups		A 1 B3 C2	
A. Health group I	1. citizens who have not been diagnosed with chronic non-communicable diseases, have no risk factors for the development of such diseases, or have the indicated risk factors with a low or moderate absolute cardiovascular risk and who do not require dispensary observation for other diseases (conditions)			
B. Health group II	2. citizens with chronic non-communicable diseases requiring outpatient observation or specialized, including high-tech, medical care, as well as citizens suspected of having these diseases (conditions) who require additional examination			
C. III a health group	3. Citizens who have not been diagnosed with chronic non-communicable diseases but have risk factors for the development of such diseases with a high or very high absolute cardiovascular risk, as well as citizens who have been diagnosed with obesity and/or hypercholesterolemia with a total cholesterol level of 8			

			mmol /l or more, and/or individuals who smoke more than 20 cigarettes a day, and/or individuals with an identified risk of harmful alcohol consumption and/or risk of consuming narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances without a doctor's prescription, and who do not require dispensary observation for other diseases (conditions).		
ОПК-7 готовность к использованию основных физико-химических, математических и иных естественнонаучных понятий и методов при решении профессиональных задач	Б1.Б.27 Лучевая диагностика	Which methods of radiation diagnostics are considered non-ionizing ? 1. ultrasound diagnostics 2. radiography 3. magnetic resonance imaging 4. computed tomography 5. scintigraphy 6. all of the above			1, 3
		Which methods of radiation diagnostics are classified as ionizing ? 1. ultrasound diagnostics 2. radiography 3. magnetic resonance imaging 4. computed tomography 5. scintigraphy 6. all of the above			2, 4, 5
		Select the main properties of X-ray radiation: 1. Penetration ability 2. Absorption and scattering 3. Photochemical action 4. Ionization of matter 5. Biological action 6. Rectilinear propagation 7. Invisibility 8. All of the above			8
ОПК-11 готовность к применению медицинских изделий, предусмотренных порядками оказания медицинской	Б1.Б.25 Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	Establish the sequence of recording potentials on the ECG by leads: A . aVL B . aVF C . $V_1 - V_6$. D. I E . aVR F. III G. II			D, G, F, E, A, B, C
		Establish a correspondence between the research method and its possibility			1B, G 2 A , C

помощи		Research method	Possibilities of the method		
		1. Fibroesophagogastroduodenoscopy	A. Assessment of the acid-forming function of the stomach		
		2. Intragastric pH-metry	B. Visual assessment of the gastric mucosa		
			C. Evaluation of the effectiveness of antisecretory therapy		
			D. Stopping bleeding		
		Irrigoscopy is a method of examining 1. _____ (division of the gastrointestinal tract), belonging to group 2. _____.			1. Large intestine 2. Contrast radiographic
	Б1.Б.27 Лучевая диагностика	Compare the contraindications for MRI:			1C 2B 3C
		1. Absolute contraindications	A. fixed dentures; Tantalum staples on the sternum; implants made of titanium, titanium nickelide and other non-magnetic metals that do not interfere with the visualization of surrounding anatomical structures; II and III trimesters of pregnancy.		
		2. Relative contraindications	B. claustrophobia (fear of enclosed spaces); extremely serious condition of the patient; inability for the patient to remain still during the examination; technical limitations - waist circumference incompatible with the diameter of the tomograph tunnel or receiving coil; pregnancy in the first trimester.		
		3. They are not contraindications	C. the presence of artificial pacemakers; the presence of large metal implants, fragments, metal foreign bodies; the presence of metal staples, clamps on blood vessels; presence of stents (you need to know what material the stent is made of).		
		What are the contraindications for CT with contrast? 1. Allergy to iodine or X-ray contrast agents. 2. Renal failure (severe or decompensated). 3. Diabetes mellitus stage III .			6

		4. Hyperthyroidism. 5. Severe form of bronchial asthma . 6. All of the above.	
		Absolute contraindications for mammography are: 1. Pregnancy. 2. Lactation period. 3. Age up to 35–40 years. 4. Presence of implants. 5. Damage to the skin of the mammary gland.	1, 2
	Б1.Б.28 Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	A young general practitioner and an experienced nurse in the treatment room disagree on how to handle a difficult elderly patient. The nurse believes she should be firmer, while the doctor believes she should be patient. The nurse disparages the doctor's decisions in a conversation with colleagues, calling him "inexperienced." Question: What should the doctor do in this situation? 1. Reprimand the nurse in front of other staff members to assert their authority. 2. Complain to the senior nurse or department head about incompetence and insubordination. 3. Initiate a private conversation with the nurse. Discuss the disagreement, listen to her point of view, explain your position based on the principles of medical ethics, and propose developing a unified, coordinated approach to the patient. 4. Ignore the situation to avoid conflict. 5. Reassign the patient's care to another nurse.	3
		Select the correct answer: A general practitioner and an endocrinologist are jointly treating a patient with diabetes and hypertension. The general practitioner believes that the endocrinologist is prescribing overly aggressive hypoglycemic therapy, leading to episodes of hypoglycemia. Question: What is the correct course of action for the general practitioner? 1. Disagree with the endocrinologist in the patient's presence and propose their own treatment plan. 2. Adjust the prescription without the endocrinologist's knowledge. 3. Discuss the clinical case with the endocrinologist at a medical consultation or in a private conversation, presenting your arguments (data from the self-monitoring diary, episodes of hypoglycemia), and jointly developing a new, safer approach. 4. File a formal complaint about the endocrinologist's incompetence. 5. Discontinued joint care of the patient.	3
		Select the correct answer: A homeless patient comes to the doctor's office. He has a strong odor, his clothes are dirty, and he complains of a cough and fever. Question: What actions would be ethically and professionally correct for the doctor? 1. Provide the minimum necessary care, prescribe the simplest treatment, and end the appointment quickly. 2. Provide full care, with the same attention and respect as any other patient. During the examination, use additional protective equipment (mask, gloves) if necessary, but without demonstrative disgust. Consider the	2

		need for referral to a hospital or a social shelter. 3. Refuse to see the patient, citing the lack of compulsory medical insurance. 4. Conduct an examination, but refrain from a physical examination due to the patient's unsanitary condition. 5. Immediately refer the patient to a tuberculosis dispensary, suspecting tuberculosis.													
Б1.Б.31 Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология		Establish a correspondence between the medical device and the endoscopic procedure	1B 2C 3A 4D 5E												
		<table><tr><td>Medical device</td><td>Endoscopic manipulation</td></tr><tr><td>1. Endoscopic loop</td><td>A. Cholangiopancreatography</td></tr><tr><td>2. Esophageal bougie</td><td>B. Polypectomy</td></tr><tr><td>3. Sphincter</td><td>C. Dilation (bougienage) of esophageal stricture</td></tr><tr><td>4. Endoscopic clip applicator</td><td>D. Stopping bleeding</td></tr><tr><td>5. Endoscopic stent</td><td>E. Drainage of the bile ducts</td></tr></table>		Medical device	Endoscopic manipulation	1. Endoscopic loop	A. Cholangiopancreatography	2. Esophageal bougie	B. Polypectomy	3. Sphincter	C. Dilation (bougienage) of esophageal stricture	4. Endoscopic clip applicator	D. Stopping bleeding	5. Endoscopic stent	E. Drainage of the bile ducts
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Establish the correct sequence for performing therapeutic paracentesis . List of stages: A. Puncture of the abdominal wall with a trocar B. Ultrasound determination of ascites level C. Connecting the drainage system D. Evacuation of ascitic fluid E. Application of an aseptic dressing	BACDE														
Establish the correct sequence for performing esophagogastroduodenoscopy with biopsy. List of stages: A. Treatment of the pharynx with a local anesthetic B. Insertion of the endoscope through the oropharynx C. Obtaining biopsies from altered areas of the mucosa D. Visualization of the mucous membranes of the esophagus, stomach, and duodenum E. Removing the endoscope	ABDCE														
Correlate the range of PSV and the severity of newly diagnosed asthma	A3B2C1														
<table><tr><td>A. Intermittent</td><td>1. Spread of PSV or FEV₁ >30%</td></tr><tr><td>B. Mild persistent</td><td>2. Spread of PSV or FEV₁ 20-30 %</td></tr><tr><td>C. Persistent moderate degree</td><td>3. Spread of PSV or OFV₁ <20%</td></tr></table>		A. Intermittent	1. Spread of PSV or FEV ₁ >30%	B. Mild persistent	2. Spread of PSV or FEV ₁ 20-30 %	C. Persistent moderate degree	3. Spread of PSV or OFV ₁ <20%								
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Choose the correct answer and write a justification for your answer. How often should a doctor's hands be treated with antiseptic when treating rheumatology patients? 1. After examining each patient 2. Once every 2 hours 3. At the beginning and end of the working day 4. As it gets dirty	1 In accordance with the requirements of the SOP for the treatment of hands of medical personnel, the doctor's hands must be treated														

			before and after examining each patient.												
		Establish a correspondence between the medical device and its primary purpose when managing a patient with cardiovascular pathology:	1B, 2C, 3A, 4D 5E												
		<table><tr><td>Medical device</td><td>Purpose</td></tr><tr><td>1. Pulse oximeter</td><td>A. Registration of the electrical activity of the heart.</td></tr><tr><td>2. Defibrillator</td><td>B. Measurement of blood oxygen saturation.</td></tr><tr><td>3. Electrocardiograph</td><td>C. Restoration of heart rhythm in life-threatening arrhythmias.</td></tr><tr><td>4. Tonometer</td><td>D. Determination of blood pressure.</td></tr><tr><td>5. Ultrasound sensor</td><td>E. Determination of ejection fraction</td></tr></table>		Medical device	Purpose	1. Pulse oximeter	A. Registration of the electrical activity of the heart.	2. Defibrillator	B. Measurement of blood oxygen saturation.	3. Electrocardiograph	C. Restoration of heart rhythm in life-threatening arrhythmias.	4. Tonometer	D. Determination of blood pressure.	5. Ultrasound sensor	E. Determination of ejection fraction
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		5. Ultrasound sensor	E. Determination of ejection fraction												
		What is the first step if the defibrillator does not turn on? A. Immediately begin indirect cardiac massage. B. Check the power connection and battery condition C. Administer adrenaline intravenously to the patient. D. Call an ambulance E. Try a different defibrillator	B												
What is the purpose of an oxygen concentrator in patients with CHF? A. To relieve bronchospasm B. To increase blood oxygen saturation in respiratory failure C. To lower blood pressure D. For the prevention of thromboembolic complications E. To improve sleep	B														
Indications and contraindications for kidney biopsy are:	1 A , C, D 2 B, E														
<table><tr><td>Kidney biopsy</td><td>States</td></tr><tr><td>1. Indications</td><td>A. Acute renal failure of unknown etiology</td></tr><tr><td>2. Contraindications</td><td>B. Kidney abscess</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>C. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>D. Nephrotic syndrome</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>E. Terminal stage of CKD</td></tr></table>		Kidney biopsy	States	1. Indications	A. Acute renal failure of unknown etiology	2. Contraindications	B. Kidney abscess		C. Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis		D. Nephrotic syndrome		E. Terminal stage of CKD		
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Б1.Б.30 Фтизиатрия	The procedure for collecting sputum from a patient for laboratory testing: A. Prepare a sterile container B. Explain to the patient how to properly collect sputum. C. Take and close the container with sputum D. Obtain a referral for the laboratory E. Deliver the container to the laboratory on time.	ABCDE													

		Which option most fully reflects the safety measures when working with a bactericidal irradiator in a tuberculosis clinic? A. Use the irradiator only in the presence of patients, hand treatment after the procedure B. Monitoring the serviceability of equipment, treating the room before and after procedures, observing the irradiation and ventilation time B. Regularly wash the irradiator lamps with water, use protective glasses for patients G. Irradiation is carried out continuously throughout the working day for maximum sterilization D. Continuous irradiation leads to overheating and reduced service life of the equipment.	B
		Which of the following steps are required when preparing a disposable syringe for intramuscular administration of an anti-tuberculosis drug? A. Checking the expiration date of the product B. Treat your hands with antiseptic before use C. Using a disinfectant solution on the patient's skin after an injection D. Reuse the syringe if necessary E. Dispose of the syringe in a special container for class B waste	ABCE
	Б1.Б.32 Поликлиническая терапия	Read the text and establish the sequence by entering in the answer field the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional symbols and spaces. To use the glucometer you need: 1. insert test strip into the device 2. prick a finger with a lancet 3. wash and dry your hands 4. apply a second drop of blood to the strip 5. wait for the result and dispose of materials used	31245
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering in the answer field the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional symbols and spaces. To use the device with oaguChek necessary 1. insert a test strip with a code chip 2. Apply a drop of blood from your finger to the test strip within 15 seconds 3. turn on the device	312
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering in the answer field the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional symbols and spaces. To use a pulse oximeter correctly, you must : 1. sit or lie down quietly for 2-3 minutes	51243

		2. Place the device on your finger, preferably your index or middle finger, positioning it snugly but not too tightly. 3. start the device and remain still for 10-20 seconds until the results appear on the display 4. Place the device on your finger, preferably your index or middle finger, positioning it snugly but not too tightly. 5. remove nail polish											
ПК-1 способность и готовность к осуществлению комплекса мероприятий, направленных на сохранение и укрепление здоровья и включающих в себя формирование здорового образа жизни, предупреждение возникновения и (или) распространения заболеваний, их раннюю диагностику, выявление причин и условий их возникновения и развития, а также направленных на устранение вредного влияния на здоровье человека факторов среды его обитания	Б1.Б.25 Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	Specify the factors that provoke the development of liver failure in liver diseases: A. smoking; B. increased blood pressure; C. excessive consumption of protein foods; D. alcohol consumption; E. taking tranquilizers, sedatives.	C, D, E										
		Specify the risk factors for the development of atherosclerosis and coronary insufficiency: <table><tr><td>Risk factors</td><td>States</td></tr><tr><td>1. Modifiable</td><td>A. abdominal (visceral) obesity</td></tr><tr><td>2. Non-modifiable</td><td>B. male gender</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>C. Type 2 diabetes mellitus</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>D. high-density lipoprotein cholesterol deficiency</td></tr></table>	Risk factors	States	1. Modifiable	A. abdominal (visceral) obesity	2. Non-modifiable	B. male gender		C. Type 2 diabetes mellitus		D. high-density lipoprotein cholesterol deficiency	1 A, C, D 2 B
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Specify the time period for troponin concentration in the blood during myocardial infarction: <table><tr><td>Deadlines</td><td>Time</td></tr><tr><td>1. Start of increase</td><td>A. 0.5-1 hour</td></tr><tr><td>2. Maximum concentration</td><td>B. 3-4 hours</td></tr><tr><td>3. Duration of increase</td><td>C. 12-24 hours</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>D. 3-4 days</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>E. 1-2 weeks</td></tr></table>	Deadlines	Time	1. Start of increase	A. 0.5-1 hour	2. Maximum concentration	B. 3-4 hours	3. Duration of increase	C. 12-24 hours		D. 3-4 days		E. 1-2 weeks	1 B 2 C 3 E
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Arrange the markers of myocardial damage according to the time of increase in their activity in the blood during myocardial infarction – from earliest to latest: A. AST ; B. myoglobin; C. troponins I and T; D. creatine phosphokinase	B D C A												
Cold air, strong odors, hyperventilation in patients with functional bronchial obstruction syndrome cause	Attack of suffocation (attack of bronchospasm , attack of asthma)												
Б1.Б.27 Лучевая диагностика	Match the definitions of the terms: <table><tr><td>1. Screening</td><td>A. is a set of measures aimed at</td></tr></table>	1. Screening	A. is a set of measures aimed at	1C 2A 3B									
1. Screening	A. is a set of measures aimed at												

			detection of the underlying disease at early stages in patients after the appearance of symptoms of the underlying disease.	
		2. Early diagnosis	B. the totality of all newly identified cases certain circumstances and registered cases of diseases.	
		3. Detectability	V. is a set of measures aimed at reducing mortality from the underlying disease by inviting patients, corresponding to the risk group, without any symptoms of manifestation underlying disease.	
	What is the minimum number of X-ray projections required for a patient with a suspected fracture: 1 – one; 2 – two; 3 – three; 4 – four; 5 – five.			2
	What is the maximum permissible annual effective radiation dose for group A personnel per year: 1 – 10 mSv; 2 – 20 mSv ; 3 – 30 mSv ; 4 – 40 mSv ; 5 – 50 mSv .			2
	Establish the correct sequence for studying the ray image. The basic procedure for studying a ray image: 1. Formulation of a conclusion based on the data of radiation studies. 2. Detailed study of the image. 3. Distinction between diseases that cause the established syndrome and/or pathological process. 4. Comparison of images of an organ obtained from different radiation studies. 5. Comparison of the results of radiation studies with data from other clinical, instrumental and laboratory studies (clinical and radiation analysis and synthesis). 6. General inspection of the image.			623451
	Б1.Б.28 Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	1. Analyze the clinical situation: A 56-year-old patient diagnosed with "Coronary artery disease: Stable angina, Class III." Complaints: crushing chest pain when walking 100-150 m. Identify diagnostic errors and discrepancies with clinical guidelines: Examination: 1. ECG: normal 2. Echocardiography: EF 65%, no areas of hypokinesis 3. Stress test: positive (ST depression 2.5 mm in V4-V6) 4. Coronary angiography: 55% LAD stenosis, other arteries are intact 5. Prescribed therapy: bisoprolol 5 mg, aspirin 100 mg, atorvastatin 20 mg 6. Three months later, PCI with LAD stenting was performed due to persistent pain Which decisions contradict current clinical guidelines?		4, 6 Error 4: Coronary angiography for class III angina without prior optimal medical therapy. According to guidelines, invasive diagnostics are indicated only when OMT is ineffective. Error 6: Performing PCI for hemodynamically

			insignificant stenosis (55%) does not improve the prognosis and is not indicated according to the results of the COURAGE and ISCHEMIA trials. Medical therapy should have been intensified (addition of ivabradine, nitrates, trimetazidine).
		A 55-year-old patient diagnosed with stage 1 hypertension and receiving treatment has normal blood pressure readings at a routine appointment. However, the patient reports that his blood pressure regularly rises to 150-160/95 mmHg when measured at home in the evening. Which test is most appropriate to clarify the diagnosis and adjust therapy in accordance with clinical guidelines? a) Prescribing an additional antihypertensive medication b) Conducting 24-hour blood pressure monitoring c) Performing an echocardiogram d) Referring to a cardiologist	B According to clinical guidelines, when there are discrepancies between office and home blood pressure, or to confirm "masked" or "uncontrolled" hypertension, ABPM is the "gold standard." This method allows for an objective assessment of the 24-hour blood pressure profile, confirmation of hypertension, evaluation of therapy effectiveness, and selection of the optimal timing of medication administration.
		Select the correct answer and justify it. A patient diagnosed with gastric ulcer disease associated with H. pylori has completed eradication therapy. Question: What tests should be performed to monitor the effectiveness of the treatment according to the standards?	2. Rationale: According to current guidelines (Maastricht

		1. Repeat gastroscopy with biopsy 2. 13C-urea breath test or H. pylori antigen detection in stool 3. Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for H. pylori antibodies 4. Gastric X-ray 5. Gastric juice analysis	Consensus), noninvasive tests (breath tests or stool antigen tests) are the methods of choice for confirming H. pylori eradication 4-6 weeks after completion of therapy. ELISA antibody testing is not informative for monitoring, as antibodies persist for a long time.												
		Select the correct answer. A 60-year-old female patient with hypertension and type 2 diabetes is registered for follow-up. Question: Which of the following tests should she undergo annually as part of her follow-up to screen for complications? 1. 24-hour blood pressure monitoring 2. Urine analysis for albuminuria/microalbuminuria 3. Blood potassium level determination 4. Echocardiography 5. Ophthalmologist consultation for fundus examination	2												
	Б1.Б.31 Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	Match the disease with the primary preventive measure <table><tr><td>Disease</td><td>Primary preventive</td></tr><tr><td>1. Stomach cancer</td><td>A. Eradication H.pylori</td></tr><tr><td>2. Liver cirrhosis</td><td>B. Hepatitis B vaccination</td></tr><tr><td>3. Liver cancer</td><td>C. Alcohol consumption control</td></tr><tr><td>4. Acute pancreatitis</td><td>D. Refusal of alcohol</td></tr><tr><td>5. Intestinal infections</td><td>E. Compliance with hygiene rules</td></tr></table>	Disease	Primary preventive	1. Stomach cancer	A. Eradication H.pylori	2. Liver cirrhosis	B. Hepatitis B vaccination	3. Liver cancer	C. Alcohol consumption control	4. Acute pancreatitis	D. Refusal of alcohol	5. Intestinal infections	E. Compliance with hygiene rules	1A 2C 3B 4D 5E
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Establish a correspondence between lifestyle factors and the disease <table><tr><td>Lifestyle factor</td><td>Disease</td></tr><tr><td>1. Alcohol abuse</td><td>A. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease</td></tr><tr><td>2. Obesity</td><td>B. Acute pancreatitis</td></tr><tr><td>3. Smoking</td><td>C. Esophageal cancer</td></tr><tr><td>4. Low physical activity</td><td>D. Diverticulosis</td></tr><tr><td>5. Lack of fiber</td><td>E. Constipation</td></tr></table>	Lifestyle factor	Disease	1. Alcohol abuse	A. Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease	2. Obesity	B. Acute pancreatitis	3. Smoking	C. Esophageal cancer	4. Low physical activity	D. Diverticulosis	5. Lack of fiber	E. Constipation	1B 2A 3C 4E 5D		
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	A 55-year-old patient came for a preventive examination. Which of the following measures should be	AB													

		recommended for the prevention of colorectal cancer? Select all correct options. Answer options: A. Annual fecal occult blood test (immunochemical method) B. Colonoscopy every 5 years C. Ultrasound of the abdominal organs annually D. Analysis of tumor markers (CEA, M2-pyruvate kinase) every 6 months E. Fecal calprotectin test annually	A. Immunochemical analysis of feces for occult blood is a highly sensitive and highly specific method for detecting precancerous lesions and colorectal cancer. B. Diagnostic colonoscopy once every 5 years is the preferred method for diagnosing precancerous changes in the colon mucosa and colorectal cancer. B. Ultrasound is not an appropriate method for examining the colon. G – Tumor markers are not used for the initial diagnosis of colorectal cancer due to low sensitivity and specificity for precancerous lesions and early forms of colorectal cancer D – Fecal Calprotectin is not used for colorectal cancer screening.
		A 45-year-old patient complains of frequent episodes of heartburn, which worsen after meals and when lying down. What measures are needed to prevent the progression of GERD? Select all correct options. Answer options: A. Weight loss in obesity B. Avoiding late meals C. Course of antacids D. Sleeping with the head of the bed elevated	ABDE A – Obesity alters the configuration and location of the cardioesophageal junction, contributing to its dysfunction

		E. Eliminating foods that trigger heartburn	B – Late meals trigger nighttime reflux episodes C – an elevated head of the bed reduces the reflux of gastric contents D – Eliminating trigger foods helps control symptoms and significantly improves the quality of life of patients with GERD E – Antacids are used to relieve, not prevent, symptoms
		A 27-year-old patient with intermittent bowel movements and abdominal pain. Develop a program to prevent irritable bowel syndrome flare-ups.	1. Dietary recommendations: keeping a food diary to identify trigger foods; low - FODMAP diet , eating regimen. 2. Psychoprophylaxis : cognitive -behavioral therapy; normalization of sleep and rest patterns. 3. Physical activity: regular moderate physical activity. 4. Medication support: psyllium , loperamide for bowel regulation; antispasmodic drugs, neuromodulators (as indicated).
		Deficiency is genetically predisposing to the development of COPD?	Alpha-1 antitrypsin
		List the foods allowed for gout and justify your answer.	34
		1. Mutton	3. Milk does not

		2. Non-alcoholic beer 3. Milk 4. Cherry	contain purines 4. Cherries speed up the elimination of purines
		Establish the correct sequence of activities when conducting preventive counseling for a patient with newly diagnosed stage 1 arterial hypertension. 1. Assessment of risk factors and patient motivation 2. Training in self-monitoring of blood pressure 3. Developing an individual lifestyle modification plan 4. Prescribing drug therapy if necessary 5. Determining target blood pressure levels 6. Schedule a follow-up visit to assess effectiveness	152346
		What is the most common cause of CHF decompensation? A. Acute renal failure B. Infection (eg, pneumonia) C. Diuretic overdose D. Myocarditis E. Following a high-salt diet and not taking medications	E
		Correlate the risk factor and its impact on the likelihood of developing atrial fibrillation. Risk factorConsequence A. Arterial hypertension1. Structural atrial myocardial remodeling B. Obesity2. Increased epicardial adipose tissue and inflammation C.Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome3. Increased atrial pressure and sympathetic activity D. Diabetes mellitus4. Metabolic and vascular disorders that contribute to atrial fibrosis	A 1 B2 C3 D4
		Which of the following methods is most effective for the early diagnosis of asymptomatic coronary heart disease in a 55-year-old patient with arterial hypertension and a burdened family history? a) Daily measurement of blood pressure at home ; b) Regular determination of low-density lipoprotein cholesterol levels; c) Conducting a stress test (bicycle ergometry) once a year; d) 24-hour Holter ECG monitoring	C
		Which of the following activities are considered effective methods for promoting a healthy lifestyle in patients with risk factors for cardiovascular disease? 1. 1. Conducting individual in-depth preventive counseling 2. 2. Prescribing dietary supplements with antioxidant action without changing the diet 3. 3. Participation in group health schools on arterial hypertension 4. 4. Recommendation for spa treatment twice a year 5. 5. Using mobile apps to monitor physical activity and nutrition 6. 6. Annual cardiac MRI to rule out pathology	135

		Risk factors for developing urinary tract infections include: A. Polycystic kidney disease B. Urolithiasis C. Taking painkillers D. Drinking large amounts of fluid E. Pregnancy		A, B, E
	Б1.Б.32 Поликлиническая терапия	Determine the correspondence of definitions		A 1 B2
		A. Clinical examination	1. is a set of measures that include preventive medical examinations and additional methods of examination, carried out for the purpose of assessing the state of health (including determining the health group and the dispensary observation group) and carried out in relation to certain groups of the population in accordance with the law	
		B. Preventive medical examination	2. is carried out for the purposes of early (timely) identification of conditions, diseases and risk factors for their development, non-medical use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, as well as for the purposes of determining health groups and developing recommendations for patients.	
		Determine the match		A 1 B2
		A. The first stage of medical examination (screening)	1. is carried out with the aim of identifying signs of chronic non-communicable diseases in citizens, risk factors for their development, the risk of harmful alcohol consumption, the use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances without a doctor's prescription, determining the health group, as well as determining medical indications for additional examinations and examinations by specialist doctors to clarify the diagnosis of the disease (condition) at the second stage of the medical examination	
		B. The second stage of medical examination	2. is carried out for the purpose of additional examination and clarification of the diagnosis of the disease (condition)	
		Determine the match		A 2 B1
		A. District doctors	1. carry out preliminary examination of patients in the laboratory and functional diagnostic rooms as prescribed by the doctor	
		B. District nurses	2. lead the medical examination at the site, organize observation, examination, treatment and control	

		<table><tr><td>Determine the match</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>A. Prevention of respiratory diseases</td><td>1. includes vaccination, compliance with hygiene rules, and the use of contraceptives</td></tr><tr><td>B. Diabetes prevention</td><td>2. healthy and proper nutrition, rational physical activity, leveling out bad habits, such as quitting smoking and alcohol, and doctor's examinations</td></tr><tr><td>C. Prevention of various infectious diseases</td><td>3. includes proper nutrition, physical activity, blood sugar monitoring, regular weighing, and eliminating sweet and fatty foods from the diet</td></tr><tr><td>D. Prevention of cardiovascular diseases</td><td>4. includes maintaining hygiene and wearing masks during epidemics</td></tr></table>	Determine the match		A. Prevention of respiratory diseases	1. includes vaccination, compliance with hygiene rules, and the use of contraceptives	B. Diabetes prevention	2. healthy and proper nutrition, rational physical activity, leveling out bad habits, such as quitting smoking and alcohol, and doctor's examinations	C. Prevention of various infectious diseases	3. includes proper nutrition, physical activity, blood sugar monitoring, regular weighing, and eliminating sweet and fatty foods from the diet	D. Prevention of cardiovascular diseases	4. includes maintaining hygiene and wearing masks during epidemics	A 4 B3 C1 D 2
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ПК-2 способность и готовность к проведению профилактических медицинских осмотров, диспансеризации и осуществлению диспансерного наблюдения	Б1.Б.27 Лучевая диагностика	The main methods of radiation diagnostics are: 1. ultrasound diagnostics 2. X-ray diagnostics 3. magnetic resonance imaging 4. computed tomography 5. radionuclide diagnostics 6. all of the above	6										
		According to the order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, preventive (screening) fluorography (digital radiography) must be undergone by the entire population aged 18 years and older with a frequency of : A - once a year; B - once every 6 months; C - once every 3 years; D - twice a year.	A										
		According to the order of the Russian Ministry of Health, all women aged 40 to 75 years must undergo preventive (screening) mammography. with frequency: A - once every 2 years; B - once every 1 year; C - once every 6 months; D - once every 3 years; E - 2 times every 1 year.	A										
		How many lobes are there in the liver: 1 – five; 2 – six; 3 – eight; 4 – two.	4										
		THE MOST INFORMATIVE METHOD FOR DETECTING PITUITARY MACROADENOMA IS 1. computed tomography 2. magnetic resonance imaging 3. radiography 4. Ultrasound 5. scintigraphy	2										
	Б1.Б.28 Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	You are an emergency medical technician. Your patient is a 58-year-old man complaining of intense, crushing chest pain that began two hours ago while he was resting, radiating to his left arm, and accompanied by cold sweats and shortness of breath. The attack was not relieved by nitroglycerin. Blood pressure: 150/90 mmHg. Heart rate: 110 bpm. Auscultation reveals moist rales in the lower lungs. Saturation on ambient air is 88%. The ECG shows ST-segment elevation in leads V2-V4. You have the option of performing PCI within the first 120 minutes. Question: 1. Establish the correct diagnosis.	1. Primary diagnosis: Acute coronary syndrome with ST-segment elevation. Complication of the primary diagnosis: Acute heart failure (Killip II).										

		2. Determine the prehospital management strategy for this patient, including the medications used, their doses, and the route of administration. Justify your choice.	2. Prehospital therapy: • Elevate the head of the bed. Goal: reduce preload. • Oxygen therapy – humidified oxygen 6-8 L/min. Goal: correct hypoxia caused by acute heart failure. • Morphine diluted in 20 ml of saline, 2-4 mg IV, then repeated up to a total dose of 10 mg. Goal: relieve pain, reduce sympathetic activity, dyspnea, and cardiac preload. • Dual antiplatelet therapy (DAPT): - o Acetylsalicylic acid 300 mg (chewed). Goal: irreversible platelet inhibition, the basis of antithrombotic therapy. - o P2Y12 receptor inhibitor (e.g., ticagrelor 180 mg or clopidogrel 600 mg). The goal is potent and rapid additional inhibition of platelets via a different pathway to prevent thrombosis progression. • Anticoagulant therapy (IV): Heparin

			5,000 units IV bolus, diluted to 5-10 ml of 0.9% NaCl (or subcutaneously without dilution) or enoxaparin sodium. The goal is to suppress the activity of coagulation factors and prevent continued thrombus formation. • Nitrates: nitroglycerin 10 mcg/min IV drip under blood pressure monitoring. The goal is to reduce pre- and afterload on the myocardium, relieve ischemia and pulmonary congestion. • Diuretic: Furosemide 40-100 mg IV slowly, diluted to 20 ml of 0.9% NaCl
		Establish the sequence of therapy for arterial hypertension A) ACE inhibitor or ARB + diuretic or ACE inhibitor B) ACE inhibitor/ARB + diuretic + ACE inhibitor + spironolactone + beta-blocker and/or alpha-blocker C) ACE inhibitor/ARB + diuretic + ACE inhibitor + spironolactone D) ACE inhibitor or ARB + diuretic + ACE inhibitor	ADCB
		A 60-year-old female patient with a diagnosis of "coronary heart disease. Class II angina." was discharged from the hospital after a course of treatment. What should be the minimum frequency of follow-up visits with a general practitioner during the first year of observation? 1. Once every 6 months 2. Once a year 3. Once every 3 months 4. Once every 2 years 5. Twice a year	3 For patients with coronary artery disease who have had acute coronary syndrome or have an unstable course, monitoring is established at least

			once every 3 months during the first year.
		Select the correct answer and justify it: A 65-year-old male patient is hospitalized for an acute myocardial infarction. He has a history of stage 3 hypertension and stage 2 obesity. He has smoked 10 cigarettes a day for over 20 years. He has no complaints. Blood pressure is 125/80 mmHg. He is not receiving lipid-lowering therapy. Lipid profile: o Total cholesterol 6.0 mmol/L o LDL-C 4.0 mmol/L o HDL-C 1.0 mmol/L o Triglycerides 1.7 mmol/L Select one correct answer and justify it. What medication and dosage should be prescribed to this patient to achieve the target LDL-C level? A) Ezetimibe 10 mg B) Atorvastatin 10 mg C) Rosuvastatin 20 mg D) Atorvastatin 40 mg + Ezetimibe 10 mg	D. This patient is classified as very high risk according to the global risk scale. The target LDL-C level for this patient is <1.4 mmol/L. Clinical guidelines recommend starting combination therapy with a statin and ezetimibe for these patients. Since our patient's baseline LDL-C is 4.0 mmol/L, it is necessary to reduce LDL-C by 65%. To achieve this goal, atorvastatin 40 mg reduces LDL-C by 50%, while ezetimibe 10 mg reduces it by 15-22%.
	Б1.Б.30 Фтизиатрия	What measures are most effective for preventing the spread of tuberculosis during mass outbreaks? A. Mass medical examination of the population and monitoring of high-risk individuals B. Conducting active BCG vaccination in children and adults (if indicated) C. Introduction of an isolation regime for the period of disease activity D. Limiting contacts and carrying out disinfection measures E. Educating the population on personal hygiene rules and infection prevention	ACDE
		When organizing anti-epidemic measures in an epidemic focus of tuberculosis, it is necessary to implement the following as part of the treatment and preventive complex: A. Mechanisms for active identification of latent carriers among the population B. Reorganization of logistics for delivery and disposal of medical waste C. Creation of mobile teams to go to outbreaks D. Conducting a range of health education activities among the local population E. Mandatory use of laboratory tests to identify antibiotic-resistant strains	ACDE
		Which of the following applies to the measures of dispensary observation of patients after treatment for tuberculosis?	ABDE

		A. Regular examination and assessment of clinical condition B. Fluorographic examination at least once a year C. Anti-tuberculosis vaccination D. Prescribing chemoprophylaxis if necessary E. Physical therapy and spa treatment		
		Which of the following indicators are the basis for referral for in-depth examination for tuberculosis during a preventive examination? A. A positive reaction to the Mantoux test over 10 mm B. The appearance of a cough lasting more than 3 weeks C. An increase in body temperature above 37.5°C without apparent cause D. Pain in the heart area E. Contact with patients with open tuberculosis		ABCE
		Who is subject to annual tuberculosis testing, regardless of previous results? Please explain. A. Industrial workers B. Medical and educational workers, as well as persons working with children C. First-year students D. Pensioners		B. Medical and educational workers, as well as persons working with children, professional risk groups
	Б1.Б.32 Поликлиническая терапия	Establish a correspondence between the pathology identified during the medical examination and the correct tactics of the general practitioner		A 2 B4 C1 D 3
		A. Blood pressure = 145/92 mm Hg. Art.	1. Refer to an endocrinologist for a consultation to establish a diagnosis	
		B. Obesity I degree (BMI 31)	2. Prescribe ABPM, ECG, and monitor the risk group.	
		C. Blood glucose level 9.0 mmol /l	3. Refer to an ophthalmologist for consultation	
		D. Decreased visual acuity not corrected by lenses	4. Schedule in-depth preventative counseling on nutrition and exercise	
		Establish a correspondence between the risk factor and the recommended correction method during preventive counseling		A 2 B4 C1 D 3
		A. Smoking 10 cigarettes a day	1. Recommend a low-salt diet (<5 g/day)	
		B. Low physical activity	2. Recommend smoking cessation programs, nicotine replacement therapy	
		C. Excessive salt consumption	3. Recommend glucose monitoring and consultation with an endocrinologist	
		D. Burdened family history of diabetes mellitus	4. Recommend at least 150 minutes of moderate -intensity aerobic physical activity per week	

		Establish a correspondence between the disease and the minimum frequency of medical examinations		A3 B 1 C3 D 2
		A. Gastric ulcer in remission	1. Once every 6 months	
		B. Chronic bronchitis, remission stage	2. Once every 3 months	
		C. Arterial hypertension stage I	3. Once a year	
		D. Type 2 diabetes mellitus (compensated)	4. Once every 2 years	
		Establish a correspondence between the screening result and further action within the framework of a medical examination		A 2 B1 C4 D3
		A. PSA = 5 ng /ml in a 65-year-old man	1. Refer for consultation to a surgeon or proctologist	
		B. Positive fecal occult blood test	2. Refer for consultation to a urologist or oncologist	
		C. Obesity (BMI 32 kg/ m2)	3. Refer for in-depth preventive counseling	
		D. Total cardiovascular risk SCORE > 5 %	4. Schedule a repeat examination in 2 years	
		Establish a correspondence between the target values of the indicators and diseases during dispensary observation		A3 B1 C4 D2
		A. Blood pressure < 140/90 mm Hg. Art.	1. Diabetes mellitus type 2	
		B. HbA1c level < 7.0%	2. Chronic heart failure	
		C. LDL-C level < 1.4 mmol /L	3. Arterial hypertension	
		D. Resting heart rate 55-60 beats/min	4. IHD, previous myocardial infarction	
ПК-5 готовность к сбору и анализу жалоб пациента, данных его анамнеза, результатов осмотра, лабораторных, инструментальных, патолого-анатомических и иных исследований в целях распознавания состояния или установления факта наличия или отсутствия	Б1.Б.25 Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	Specify additional breath sounds: A. vesicular breathing; B. moist rales; C. dry wheezing; D. crepitation; E. pleural friction rub.		B , C, D, E
		Match the pupil size to the possible cause of the changes.		1 A , E 2B, C, D
		Pupil size	Cause	
		1. Miosis	A. uremic coma	
		2. Mydriasis	B. atropine poisoning	
			C. intracranial hemorrhage	
			D. hypoglycemic coma	1A , D , E 2B, C
			E. morphine poisoning	
		Match the nature of the cough with the disease:		
		Character of cough	Disease	
		1. Dry	A. pleurisy	
		2. Wet	B. chronic bronchitis	
			C. lobar pneumonia	

заболевания			D. otitis			
			E. laryngitis			
		Percussion sound is detected over the superficial cavity .				Tympanic
		Pollakiuria is called _____.				Frequent urination
	Б1.Б.31 Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	Establish a correspondence between characteristic changes in laboratory parameters and liver disease				1B 2C 3A 4D 5E
		Laboratory indicator	Disease			
		1. A sharp increase in ALT , AST	A. Alcoholic liver disease			
		2. Predominance of increase in alkaline phosphatase over transaminases	B. Viral hepatitis			
		3. Increased GGT with moderate increase in AST	C. Cholestasis			
		4. Decreased albumin, increased bilirubin	D. Liver cirrhosis			
		5. Increased immunoglobulin A	E. Primary biliary cholangitis			
		Match a diagnostic test to a disease				1B 2C 3A 4D 5E
		Diagnostic test	Disease			
		1. 13C urea breath test	A. Lactose intolerance			
		Tissue antibodies transglutaminase	B. Helicobacter infection			
		3. Hydrogen breath test	C. Celiac disease			
		4. Analysis of feces for pancreatic elastase	D. Exocrine pancreatic insufficiency			
		5. Stool analysis for calprotectin	E. Inflammatory bowel disease			
		Establish the correct sequence of examination by a therapist if autoimmune hepatitis is suspected. List of stages: A. Determination of autoantibodies (ANA , SMA , LKM -1) B. Biochemical blood test (transaminases) C. Liver biopsy D. Exclusion of viral hepatitis E. Consultation with a hepatologist				BDACE
		A 52-year-old patient complains of heartburn, sour belching , and chest pain after eating. Symptoms worsen when lying down. What test is the "gold standard" for confirming GERD? Answer options: A. Roentgenoscopy of the esophagus with barium suspension B. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy C. Daily pH-metry of the esophagus D. Esophageal manometry E. Ultrasound of the abdominal organs				C Daily esophageal pH monitoring is the “gold standard” for diagnosing GERD, as it allows one to assess the frequency and duration of reflux episodes, their relationship with symptoms, and the effectiveness of therapy.

		A 45-year-old patient with recurrent gastric and duodenal ulcers is resistant to standard therapy. Which test is most informative for confirming the diagnosis? A. Determination of the level of gastrin in the blood B. Daily pH-metry of the stomach B. H. pylori test C. Gastroscopy with biopsy D. Ultrasound of the abdominal organs			A Determining blood gastrin levels is a key test for suspected Zollinger-Ellison syndrome . A significantly elevated fasting gastrin level, combined with resistant ulcers, strongly suggests the presence of gastrinoma.
		Elastic fibers in sputum are found in all of the following diseases except 1. Tuberculosis 2. Cancer 3. Bronchial asthma			3 Elastic fibers appear during the breakdown of lung tissue, which is accompanied by the destruction of the epithelial layer and the release of elastic fibers.
		Establish a correspondence between pathognomonic symptoms and the disease			1B 2C 3D 4A
		1. Heberden's nodes	A. Ankylosing spondylitis		
		2. Ulnar deviation	B. Osteoarthritis		
3. tofus	C. Rheumatoid arthritis				
		4. syndesmophytes	D. Gout		
		Please indicate the correct answer. The doctor receives conflicting results from instrumental and laboratory examinations. The correct course of action for the doctor is: A. Consider laboratory data as a priority; B. Exclude one of the methods as erroneous; C. Conduct a clinical analysis of the data, assess the correspondence of symptoms and prescribe additional clarifying studies; D. Formulate a diagnosis based on the results of the instrumental method.			C
		Establish a correspondence between the designation of the accounting form and its name.			1B 2D 3C 4A
1	Anamnesis morbi	A	Allows to identify genetic and hereditary predisposition;		

		2	Anamnesis vitae	B	Determines the conditions for the occurrence and development of the present disease;			
		3	Family anamnesis	C	Contains information about the impact of environmental factors and past illnesses;			
		4	Allergic history	D	It is important when choosing drug therapy and predicting complications.			
		Complaints of paresthesia in the feet and gait instability in B12 deficiency anemia are associated with 1. hypokalemia 2. funicular myelosis 3. alcoholic encephalopathy 4. residual effects of cerebrovascular accident 5. angiopathy of the arteries of the lower extremities					2	
		Select the correct answer. When analyzing laboratory data, the physician should: A. Compare results only with laboratory reference values; B. Interpret the indicators taking into account the clinical manifestations, age, gender and comorbidities of the patient; C. Consider any deviations from the norm as pathological; D. Use laboratory test data as the main and independent criterion for diagnosis.					B	
		Establish a correspondence between the designation of the accounting form and its name.					1C 2E 3D 4B 5A	
		1	Anamnestic intelligence	A	Morphological confirmation of diagnosis and staging of the process;			
		2	Objective examination	B	Characteristics of the functional state of organs and systems;			
		3	Laboratory diagnostics	C	Subjective assessment of the patient's condition;			
		4	Instrumental diagnostics	D	It is important when choosing drug therapy and predicting complications.			
		5	Pathological anatomical examination	E	Primary identification of symptoms and syndromes during examination.			
		Establish a correspondence between the patient's complaints and the clinical syndrome					1 B 2A, B, C, D, E	
		Syndrome			Complaints			
		1. Nephrotic			A. lower back pain			
		2. Nephritic			B. edema			

			C. arterial hypertension		
			D. oliguria		
			E. urine the color of "meat slops"		
Б1.Б.30 Фтизиатрия		When analyzing the history of a patient with suspected multidrug-resistant tuberculosis, what factors are most important for confirming the diagnosis and choosing treatment tactics? A. The presence of a previous course of treatment for tuberculosis with a violation of the regimen B. Contact with a patient treated according to the standard regimen C. Relapse of the disease within a year after completion of therapy D. Negative fluorography result with persisting clinical symptoms E. Patient awareness of the disease			AC , D
		In a 3-year-old girl, tuberculin diagnostics revealed an increase in the papule diameter from 10 mm at 1 year to 12 mm at 3 years, without obvious clinical complaints. Assess the significance of these results. What additional examinations need to be performed? What form of tuberculosis can be assumed? Describe the principles of outpatient observation of this patient.			1. An increase in the papule to 12 mm in a child without symptoms may indicate a latent tuberculosis infection or sensitization and requires further analysis. 2. Examinations: repeat tuberculin diagnostic testing, fluorography (as indicated by age), assessment of the status of contacts, conduct a Diaskintest 3. Latent tuberculosis infection without clinical manifestations is probable. 4Dispensary observation with regular monitoring of the clinical condition and repeated examinations, preventive treatment if the risk of infection

			activation is confirmed.
		How should a positive Diaskintest result be interpreted in an adult with a previous BCG vaccination and no clinical symptoms? What further actions are recommended according to clinical guidelines? A. Confirmation of MBT infection and referral for fluorography B. Prescription of preventive chemotherapy without additional examination C. Performing differential diagnostics with other causes of sensitization D. Evaluation of the contact history and laboratory tests (bacteriology) E. Delaying intervention until clinical signs appear	ACD
		What combinations of complaints and clinical data allow us to suspect a non-pulmonary form of tuberculosis (extrapulmonary tuberculosis) in the early stages? A. Constant subfebrile temperature + enlarged lymph nodes B. Cough with sputum for more than 2 weeks + weight loss C. Impaired kidney function + lower back pain and frequent urination D. Headaches + lesions in the cerebral cortex according to CT data E. Skin rash + fever of unknown origin	ACDE
	Б1.Б.32 Поликлиническая терапия	If the condition of a patient with a confirmed diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis worsens after 2 months of therapy, what diagnostic steps are the highest priority? A. Repeated microbiological examination of sputum and molecular diagnostics of MBT resistance B. Chest X-ray and complete blood count C. Consultation with a psychotherapist and nutritional correction D. Percutaneous lung biopsy	A
		Establish the correct sequence for collecting information 1. collection of complaints and anamnesis. 2. formulation of a preliminary diagnosis. 3. assignment of laboratory and instrumental studies to verify the diagnosis. 4. physical examination (palpation, percussion, auscultation).	1423
		Arrange the diagnostic search stages in a logical sequence: 1. analysis of inspection results and formation of a list of problems. 2. obtaining the results of a pathological examination (if available). 3. collection and analysis of patient complaints. 4. data synthesis for making a clinical diagnosis. 5. purpose and interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research data.	31524
		Determine the correct course of action for the physician after receiving research results that do not confirm the initial hypothesis: 1. revision of the preliminary diagnosis. 2. putting forward a new diagnostic hypothesis. 3. detailing the anamnesis in a new direction.	1324

		4. appointment of additional, more specific studies.											
		Establish a data integration sequence for final diagnosis: 1. comparison of anamnesis and examination data with laboratory test results. 2. assessment of the dynamics of the condition against the background of the prescribed treatment. 3. establishing a final diagnosis taking into account all stages of the examination. 4. analysis of the results of instrumental visualization methods (eg CT , MRI).	1423										
		In what sequence is verification (confirmation) of a diagnosis carried out when an oncological disease is suspected? 1. histological examination of biopsy. 2. collection of complaints (e.g. weight loss, pain) and anamnesis. 3. CT / MRI scan to determine the stage of the disease. 4. general examination (eg, palpation of the mass) and identification of "red flags".	2431										
ПК-6 способность к определению у пациента основных патологических состояний, симптомов, синдромов заболеваний, нозологических форм в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем, X пересмотра	Б1.Б.25 Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	The main sign of heart damage in arterial hypertension is _____.	Myocardial hypertrophy										
		P - Q interval on an ECG is: A. the period from the beginning of the P wave to the beginning of the Q wave ; B. the period from the end of the P wave to the beginning of the Q wave ; C. period from the beginning of the P wave to the beginning of the T wave D. period from the end of the P wave to the end of the S wave ; E. period from the beginning of the P wave to the end of the T wave.	1A										
		Establish a correspondence between the type of coronary insufficiency syndrome and its manifestations: <table><tr><td>coronary insufficiency</td><td>Manifestations</td></tr><tr><td>1. Acute</td><td>A. angina pectoris</td></tr><tr><td>2. Chronic</td><td>B. myocardial infarction</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>C. new-onset angina</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>D. progressive angina</td></tr></table>	coronary insufficiency	Manifestations	1. Acute	A. angina pectoris	2. Chronic	B. myocardial infarction		C. new-onset angina		D. progressive angina	1B, C, D 2 A
		coronary insufficiency	Manifestations										
		1. Acute	A. angina pectoris										
2. Chronic	B. myocardial infarction												
	C. new-onset angina												
	D. progressive angina												
Establish a correspondence between the causes and forms of arterial hypertension: <table><tr><td>Cause of hypertension</td><td>Form AG</td></tr><tr><td>1. renal artery stenosis</td><td>A. hemodynamic</td></tr><tr><td>2. glomerulonephritis</td><td>B. renoparenchymatous</td></tr><tr><td>3. coarctation of the aorta</td><td>C. vasorenal</td></tr><tr><td>4. thyrotoxicosis</td><td>D. endocrine</td></tr></table>	Cause of hypertension	Form AG	1. renal artery stenosis	A. hemodynamic	2. glomerulonephritis	B. renoparenchymatous	3. coarctation of the aorta	C. vasorenal	4. thyrotoxicosis	D. endocrine	1C 2B 3A 4D		
Cause of hypertension	Form AG												
1. renal artery stenosis	A. hemodynamic												
2. glomerulonephritis	B. renoparenchymatous												
3. coarctation of the aorta	C. vasorenal												
4. thyrotoxicosis	D. endocrine												
A negative reaction of feces to stercobilin is observed with _____.	Mechanical jaundice (obstruction of the bile												

			ducts , absence of bile)
	Б1.Б.27 Лучевая диагностика	The most informative method for detecting prostate cancer is: 1. ultrasound examination 2. radiography 3. magnetic resonance imaging 4. computed tomography	3
		What methods of radiation diagnostics are used to detect breast cancer: 1. ultrasound examination 2. mammography 3. magnetic resonance imaging 4. computed tomography 5. scintigraphy 6. all of the above	6
		What methods of radiological diagnostics are used to detect coronary heart disease: 1. ultrasound examination 2. ECG 3. magnetic resonance imaging 4. computed tomography 5. scintigraphy 6. all of the above	6
		The most informative method for detecting parathyroid adenoma is: 1. ultrasound examination 2. radiography 3. magnetic resonance imaging 4. computed tomography 5 SPECT/CT	5
		The "gold" standard for diagnosing lung diseases is: 1. ultrasound examination 2. radiography 3. magnetic resonance imaging 4. computed tomography 5. scintigraphy 6. all of the above	4

	Б1.Б.28 Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	Match the syndrome with its main characteristics:		
		A. An attack of suffocation caused by bronchospasm , hypersecretion and swelling of the bronchial mucosa.	1. Lyell's syndrome	A4 B1 C2 D3
		B. Acute toxic-allergic reaction characterized by detachment of the epidermis and mucous membranes with the formation of blisters.	2. Mallory-Weiss syndrome	
		C. Longitudinal ruptures of the mucous membrane of the abdominal esophagus and cardiac part of the stomach, manifested by bleeding.	3. Arterial hypertension syndrome	
		D. A condition characterized by a persistent increase in blood pressure $\geq 140/90$ mm Hg.	4. Broncho-obstructive syndrome	
		Match the nosology with a marker that will allow you to assess the severity of the condition:		
		A. Chronic kidney disease (CKD), assessment of renal function.	1. Troponins I or T	A4 B1 C2 D3
		B. Acute myocardial injury (infarction).	2. Glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c)	
		C. Assessment of the state of carbohydrate metabolism over the past 2-3 months.	3. C-reactive protein (CRP)	
		D. Non-specific marker of inflammation and cardiovascular risk.	4. estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR)	
		Match the clinical syndrome with its characteristics.		
		A. Episodes of suffocation, wheezing, feeling of tightness in the chest, cough.	1. Irritable bowel syndrome	A3 B4 C1 D2
		B. Persistent increase in blood pressure $\geq 140/90$ mmHg , headache, dizziness, spots before the eyes.	2. Malabsorption syndrome	
		B. Cramping abdominal pain, alternating constipation and diarrhea, flatulence, mucus in the stool.	3. Bronchial obstruction syndrome	

		G. Weight loss, polyfecalia , steatorrhea , signs of vitamin deficiency (A, D, E, K, B12).	4. Arterial hypertension syndrome		
		Establish a correspondence between the clinical diagnosis and the recommended initial therapy according to the CG.			A1 B3 C2 D4
		A. CHF fV 40%, FC II (NYHA)	1. ACE inhibitor + beta-blocker		
		B. Type 2 diabetes mellitus, newly diagnosed	2. Amoxicillin or a respiratory fluoroquinolone		
		B. Community-acquired pneumonia of mild course (CURB-1)	3. Metformin		
		G. Gastric ulcer associated with H. pylori	4. Four-component eradication therapy		
	Б1.Б.31 Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	Absence of signs of damage to the respiratory part of the lungs in computed tomography of the chest: 1. serves as an indication for continuing the diagnostic search 2. does not allow to exclude pneumonia excludes the diagnosis of pneumonia			3 Pneumonia is defined when a patient has radiographically confirmed focal infiltration of pulmonary tissue and at least two clinical symptoms and signs
		Choose the correct answer and write a justification for your answer. Name a form of inflammatory joint disease in which the diagnosis cannot be specified as a specific type of arthritis 1. Rheumatoid arthritis, unspecified 2. Undifferentiated arthritis 3. Seronegative spondyloarthritis Reactive arthritis			2 If arthritis does not meet the criteria for a certain type of disease, it is classified as undifferentiated arthritis until further examination and clarification of the diagnosis.
		The diagnosis of "chronic myeloid leukemia , blast crisis stage" can be made correctly if:			3.4

1. The number of blasts in peripheral blood is $\geq 10\%$
2. the number of blasts in the bone marrow $\geq 10\%$
3. The number of blasts in peripheral blood is $\geq 15\%$
4. the number of blasts in the bone marrow $\geq 20\%$
5. The number of blasts in the peripheral blood $\geq 20\%$ 6. The number of blasts in the bone marrow $\geq 40\%$

Match the given clinical descriptions with the codes or headings from ICD 10

Clinical situation	Formulation of diagnosis
1. A patient was admitted by ambulance with intense chest pain that was unresponsive to nitroglycerin and lasted for 1 hour. An ECG revealed ST segment elevation in the anterior septal leads and elevated troponins.	A. I20.8 Stable angina pectoris
2. The patient complains of chest pain when walking less than 500 meters or climbing one flight of stairs. The pain subsides with rest. There are no ECG signs of acute coronary syndrome.	B. I21.0 - Acute transmural myocardial infarction with ST segment elevation
3. A 70-year-old female patient suffered a large-focal myocardial infarction 6 months ago. She is currently feeling well.	C. I20.0 - Unstable angina
4. Over the past month, the patient has noted an increase in the frequency and severity of attacks of chest pain, which now occurs with minor exertion and at rest.	D. I25.2 - History of myocardial infarction

A2 B1 C4 D-3

A 48-year-old patient complains of attacks of pressing chest pain that occur when climbing to the third floor and subside with rest for 2-3 minutes. A history of smoking and hypercholesterolemia is present. A resting ECG is normal. A scheduled exercise test was stopped due to the onset of typical chest pain and 2 mm ST segment depression. Your answer (Diagnosis):

Stable angina pectoris, class II

Establish a match.

1	A 60-year-old patient, upon auscultation, a rough systolic murmur with a maximum punctum is heard in the second intercostal space to the right of the sternum, radiating to the	A	1. I05.0 - Mitral stenosis

A3, B1, C2, D4

			vessels.				
		2	A 40-year-old woman with a history of rheumatism. A diastolic murmur is heard at the apex with presystolic accentuation. Her cheeks are flushed.	B	2. I34.0 - Mitral regurgitation		
		3	A 50-year-old man suffered a myocardial infarction. A pansystolic murmur is heard at the apex, radiating to the axillary region. Signs of left ventricular failure are increasing.	C	3. I35.0 - Aortic (valvular) stenosis		
		4	A 65-year-old patient experiences chest pain that occurs when walking less than 100 meters and goes away with rest after 2-3 minutes.	D	4. I20.8 - Other forms of angina (Stable angina)		
	Establish a match – select a urine test characteristic of the syndrome:						1A 2B
	Syndrome		Urine analysis				
	1. Nephrotic		A. Quantity – 300 ml per day Color: straw yellow Relative density - 1.028 Protein – 19.4 g/l Microscopy: Leukocytes – 10-12 in the field of view. Erythrocytes – 1-4 in the field of view. Waxy cylinders – 1-4 in the field of view. Renal epithelium – 4-6 in the field of view.				
	2. Nephritic		B. Quantity – 300 ml per day Color: straw yellow Relative density - 1.010 Protein – 1.8 g/l Microscopy: Leukocytes – 8-10 in the field of view. Erythrocytes – 20-40 in the field of view. Hyaline cylinders – 4-6 in the field of view. The epithelium is cylindrical – 4-6 in the field of view.				
	Б1.Б.30 Фтизиатрия						
		When diagnosed with disseminated tuberculosis affecting the lungs, liver, and central nervous system, the patient exhibits severe intoxication syndrome, impaired consciousness, and developing liver and kidney failure. What cellular and molecular mechanisms underlie the development of systemic inflammatory					A

		response syndrome (SIRS) in this case? A. Hypersecretion of proinflammatory cytokines, activation of the complement and coagulation systems B. Destruction of mycobacteria with the release of endotoxins and exotoxins C. Immunodeficiency leading to a host of secondary infections D. Autoimmune reaction to tissues with type III immunopathology E. Imbalance of the norepinephrine-adrenaline system with vascular dysfunction	
		A patient was diagnosed with massive miliary tuberculosis with lesions of the lungs, liver, and spleen. What is the most characteristic symptom of this form? A. Localized lesion with marginal infiltration B. Multiple small nodules evenly distributed throughout the lung fields C. Unilateral pleural effusion D. Large-focal inflammation with destruction	B
		Which of the following forms of tuberculosis is characterized by the formation of significant cavities of decay in the lungs, accompanied by severe intoxication and long-lasting bacterial expression? A. Infiltrative tuberculosis B. Cavernous tuberculosis C. Tuberculous bronchitis D. Miliary tuberculosis	B
		A CT scan revealed multiple small lung nodules, high fever, intoxication, and widespread internal organ damage. What form of tuberculosis is most likely? A) Infiltrative tuberculosis B) Miliary tuberculosis C) Cavernous tuberculosis D) Primary tuberculosis E) Focal tuberculosis	B
	Б1.Б.32 Поликлиническая терапия	The ICD-10 design principle includes sequentially: 1. Class 2. Subheading 3. Heading 4. Block	1432
ПК-7 готовность к проведению экспертизы временной нетрудоспособности, участие в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы,	Б1.Б.30 Фтизиатрия	As part of the medical and social assessment of patients with residual changes following pulmonary tuberculosis, the degree of loss of ability to work is assessed. What are the fundamental criteria? A) Functional changes in the respiratory system (degree of respiratory failure) B) Radiographic changes indicating the severity of the lesion C) Chronic fatigue and decreased physical activity D) Clinical indicators of the presence of relapses E) Development of concomitant diseases (eg, COPD)	A,B,D
		When assessing the temporary disability of a patient with active pulmonary tuberculosis, which factor is most significant in determining the duration of temporary disability? A) Clinical form and stage of the disease	A

констатации биологической смерти человека		B) Results of radiography and bacteriological examination C) Possibility of isolation and outpatient treatment D) The presence of concomitant chronic diseases E) Social conditions of the patient	
		What treatment and rehabilitation measures and periods of temporary disability are recommended for patients with active tuberculosis after successful chemotherapy? A) At least 6 months, including a full course of therapy and recovery B) At least 1 month, followed by a repeat examination C) Permanent disability without time limits D) Only during hospitalization E) Depending on the degree of organ damage and associated pathologies	A
		When issuing a certificate of temporary incapacity for work to a patient with newly diagnosed active pulmonary tuberculosis, the period of incapacity for work is determined taking into account: A) Results of microbiological examination and severity of the clinical picture B) Only X-ray results B) The total duration of chemotherapy without taking into account the clinical condition D) Patient's wishes D) Social history data	A,C
		A 45-year-old bus driver is being treated for newly diagnosed infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis. Treatment is being administered as an outpatient at a tuberculosis dispensary and has been ongoing for four months. At the time of examination, positive progress is noted: bacterial excretion has ceased, and the infiltration has partially resolved. The patient is inquiring about the issuance of sick leave and the timeframe for its extension. Questions: Who has the right to conduct an examination of temporary disability for this patient? How long does a phthisiologist work ? Maybe alone design leaflet disability ? In what cases is the issue of extending temporary disability referred to a medical commission? At what point should a patient be referred for medical and social examination (MSE) if there is no restoration of working capacity? What criteria determine the transition of tuberculosis from the category of temporary disability to permanent loss of ability to work?	1. The examination is conducted by the attending TB specialist at a medical facility licensed for this type of activity. 2. The attending physician has the right to issue a sick leave certificate for up to 15 calendar days. 3. If the period of temporary incapacity for work needs to be extended by more than 15 days, the patient is referred for a temporary incapacity examination conducted by the medical commission of the medical facility.

			4. If work capacity has not been restored after 10 months of continuous temporary incapacity, the patient is referred to the Medical and Social Expertise Commission (MSE) to determine the issue of establishing disability. 5. The presence of persistent anatomical and functional disorders of the respiratory system; Lack of positive clinical dynamics after completion of the primary treatment; A conclusion from a TB specialist on persistent limitations in life activities requiring the establishment of a disability category.
	Б1.Б.32 Поликлиническая терапия	Read the text and establish the sequence by entering in the answer field the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional symbols and spaces. When conducting an examination of temporary disability, the attending physician (paramedic, dentist): 1. recommends preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation measures, determines the treatment regimen, prescribes examinations and consultations with specialist doctors 2. establishes the diagnosis of the disease and the degree of functional impairment of organs and systems of the body 3. reflects the necessary information in the citizen's medical records 4. determines the periods of temporary disability in accordance with the conditions and procedure for the formation of sick leave certificates	2143
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering in the answer field the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional symbols and spaces.	321

		When conducting an examination of temporary disability, the medical commission of the medical organization: 1. reflects in the protocol the decision taken based on the results of the examination of the citizen’s temporary disability 2. extends the periods of temporary disability in accordance with the conditions and procedure for generating sick leave certificates 3. evaluates the effectiveness of preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation measures prescribed by the attending physician (paramedic, dentist)									
		Determine the degree of severity of persistent disorders of the human body functions <table><tr><td>A. 1st degree</td><td>1. persistent, significantly expressed impairment of human body functions in the range from 90 to 100 percent</td></tr><tr><td>B. 2nd degree</td><td>2. persistent minor disturbances of human body functions in the range from 10 to 30 percent</td></tr><tr><td>C. 3rd degree</td><td>3. persistent moderate impairment of human body functions in the range from 40 to 60 percent</td></tr><tr><td>D. 4th degree</td><td>4. persistent severe impairment of human body functions in the range from 70 to 80 percent</td></tr></table>	A. 1st degree	1. persistent, significantly expressed impairment of human body functions in the range from 90 to 100 percent	B. 2nd degree	2. persistent minor disturbances of human body functions in the range from 10 to 30 percent	C. 3rd degree	3. persistent moderate impairment of human body functions in the range from 40 to 60 percent	D. 4th degree	4. persistent severe impairment of human body functions in the range from 70 to 80 percent	A2 B3 C4 D1
		A. 1st degree	1. persistent, significantly expressed impairment of human body functions in the range from 90 to 100 percent								
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D. 4th degree	4. persistent severe impairment of human body functions in the range from 70 to 80 percent										
Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)											
Determine the degree of severity of the limitation of self-care ability <table><tr><td>A. 1st degree</td><td>1. the ability to care for oneself with regular partial assistance from others using, if necessary, assistive technology</td></tr><tr><td>B. 2nd degree</td><td>2. inability to care for oneself, need for constant outside help and care, complete dependence on other people</td></tr><tr><td>C. 3rd degree</td><td>3. the ability to perform self-service over a longer period of time, perform it in smaller parts, and reduce the volume using, if necessary, auxiliary technical means</td></tr></table>	A. 1st degree	1. the ability to care for oneself with regular partial assistance from others using, if necessary, assistive technology	B. 2nd degree	2. inability to care for oneself, need for constant outside help and care, complete dependence on other people	C. 3rd degree	3. the ability to perform self-service over a longer period of time, perform it in smaller parts, and reduce the volume using, if necessary, auxiliary technical means	A3 B1 C2				
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Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)											
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering in the answer field the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional symbols and spaces. The dying process is divided into the following stages: 1. agony 2. biological death 3. clinical death 4. brain death	1342								
ПК-8 способность к определению тактики ведения пациентов с	Б1.Б.28 Факультетская терапия, профессиональные болезни	Choose the correct answer: A 58-year-old patient has been reporting intense, crushing chest pain radiating to the left arm for 2 hours. Blood pressure is 150/90 mmHg, heart rate is 100 bpm. An ECG shows ST-segment elevation in leads V2-V4.	2								

различными нозологическими формами		Question: What is the optimal prehospital management strategy? 1. Give nitroglycerin under the tongue, assess the effect, if pain persists, call an ambulance. 2. Provide rest, give 250 mg of acetylsalicylic acid to chew, call an ambulance team for immediate hospitalization to a vascular center for percutaneous coronary intervention. 3. Prescribe 300 mg of clopidogrel orally and refer to a cardiologist at the clinic as scheduled. 4. Administer analgin with diphenhydramine intramuscularly to relieve pain. 5. Recommend taking a beta-blocker and schedule Holter ECG monitoring.	
		Choose the correct answer: A 65-year-old patient with non-valvular atrial fibrillation has a CHA₂DS₂-VASC score of 4 for thromboembolism (age, hypertension, and female gender). Question: What is the appropriate strategy for stroke prevention? 1. Prescribe acetylsalicylic acid. 2. Administer an oral anticoagulant (vitamin K antagonist or direct thrombin/factor Xa inhibitor). 3. Prescribe a combination of acetylsalicylic acid and clopidogrel. 4. Antithrombotic therapy is not indicated. 5. Recommend only correction of risk factors.	2
		Choose the correct answer: A 45-year-old patient, a smoker, was hospitalized with mild community-acquired pneumonia (CURB-65=1). He received parenteral amoxicillin/clavulanate. On the third day of therapy, his temperature returned to normal, and his condition improved. Question: What is the next management plan? 1. Continue parenteral therapy for up to 10 days. 2. Switch to oral administration of the same antibiotic (step therapy) and plan for discharge when the condition is stable. 3. Add a second antibiotic from the macrolide group. 4. Discharge immediately and observe on an outpatient basis. 5. Prescribe antifungal drugs to prevent superinfection.	2
		Choose the correct answer: A 50-year-old patient was diagnosed with iron deficiency anemia (Hb 105 g/L) for the first time during a medical examination. He has no complaints and has normal stools. Question: What is the correct management strategy? 1. Start iron therapy immediately. 2. Prescribe FGDS and colonoscopy to exclude a hidden source of gastrointestinal bleeding, then, if necessary, begin treatment. 3. Prescribe vitamin B12 and folic acid. 4. Refer for consultation to a hematologist.	2

Б1.Б.31 Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология		5. Recommend an iron-rich diet and follow-up after 3 months. Choose the correct answer: A 55-year-old patient with newly diagnosed type 2 diabetes mellitus, obesity (BMI 32 kg/m²), and an HbA1c level of 8.5%. Question: What is the initial glucose-lowering therapy strategy? 1. Metformin in combination with lifestyle modification. 2. Insulin therapy. 3. Sulfonylurea derivatives. 4. Prescribe only diet and exercise for 3 months. 5. Sodium-glucose cotransporter type 2 (SGLT2) inhibitors.	1													
	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Establish a correspondence between the disease and the treatment tactics</th></tr><tr><th>Disease</th><th>Management tactics</th></tr><tr><td>1. Alcoholic hepatitis</td><td>A) Prescription of ursodeoxycholic acid</td></tr><tr><td>2. Primary biliary cholangitis</td><td>B) Complete abstinence from alcohol + prednisolone</td></tr><tr><td>3. Autoimmune hepatitis</td><td>C) Immunosuppressive therapy</td></tr><tr><td>4. Wilson's disease</td><td>D) Chelation therapy (D-penicillamine)</td></tr><tr><td>5. Hemochromatosis</td><td>E) Bloodletting + desferroxamine</td></tr></table>	Establish a correspondence between the disease and the treatment tactics		Disease	Management tactics	1. Alcoholic hepatitis	A) Prescription of ursodeoxycholic acid	2. Primary biliary cholangitis	B) Complete abstinence from alcohol + prednisolone	3. Autoimmune hepatitis	C) Immunosuppressive therapy	4. Wilson's disease	D) Chelation therapy (D-penicillamine)	5. Hemochromatosis	E) Bloodletting + desferroxamine	1B 2A 3C 4D 5E
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A 55-year-old patient with decompensated liver cirrhosis and newly diagnosed ascites. What is the first-line treatment? A) Prescription of spironolactone 100 mg/day B) Paracentesis followed by prescription of diuretics C) Transjugular portosystemic shunting (TIPS) D) Prescription of furosemide 40 mg/day E) Fluid restriction to 1 L/day		A For newly diagnosed ascites in a patient with liver cirrhosis, the drug of first choice is spironolactone at an initial dose of 100 mg/day. Paracentesis is indicated only for tense ascites.														
A 30-year-old patient with newly diagnosed ulcerative proctitis has stools 4-5 times a day with blood in them. What is the optimal therapy? A) Systemic glucocorticoids B) Local forms of mesalazine		B For mild to moderate ulcerative proctitis, first-line therapy is														

		C) Azathioprine D) Infliximab E) Metronidazole	5-ASA (mesalazine) in the form of rectal suppositories or enemas.								
		A 68-year-old patient with asymptomatic colonic diverticulosis detected during colonoscopy. What is the optimal treatment strategy? A) Cyclic rifaximin B) High-fiber diet C) Prophylactic sigmoidectomy D) Mesalazine E) Monitoring without intervention	B A high-fiber diet (25-30 g/day) is the key to preventing complications of diverticulosis. Increasing stool volume and reducing intraluminal pressure reduce the risk of developing diverticulitis.								
		What parameters are assessed in the CRB -65 scale? 1) disturbance of consciousness 2) increased levels of urea nitrogen 3) tachypnea 4) decrease in systolic or diastolic blood pressure 5) patient's age	1345								
		Match the disease with the drug of choice <table><tr><td>1. Osteoarthritis</td><td>A. methotrexate</td></tr><tr><td>2. Rheumatoid arthritis</td><td>B. sulfasalazine</td></tr><tr><td>3. Spondyloarthritis</td><td>C. allopurinol</td></tr><tr><td>4. Gout</td><td>D. chondroitin sulfate</td></tr></table>	1. Osteoarthritis	A. methotrexate	2. Rheumatoid arthritis	B. sulfasalazine	3. Spondyloarthritis	C. allopurinol	4. Gout	D. chondroitin sulfate	1D 2A 3B 4C
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Match the disease with the type of treatment: <table><tr><td>disease</td><td>Manifestations of CN</td></tr><tr><td>1. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia</td><td>A. Allogeneic bone marrow transplantation</td></tr><tr><td>2. Chronic myeloid leukemia</td><td>B. Interferon therapy</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>C. Chemotherapy (hydroxyurea, myeloxan)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>D. Antiplatelet agents</td></tr></table>	disease	Manifestations of CN	1. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia	A. Allogeneic bone marrow transplantation	2. Chronic myeloid leukemia	B. Interferon therapy		C. Chemotherapy (hydroxyurea, myeloxan)		D. Antiplatelet agents	1B, D 2A,B,C
disease	Manifestations of CN										
1. Chronic lymphocytic leukemia	A. Allogeneic bone marrow transplantation										
2. Chronic myeloid leukemia	B. Interferon therapy										
	C. Chemotherapy (hydroxyurea, myeloxan)										
	D. Antiplatelet agents										
Establish a correspondence between the clinical situation and the recommended management tactics <table><tr><td>Clinical situation</td><td>Management tactics</td></tr><tr><td>1. Acute transmural myocardial infarction with ST elevation, 1.5 hours old</td><td>A) Planned coronary angiography when drug therapy is ineffective</td></tr><tr><td>2. Stable angina pectoris class II, newly diagnosed</td><td>B) Emergency PCI</td></tr><tr><td>3. Unstable angina</td><td>C) Initiation of drug therapy + modification of risk</td></tr></table>	Clinical situation	Management tactics	1. Acute transmural myocardial infarction with ST elevation, 1.5 hours old	A) Planned coronary angiography when drug therapy is ineffective	2. Stable angina pectoris class II, newly diagnosed	B) Emergency PCI	3. Unstable angina	C) Initiation of drug therapy + modification of risk	1B 2C 3D 4E 5A		
Clinical situation	Management tactics										
1. Acute transmural myocardial infarction with ST elevation, 1.5 hours old	A) Planned coronary angiography when drug therapy is ineffective										
2. Stable angina pectoris class II, newly diagnosed	B) Emergency PCI										
3. Unstable angina	C) Initiation of drug therapy + modification of risk										

			factors		
		4. Post-infarction cardiosclerosis, heart failure class II, LVEF 30%	D) Urgent hospitalization + decision on PCI		
		5. Asymptomatic myocardial ischemia with a positive stress test	E) Complex drug therapy for heart failure + assessment of indications for ICD		
		Correlate the clinical situation and the recommended management tactics for a patient with AF			A1 B4 C3 D2
		Clinical situation	Tactics		
		A. Patient with AF (Atrial fibrillation) and high risk of stroke (CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc ≥ 2 in men)	1. Prescription of oral anticoagulants (DOAC or VKA)		
		B. AF + heart failure III FC (NYHA)	2. Use of vitamin K antagonists (warfarin) Heart control with β-blockers or digoxin		
		C. AF + persistent symptoms with drug ineffectiveness	3. Consideration of catheter ablation		
		D. AF + mechanical valve prosthesis	4. Heart rate control with β-blockers or digoxin		
		Establish a correspondence between the nosological form and the main direction of treatment for CHF:			1B, 2C, 3A, 4D
		Nosological form	The main direction of treatment		
		1. CHF and type 2 diabetes	A) Implantation of a cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD)		
		2. CHF and arterial hypertension	B) Glucose control, SGLT2 inhibitors		
		3. CHF and ventricular tachycardia	C) Blood pressure control, ACE inhibitors/ARB/ARNI		
		4. CHF and chronic kidney disease	D) Control of fluid volume, correction of anemia		
Patient M., 58, consulted a primary care physician. For the past three months, he has been experiencing crushing chest pain that occurs when walking briskly for approximately 500 meters or climbing two flights of stairs. The pain resolves spontaneously with rest after 2-3 minutes or after taking nitroglycerin sublingually for 1 minute. He has smoked for 20 years, one pack a day. His blood pressure (BP) is 150/95 mmHg and he takes losartan 25 mg in the morning. Question: Write the correct diagnosis. Describe your approach to treating this patient as an outpatient.			IHD: Stable angina, functional class II. Hypertension stage 3. Target blood pressure not achieved. Risk 4. Examination: ECG, echocardiography, stress tests (VET, treadmill), coronary angiography (if indicated), lipid profile, blood glucose. Treatment: Non-pharmacological: Smoking cessation, lipid-lowering diet, blood pressure monitoring. Treatment:		

			Antiplatelet agents (aspirin), statins (atorvastatin/rosuvastatin), beta-blockers (bisoprolol, metoprolol), nitrates (nitroglycerin situationally), ACE inhibitors/ARBs if needed								
		Select the drugs that are used to prevent symptoms for a patient with stable coronary artery disease : A) Acetylsalicylic acid B) Nitroglycerin C) Metoprolol D) Isosorbide mononitrate E) Bisoprolol F) Verapamil (if intolerant to beta-blockers)	CEF								
		Establish a correspondence - drugs that help increase potassium and decrease it in hyperkalemia in a patient with CKD: <table><tr><td>Potassium level</td><td>Preparation</td></tr><tr><td>1. Increase</td><td>A) Enalapril</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">2. Decrease</td><td>B) Furosemide</td></tr><tr><td>C) Indomethacin</td></tr><tr><td>D) Spironolactone</td></tr></table>	Potassium level	Preparation	1. Increase	A) Enalapril	2. Decrease	B) Furosemide	C) Indomethacin	D) Spironolactone	1 ACD 2 B
	Potassium level	Preparation									
1. Increase	A) Enalapril										
2. Decrease	B) Furosemide										
	C) Indomethacin										
	D) Spironolactone										
Б1.Б.30 Фтизиатрия	A patient with newly diagnosed infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis has confirmed bacterial excretion. What is the optimal management strategy for this patient according to clinical guidelines? A) Isoniazid monotherapy for 6 months B) Prescription of standard 4-component anti-tuberculosis therapy (isoniazid, rifampicin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol) for 2 months, followed by maintenance treatment C) Only symptomatic therapy, without antibacterial drugs D) Immediate hospitalization with surgical intervention E) Observation without treatment until severe symptoms appear	B									
	A patient with extrapulmonary lymph node tuberculosis. What treatment considerations should be taken into account? A) Use of chemotherapy according to the general regimen, but for a duration of at least 9 months B) Only surgical removal of affected lymph nodes without chemotherapy C) A course of treatment of at least 2 months is sufficient for recovery. D) Exclusion of rifampicin from therapy	A									
	What is the most appropriate approach for treating lymph node tuberculosis in an adult patient? A. Surgical removal without drug therapy B. Chemotherapy according to the standard regimen for at least 9 months C. A 2-month course followed by discontinuation of the drugs D. Treatment is only symptomatic.	B									
	In case of confirmed multidrug-resistant tuberculosis with destructive changes in the lungs, treatment tactics	B									

		include: A. Standard first-line chemotherapy with increased dosage B. Prescribing second-line reserve drugs after determining susceptibility C. Refusal of drug therapy due to resistance D. Exclusive surgical treatment							
		In the management of a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis complicated by tuberculous pleurisy, the following is mandatory: A. Mandatory anti-tuberculosis chemotherapy and pleural puncture if necessary B. Only symptomatic treatment with pain relief C. Surgical drainage without therapy D. Treatment with external agents	A						
	Б1.Б.32 Поликлиническая терапия	Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field, without using additional symbols or spaces. When collecting material for laboratory testing for influenza from the posterior wall of the oropharynx, you must: 1. Collect the biomaterial with a probe or brush. 2. Rinse the mouth with boiled water at room temperature. 3. Place the sample in a separate transport container with a stabilizing medium and/or in a tube with transport medium. 4. Transport the sample.	2134						
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering in the answer field the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional symbols and spaces. The sequence of actions when deciding on the appointment of long-term anticoagulant therapy for patients with atrial fibrillation: 1. individual determination of the risk ratio of thromboembolic and hemorrhagic complications 2. Prescribing anticoagulant therapy 3. calculation of the risk of stroke and systemic embolism (CHA 2 DS 2 -VASc scale) 4. Determining patient preferences	3142						
		Determine the match <table><tr><td>A. ERA scale</td><td>1. Scale for assessing the risk of thromboembolic complications in patients with atrial fibrillation/flutter</td></tr><tr><td>B. DS₂-VASc scale</td><td>2. Atrial fibrillation/flutter symptom severity rating scale</td></tr><tr><td>C. HAS-BLED scale</td><td>3. scale for assessing the risk of major bleeding in patients with atrial fibrillation</td></tr></table> Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. ERA scale	1. Scale for assessing the risk of thromboembolic complications in patients with atrial fibrillation/flutter	B. DS ₂ -VASc scale	2. Atrial fibrillation/flutter symptom severity rating scale	C. HAS-BLED scale	3. scale for assessing the risk of major bleeding in patients with atrial fibrillation	A2 B1 C3
		A. ERA scale	1. Scale for assessing the risk of thromboembolic complications in patients with atrial fibrillation/flutter						
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C. HAS-BLED scale	3. scale for assessing the risk of major bleeding in patients with atrial fibrillation								
Read the text and establish the sequence by entering in the answer field the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional symbols and spaces.	3241								

		Sequence of actions in the treatment of gouty arthritis: 1. Prescription of urate-lowering and prophylactic therapy 2. determination of indications and contraindications for therapy with NSAIDs and/or colchicine 3. patient education 4. arthritis relief							
		Determine the appropriateness of treatment regimens for peptic ulcer disease <table><tr><td>A. Standard triple therapy, enhanced with bismuth tripotassium dicitrate</td><td>1. proton pump inhibitor + clarithromycin + amoxicillin + metronidazole</td></tr><tr><td>B. Classical quadruple therapy with bismuth tripotassium dicitrate</td><td>2. Proton pump inhibitor + clarithromycin + amoxicillin + bismuth tripotassium dicitrate</td></tr><tr><td>C. Quadruple therapy without bismuth preparations</td><td>3. Proton pump inhibitor + tetracycline + metronidazole + bismuth tripotassium dicitrate</td></tr></table> Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Standard triple therapy, enhanced with bismuth tripotassium dicitrate	1. proton pump inhibitor + clarithromycin + amoxicillin + metronidazole	B. Classical quadruple therapy with bismuth tripotassium dicitrate	2. Proton pump inhibitor + clarithromycin + amoxicillin + bismuth tripotassium dicitrate	C. Quadruple therapy without bismuth preparations	3. Proton pump inhibitor + tetracycline + metronidazole + bismuth tripotassium dicitrate	A2 B3 C1
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ПК-9 готовность к ведению и лечению пациентов с различными нозологическими формами в амбулаторных условиях и условиях дневного стационара	Б1.Б.31 Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	A 45-year-old patient with endoscopically negative GERD, symptoms occurring 2-3 times a week, achieved remission after a 4-week course of standard-dose PPIs. What is the optimal outpatient management strategy? A) Continue PPI at the standard dose permanently B) Discontinue PPI, prescribe antacids on demand C) Switch to PPI on demand D) Prescribe H2-receptor blockers E) Referral for surgical treatment	C						
		A 50-year-old patient with a duodenal ulcer, H. pylori (+). After successful eradication therapy and ulcer healing, what is the optimal treatment strategy? A) Continue taking PPIs permanently B) Prescribe PPIs "on demand" C) Dynamic observation without therapy D) Repeat EGDS after 1 month E) Prescribe misoprostol	C						

			asymptomatic.
		A 45-year-old female patient with asymptomatic cholelithiasis, detected incidentally during an ultrasound. What treatment is indicated? A) Prescription of ursodeoxycholic acid B) Planned cholecystectomy C) Dynamic observation D) Lithotripsy E) Prescription of antispasmodics	C Asymptomatic cholelithiasis requires dynamic observation. Prophylactic cholecystectomy is not recommended, as the risk of complications from surgery outweighs the risk of developing symptoms.
		A 40-year-old patient with chronic gastritis associated with H. pylori and minimal symptoms. What is the optimal treatment strategy? A) Prescribing eradication therapy B) Dynamic observation C) Continuous use of PPI D) Prescribing antacids on demand E) Repeated EGDS after 3 months	A If H. pylori-associated gastritis is detected, eradication therapy is indicated regardless of the severity of symptoms, as this prevents the progression of atrophy and reduces the risk of gastric cancer.
		A 28-year-old female patient with functional dyspepsia, predominantly symptoms of postprandial distress syndrome, is presenting. What is the preferred approach? A) Prescribing a PPI in a standard dose B) Prescribing prokinetics C) Testing for H. pylori with subsequent eradication D) Prescribing tricyclic antidepressants E) Psychotherapy	B In postprandial distress syndrome, the drugs of first choice are prokinetics (itopride, domperidone, akathiamide), which improve gastroduodenal motility.
		Match the drug's pharma group with the drug's name according to International nonproprietary name	
A. Short-acting anticholinergic drugs	1. Ipratropium bromide		
B. LABA/Long-acting bronchodilators	2. Tiotropium bromide		
	C. Xanthines	3. Indacaterol	

		D. Long-acting anticholinergics	4. Theophylline									
		Choose the correct answer and write a justification for your answer. Name the drug of choice for the treatment of antiphospholipid syndrome in a pregnant woman. 1. Methotrexate 2. Sulfasalazine 3. Hydroxychloroquine 4. Nimesulide		3 Only hydroxychloroquine has no contraindications during pregnancy at any stage and is used to treat antiphospholipid syndrome.								
		For the treatment of hemorrhagic vasculitis, use 1. heparin subcutaneously, intravenously 7500-15000 U per day 2. cytostatics 3. heparinoids - sulodexide (Vesel Due F), lomparan (Orgaran) 4. plasmapheresis 5. High-dose glucocorticosteroids		1,3,4								
		Establish a correspondence between the type of hypertensive crisis and the recommended tactics for its relief. <table><tr><td>A. Uncontrolled hypertension</td><td>1. Parenteral administration of beta-blockers</td></tr><tr><td>B. Complicated crisis with pulmonary edema</td><td>2. Parenteral administration of alpha-blockers</td></tr><tr><td>C. Crisis with pheochromocytoma</td><td>3. Reducing blood pressure by 15-25% within the first 2 hours and to target values within 24-48 hours with oral drugs</td></tr><tr><td>D. Complicated crisis with aortic dissection</td><td>4. Parenteral administration of nitrates, loop diuretics</td></tr></table>		A. Uncontrolled hypertension	1. Parenteral administration of beta-blockers	B. Complicated crisis with pulmonary edema	2. Parenteral administration of alpha-blockers	C. Crisis with pheochromocytoma	3. Reducing blood pressure by 15-25% within the first 2 hours and to target values within 24-48 hours with oral drugs	D. Complicated crisis with aortic dissection	4. Parenteral administration of nitrates, loop diuretics	A3 B4 C2 D1
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D. Complicated crisis with aortic dissection	4. Parenteral administration of nitrates, loop diuretics											
		Which of the following classes of drugs is the "cornerstone" of therapy for CHF with reduced LVEF? A. Calcium channel blockers B. ACE inhibitors/ARB/ARNI C. Beta-blockers D. Diuretics E. Cardiac glycosides		B								
		Choose the correct answer and write a justification for your answer. A 72-year-old patient with hypertension was diagnosed with paroxysmal AF for the first time. The episode resolved spontaneously. The CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score was 3 points (age, female gender, hypertension). The HAS-BLED score was 1 point (hypertension). Which stroke prevention medication would you prescribe? a) Acetylsalicylic acid 100 mg/day b) Clopidogrel 75 mg/day c) Apixaban 5 mg 2 times a day d) At this stage, stop anticoagulant therapy		C According to current guidelines, in patients with non-valvular AF (as in this case) and a CHA ₂ DS ₂ -VASc score ≥ 2 in women (and ≥ 1 in men), long-term oral anticoagulant								

			therapy (OAC) is indicated for stroke prevention. Acetylsalicylic acid and clopidogrel (monotherapy) are ineffective for stroke prevention in AF and should not be used for this purpose. Direct oral anticoagulants (DOACs), such as apixaban, are first-line agents in this situation due to their superior efficacy and safety profile compared to vitamin K antagonists (warfarin).
		The drug whose arrhythmogenicity increases after myocardial infarction is 1) etacizin 2) metoprolol 3) verapamil 4) diltiazem	1
		Please answer the question posed. Describe the step-by-step procedure for a physician to follow when identifying resistant hypertension in a patient receiving adequate triple antihypertensive therapy. What should additional testing include, and what should be addressed first?	Confirm true resistance: Rule out "pseudo-resistance" (incorrect blood pressure measurement, "white coat hypertension," inadequate therapy). Assess treatment adherence. Rule out iatrogenic causes: Use of drugs that increase blood pressure (NSAIDs, glucocorticosteroids, oral contraceptives,

			sympathomimetics). In-depth evaluation for secondary hypertension: Sleep apnea (history collection). Kidney disease (renal ultrasound, microalbuminuria analysis). Renovascular pathology (renal artery ultrasound). Primary aldosteronism (potassium level determination, aldosterone/renin ratio calculation). Pheochromocytoma (metanephrines in the blood or 24-hour urine). In case of true resistant hypertension, optimization of therapy: addition of a 4th drug – Aldosterone antagonist (Spironolactone, Eplerenone).					
		Drugs of choice for uncomplicated cystitis in women: A. Fosfomycin B. Aminoglycosides C. Nitrofurans D. Aminopenicillins E. Fluoroquinolones	A, C					
	Б1.Б.32 Поликлиническая терапия	Determine the correspondence between the disease and the drug for which it is used <table><tr><td>A. Perindopril</td><td>1. Community-acquired pneumonia</td></tr><tr><td>B. Budesonide</td><td>2. GERD</td></tr><tr><td>C. Pantoprazole</td><td>3. Hypertension</td></tr></table>	A. Perindopril	1. Community-acquired pneumonia	B. Budesonide	2. GERD	C. Pantoprazole	3. Hypertension
A. Perindopril	1. Community-acquired pneumonia							
B. Budesonide	2. GERD							
C. Pantoprazole	3. Hypertension							

		<table><tr><td>D. Amoxicillin</td><td>4. Bronchial asthma</td></tr></table> Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	D. Amoxicillin	4. Bronchial asthma							
D. Amoxicillin	4. Bronchial asthma										
		Establish a sequence: step therapy for hypertension (from the first-line drug onwards) 1. Moxonidine 2. Lisinopril 3. Spironolactone 4. Amlodipine	2431								
		Determine the correspondence between the disease (in the acute stage) and the estimated period of temporary disability <table><tr><td>A. Hypertension</td><td>1. 3-5 days</td></tr><tr><td>B. Osteochondrosis of the lumbar spine</td><td>2. 25-41 days</td></tr><tr><td>C. Gastritis</td><td>3. 7-10 days</td></tr><tr><td>D. ARVI</td><td>4. 4-8 days</td></tr></table> Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Hypertension	1. 3-5 days	B. Osteochondrosis of the lumbar spine	2. 25-41 days	C. Gastritis	3. 7-10 days	D. ARVI	4. 4-8 days	A3 B2 C1 D4
A. Hypertension	1. 3-5 days										
B. Osteochondrosis of the lumbar spine	2. 25-41 days										
C. Gastritis	3. 7-10 days										
D. ARVI	4. 4-8 days										
		Determine the appropriate drug and its therapeutic dose <table><tr><td>A. Bisoprolol</td><td>1. 4(5) mg - 8(10) mg</td></tr><tr><td>B. Perindopril</td><td>2. 2.5 mg - 10 mg</td></tr><tr><td>C. Valsartan</td><td>3. 200 mg - 600 mg</td></tr><tr><td>D. Amiodarone</td><td>4. 80 mg - 160 mg</td></tr></table> Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Bisoprolol	1. 4(5) mg - 8(10) mg	B. Perindopril	2. 2.5 mg - 10 mg	C. Valsartan	3. 200 mg - 600 mg	D. Amiodarone	4. 80 mg - 160 mg	A2 B1 C4 D3
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		Determine the correspondence between the drug and the disease for which it is used <table><tr><td>A. Cholecystitis</td><td>1. Sirdalud</td></tr><tr><td>B. Osteochondrosis</td><td>2. Dapagliflozin</td></tr><tr><td>C. Acute cystitis</td><td>3. Ursodeoxycholic acid</td></tr><tr><td>D. Chronic heart failure</td><td>4. Fosfomycin</td></tr></table> Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Cholecystitis	1. Sirdalud	B. Osteochondrosis	2. Dapagliflozin	C. Acute cystitis	3. Ursodeoxycholic acid	D. Chronic heart failure	4. Fosfomycin	A3 B1 C4 D2
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ПК-10 готовность к оказанию медицинской помощи при внезапных острых заболеваниях, состояниях, обострении хронических заболеваний, не сопровождающихся угрозой жизни	Б1.Б.31 Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	A 50-year-old patient with chronic pancreatitis presented with moderate-intensity girdle pain after drinking alcohol. His temperature was normal. What is the optimal treatment strategy? A) Emergency hospitalization B) Fasting for 1-3 days + antispasmodics + pancreatic enzymes C) Prescription of narcotic analgesics D) Urgent CT scan of the abdominal cavity E) Prescription of antibiotics	B In cases of acute exacerbation of chronic pancreatitis without signs of necrosis or infection, conservative therapy is indicated: fasting, antispasmodics, and enzymes. Hospitalization is required only in								

пациента и не требующих экстренной медицинской помощи			severe cases.
		A 28-year-old patient presented with diarrhea up to 6-7 times a day after eating unusual foods. His general condition is relatively good. What is the optimal treatment strategy? A) Hospitalization B) Rehydration + enterosorbents + diet C) Prescribing antibiotics D) Gastric lavage E) Prescribing loperamide	B For acute diarrhea of non-infectious origin, rehydration, enterosorbents, and a gentle diet are indicated. Antibiotics are not indicated.
		A 68-year-old patient with colonic diverticulosis presented with complaints of moderate pain in the left iliac fossa and abdominal distension. His temperature is normal. What is the optimal treatment strategy? A) Emergency hospitalization B) Antispasmodics + rifaximin + low-fiber diet C) Urgent CT scan of the abdominal cavity D) Prescription of systemic antibiotics E) Referral for surgical consultation	B In case of exacerbation of diverticulosis without signs of diverticulitis (no fever, pronounced leukocytosis, peritoneal symptoms), conservative outpatient therapy is indicated: antispasmodics, non-systemic antibiotics, temporary restriction of coarse fiber in the diet. Systemic antibiotics are prescribed only if there are signs of inflammation.
		A 55-year-old patient with chronic pancreatitis presented with complaints of epigastric pain, flatulence, and greasy stools after dietary irregularities. His general condition is satisfactory. What is the optimal treatment strategy? A) Emergency hospitalization B) Dietary recommendations + pancreatic enzymes + antispasmodics C) Urgent CT scan of the abdominal cavity D) Prescription of antibiotics E) Prescription of narcotic analgesics	B In case of exacerbation of chronic pancreatitis with exocrine insufficiency without signs of severe pancreatic necrosis, outpatient therapy is indicated: a gentle diet, enzyme

			replacement therapy, antispasmodics for pain syndrome
		A 52-year-old patient with chronic colitis presented with complaints of lower abdominal pain, bloating, and constipation for 4 days. His general condition is relatively satisfactory. What is the optimal treatment strategy? A) Referral to hospital B) High-fiber diet + osmotic laxatives + antispasmodics C) Emergency colonoscopy D) Prescription of systemic antibiotics E) Prescription of stimulant laxatives	B In case of clinical manifestation of functional constipation without signs of intestinal obstruction, outpatient therapy is indicated: a diet with increased fiber content, osmotic laxatives, antispasmodics for pain relief
		Establish the sequence: mechanism of development of atopic bronchial asthma? - On the surface of mast cells, the allergen interacts with antibodies upon repeated entry - Degranulation of mast cells and the release of histamine, prostaglandins, leukotrienes, and bradykinin occurs. - Secretion of immunoglobulins E - Fixation of immunoglobulin E on the surface of mast cells and basophils - Bronchospasm, swelling of the mucous membrane, infiltration of the bronchial wall with cellular elements, hypersecretion of mucus	34125
		Choose the correct answer and write a justification for your answer. Name the drugs and doses for pulse therapy in SLE. - Prednisolone 1000 mg per day No. 3 - Prednisolone 240 mg per day No. 3 - Cyclophosphamide 1000 mg per day No. 5 - Cyclophosphamide 500 mg per day No. 3	1 Prednisolone is used as pulse therapy at a dose of 1000 mg per day for three consecutive days. Cyclophosphamide at the doses in this task is not used for pulse therapy.
		It is permissible to conduct a test with physical activity in patients with - acute form of pulmonary embolism - unstable angina - myocardial infarction 6 months ago - circulatory failure stage III	3

		If cardiogenic shock develops in a patient with CHF and drug therapy is ineffective, what medical device can be used to temporarily support blood circulation and stabilize the patient's condition? A. Cardiac resynchronization therapy (CRT) device B. Implantable cardioverter-defibrillator (ICD) C. Intra-aortic balloon counterpulsation (IABC) D. Heart transplant E. Holter ECG monitoring	C
		Match the clinical situation and emergency action for Atrial fibrillation (AF): A. Paroxysm of AF < 48 h, hemodynamics are stable B. Paroxysmal AF > 48 hours without anticoagulation C. In AF with severe hypotension D. AF against the background of hyperthyroidism E. AF after ACS 1. Electrical cardioversion 2. Delayed cardioversion after 3 weeks of anticoagulation 3. Correction of thyrotoxicosis 4. Drug-induced cardioversion (amiodarone) 5. Combination therapy of anticoagulant and antiplatelet agent	A4 B2 C1 D3 E5
		Establish a sequence of actions to be taken when angina attacks become more frequent in a patient with stable coronary artery disease. 1. Increasing the dose of beta-blocker, adding a second antianginal drug. 2. Resting ECG: exclusion of signs of acute ischemia. 3. Analysis of current therapy: assessment of the adequacy of doses and regularity of administration. 4. Assessment of the condition: characteristics of attacks (frequency, duration, provoking factors). 5. Increase the frequency of taking short-acting nitroglycerin. 6. The appointment of Holter ECG and bicycle ergometry (bicycle test) to assess the effectiveness of treatment.	423516
		What type of ECG monitoring is most effective in detecting paroxysmal arrhythmias that may be the cause of CHF decompensation if a standard ECG does not show arrhythmia? A. Standard 12-lead ECG B. ECG with stress tests C. EchoCG D. Holter ECG monitoring E. Smith's monitoring	D
		When treating an exacerbation of chronic glomerulonephritis with cytostatics, it is necessary to monitor the level of 1_____, 2_____, 3_____ in a general blood test.	1. Platelets, 2. Leukocytes, 3. Hemoglobin
	Б1.Б.32 Поликлиническая терапия	Read the text and establish the sequence by entering in the answer field the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional symbols and spaces.	2143

		Sequence of actions in case of ulcerative gastroduodenal bleeding: 1. esophagogastroduodenoscopy 2. collection of complaints, anamnesis and objective examination 3. Conservative treatment or emergency surgery 4. Endoscopic bleeding control							
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering in the answer field the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional symbols and spaces. Sequence of actions during an attack of chest pain in a patient with angina pectoris: 1. Seat the patient 2. Repeat the use of nitroglycerin 5 minutes after the first dose if it is ineffective. 3. Evaluate hemodynamic parameters 4. Place a nitroglycerin tablet under tongue or spray it under your tongue without swallowing.	1342						
		Determine the appropriateness of parenteral drugs for the relief of hypertensive crisis <table border="1"><tr><td>A. Acute left ventricular failure</td><td>1. nitroglycerin, enalaprilat, furosemide</td></tr><tr><td>B. Acute hypertensive encephalopathy</td><td>2. beta-blockers</td></tr><tr><td>C. Dissecting aortic aneurysm and acute coronary syndrome</td><td>3. sodium nitroprusside dihydrate</td></tr></table>	A. Acute left ventricular failure	1. nitroglycerin, enalaprilat, furosemide	B. Acute hypertensive encephalopathy	2. beta-blockers	C. Dissecting aortic aneurysm and acute coronary syndrome	3. sodium nitroprusside dihydrate	A1 B3 C2
		A. Acute left ventricular failure	1. nitroglycerin, enalaprilat, furosemide						
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		C. Dissecting aortic aneurysm and acute coronary syndrome	3. sodium nitroprusside dihydrate						
Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)									
Read the text and establish the sequence by entering in the answer field the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional symbols and spaces. Sequence of actions in case of severe hypoglycemia: 1. intravenous drip administration of 5-10% dextrose solution 2. hospitalization 3. Place the patient on his side and clear the mouth of food debris. 4. intravenous administration of 100 ml of 40% dextrose solution	3412								
Determine the appropriateness of the recommended antibacterial drugs used during exacerbation of COPD, depending on the gradation of bronchial obstruction <table border="1"><tr><td>A. GOLD I-II, without risk factors</td><td>1. fluoroquinolones, "respiratory" fluoroquinolones, antipseudomonal β-lactams</td></tr><tr><td>B. GOLD I-II, with risk factors and GOLD III</td><td>2. amoxicillin, macrolides, cephalosporins III</td></tr><tr><td>C. GOLD IV</td><td>3. "respiratory" fluoroquinolones, amoxicillin/clavulanate</td></tr></table>	A. GOLD I-II, without risk factors	1. fluoroquinolones, "respiratory" fluoroquinolones, antipseudomonal β-lactams	B. GOLD I-II, with risk factors and GOLD III	2. amoxicillin, macrolides, cephalosporins III	C. GOLD IV	3. "respiratory" fluoroquinolones, amoxicillin/clavulanate	A2 B3 C1		
A. GOLD I-II, without risk factors	1. fluoroquinolones, "respiratory" fluoroquinolones, antipseudomonal β-lactams								
B. GOLD I-II, with risk factors and GOLD III	2. amoxicillin, macrolides, cephalosporins III								
C. GOLD IV	3. "respiratory" fluoroquinolones, amoxicillin/clavulanate								
		Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)							
ПК-16 готовность к	Б1.Б.32 Поликлиническая терапия	Determine the match	A1 B2 C3 D4						

просветительской деятельности по устранению факторов риска и формированию навыков здорового образа жизни		A. high normal blood pressure		1. lifestyle changes			
		B. patients with Arterial hypertension under dispensary observation		2. assessment of the risk factors at least once a year			
		C. All patients with Arterial hypertension are recommended		3. scheduled visits at intervals of 3-4 weeks until the target blood pressure is achieved within 3 months			
		D. Diet for Arterial hypertension		4. DASH			
		Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)					
		Sequence of stages of educational activities (general)				1234	
		1. explain the nature of the disease					
		2. Provide a clear plan of action and recommendations on diet, physical activity and self-monitoring					
		3. Control of risk factors					
		4. Condition monitoring				A1 B2 C3 D4	
		Determine compliance with the principles of educational activities in arterial hypertension					
		A. primary care orientation		1. It is recommended that training programs be developed in primary health care			
		B. taking into account the needs of the population		2. Educational activities are aimed at developing in patients with risk factors a conscious attitude and motivation to maintain health and increased adherence to treatment.			
		C. Focus on an individual approach		3. teach the patient the choice, goals, and preparation of an individual action plan for recovery and monitoring its implementation			
		D. clear structure of classes		4. Classes should be structured in advance.			
		Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)					
		Determine the match					
		A. Raising awareness		1. You need to talk about the disease, its risk factors, clinical symptoms and course of the disease, complications and treatment			
		B. formation of a responsible attitude		2. help the patient understand the importance of maintaining health, develop motivation for recovery, adherence to treatment and following the doctor's recommendations			
C. self-control training		3. teach how to monitor health and provide first aid in cases of exacerbations and crises					
D. working with behavioral risk factors		4. We need to help patients reduce the adverse health effects of factors such as nutrition, physical activity, stress management, and quitting bad habits					
Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)							

		Establish a correspondence between the doctor's actions and his deontological violation		1B 2 A 3D 4C
		Action of the doctor	Violation of deontology	
		1. Accepting gifts from patients	A. Violation of confidentiality of patient information.	
		2. Disclosure of medical confidentiality	B. Ethical violation related to conflict of interest.	
		3. Incorrect documentation	C. Violation of the patient's rights to receive necessary treatment.	
		4. Refusal to treat a patient without good reason	D. Problems in legal liability and quality of medical services.	
		Match the situation with the relevant ethical principle.		1A 2B 3D 4C
		Medical document	Description	
		1. The patient refuses treatment	A. The principle of respect for patient autonomy.	
		2. The doctor informs the patient about the diagnosis	B. The principle of beneficence and non-maleficence.	
	3. The doctor chooses treatment based on scientific evidence	C. The principle of fairness in access to information.		
	4. A doctor consults a colleague about a patient without the patient's consent	D. The principle of scientific validity in decision-making.		
	Б1.Б.27 Лучевая диагностика	Which method of radiological diagnostics is the "gold standard" for the study of brain tumors? 1. ultrasound examination 2. radiography 3. magnetic resonance imaging 4. computed tomography 5. scintigraphy 6. all of the above		3
		What sensor is used for cardiac ultrasound examination? 1. linear 2. convex 3. sectoral 4. microconvex 5. intracavitary		3
What methods of radiological diagnostics can be used to determine myocardial function? 1. ultrasound examination 2. radiography 3. magnetic resonance imaging 4. computed tomography 5. scintigraphy 6. all of the above		1, 3, 5		
What methods of radiological diagnostics can be used to assess kidney function?		6		

		1. ultrasound examination 2. radiography 3. magnetic resonance imaging 4. computed tomography 5. scintigraphy 6. all of the above		
		Half-life is an important characteristic of radiopharmaceuticals (RPs), as it determines both their diagnostic and therapeutic properties, as well as the logistics of production and use. Based on their half-life, radiopharmaceuticals can be roughly divided into the following groups: 1. Ultra-short-lived radiopharmaceuticals (minutes or less). 2. Short-lived radiopharmaceuticals (hours) 3. Average lifespan of radiopharmaceuticals (days). 4. Long-lived radiopharmaceuticals (years). 5. All of the above.		5
ПК-21 способность к участию в проведении научных исследований	Б1.Б.25 Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	Match the type of research with its description		1C 2B 3A 4D
		Type of study	Description	
		1. Clinical trial	A. A study that compares the results of several studies on the same topic.	
		2. Observational study	B. A study in which groups of patients are observed without intervention by the investigator.	
		3. Meta-analysis	C. A study in which a new therapy is tested in a group of patients to evaluate its effectiveness and safety.	
		4. Cohort study	D. A study in which groups of patients are followed over time to identify outcomes.	
		Match the data analysis method with its characteristics		1B 2D 3C 4A
		Data analysis method	Characteristic	
		1. Statistical analysis	A. Analysis aimed at studying the phenomena and experiences of the participants.	
		2. Qualitative analysis	B. Analysis based on numerical data and statistical methods.	
		3. Epidemiological analysis	C. Analysis focusing on the distribution and determinants of diseases in populations.	
		4. Phenomenological analysis	D. Analysis that explores the semantic structures and perception of phenomena by participants.	
		Match the stages of scientific research with their descriptions		1C 2A 3D 4B
		Stages of scientific research	Description	
		1. Formulation of the hypothesis	A. The process by which a researcher collects information to test a hypothesis.	

		2. Data collection	B. The stage at which the researcher shares his findings with the scientific community.	
		3. Analysis of results	C. Formulating hypotheses about the possible results of the efficacy and safety study.	
		4. Publication of results	D. The process of interpreting data to test an initial hypothesis.	
		Participation in clinical trials		1. Clinical trial; informed consent 2. Clinical trial; control group
		Fill in the gaps in the sentences using words from the list: (clinical trial, informed consent, control group, side effects). 1. Before participating in _____, a patient must sign a document acknowledging his _____ about the risks and benefits of the study. 2. In _____, participants receive a new treatment, while participants in _____ may receive standard therapy or a placebo.		
		Ethical aspects of scientific research		1. Ethics 2. Confidentiality; data
Б1.Б.27 Лучевая диагностика	Radiopharmaceuticals (RP) are medicinal products that contain one or more radioactive isotopes. They are classified as: 1. Diagnostic radiopharmaceuticals. 2. Therapeutic radiopharmaceuticals. 3. Theranostic radiopharmaceuticals. 4. Everything is correct.		4	
	Theranostics is a modern approach to medicine that combines diagnostics and therapy within a single technology or procedure. The term is a hybrid of the words "therapy" and "diagnostics" and is used in clinical practice for: 1. Treatment of metastatic prostate cancer. 2. Therapy of neuroendocrine tumors. 3. Treatment of thyroid cancer. 4. All of the above is true.		4	
	Which hybrid methods of radiation diagnostics are applicable for scientific research: 1. PET/CT 2. PET/MRI 3. SPECT/CT		5	

ПК-22 готовность к участию во внедрении новых методов и методик, направленных на охрану здоровья граждан		4. MRI/ultrasound 5. All of the above											
		Which radiopharmaceuticals, depending on their half-life, are used mainly for diagnostic purposes only: 1. Ultra-short-lived radiopharmaceuticals. 2. Short-lived radiopharmaceuticals. 3. Medium-lived radiopharmaceuticals. 4. Long-lived radiopharmaceuticals. 5. All of the above.	1, 2										
	Б1.Б.25 Пропедевтика внутренних болезней	Specify the methods for identifying and assessing left ventricular myocardial hypertrophy: A. ECG; B. chest x-ray; C. coronary angiography; D. ECHO-CG; E. myocardial scintigraphy.	A D										
		Specify the echocardiographic signs of aortic stenosis and aortic insufficiency:	1AC 2 BD										
		<table><tr><td>Heart defect</td><td>States</td></tr><tr><td>1. Aortic stenosis</td><td>A. decreased opening of the aortic valve cusps during systole</td></tr><tr><td>2. Aortic insufficiency</td><td>B. failure of the aortic valve cusps to close during diastole</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>C. significant left ventricular hypertrophy in the absence of pronounced dilation</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>D. marked increase in the size of the left ventricle</td></tr></table>		Heart defect	States	1. Aortic stenosis	A. decreased opening of the aortic valve cusps during systole	2. Aortic insufficiency	B. failure of the aortic valve cusps to close during diastole		C. significant left ventricular hypertrophy in the absence of pronounced dilation		D. marked increase in the size of the left ventricle
		Heart defect		States									
		1. Aortic stenosis		A. decreased opening of the aortic valve cusps during systole									
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		C. significant left ventricular hypertrophy in the absence of pronounced dilation											
		D. marked increase in the size of the left ventricle											
Endoscopic examination of the esophagus and stomach in portal hypertension is prescribed to identify _____.	Varicose veins												
Splenoportography is used to diagnose _____ syndrome	Portal hypertension												
Б1.Б.27 Лучевая диагностика	Which radiological diagnostic method is widely used for lung cancer screening? 1. Low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) of the chest organs 2. MRI of the chest organs 3. Ultrasound of the chest organs 4. SPECT of the chest organs 5. PET scan of the chest organs	1											
	MRI of the heart allows us to diagnose: 1. Ischemic heart disease 2. Myocardial infarction 3. Cardiomyopathy 4. Congenital and acquired heart defects 5. Inflammatory diseases such as myocarditis and pericarditis 6. All of the above	6											

		PET/CT is a modern hybrid method of radiation diagnostics that combines positron emission tomography (PET) and computed tomography (CT) and is mainly used: 1. Oncology : Diagnosis, staging and monitoring of the effectiveness of cancer treatment, detection of metastases 2. Cardiology : Detection of signs of infarction and coronary heart disease. 3. Neurology : Detection of atrophic and multiple sclerosis, Parkinson's and Alzheimer's diseases. 4. All of the above.	4												
ПК-6 способность к определению у пациента основных патологических состояний, симптомов, синдромов заболеваний, нозологических форм в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем, X пересмотра	Б1.Б.31 Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	Choose the correct answer and write a justification for your answer. The classical clinical picture of panhypopituitarism is characteristic 1) A slowly progressive course (several years) 2) weight loss, reduction in the volume of internal organs and muscle atrophy 3) galactorrhea in the postpartum period	1) slowly progressive course (several years) 2) weight loss, reduction in the volume of internal organs and muscle atrophy												
		Please answer the question posed. In primary aldosteronism, renin secretion 1) is significantly reduced 2) is slightly reduced 3) is unchanged 4) is slightly increased 5) is significantly increased	1) significantly reduced												
		Match the nosological forms with the clinical manifestations: <table><tr><td>1. Diffuse toxic goiter</td><td>A. Pathogenesis of autoimmune disease</td></tr><tr><td>2. Functional autonomy of the thyroid gland</td><td>B. History of iodine deficiency</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>C. Antibodies to thyroid tissue are detected (the most sensitive and specific antibodies are to the TSH receptor)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>D. Debut at a young age (20-40 years)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>E. Areas of increased 99mTc accumulation (“hot” nodes) in thyroid scintigraphy</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>F. Thyrostatic therapy only relieves thyrotoxicosis during the period of drug administration, but not for achieving stable remission.</td></tr></table>	1. Diffuse toxic goiter	A. Pathogenesis of autoimmune disease	2. Functional autonomy of the thyroid gland	B. History of iodine deficiency		C. Antibodies to thyroid tissue are detected (the most sensitive and specific antibodies are to the TSH receptor)		D. Debut at a young age (20-40 years)		E. Areas of increased 99mTc accumulation (“hot” nodes) in thyroid scintigraphy		F. Thyrostatic therapy only relieves thyrotoxicosis during the period of drug administration, but not for achieving stable remission.	1 ACD 2 BEF
		1. Diffuse toxic goiter	A. Pathogenesis of autoimmune disease												
		2. Functional autonomy of the thyroid gland	B. History of iodine deficiency												
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	D. Debut at a young age (20-40 years)														
	E. Areas of increased 99mTc accumulation (“hot” nodes) in thyroid scintigraphy														
	F. Thyrostatic therapy only relieves thyrotoxicosis during the period of drug administration, but not for achieving stable remission.														
Correlate the nosological form with clinical and laboratory manifestations <table><tr><td>1. Pheochromocytoma</td><td>A. Source of hormone synthesis: Adrenal medulla (most often), sympathetic ganglia</td></tr><tr><td>2. Hyperaldosteronism</td><td>B. Typical symptoms: constant (often persistent)</td></tr></table>	1. Pheochromocytoma	A. Source of hormone synthesis: Adrenal medulla (most often), sympathetic ganglia	2. Hyperaldosteronism	B. Typical symptoms: constant (often persistent)	1 ACD 2 BE										
1. Pheochromocytoma	A. Source of hormone synthesis: Adrenal medulla (most often), sympathetic ganglia														
2. Hyperaldosteronism	B. Typical symptoms: constant (often persistent)														

			arterial hypertension, intense thirst, profuse urination, muscle weakness, cramps, numbness		
			C. Hormonal regulation is independent of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (RAAS)		
			D. Laboratory findings: elevated levels of catecholamines and their metabolites in the blood and urine		
			E. Laboratory findings: elevated aldosterone, decreased plasma renin activity (PRA), low potassium (hypokalemia), and high sodium (hypernatremia)		
ОК-1 способность к абстрактному мышлению, анализу, синтезу	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Relate surgical instruments to their purpose:		A3 B4 C1 D2	
		A. Scalpel	1. Puncture of cavities		
		B. Kocher clamp	2. Visualization of internal organs		
	C. Trocar	3. Dissection			
	D. Endoscope	4. Minimally invasive examination			
	Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 C1)				
		Give an answer to the question.		Local soreness in the upper abdomen, tension in the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall.	
		What local symptoms are characteristic of the inflammatory process in acute pancreatitis?			
	Б2.Б.03(II) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.		52314	
		Set the correct sequence of actions for the treatment nurse when preparing the treatment room for the start of the working day. 11. Check for supplies (syringes, intravenous infusion systems, dressings, etc.). 12. Wipe the work surfaces with a disinfectant solution. 13. Turn on the equipment (lamps, sterilizers, autoclaves). 14. Prepare your desktop and arrange your tools and materials in their proper places. 15. Wear work clothes and gloves.			
		Give an answer to this question.			
	What are the basic principles of nursing care for patients with surgical diseases?		9. Monitoring of the patient		
			10. 's condition Compliance with the sanitary and hygienic regime		
ОК-3 способность анализировать основные этапы и закономерности	Б2.Б.03(II) Производственная	Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field, the corresponding correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.		11. Patient information support	
				31254	

исторического развития общества для формирования гражданской позиции	практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Set the sequence of historical stages in the development of the medical business: 1. Appearance of the first medical schools and educational institutions 2. Introduction of anatomical knowledge and development of surgery 3. Use of natural medicines and folk methods 4. Development of modern methods of diagnosis and treatment (for example, the use of X-rays, antibiotics) 5. Introduction of sanitary and hygienic standards in medical practice	
		Give an answer to this question. How do the patterns of historical development of society contribute to the formation of civil responsibility among future doctors?	form civic responsibility for public health and ethical behavior
ОК-5 готовность к саморазвитию, самореализации, самообразованию, использованию творческого потенциала	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмология	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Specify the order of examination of the ophthalmic patient: 1. Greeting 2. Tonometry 3. Ophthalmoscopy 4. External examination of the adnexal apparatus of the eye 5. Inspection of optical media 6. Visometrics	146523
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Establish the correct sequence of actions of a nurse when providing nursing care to a patient with hypertension. 6. Conduct a conversation with the patient, find out the nature of complaints, lifestyle habits, awareness of your disease. 7. Organize regular intake of prescribed medications, as well as monitoring your diet and physical activity. 8. Measure blood pressure, record the measurement results. 9. Help the patient to take a comfortable rest position, teach relaxation techniques. 10. Work with your doctor to develop a care plan and individual recommendations for lifestyle changes.	13452
		Give an answer to this question. How can a nursing assistant improve their skills?	Training, advanced training courses
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of digits in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.	A3 B4 C2 D1
ОК-6 способность использовать методы и средства физической	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная	Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of digits in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.	A3 B4 C2 D1

культуры для обеспечения полноценной социальной и профессиональной деятельности	практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Establish a correspondence between physical exercise and the expected effect.		
		A. Fast walking, light running	1. Coordination of movements, maintaining a normal body weight activities	
		B. Outdoor	2. General tonic effect, vivacity during the day	
		C. Gymnastics, exercises in the morning	3. Increase endurance, strengthen the cardiovascular systemcG	
		D. Cycling	4. Improve your mood, reduce fatigue, and improve your mood.	
		Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)		
		Give an answer to the question.		
		What means of physical culture are most suitable for the prevention of stressful conditions in medical personnel?		yoga, swimming, jogging, hiking, breathing exercises and stretching.
ОК-7 готовность использовать приемы оказания первой помощи, методы защиты в условиях чрезвычайных ситуаций	Б1.Б.41 Безопасность жизнедеятельности	Select a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.		14
		What protective equipment is used in the event of a chemical accident? 1. Gas mask 2. Medical mask 3. Life jacket 4. Protective clothing 5. Helmet		1-gas mask prevents toxic chemicals from entering the respiratory tract. 4 - protective clothing prevents skin contact with chemicals, reducing the risk of burns and poisoning.
		Give an answer to this question.		
		What does the term "priority medical care" mean?		First aid for patients with a high risk of death
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.		34521
		Establish the correct sequence of actions of a nurse when providing first aid to a victim with arterial bleeding. 6. Inform the arriving specialists about the time of applying the tourniquet and the circumstances of the incident. 7. Apply a sterile bandage and clean cloth over the wound and wait for the ambulance to arrive. 8. Assess the general condition of the victim and identify signs of arterial bleeding (bright red blood flowing out in a pulsating stream). 9. Start temporarily pinching the artery with your fingers above the injury site to stop the bleeding. 10. Apply a rubber tourniquet above the bleeding site (but not for more than 1.5-2 hours).		

		Give an answer to this question. Name a universal way to check your heart rate in an emergency.	Pulse on the carotid artery
ОК-8 готовность к работе в коллективе, толерантно воспринимать социальные, этнические, конфессиональные и культурные различия	Б2.Б.03(П) Производство ная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions for the treatment nurse when preparing the treatment room for the start of the working day. 6. Clean the room: wash the tables, shelves, window sills with a disinfectant solution. 7. Check supplies and supplies (syringes, cotton wool, bandages, trays, dressings, etc.). 8. Monitor the quality of sterilization and packaging of ready-to-use materials. 9. Turn on the necessary equipment (lamps, heaters, devices for heating solutions). 10. Check the expiration dates of medicines and solutions intended for procedures.	12354
		Give an answer to this question. Why is it important to take into account the ethnic characteristics of patients when providing medical care?	to properly understand the patient's cultural preferences, eating habits, family values, and beliefs, which contributes to better understanding, trust, and treatment effectiveness.
	Б1.В.04 Уход за больными	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions for the treatment nurse when preparing the treatment room for the start of the working day. 11. Clean the room: wash the tables, shelves, window sills with a disinfectant solution. 12. Check supplies and supplies (syringes, cotton wool, bandages, trays, dressings, etc.). 13. Monitor the quality of sterilization and packaging of ready-to-use materials. 14. Turn on the necessary equipment (lamps, heaters, devices for heating solutions). 15. Check the expiration dates of medicines and solutions intended for procedures.	12354
		Give an answer to this question. Why is it important to take into account the ethnic characteristics of patients when providing medical care?	to properly understand the patient's cultural preferences, eating habits, family values, and beliefs, which contributes to better understanding, trust, and treatment effectiveness.
ОПК-1 готовностью решать стандартные задачи профессиональной деятельности с использованием информационных,	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Stages of suturing: A. Applying a nodal suture B. Fixing the edges of the wound	CBAD

библиографических ресурсов, медико-биологической терминологии, информационно-коммуникационных технологий и учетом основных требований информационной безопасности		C. Antiseptic treatment D. Suture removal.	
		: Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The basic principles of asepsis and antiseptics in surgery include: a) Use of sterile instruments and products b) Ensuring patient's hand and skin hygiene c) Correct treatment of the surgical field d) The	d basic principles of asepsis and antisepsis in surgery cover the sterility of instruments and products, hand and skin hygiene, as well as proper treatment of the surgical field to prevent microbes from entering the wound or destroying them.
		Give an answer to this question. Patient K., 45 years old, was delivered with acute pain in the right iliac region, nausea, and single vomiting. Body temperature 38.5°C. Palpation shows tension in the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall. General blood test: leukocytosis, shift of the leukocyte formula to the left." What is the most likely diagnosis?	Acute appendicitis
	Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Set the diagnostic sequence for suspected insulinoma. 6. Clinical picture of hypoglycemia 7. Determination of insulin/fasting 8. glucose EndoUZI of the pancreas 9. CT/MRI of the abdominal cavity 10. Selective arterial stimulation with a calcium test	12345
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. What type of intestinal obstruction is most common in patients with atrial fibrillation? a) Obturation b) Strangulation c) Dynamic (paralytic) d) Vascular (thrombosis/embolism of mesenteric arteries)	d Patients with atrial fibrillation have a high risk of intracardiac blood clots and subsequent thromboembolism. Embolism of the superior mesenteric artery leads to acute ischemia and intestinal infarction, which is clinically manifested by severe vascular intestinal obstruction with rapid development of peritonitis.
		Give an answer to this question.	Intestinal infarction, risk of

		What is the main indication for emergency surgical treatment of mesenteric thrombosis? blood vessels?	intestinal death
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by writing in the answers field, enter a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions for the procedure nurse when preparing for an intravenous injection. 8. Get a written order from the doctor and read the instructions for the drug. 9. Wash your hands with soap and put on sterile gloves. 10. Prepare all necessary tools and materials (syringe, needle, ampoule with medicine, sterile wipes, tourniquet). 11. Check the integrity of the syringe and needle packaging, and the expiration date of the drug. 12. Treat the injection site with a sterile cloth smeared with antiseptic. 13. Insert the needle into the vein and slowly inject the drug. 14. Remove the needle, cover the injection site with a sterile cloth, press down the injection site, and ask the patient to hold the cloth for a while.	1342567
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. A nurse receives a phone call from an unknown person requesting confidential patient information. What should she do? б. Provide the requested information if the caller mentioned the patient's name. b.Contact the responsible employee and verify the validity of the request. c. Forward the information by email, as it is more convenient. d.Tell the caller that such requests are accepted only in writing.	b The nurse must comply with the requirements of confidentiality and information security. Before passing on any patient information, the patient must verify the legality and validity of the request by contacting an authorized person or management.
		Give an answer to this question. What is the name of the document that records the facts of performing medical manipulations and procedures?	Patient's medical record
ОПК-2 готовность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессионал	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Establish the correct sequence of actions for a junior medical professional when dealing with a patient who is experiencing anxiety and anxiety. 6. Make eye contact and ask about the patient's well-being in a friendly voice. 7. Listen to the patient's complaints and concerns by asking clarifying questions. 8. Inform the patient that the nurse is constantly monitoring their condition and is ready to help at any time.	12435

	ьной деятельности	9. Explain to the patient that the situation is under control, briefly describing the upcoming activities and their goals. 10. Encourage the patient to ask any questions and answer them honestly and intelligibly.	
		Give an answer to this question. What is the name of the room where the patient is preparing for examination or surgery?	Preoperative ward
ОПК-3 способность использовать основы экономических и правовых знаний в профессиональной деятельности		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions for the nurse when submitting a shift report at the end of the working day. 6. Check the quality of cleaning the premises and the timely transfer of replacement property to the next employee. 7. Sign a shift with the receiving nurse, send all information about the status of patients and pending cases. 8. Take stock of the shift work by recording the number of patients served, procedures performed, and manipulations performed. 9. Check the availability of the necessary entries in the accounting logs (medical documentation, waste disposal log, disinfection log). 10. Fill out and submit a material report on spent medicines, tools, and materials.	34512
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient refuses to sign an informed consent for medical manipulation. What should a nurse do? 6. Continue the procedure without informed consent, citing the urgency of the situation. b. Insist on signing the document, ignoring the patient's desire. c. Inform the doctor about the patient's disagreement and wait for the official refusal or the doctor's decision. d. Persuade the patient to agree to the procedure by any means necessary.	c If the patient refuses to sign the document, the nurse must immediately notify the doctor, who will decide on further actions, including obtaining an alternative method of consent or refusing the procedure.
		Give an answer to this question. Who among the medical staff monitors the sanitary condition of the wards and cares for helpless patients?	Junior nurse (nurse attendant)
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient is an elderly woman who was admitted to the surgical department with a preliminary diagnosis of acute appendicitis. She's going to have an emergency operation. The doctors want to discuss the details of the operation with her and sign a consent form. The woman is worried and scared. Choose the most ethical and correct course of behavior of the doctor in this situation and briefly justify your choice.	2 It is ethically correct to be attentive to the patient's condition, provide complete and accessible information about the procedure, discuss the risks and benefits, and
ОПК-4 способность и готовность реализовать этические и деонтологические принципы в профессиональной деятельности	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия		

		5. Immediately tell the woman about all the details of the operation, potential risks and complications, without paying attention to her feelings. 6. Reassure the woman, allow her to speak out, voice her concerns, then patiently explain the operation and offer to register consent in writing. 7. Tell the woman that everything will be successful, do not tell any risks and details, convince her to sign up for surgery. 8. Ask the woman's relatives to make a decision for her, without telling her anything about the nature of the operation and the possible risks.	show respect and concern for the needs of the elderly person. The doctor should take into account the patient's anxiety, give her the opportunity to share her fears and questions, and then describe the course of the operation in detail and clearly, and emphasize the importance of voluntary consent to the intervention.								
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the doctor's actions in the correct sequence if it is necessary to inform the patient of an unfavorable diagnosis (for example, cancer). 5. Create a calm environment for conversation, invite a close relative if the patient wants support. 6. Formulate the diagnosis clearly and clearly, explain the meaning of the diagnosis in simple words, and avoid excessive technical terminology. 7. Provide the patient with an opportunity to express emotions, show empathy and support. 8. Communicate information carefully, choosing the appropriate time and form of information submission, and taking into account the patient's personality.	4123								
		Give an answer to this question. What important ethical principle should a doctor follow when communicating an unfavorable diagnosis to a patient?	Sensitivity and respect for the patient's personal space.								
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмолог ия	When examining a patient, it is important to: <table><tr><td>A. Introduction</td><td>1. Hand washing and tool handling</td></tr><tr><td>B. Compliance with the rules of asepsis</td><td>2. I need to introduce</td></tr><tr><td>C. Friendly attitude and interest</td><td>3. A story about the meaning and sequence of conducting the study</td></tr><tr><td>D. Explanation of the study</td><td>4. Empathy</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 C1)	A. Introduction	1. Hand washing and tool handling	B. Compliance with the rules of asepsis	2. I need to introduce	C. Friendly attitude and interest	3. A story about the meaning and sequence of conducting the study	D. Explanation of the study	4. Empathy	A2 B1 C4 D3
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B. Compliance with the rules of asepsis	2. I need to introduce										
C. Friendly attitude and interest	3. A story about the meaning and sequence of conducting the study										
D. Explanation of the study	4. Empathy										
	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. The office of emergency ophthalmology was contacted with complaints of discomfort and lacrimation. Will you provide emergency care to all those who apply, and in what order:	3142									

		1. A citizen without a fixed place of residence 2. A citizen in a state of strong alcoholic intoxication, brawling 3. A worker who did not comply with the safety regulations 4. Elderly lady	
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions for the nurse when interacting with a patient experiencing pain after surgery. 6. Agree with the doctor or independently (if authorized) on the selection and delivery of painkillers. 7. Monitor changes in the patient's condition after the introduction of painkillers, evaluate the effectiveness and, if necessary, make adjustments. 8. Listen to the patient, show care and participation, and maintain a trusting contact. 9. Tell the patient about the causes of pain and how to eliminate it, and inform them about the action plan. 10. Conduct a calming conversation, provide moral support, and try to distract the patient from their worries.	34125
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient expressed dissatisfaction with the work of the nurse and asked to change her to another one. What should a nurse do in this situation? г. Ignore the patient's complaint and continue working. д. Notify the senior nurse or department manager of the conflict and resolve the issue professionally. е. Refuse the patient's request and insist on their right to perform their duties.	b By notifying management of a patient's dissatisfaction, the nurse shows ethical maturity and professionalism, demonstrating a desire to improve the quality of care and resolve the conflict in a civilized way.
		Give an answer to this question. What is the name of the document confirming the patient's vaccination?	Certificate of preventive vaccinations
ОПК-5 способность и готовностью анализировать результаты собственной деятельности для предотвращения профессиональных ошибок	Б1.Б.39 Анестезиология, реанимация, интенсивная терапия	Choose one correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Patient K, 28 years old, was taken to the emergency room of the hospital with complaints of difficulty breathing, swelling of the face, skin rash and itching. From the medical history, it is known that he fell ill suddenly, after eating a salad in a restaurant. He asked the waiter not to put nuts or products containing them in the salad. After 15 minutes of eating the salad, difficulty breathing appeared, the voice changed, edema and rash appeared. His friends took him to the nearest medical facility. During the examination, attention is drawn to the patient's anxiety, pallor of the skin, a white spot symptom for more than 5 seconds, shortness of breath of a mixed	b Sudden onset after ingestion of a powerful allergen, development of an immediate reaction with critical respiratory and hemodynamic disorders

		nature, BDD 28 per minute, wheezing can be heard at a distance. Auscultation over the lungs, breathing is evenly weakened, diffusely dry wheezing is heard. Heart sounds are muted, heart rate 120 v min., blood pressure 80/40 mm Hg. a) Food allergy, urticaria b) Anaphylactic shock c)Angioedema, pruritus d)Atopic dermatitis								
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Specify the sequence of medical care for anaphylactic shock: 1) immediately inject эпинефрина0.1% -500 mcg epinephrine solution into the anterolateral surface of the thigh 2) put the patient in a supine position and raise the lower limbs 3) provide venous access 4) start infusion therapy with a balanced crystal-like solution 5) provide oxygen with an average flow through the face mask	25134							
		Find a correspondence between the variant of anaphylactic shock and its clinical characteristics manifestations:	A1 C3 B4 D2							
		<table><tr><td>A. Respiratory acidosis</td><td>1. pH=7.34; pCO2= 68 mmHg; HCO3= 28 mmol/ l;</td></tr><tr><td>B. Respiratory alkalosis</td><td>2. pH=7.6; pCO2= 68 mmHg; HCO3= 36 mmol/L;</td></tr><tr><td>C. Metabolic acidosis</td><td>3. pH=7.15; pCO2= 14 mmHg; HCO3= mmol/ L;</td></tr><tr><td>D. Metabolic alkalosis</td><td>4. pH=7.5; pCO2= 24 mmHg; HCO3= 24 mmol/L;</td></tr></table>		A. Respiratory acidosis	1. pH=7.34; pCO2= 68 mmHg; HCO3= 28 mmol/ l;	B. Respiratory alkalosis	2. pH=7.6; pCO2= 68 mmHg; HCO3= 36 mmol/L;	C. Metabolic acidosis	3. pH=7.15; pCO2= 14 mmHg; HCO3= mmol/ L;	D. Metabolic alkalosis
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D. Metabolic alkalosis	4. pH=7.5; pCO2= 24 mmHg; HCO3= 24 mmol/L;									
Enter the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 C1)										
Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Give an answer to this question. A 77-year-old woman complained of a skin ulcer on the left wing of her nose. Anamnesis: the described complaints have been bothering for about 5 years, when a small formation appeared in the specified place. Objectively: there is an ulcer-necrotic defect on the skin of the left wing of the nose. 2,2-1,8-2,4 see, palpationally peripheral l \ nodes are not enlarged. A smear print was made. Cytologically - squamous cell carcinoma. Make and justify a plan for additional examination of the patient.	Incisional biopsy of the lesion for histological examination, ultrasound of the lesion and regional lymph nodes. For staging purposes diseases.								
	Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. A 48-year-old female patient complained of 3 months of progressive difficulty swallowing solid food and a loss of 5 kg of body weight. During the examination, the diagnosis was made: Squamous cell carcinoma of the middle third of the esophagus. According to MSCT of the thoracic organs, no signs of invasion into the mediastinal tissue and distant metastases were detected.	3 To date, PET /CT can accurately assess both the local spread of the tumor and identify regional and distant metastases (in the lymph nodes of the abdominal cavity,								

		Which of the listed complexes of additional studies is the most optimal for the complete stage of the disease in this patient? 1) CT of the abdominal organs with contrast, ultrasound of the cervical and supraclavicular lymph nodes. 2) CT of the abdominal and pelvic organs with contrast, osteoscintigraphy, MRI of the brain with contrast. 3) Positron emission tomography combined with computed tomography (PET/CT) of the whole body. 4) Repeated MSCT of the chest organs with dynamic contrast, esophageal radiography. 5) ultrasound of the abdominal cavity and retroperitoneal space, X-ray of the stomach.	liver, bones, etc.), which may not be visualized with standard CT.								
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. A 57-year-old female patient was found to have a 1.5 cm polyp formation in her stomach during a routine examination with FGDS. According to histology data, a highly differentiated adenocarcinoma was verified. There are no complaints. Heredity for stomach cancer is burdened. Ultrasound of the abdominal organs revealed no focal pathology. Which of the listed measures are mandatory for further examination and clarification of the stage of the disease in this patient? 1) Computed tomography (CT) of the chest organs with contrast. 2) Computed tomography (CT) of the abdominal and pelvic organs with contrast. 3) Positron emission tomography combined with CT (PET/CT). 4) Ultrasound of the perigastric and retroperitoneal lymph nodes. 5) Diagnostic laparoscopy. 6) Radiography of the stomach with barium. 7) Fibrocolonoscopy.	1,2,4,5 Accurate staging of gastric cancer requires CT of the chest and abdominal cavity with contrast, ultrasound of the lymph nodes and diagnostic laparoscopy, which detects the spread of the tumor along the peritoneum and perform flushing from the abdominal cavity.								
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01 Лечение боли	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Find the correspondence between the type of pain and its duration</td></tr><tr><td>A. Acute pain</td><td>1. It lasts from 30 to 90 days</td></tr><tr><td>B.Subacute pain</td><td>2. It lasts for more than 90 days</td></tr><tr><td>C.Chronic pain</td><td>3. It lasts no more than 30 days from the moment of its occurrence</td></tr></table> , Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)	Find the correspondence between the type of pain and its duration		A. Acute pain	1. It lasts from 30 to 90 days	B.Subacute pain	2. It lasts for more than 90 days	C.Chronic pain	3. It lasts no more than 30 days from the moment of its occurrence	A3 B1 C2
		Find the correspondence between the type of pain and its duration									
A. Acute pain	1. It lasts from 30 to 90 days										
B.Subacute pain	2. It lasts for more than 90 days										
C.Chronic pain	3. It lasts no more than 30 days from the moment of its occurrence										
	Select medications for the treatment of chronic pain that correspond to the WHO defined ladder <table><tr><td>A. 1st stage</td><td>1. Weak opioids±paracetamol/ NSAIDs; Strong опиоидыlow-dose opioids±paracetamol/NSAIDs±adjuvant therapy</td></tr><tr><td>B. 2nd stage</td><td>2. Strong opioids±paracetamol/ NSAIDs± adjuvant therapy</td></tr><tr><td>C. Stage 3</td><td>3. Paracetamol /NSAIDs±adjuvant therapy</td></tr></table> Enter the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. 1st stage	1. Weak opioids±paracetamol/ NSAIDs; Strong опиоидыlow-dose opioids±paracetamol/NSAIDs±adjuvant therapy	B. 2nd stage	2. Strong opioids±paracetamol/ NSAIDs± adjuvant therapy	C. Stage 3	3. Paracetamol /NSAIDs±adjuvant therapy	A3 B1 C2			
A. 1st stage	1. Weak opioids±paracetamol/ NSAIDs; Strong опиоидыlow-dose opioids±paracetamol/NSAIDs±adjuvant therapy										
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C. Stage 3	3. Paracetamol /NSAIDs±adjuvant therapy										

		Select a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. For the prevention of chronic migraines, the following are recommended as the first choice: 1. Botulinum toxin type A-hemagglutinin complex according to the PREEMPT protocol. 2. Angiotensin II receptor antagonists 3. Calcitonin gene-related Peptides the calcitonin gene(CGRP or CGRP) 4. Antiepileptic drugs	13 1.The drug is administered according to the PREEMPT protocol in the projection of 7 head and neck muscle groups (bilaterally in mm. frontalis; mm. corrugator supercilii; mm. temporalis; mm. occipitalis; mm. trapezius; mm. paraspinalis cervicis and m. Procerus), which reduces the frequency of migraine attacks 3.Calcitonin gene-related peptide antagonists the calcitonin gene(CGRP) (monoclonal antibodies to the main migraine pain mediator calcitonin-a gene-related peptide or its receptor) are the first class of drugs specifically designed for targeted preventive therapy of episodic and chronic migraines in adults.
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Establish the correct sequence of actions for the nurse when replacing sterile dressing material for a patient with a surgical wound. 8. Check the patient's condition, assess the condition of the wound and the surrounding skin. 9. Prepare a sterile dressing, gloves, antiseptics, and sterile wipes. 10. Wash your hands and wear sterile gloves. 11. Carefully remove the old bandage, taking care not to touch the inner surface of the wound with your hands. 12. Treat the edges of the wound with antiseptic, while maintaining sterility. 13. Apply a new sterile dressing material, fix it with a bandage or a special adhesive coating. 14. Make an entry in the medical record about the manipulation performed.	1234567
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.	b

		The nurse gave an intramuscular injection to the patient and noted soreness and redness at the injection site. What is the most likely cause of this reaction? д. Ignoring the pre-injection disinfection protocol. е. Non-compliance with the drug administration technique (for example, rapid administration). ж. Using the wrong solution to dilute the drug. з. Incorrect storage of the vaccine or drug.	This can lead to tissue irritation and a local reaction.
		Give an answer to this question.	Intravenous injection
		What is the name of the procedure for injecting a drug into a vein?	
ОПК-6 готовность к ведению медицинской документации	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. List the types of medical care provided by the "surgery" profile 1) Emergency medical care 2) Specialized medical care 3) Primary health care 4) High-tech medical care	3124
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. What list of examination forms should be included in the medical record of a surgical patient: 1. Results of general and biochemical blood tests, coagulogram, general urinalysis, ECG, conclusions of specialists, as well as diagnostics of infectious diseases (HIV, hepatitis B, C, syphilis), supplemented by instrumental studies and conclusions of specialist doctors, depending on the specific case. 2. Clinical blood test form, ultrasound data 3. Form of biochemical blood analysis, clinical urinalysis, daily tonometry	1 Reflects the internal metabolic processes of organs, as well as infectious diseases
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Give an answer to the question. What is the cancer registry?	Oncoregister — It is an information system that keeps records of cancer patients and their diseases, providing data collection and storage for statistical analysis, monitoring, and planning of cancer prevention activities.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.	1,2,3
		Which of the listed medical documentation forms are official documents confirming the diagnosis of a malignant neoplasm in the Russian Federation?	All three forms of documentation are relevant for cancer patients in

		Possible responses: 1. Form 027-2 / u "Protocol for detecting advanced malignancy in a patient (clinical group IV)" 2. Form 073/y "Notification of a patient with a cancer diagnosis established for the first time in their life" 3. Form 014 / y "Conclusion of the pathology department (histological conclusion)"	the Russian Federation.										
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. For which patients is form No. 027-2/y "Protocol in case of detection of advanced malignancy in a patient" filled out? 1) For all patients with a newly diagnosed malignant neoplasm. 2) For patients with stage I and II cancer to monitor treatment. 3) For patients with stage IV disease or advanced stage III external localization of tumors. 4) The form is filled in only in case of death of the patient for pathoanatomical examination. 5) For patients referred for medical and social expertise to establish a disability group (form 070/y).	3 Form 027-2 / y is intended for recording and analyzing cases of advanced stages of cancer, so that in the future it is possible to analyze the causes of late diagnosis.										
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмология	<table><tr><td colspan="2">Specify what data and in what form of medical documentation should be present</td></tr><tr><td>A. Visometry results</td><td>1. They are pasted together as separate</td></tr><tr><td>B forms. Patient complaints</td><td>2. All medical documentation</td></tr><tr><td>C. Results of additional examination methods</td><td>3. outpatient card, certificate, medical history</td></tr><tr><td>D. Informed voluntary consent to...</td><td>4. outpatient card, medical history</td></tr></table>	Specify what data and in what form of medical documentation should be present		A. Visometry results	1. They are pasted together as separate	B forms. Patient complaints	2. All medical documentation	C. Results of additional examination methods	3. outpatient card, certificate, medical history	D. Informed voluntary consent to...	4. outpatient card, medical history	A3 B4 C1 D2
		Specify what data and in what form of medical documentation should be present											
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Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)													
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. When describing an ophthalmological examination 1) The results of ophthalmoscopy are sequentially recorded; 2) Visometry data; 3) The state of the adnexal apparatus and the eye surface; 4) Patient complaints.	4231												
Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. What list of examination forms should be included in the medical record of an ophthalmic patient with AMD: 1. Perimetry map, ultrasound examination protocol, OST protocol 2. Clinical blood test form, ultrasound data 3. Form of biochemical blood analysis, clinical urinalysis, daily tonometry	1 . The study gives an idea of the state of the macular areas, perimetry will help to identify scotomas and light perception disorders, ultrasound is performed to clarify the state of transparent												

				media
	Б1.Б.51 Стоматология	Establish a correspondence between the stage of tooth extraction and the information that needs to be recorded in medical documentation (in the operation protocol or in the medical history).		A2 B3 C1 E4 D5
		A. Anesthesia	Description of the instruments used, removal techniques, presence/absence of complications	
		B. Exfoliation of the mucoof the mucoperiosteal flap	Indication of the type and amount of anesthetic, method of administration, presence/absence of an allergic reaction	
		C. Tooth extraction	Description of the size and shape of the flap, the tools used, and the presence/absence of bleeding.	
		D. Curettage of the hole	Description of the condition of the hole after tooth extraction, tools used, completeness of removal of pathological tissues	
		E. Suturing (if necessary)	Description of the number and type of stitches applied, the suture material used, and the adaptation of the wound edges	
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		24513
	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.			
	Stages of filling out an outpatient card (form 043/y) at the patient's initial request.			
	1) Determination of a preliminary diagnosis based on the collected data. 2) Filling in the passport part of the card. 3) Formulation of the examination and treatment plan. 4) Collection of medical history (complaints, medical history, life history). 5) Conducting an objective examination (examination, palpation, percussion, instrumental examination).			
	Give an answer to this question. Why is it necessary to indicate the degree of mouth opening in millimeters when examining patients with maxillofacial injuries?			
Б1.Б.52 Травматологи я, ортопедия	When filling out the medical documentation of an injured patient, correlate possible injuries with the mechanism of injury.		A4 B3 C2 D1	
	A. Falling on an outstretched arm	1. Femoral neck fracture		
	B. Falling from a height on the buttocks	2. Calcaneal bone fracture		

		C. Falling from a height on the heels	3. Compression fracture of the lumbar vertebrae	
		D. Falling from a height of one's own growth in elderly patients	4. Radius fracture forging	
		Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.		
		Establish the sequence of examination of the damaged limb 1) determination of the correct relationship of bone protrusions 2) examination and position of the limb 3) determination of the length and circumference of the limb 4) determination of the amplitude of movement (using a goniometer) 5) palpation of the limb 6) determination of muscle strength 7) determination of the limb axis	2734651	
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Which of the following limb shortening is possible with a fracture? a) Functional b) Relative c) Absolute		c Absolute (anatomical) - a decrease in the anatomical length of a segment, bone occurs due to an incorrectly fused fracture, a violation of bone growth		
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Set the correct sequence of actions of the nurse when making a diary entry in the patient's medical history. 9. Write down the objective examination data (temperature, pulse, blood pressure, complaints, examination results). 10. Describe the manipulations and procedures performed, and the patient's reaction to them. 11. Write down your doctor's appointments and the results of your appointments. 12. Make a signature and transcript of the artist's signature (full name and position). 13. Check the availability of previous records, study the previous dynamics of the patient's condition. 14. Write down today's date and time when the entry was made. 15. Enter the full name of the unit, the ward number, and the patient's bed. 16. Enter the patient's last name, first name, patronymic, date of birth, and medical history.		56781234
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.		a is necessary for monitoring the

		The nurse must make a record of the administration of the drug to the patient. What information should she include in her medical record? e. Time of administration of the drug, dose, name of the drug, patient's reaction. f. Only the name of the drug and the dose. g. Patient name and drug name. h. Date of manufacture of the drug and batch serial number.	dynamics of the patient's condition, timely detection of possible side effects, and legal protection of medical professionals.
		Give an answer to this question. What is the name of the document that indicates the patient's last name, diagnosis, and treatment?	Medical history
	Б1.В.04 Уход за больными	The medical documentation of the department does not include: a) medical records; b) hospital discharge records; c) sick leave certificate; d) patient suggestion log; e) doctor's prescription log.	d
		In the duty transfer log, which is kept at the nurse's station, everything is noted except: a) the movement of patients during the previous shift; b) appointments in preparing patients for examinations; 26 c) the availability of medications available in the department; d) the list of seriously ill patients requiring constant observation.	c
ОПК-7 готовность к использованию основных физико-химических, математических и иных естественнонаучных понятий и методов при решении профессиональных задач	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Establish the correct sequence of actions of the nurse when performing disinfection of the working surfaces of the treatment room. 5. Apply the disinfectant solution liberally to the work surface. 6. Prepare the required disinfectant solution according to the manufacturer's instructions. 7. Wipe the surface with a clean, dry cloth to remove any remaining moisture. 8. Maintain the exposure time specified by the solution manufacturer.	2143
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The nurse received an antibiotic powder to prepare an intravenous solution. What solvent should be used to dissolve the powder? d. Water for injection. e. Ethyl alcohol. f. Iodine tincture.	a the dissolution of powdered medications, such as antibiotics, for intravenous administration is carried out only using water for injection. Other solutions (alcohol, iodine tincture) are not intended for intravenous administration and can cause negative reactions of the body, such as irritation, allergies or

			poisoning.
		Give an answer to this question. What are the main stages of junior medical personnel's work?	6. Preparation of the workplace. 7. Patient care. 8. Sanitary and hygienic cleaning. 9. Transportation and patient care. 10. Compliance with sanitary standards.
ОПК-8 готовность к медицинскому применению лекарственных препаратов и иных веществ и их комбинаций при решении профессиональных задач	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01 Лечение боли	Give an answer to the question. Formulate the World Health Organization's basic concept for treating chronic pain and answer the question.	in a non-invasive way By the hour Individually Pay attention to detail
		Specify the maximum permissible single and daily doses for the treatment of moderate pain in palliative care with a drug containing tramadol at the same time and paracetamol	Single dose is 37.5 mg and 325 mg Daily dose is 300 mg and 2600 mg
		Give an answer to the question. Specify the maximum permissible single and daily doses for the treatment of moderate pain in palliative care with propionylphenylethoxyethylpiperidine	propionylphenylethoxyethylpiperidine A single dose is 10 mg or 20 mg A daily dose of no more than 30 mg
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Establish the correct sequence of actions of the nurse when performing an intramuscular injection to the patient. 7. Treat the injection site with an antiseptic. 8. Remove the medicine syringe from its packaging, checking its expiration date and integrity. 9. Find and palpate a suitable point for injection. 10. Insert the needle into the muscle at a right angle and slowly inject the medicine. 11. Dispose of the syringe and needle in a container for disposal. 12. Remove the needle by pressing a sterile cloth to the injection site.	231465
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient is prescribed an intramuscular injection of an antibiotic. Where should the nurse administer the injection to minimize the risk of side effects and ensure that the drug is administered as efficiently as possible?	a it is preferable to do it in the upper outer square of the buttock, since this area is rich in muscle mass and away from large vessels and nerve

		e. Into the upper outer square of the buttock. f. In the middle third of the outer surface of the thigh. g. In the deltoid muscle of the shoulder. h. In the calf muscle.	bundles, which reduces the risk of complications and increases the effectiveness of drug absorption.
		Give an answer to this question. What is the name of the procedure for treating the hands of medical personnel before contact with the patient?	Hand antiseptics
ОПК-9 способность к оценке морфофункциональных, физиологических состояний и патологических процессов в организме человека для решения профессиональных задач	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Set the correct sequence of actions of the nurse when measuring the patient's blood pressure. 7. Put the tonometer cuff on the patient's shoulder so that the middle of the cuff is at the level of the heart. 8. Inform the patient about your intention to measure blood pressure and get their consent. 9. Put on a phonendoscope and place the membrane of the device over the place of the greatest pulsation of the artery (usually on the inside of the elbow). 10. Slowly release the air from the cuff, listening to Korotkov's tones, fix the systolic and diastolic pressure. 11. Check that the tonometer and phonendoscope are working properly, and prepare the device for measurement. 12. Sit the patient down in a comfortable position, ask them to relax and refrain from talking.	265134
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The nurse conducts a general examination of the patient. Which of these signs is an objective indicator of impaired respiratory function? e. Pallor of the skin. f. Participation of auxiliary muscles in the act of breathing. g. Drowsiness. h. Fever in the extremities.	b The involvement of auxiliary muscles (neck, intercostal muscles) in the act of breathing indicates difficulty in breathing and increased respiratory activity. This is an objective sign that indicates possible respiratory disorders, such as shortness of breath, asthma, or pneumonia.
		Give an answer to this question. When measuring blood pressure, the tonometer cuff should be located at the level of...	hearts
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers	4
ОПК-10 готовность к	Б1.Б.42	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers	4

обеспечению организации ухода за больными и оказанию первичной доврачебной медико-санитарной помощи	Общая хирургия	corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.	
		Set the order in which erysipelas symptoms appear: 1) terrific chills, severe headache, 2) nausea, vomiting 3) body temperature 40-41°C, persistent fever 4) malaise, weakness, headache	
		) Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. The patient was transferred to the intensive care unit after bowel surgery. His movements in the legs are weakened, there are rare arbitrary contractions, drowsiness persists, and the condition is of moderate severity. Currently, the patient is connected to a ventilator. Choose the most important actions of a nurse for quality patient care in the next few hours after surgery and briefly justify your choice. 5. Provide a comfortable position for the patient in bed by lifting the head end of the bed to facilitate breathing. 6. Leave the patient in the same position without changing the position, so as not to interfere with the operation of the ventilator. 7. Treat the oral cavity every 2 hours, cleaning the teeth and lips from dry crusts. 8. Exclude hygiene procedures so as not to disturb the patient.	13 1. Maintaining a comfortable position of the patient in bed with the head end raised facilitates breathing and prevents congestion in the lungs, which is important for a patient on artificial ventilation. 3. Hygienic treatment of the oral cavity prevents the accumulation of plaque, dry crusts and reduces the risk of developing stomatitis and respiratory tract infection, which is especially important for prolonged ventilation
		What dressing material should be used when treating a wound with a small amount of discharge?	Gauze cloth with antiseptic solution.
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct one in the answer field sequences without using additional characters or spaces. Establish the correct sequence of actions of a nurse when providing primary care to a patient with an asthma attack. 7. Eliminate the provoking factor (irritants, dust, smoke, etc.). 8. Sit the patient down, give a semi-sitting position with the support of the back and head. 9. Remove any embarrassing clothing (tie, unbutton your shirt). 10. Give an inhaler (бронхолитикshort-acting bronchodilator) and check the correct use. 11. Provide fresh air, open the window, and ventilate the room. 12. If necessary, call an ambulance, stay close to the patient until the arrival of paramedics.	123456
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. A nurse witnessed a passerby having a convulsive attack on the street. What should she do first? e. Use your hands to try to hold the patient's head and prevent head impacts.	b it is necessary to ensure the patient's safety by releasing him

		f. Call the patient's family and ask them to bring their personal belongings. g. Release the patient's neck and chest from tight clothing, turn the head to the side and place the patient on a soft surface. h. Time the onset of an attack and wait for the seizures to pass on their own.	from tight clothing and laying him on a soft area to prevent injuries. The head is turned to one side to prevent tongue entrapment and asphyxia.
		Give an answer to this question. The first thing to do with arterial bleeding is...	squeeze the artery
	Б1.В.04 Уход за больными	If toxic substances enter the body through the mouth, it is necessary first of all to: a) administer an antidote; b) perform a gastric lavage; c) induce forced diuresis; d) perform a blood transfusion for replacement purposes.	b
		When bitten by poisonous snakes, it is necessary to: a) squeeze out the first drops of blood from the wound; b) apply cold to the bite site; c) apply a tourniquet to the affected limb; d) correct: a), b); e) correct: a), c).	d
		In case of carbon monoxide poisoning, the first steps are to: a) flush the stomach; b) take the victim out of the room into the fresh air; c) administer adrenaline intravenously; d) perform closed heart massage.	b
		First aid for drowning consists of: a) removing water from the stomach using a tube; b) removing water from the airways and stomach of the victim; c) artificial respiration; d) indirect heart massage.	b
		When providing medical care to a patient with heatstroke, do not use: a) oxygen inhalation; b) antihistamines; c) antibiotics; d) sedatives; e) intravenous drip infusions of isotonic sodium chloride solution, 5% glucose solution.	c
		First aid for radiation contamination consists of: a) an injection of atropine and aminazine; b) gastric lavage; c) a blood transfusion;	d

		d) removal of the victim from the radiation contaminated zone and complete sanitary treatment; e) administration of specific antidotes.	
ОПК-11 готовность к применению медицинских изделий, предусмотренных порядками оказания медицинской помощи	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Nanoparticles of various metals used to treat purulent wounds, when in contact with the cell wall of bacteria, cause the following effects: 1) Contribute to the generation of reactive oxygen species 2) Change the surface charge of the membrane 3) Release ions in toxic concentrations 4) Disrupt the function of mitochondria	3142
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient was admitted to the surgical department with suspected intra-abdominal bleeding after an abdominal injury. The most informative diagnostic method and means of assessing the amount of blood loss in this situation is... 5. Ultrasound machine for assessing the amount of free fluid in the abdominal cavity. 6. Hemoglobinometer for determining the level of hemoglobin in the blood. 7. Katerep Foley catheter for measuring intra-abdominal pressure. 8. A device for drip administration of blood solutions and components.	1 An ultrasound machine is the most informative and safe method for diagnosing intra-abdominal bleeding, as it allows you to see the amount of free fluid in the abdominal cavity, suggest the source of bleeding, and determine the amount of potential blood loss. Ultrasound is non-invasive, fast and affordable, making it an essential tool in emergency surgery.
		Give an answer to this question. What medical instrument is used to measure intra-abdominal pressure in cases of suspected abdominal compartmentsyndrome?	Katerep Foley catheter.
	Б1.Б.41 Безопасность жизнедеятельности	Select a sequence of responses and justify your choice for each selected response item. How should I deal with a radioactive threat? 1. Put on a gas mask 2. Take shelter in a protective area 3. Leave the territory by following the instructions 4. Continue with your usual activities 5. Close windows and doors	23 2-shelter in a specially equipped room reduces the radiation dose and protects against radioactive fallout. 3-evacuation according to the instructions minimizes the risk of contact with radioactive areas.
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.	c

		Which of the sterilization methods is most preferable for destroying viruses on medical instruments? a) Ultraviolet irradiation b) Boiling c) Autoclaving d) Chemical disinfection	Autoclaving provides complete sterilization, including the destruction of viruses and spores							
		Medicines in OLB <table><tr><td>A. Antibacterial drugs</td><td>1.Reduced vomiting and nausea</td></tr><tr><td>B. Antiemetics</td><td>2.Reduce pain and discomfort</td></tr><tr><td>C. Immunostimulants</td><td>3.Stimulation of the body's defense</td></tr><tr><td>D. Painkillers</td><td>4.Preventing infections</td></tr></table> Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Antibacterial drugs	1.Reduced vomiting and nausea	B. Antiemetics	2.Reduce pain and discomfort	C. Immunostimulants	3.Stimulation of the body's defense	D. Painkillers	4.Preventing infections
A. Antibacterial drugs	1.Reduced vomiting and nausea									
B. Antiemetics	2.Reduce pain and discomfort									
C. Immunostimulants	3.Stimulation of the body's defense									
D. Painkillers	4.Preventing infections									
Б1.Б.46 Онкология		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. A patient with suspected basal cell carcinoma of the skin came to your appointment. Arrange your actions in the correct sequence. 1) Take smears-prints for cytological examination using sight glasses. 2)Perform a visual examination and dermatoscopy of the lesion. 3) Refer the patient for surgical excision of the lesion for histological examination. 4) Make a plan for further follow-up or treatment.	2134							
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient has a palpable formation in the upper third of the thigh. Which method is optimal for primary verification of the diagnosis? 1) Ultrasound examination of the formation 2) Magnetic resonance imaging of the thigh 3) Trepan biopsy using a trepan gun for histological examination 4) Determination of cancer markers in the blood 5) Diagnostic excision of the formation under local anesthesia	3 Trepan biopsy allows you to get a full-fledged tissue column for histological examination, which is the "gold standard" for verifying soft tissue tumors.							
		Give an answer to this question. A 40-year-old patient came to the appointment with complaints of spotting from the nipple, what are your actions?	Squeeze the contents out of the nipple onto a slide for further cytological examination.							
	Б2.Б.03(II)		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers	12785634						

	Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.		
		Set the correct sequence of actions of the nurse when taking blood from the patient's vein. 9. Put on gloves, treat your hands. 10. Check your supplies. 11. Remove the needle and apply a sterile cloth. 12. Send the sample to the laboratory and register the procedure. 13. Apply a tourniquet, substitute a roller. 14. Treat the injection site with an antiseptic. 15. Insert the needle into the vein, connect it to the test tube. 16. Disconnect the test tube, loosen the tourniquet.		
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. While performing an intravenous injection, the nurse noticed that the drug collected in the syringe contained sediment. What should a nurse do first? a) Continue the injection, explaining to the patient that the sediment will not affect the effectiveness of the drug. b) Notify the doctor immediately and refuse to administer the injection until further notice is given. c) Drain the drug back into the ampoule and try to re-type the medicine. d) Mix the drug with saline solution so that the precipitate dissolves, and continue the injection.		b The drug with sediment may not be suitable for use, as the sediment contained can cause side effects, complications, or negate the therapeutic effect. It is strictly forbidden to administer the drug before receiving the doctor's orders.
	Б1.В.04 Уход за больными	Give an answer to this question. To securely fix an intravenous catheter after it is inserted, a nurse should use...		patch tape
		The following are not considered disinfectants: a) soda solution; b) bleach; c) chloramine; d) calcium hypochlorite.		a
ПК-1 способность и готовность к осуществлению комплекса мероприятий, направленных на сохранение и укрепление здоровья и включающих в себя	Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	Where are drugs of group A (poisonous) and B (potent) stored: a) among products for external use; b) among products for internal use; c) in specially locked cabinets; d) in the refrigerator?		c
		Establish a correspondence between preventive measures and the groups of patients to whom they are mainly indicated.		A3 B2 C1 D4
		A. Patients with gallstone disease	1. Restriction of fatty and fried foods, refusal to drink alcohol	
		B. Patients with a high risk of gastrointestinal cancer	2. Weight control, tobacco withdrawal, physical activity	

формирование здорового образа жизни, предупреждение возникновения и (или) распространения заболеваний, их раннюю диагностику, выявление причин и условий их возникновения и развития, а также направленных на устранение вредного влияния на здоровье человека факторов среды его обитания	<table><tr><td>C. Patients at risk of developing acute pancreatitis</td><td>3.Periodic ultrasound examination of the abdominal organs</td></tr><tr><td>D. Patients with digestive insufficiency, prone to diarrhea</td><td>4. Following a special diet and fractional nutrition</td></tr></table>	C. Patients at risk of developing acute pancreatitis	3.Periodic ultrasound examination of the abdominal organs	D. Patients with digestive insufficiency, prone to diarrhea	4. Following a special diet and fractional nutrition	
	C. Patients at risk of developing acute pancreatitis	3.Periodic ultrasound examination of the abdominal organs				
	D. Patients with digestive insufficiency, prone to diarrhea	4. Following a special diet and fractional nutrition				
	Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)					
	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Establish the correct sequence of measures aimed at preventing complications and ensuring the speedy recovery of patients after surgery. 5. Antibacterial prevention 6. Regular change of bed linen 7. Monitoring of vital signs (temperature, pulse, blood pressure) 8. Early patient activation		1324			
Select a sequence of responses and justify your choice for each selected response item. Which of these factors indicate the malignant nature of mechanical jaundice? 1. Courvosier's symptom 2. A significant increase in alkaline phosphatase compared to ALT 3. Gradual безболевоepain-free start 4. Bilirubin level > 250 mmol/ l 5. Presence of calculi in the gallbladder		2413 2) Courvoisier's symptom – a sign of tumor obturation 4) Predominance of ALP – a marker of mechanical jaundice 1) БезболевоеPain-free onset is characteristic of the tumor 3) High bilirubin is more common in tumor obturation 5) Concretions indicate a benign cause				
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. You were invited to examine a 45-year-old man in the surgical department. Two days ago, a man was admitted with a diagnosis of " acute exacerbation of chronic calculous cholecystitis." During his stay in the hospital, he received conservative therapy (antibiotics, NSAIDs, antispasmodics). In the morning, there were complaints of severe abdominal pain, repeated vomiting, and a body temperature of 38.5°C. The abdomen is tense, painful on palpation, and a positive Shchetkin-Blumberg symptomis detected. There are signs of dehydration, the level of white blood cells is increased to 18×10^9/l. Presumably, the patient develops peritonitis. You need to make a correct plan for further actions and explain your position. Suggested options: 3. Refer the patient for an ultrasound of the abdominal cavity and continue conservative therapy, as there is insufficient data for surgery.		3 If peritonitis is suspected, any delay is life-threatening. You need to act quickly and decisively: Symptoms (acute pain, muscle tension, positive peritoneal symptoms). symptoms, fever, leukocytosis) clearly indicate a serious inflammatory process in the abdominal cavity. Before surgery, a minimal examination is necessary to assess the patient's overall readiness for surgery and possible risks.				

		4. Put a temporary nasogastric tube, start a massive infusion therapy and wait for the effect of treatment. 5. Prepare the patient for emergency surgery (cholecystectomy, abdominal revision, sanitation and drainage), after performing minimal preparatory studies (blood test, abdominal X-ray).									
		Give an answer to this question. What measures reduce the risk of recurrent intestinal obstruction after surgery?	Follow a diet, exercise regularly, and avoid gas-forming products.								
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Establish compliance between activities and their focus.	<table><tr><td>A. Physical culture and health classes</td><td>1. Formation of an active lifestyle</td></tr><tr><td>B. Sanitary and educational work</td><td>2. Prevention of diseases, informing the population</td></tr><tr><td>C. Vaccination</td><td>3. Early diagnosis of chronic diseases</td></tr><tr><td>D. Program of medical examination of the adult population</td><td>4. Prevention of infectious diseases</td></tr></table>	A. Physical culture and health classes	1. Formation of an active lifestyle	B. Sanitary and educational work	2. Prevention of diseases, informing the population	C. Vaccination	3. Early diagnosis of chronic diseases	D. Program of medical examination of the adult population	4. Prevention of infectious diseases
		A. Physical culture and health classes		1. Formation of an active lifestyle							
		B. Sanitary and educational work		2. Prevention of diseases, informing the population							
		C. Vaccination		3. Early diagnosis of chronic diseases							
		D. Program of medical examination of the adult population		4. Prevention of infectious diseases							
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)									
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the actions required to perform the morning toilet of a seriously ill patient in the correct sequence. Enter the letters in the appropriate order in the response form. Actions: 1. Washing hands, putting on gloves, preparing the necessary equipment. 2. Oral care (brushing your teeth or wiping your mouth). 3. Treatment of the patient's eyes, ears, and nose. 4. Removing gloves, handling hands, cleaning the workplace.									
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. As part of the program for the formation of a healthy lifestyle, the population is recommended to increase physical activity. Which of these sports is suitable for people with cardiovascular diseases? c. Short-distance running. d. Strength training with heavy weights. e. Walking at a moderate pace.									
Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What activities contribute to improving immunity and reducing the incidence of diseases in the population? 6. Sports and an active lifestyle.											

		7. Smoking and drinking alcohol. 8. Regular routine check-up by a doctor. 9. Lack of sleep and chronic stress. 10. Complete and balanced nutrition.	5. enriches the body with vitamins and minerals						
		Give an answer to this question. What are the main components of a healthy lifestyle aimed at promoting health?	proper nutrition, physical activity, breaking bad habits, regular medical checkups, getting a good night's sleep, and managing stress.						
ПК-2 способность и готовность к проведению профилактических медицинских осмотров, диспансеризации и осуществлению диспансерного наблюдения	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	How many times is a patient observed by an oncologist after the establishment of clinical group III? <table><tr><td>A. 1 time in 6 months</td><td>1. In 1 year</td></tr><tr><td>B. 1 time in 3 months</td><td>2. In 2 year</td></tr><tr><td>C. 1 time in year</td><td>3. In 3 and subsequent years</td></tr></table>	A. 1 time in 6 months	1. In 1 year	B. 1 time in 3 months	2. In 2 year	C. 1 time in year	3. In 3 and subsequent years	A2 B1 C3
		A. 1 time in 6 months	1. In 1 year						
		B. 1 time in 3 months	2. In 2 year						
		C. 1 time in year	3. In 3 and subsequent years						
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1) Select the sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Which group of cancer patients is subject to medical supervision by an oncologist? 4) I 5) II 6) III 7) IV	1234 all patients who have been diagnosed with cancer are subject to D-registration within 5 years from the moment of diagnosis						
Choose the correct answer and write the justification for the answer. A 45-year-old woman came to see you. During the history collection, you learned that her mother and grandmother died at an early age from colorectal cancer. What medical examinations and screening tests will you offer her? 3) Digital rectal examination 4) Ultrasound of the abdominal cavity 5) Fecal occult blood analysis and colonoscopy.	3 The gold standard for colorectal cancer screening in Russia is an annual fecal occult blood test and a colonoscopy once every 10 years.								
Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the actions that the ward/treatment nurse's assistant should perform when a patient is found unconscious, unresponsive to treatment and tingling, in the correct sequence. 1. Ensure airway patency (tilt your head back, lift your chin, and clear the mouth of foreign objects). 2. Evaluate the patient's response (call out, shake the shoulder lightly, pinch	2134								

		3. Call for help, report the incident to the medical staff. 4. Monitor the patient's condition until qualified assistance arrives.									
		Give an answer to the question posed. Patients with what oncological diseases are subject to removal from the dispensary register in the absence of relapse within 5 years, after treatment?	Patients with basal cell carcinoma of the skin.								
ПК-3 способность и готовность к проведению противоэпидемических мероприятий, организации защиты населения в очагах особо опасных инфекций, при ухудшении радиационной обстановки, стихийных бедствиях и иных чрезвычайных ситуациях	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Arrange the actions of the ward nurse in the correct sequence when establishing the fact of an outbreak of an infectious disease in the department. 5. Ensure that patients are provided with masks and other personal protective equipment. 6. Sort patients by risk groups and isolate potentially infectious patients. 7. Carry out treatment of premises with the use of disinfectants. 8. Report immediately to the doctor and senior nurse of the department.	4231								
ПК-4 способность и готовность к применению социально-гигиенических методик сбора и медико-статистического анализа информации о показателях здоровья населения	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct one in the answer field sequences without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the actions that the ward/treatment nurse's assistant should perform when helping a seriously ill patient with a meal in the correct sequence. 1. Help the patient to take a comfortable position in the bed. 2. Gently feed the patient in small portions. 3. Assess the patient's condition and readiness to eat. 4. Remove the dishes and help the patient to take a comfortable position after eating.	3124								
ПК-5 готовность к сбору и анализу жалоб пациента, данных его анамнеза, результатов осмотра, лабораторных, инструментальных, патолого-анатомических и иных исследований в целях распознавания состояния или установления факта наличия или отсутствия заболевания	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Compare diagnostic methods with their application: <table><tr><td>A. Ultrasound of the abdominal cavity</td><td>1. Detection of free gas</td></tr><tr><td>B. Radiography</td><td>2. Visualization of internal organs</td></tr><tr><td>C. Laparoscopy</td><td>3. Assessment</td></tr><tr><td>D. parenchymal organs and CT</td><td>4. Minimally invasive examination</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1) Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Establish the sequence of stages in the formation of abdominal compartmentsyndrome.	A. Ultrasound of the abdominal cavity	1. Detection of free gas	B. Radiography	2. Visualization of internal organs	C. Laparoscopy	3. Assessment	D. parenchymal organs and CT	4. Minimally invasive examination	A2 B1 C4 D3 42135
A. Ultrasound of the abdominal cavity	1. Detection of free gas										
B. Radiography	2. Visualization of internal organs										
C. Laparoscopy	3. Assessment										
D. parenchymal organs and CT	4. Minimally invasive examination										

		6. Compression of organs and blood vessels 7. Increased intra-abdominal pressure 8. Impaired organ perfusion 9. Increased volume of contents 10. Multiple organ failure	
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. The patient was admitted to the surgical department with complaints of severe redness and soreness of the postoperative wound, high body temperature (38.5°C), and poor health. On examination, purulent exudate, an unpleasant smell, a local increase in temperature and distinct boundaries of the inflammatory process were found. The study showed leukocytosis and accelerated ESR. What conclusions can be drawn from the available information? e. Addition of infection and development of purulent inflammation of the postoperative wound. f. Normal postoperative wound healing. g. Individual allergic reaction to the suture material. h. Shallow chemical burn of the skin.	a there are classic signs of purulent inflammation of the wound: redness, soreness, the presence of purulent discharge, unpleasant odor, fever, leukocytosis and accelerated ESR. These signs indicate that the wound was infected with microorganisms, which resulted in the development of a purulent inflammatory process.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Which of the listed research methods are informative for the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis? 6. Determination of blood and urine amylase 7. Determination of blood lipase 8. Overview X-ray 9. of the abdominal cavity Ultrasound of the abdominal organs 10. ECG	124 1) and 2) Increased activity of amylase and lipase – key laboratory signs of acute pancreatitis. 4) Ultrasound allows you to visualize the swelling of the pancreas, the presence of effusion, stones in the bile ducts.
		Give an answer to this question. What is the leading symptom in the diagnosis of acute appendicitis?	Pain syndrome in the right iliac region (a symptom of "acute abdomen").
	Б1.Б.43 Факультетская хирургия	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Follow the procedure for diagnosing pulmonary embolism: 1) Assessment of clinical symptoms (shortness of breath, pain) 2) ECG, chest X-ray 3) Determination of D-dimer 4) CT angiography of the pulmonary arteries	12345

		5)Perfusion scintigraphy lung	
		What is the "gold standard" research method in the diagnosis of acute pancreatitis? a) Survey radiography of the abdominal cavity b) Ultrasound of the abdominal organs c) Computed tomography (CT) with contrast d) Determination of the blood amylase level	^c Contrast CT allows you to most accurately assess the condition of the pancreas, identify signs of edema, necrosis (pancreatic necrosis), the presence of fluid accumulations, which determines the treatment strategy and prognosis. Ultrasound is often difficult due to intestinal paresis, and the level of amylase can be increased in other pathologies
		What type of intestinal obstruction is the most informative irrigoscopy? a) For small bowel obstruction b) For large bowel obstruction c) For strangulation obstruction d) For dynamic	b Irrigoscopy (contrast of the colon per rectum) is the most informative for the diagnosis of obstructive colonic obstruction, allowing you to accurately determine the level and nature of obturation (tumor, inversion). With small bowel obstruction, the method is less informative, with strangulation – it is dangerous to lose time, with dynamic – the picture is non
		A patient with acute pancreatitis has a triglyceride level of 1200 mg/dl. Which treatment method is the most pathogenetically justified in this situation? a) Инфузия Somatostatin infusion b) Plasmapheresis c) Laparotomy with necrosectomy	b For pancreatitis induced by hypertriglyceridemia (level > 1000 mg /dl), the pathogenetic method is plasmapheresis, which allows you to quickly remove excess triglycerides and chylomicrons, interrupting the pancreotoxic cascade. Other methods are symptomatic or used for other causes of pancreatitis
		What is the most informative method for differential diagnosis between Crohn's disease and	b

		ulcerative colitis with total colon damage? a) Irrigoscopy b) Colonoscopy with biopsy c) CTenterography d) Capsule endoscopy	Only histological examination of biopsies can reliably differentiate Crohn's disease (transmural inflammation, granulomas) from ulcerative colitis (superficial inflammation, crypt abscesses). Other methods provide only indirect data
	Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	Correlate the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease	A3 B4 C2 D1
		A. Симптом Sitkovsky's symptom 1. Acute cholecystitis	
		B. De Quervain's symptom 2. Acute pancreatitis	
		C. Mayo-Robson symptom 3. Acute appendicitis	
		D. Симптом Murphy's symptom 4. Perforated stomach ulcer	
		Enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A1 B2 C3 D4
		Relate the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease	
		A. Gastric bleeding 1. Pallor, tachycardia, hypotension	
		B. Peritonitis 2. Plank-shaped abdomen, hypotension	
		C. Pancreatonecrosis 3. Cyanosis of the lateral parts of the abdomen	
		D. Thromboembolism of mesenteric vessels 4. Dagger pain, collapse	
		Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A1 B4 C3 D2
		Correlate the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease	
		A. Gastric lymphoma of MALT-type 1. Association with H. pylori, possible regression after eradication	
		B. Gastrinoma 2. Recurrent peptic ulcers, diarrhea	
		C. Menetrier's disease 3. Mucosal hypertrophy, hypoproteinemia	
		D. syndrome Zollinger-Ellison 4. Secondary gastrinoma in a tumor	
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	41253
		Set the sequence of development of pathological processes in acute destructive appendicitis: 5. 1) Perforation of the appendix 6. 2) Formation of appendicular infiltrate 7. 3) Formation of adhesions with surrounding organs 8. 4) Violation of blood supply and necrosis of the process wall 5) Abscess	
		Establish the sequence of events in mesenteric vascular thrombosis: 5. 1) Ischemia of the intestinal area 6. 2) Mesenteric artery thrombosis or embolism 7. 3) Intestinal necrosis 8. 4) Peritonitis	21354

		5)Intestinal obstruction		
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the diagnostic method and the most likely location of the tumor for which it is most informative:	A3 B1 C2 D4	
		A. Prostate cancer		1. Mammography
		B. Breast cancer		2. Colonoscopy
		C. Colon cancer		3. Definition of PSA
D. Lung cancer		4. Bronchoscopy		
	Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)			
	Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.			
	Which of these symptoms is NOT typical for early-stage stomach cancer? a) Discomfort or pain in the epigastric region b) Rapid satiety c) Aversion to meat food d) Hemoptysis		d) Hemoptysis is more common in lung cancer. Symptoms of stomach cancer in the early stages are often non-specific and can be mistaken for other gastrointestinal diseases.	
	Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Which of these factors increase the risk of colon cancer? (Choose all the appropriate options) a) Age over 50 b) Regular consumption of red meat and processed meat products c) High-fiber diet d) Presence of polyps in the colon e) Regular exercise		abd • Age is one of the main risk factors. * Red meat and processed meat products are associated with an increased risk. * Polyps may малигнизироватьсяbecome malignified.	
		Describe the main steps to collect a medical history from a patient with suspected lung cancer. What key questions should be asked to assess the risk and clarify the diagnosis?	1. Complaints: Find out the presence and nature of cough (dry/wet, with blood), shortness of breath, chest pain, weakness, weight loss, fever. 2. Medical history of the disease: When the first symptoms appeared, how they developed, whether treatment was carried out, with what effect. 3. Life history • * Smoking (length of service, number of cigarettes smoked per day, pack/year index). • Occupational hazards • Chronic lung diseases • Family history	

Б1.Б.48 Офтальмолог ия		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the stages of examination of a patient with palpable breast formation in the correct order: 1. Biopsy of the lesion under ultrasound control 2. Examination and palpation of the mammary glands by a doctor 3. Mammography 4. Ultrasound examination of the mammary glands	2431								
		What changes in the visual organ are possible with: <table><tr><td>A. Cardiovascular diseases</td><td>1. complicated cataract</td></tr><tr><td>B. Infectious diseases</td><td>2. hemorrhages.</td></tr><tr><td>C. Endocrine pathology</td><td>3. Congestive discs of the optic nerves system</td></tr><tr><td>D. Pathology of the central nervous</td><td>4. inflammation of the choroid</td></tr></table> Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Cardiovascular diseases	1. complicated cataract	B. Infectious diseases	2. hemorrhages.	C. Endocrine pathology	3. Congestive discs of the optic nerves system	D. Pathology of the central nervous	4. inflammation of the choroid	A2 B4 C1 D3
	A. Cardiovascular diseases	1. complicated cataract									
	B. Infectious diseases	2. hemorrhages.									
	C. Endocrine pathology	3. Congestive discs of the optic nerves system									
	D. Pathology of the central nervous	4. inflammation of the choroid									
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. What questions will you ask the patient when they seek medical help: 1) Whether there is a deterioration in visual acuity; 2) When these complaints appeared; 3) Whether relatives have similar complaints; 4) Whether they received treatment and its effectiveness.	2134								
	Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. In acute iridocyclitis, the patient complains of: 1. Narrowing of the visual field from the temporal sides 2. Severe pain in the eye, more in the evening and at night 3. Painful thickening of the upper eyelid 4. Copious discharge in the morning from the conjunctival cavity, up to the gluing of eyelashes	2 If the inflammatory process is localized in the iris and ciliary body, the pain syndrome is caused by irritation of the branches of the ciliary nerves									
	, Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected point of the answer. Clinical signs of an acute glaucoma attack are: 1. dilated pupil; 2. exophthalmos; 3. increased intraocular pressure; 4. purulent discharge in the conjunctival cavity.	1 3 When the angle of the anterior chamber is closed for one reason or another, the outflow of intraocular fluid through natural collectors is disrupted, the pressure increases, the blood supply and innervation of the pupil sphincter									
	are disrupted.	Perimetry									

	Б1.Б.51 Стоматология	What is the name of the method for studying the visual fields of		
		Establish a correspondence between the disease of the teeth or oral mucosa and the characteristic data that can be obtained during the examination of the patient.	A3 B1 C2	
		A. Acute herpetic stomatitis		1. The presence of a white curd-like plaque, easily removed from the hyperemic mucosa
		B.Candidal stomatitis		2. Single or multiple painful erosions (aphthae) of rounded shape, covered with fibrinous plaque and surrounded by a zone of hyperemia.
		C. Recurrent aphthous stomatitis		3. Rashes of small blisters that quickly turn into painful erosions on the oral mucosa, lips and skin around the mouth.
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)		
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.	12453	
		Algorithm of actions in the diagnosis of candidal stomatitis. 1) Visual inspection of the oral mucosa. 2) Clarification of the medical history (presence of concomitant diseases, taking antibiotics, immunosuppressants). 3) Referral for consultation to a mycologist (if necessary). 4) Taking scrapings from the mucous membrane for microscopic examination. 5) Assessment of the general condition of the patient.		
		Give an answer to this question.		
		What research method is the most informative for the diagnosis of hidden caries on the contact surfaces of teeth?	Radiography	
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.	a CT allows you to visualize bone structures in detail, identify fractures, cracks, dislocations of fragments and assess damage to the temporomandibular joint, which is critical for jaw injuries.			
The patient, 35 years old, went to the emergency room after a fight, complains of pain in the lower jaw area on the left, which increases when opening the mouth and chewing. On examination: facial asymmetry, palpation of the lower jaw on the left reveals sharp soreness and crepitation. Mouth opening is restricted and the bite is broken. Which method of instrumental diagnostics is the most informative for confirming the diagnosis? a) Computed tomography (CT) of the maxillofacial region b) Ultrasound examination (ultrasound) of the soft tissues of the face c) Thermography of the face				
Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.	46			

	A 45-year-old patient discovered a painless mass on the right side of the lower jaw, which has gradually increased in size over the past 6 months. On examination: in the area of the angle of the lower jaw on the right, a dense, immobile formation is determined, not soldered to the skin. The oral mucosa above the formation is not changed. What research methods are most informative for the differential diagnosis of a benign tumor and a malignant neoplasm of the lower jaw? 1) Palpation of regional lymph nodes 2) Puncture biopsy of the formation with cytological examination 3) X-ray of the lower jaw in lateral projection 4) Computed tomography (CT) of the lower jaw 5) General blood analysis 6) IncisionalIncision biopsy of the formation with histological examination	4.Allows you to visualize the bone structure in detail, determine the size, shape, density of the formation, its relationship to surrounding tissues and the presence of bone destruction, which is important for assessing the degree of malignancy. 6.This is the "gold standard" for accurately determining the type of tumor. Unlike cytological examination (puncture biopsy), histological examination of the entire tissue sample allows you to assess the cellular structure, degree of differentiation and invasiveness tumors, which is critical for making a definitive diagnosis.								
Б1.Б.52 Травматологи я, ортопедия	Compare the following concepts: <table><tr><td>A. Pseudoarthrosis</td><td>1. Rocking movements in joint</td></tr><tr><td>B. Contracture</td><td>2. Immobility of joint</td></tr><tr><td>C. Ankylosis</td><td>3. Restriction of joint mobility</td></tr><tr><td>D. Rigidity</td><td>4. False joint</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Pseudoarthrosis	1. Rocking movements in joint	B. Contracture	2. Immobility of joint	C. Ankylosis	3. Restriction of joint mobility	D. Rigidity	4. False joint	A4 B3 C2 D1
	A. Pseudoarthrosis	1. Rocking movements in joint								
	B. Contracture	2. Immobility of joint								
	C. Ankylosis	3. Restriction of joint mobility								
	D. Rigidity	4. False joint								
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Set the sequence of additional tests if an intra-articular fracture is suspected : 1) Joint puncture; 2) Ultrasound; 3) Radiography; 4) MRI	3214									
Select the correct answer and write the justification for the answer. What changes in the limb axis are characteristic of long-term gonarthrosis a) Normal axis b) Hallux valgus c) Varus deformity	c Ingonarthrosis, due to damage to the medial parts of the joint, the inner angle of the knee joint decreases, which leads to the development of varus deformity.									
Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.	135									

		What statements about dislocation are correct? 1. Dislocation refers to an emergency condition 2. Dislocation is characterized by a symptom of axial load. 3. Dislocation is characterized by a symptom of springy fixation. 4. Dislocation requires elimination in a planned manner. 5.To exclude dislocation, radiographs are required in at least two projections	1. Dislocation is an urgent condition, since the displaced articular ends of the bones can squeeze blood vessels and nerves .3 When dislocated, there is a symptom of springy fixation, since the displaced joint ends return to the wrong position when trying to move in the joint. 5. Radiographs of a minimum of two projections for dislocation can reveal the type of dislocation and exclude the presence of a concomitant fracture.	
		Give an answer to this question. Why is it necessary to clarify the mechanism of injury?	To understand possible hidden injuries	
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01 Лечение боли	, find a correspondence between the term and its definition:		A4 B1 C5 D6 E3 F7 G2
		A. Allodynia	1. Hypersensitivity to pain stimuli	
		B. Hyperalgesia	2. Pain that occurs without any external influence	
		C. Hyperesthesia	3. abnormal spontaneous or provoked, unpleasant sensory sensation	
		D. Hyperpathy	4. The occurrence of pain when exposed to non-painful impulses	
		E. Dysesthesia	5. Hypersensitivity to various stimuli that does not correspond to the strength of nociceptive effects	
		F. Paresthesia	6. Increased or altered sensation with an emotionally unpleasant connotation, which may continue after the application of pain, tactile or temperature irritation ceases.	
		G. Spontaneous pain	7. Spontaneous or caused by a slight tactile, thermal irritation, movement sensation in the form of tingling, crawling, squeezing, tightening in any part of the body	
, Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		A3 B4 C1 D2		
Find a match between the term and its definition:				
A. Hypoalgesia	1. Partial selective impairment of one or more types of sensitivity			
B. Analgesia	2. Complete violation of one or more types of sensitivity			
	C. Hypesthesia	3. State of partial loss of pain sensitivity		

		D. Anesthesia	4. State of complete loss of pain sensitivity	
		Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)		
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.		
		Characteristics of nociceptive superficial somatic pain: 1) Well localized; 2) Occurs on the skin, mucous membrane of the mouth, nose, urethra, anus; 3) Acute, may be tingling, burning; 4) There is no radiation.		2134
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Characteristics of nociceptive visceral pain: 1) Is associated with the appearance of motor and autonomic reflexes: muscle tension, hyperalgesia, hyperhidrosis, changes in body temperature, disorders of the gastrointestinal tract (nausea, vomiting), cardiovascular system (changes in blood pressure and heart rate) 2) Occurs when the source of pain is located in the internal organs 3) The presence of a reflected component that corresponds to the Zakhar'in-Ged zones 4) Dull with acute attacks, compressive, cramping, pulling, exhausting		2413
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Damage to peripheral fibers leading to the development of peripheral neuropathic pain is characterized by: 1) Changes in the transduction and transmission of pain impulses 2) Initiation of maladaptive neuroplastic processes 3) Changes in the activity of the spinal cord, which leads to the predominance of excitation processes over inhibition 4) The appearance of irreversible changes in inhibitory interneurons, sensitization of nociceptive neurons of the spinal cord, thalamus, somatosensory cortex		1342
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Preventive treatment of migraines is considered effective if: a) the frequency of days with GB is reduced after 1 month of therapy by 25% from the initial one. b) the frequency of days with GB is reduced after 2 months of therapy by 30% from the initial one. c) the frequency of days with hypertension is reduced after 6 months of therapy by 50% or more from the initial one.		d Level of persuasiveness of recommendations – C (level of reliability of evidence – 5) in the clinical recommendations "Migraine"

		d) the frequency of days with hypertension is reduced after 3 months of therapy by 50% or more from the initial one.	
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.02 Основы сердечно- сосудистой хирургии	Compare the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease:	A3 B4 C1 D2
		A. Paget-Schretter syndrome	
		1. Aortic bifurcation occlusion	
		B. Budd-Chiari syndrome	
		2. Vasospastic disorder	
		C. Leriche syndrome	
		3. Subclavian vein thrombosis	
		D. Raynaud syndrome	
		4. Hepatic vein thrombosis	
		Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производстве нная практика по получению профессионал ьных умений и опыта профессионал ьной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.	1243
		Arrange the actions of the ward nurse in the correct sequence when collecting and analyzing data about the patient's condition. 5. Check the patient's current complaints. 6. Conduct an external examination of the patient, pay attention to the skin, mucous membranes, and patient behavior. 7. Compare the collected data, note any disturbing symptoms, and inform your doctor. 8. Measure basic vital signs (temperature, pulse, blood pressure, respiratory rate).	
ПК-6 способность к определению у пациента основных патологических состояний, симптомов, синдромов заболеваний, нозологических форм в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем, X пересмотра	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of digits in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Describe the stages of morphological changes in the abscess: 1) increased interstitial pressure 2) death of tissue elements 3) purulent melting of necrotic tissues, leading to the formation of a cavity filled with pus 4) intensive infection of tissues with leukocytes 5) the appearance of a demarcation shaft (sequestration stage) 6) violation of blood circulation, structure and trophism of the tissue in this area (stage of infiltration) 7) the walls of the cavity are formed by granulation tissue, the formation of pyogenic capsule separating the purulent cavity from the surrounding tissues (stage of purulent melting or rejection)	4162537

Relate the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease

A. Acute cholecystitis	1. Shchetkin-Blumberg symptom
B. Acute pancreatitis	2. Pain in the right iliac region
C. Acute appendicitis	3. Increased urine amylase
D. Acute peritonitis	4. Positive Ortner symptom

Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)

A4 B3 C2 D1

A 42-year-old patient fell off a bicycle and hit the ground with his left shoulder. After examination and radiography, the following findings were established: edema, crepitation in the shoulder joint, displacement of the humerus head forward and outward, incomplete passivity of active movements, sensitivity and pulsation on the radial artery were preserved.

What syndromes and conditions are described in this situation?

5. An open soft tissue wound.
6. Dislocated humerus fracture.
7. Anterior dislocation of the shoulder joint.
8. Concussion of the brain.

3
Crepitation, edema, and displacement of the humerus head forward and outward are classic signs of anterior dislocation of the shoulder joint.

Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.

Review each statement and mark whether it is true or not. Justify your choice.

5. Fractures are classified into open and closed depending on the presence of damage to the skin in the area of the fracture.
6. With any dislocation, it is necessary to try to return the joint to its normal position on your own, since prolonged stay of the joint in the wrong position can lead to irreversible damage to the surrounding tissues.
7. If the patient has received a small scratch that does not penetrate deeper than the epidermis, simply washing the wound with soap and water is enough, without consulting a doctor.
8. Elongated long wounds with smooth edges are called stab wounds, and they are always more dangerous than small bruised wounds.
- 2.

13
1. Fractures are classified into open (with continuous skin damage) and closed (without skin damage).
3. Surface scratches that do not penetrate deeper than the epidermis can be treated with a simple treatment with soapy water and antiseptic, if there are no signs of infection or risk of infection.

Give an answer to this question.

What is the preferred treatment method for phlegmon of the hand?

Surgical opening and drainage of the abscess.

	Б1.Б.43 Факультетская хирургия	Correlate the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease:	
		A. Paralytic intestinal obstruction	1. Lack of peristalsis, uniform bloating
		B. Strangulated intestinal obstruction	2. Sharp asymmetry of the abdomen, a symptom of Valya
		C. Adhesive disease	3. Attacks of pain or its increase after physical exertion
		D. Thrombosis of mesenteric vessels	4. Dagger pain, collapse, leukocytosis
		Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.	
		Establish the sequence of development of pathological changes in a pinched hernia:	
		5. 1) Ischemia of the injured organ	
		6. 2) Violation of venous outflow	
		7. 3) Fecal peritonitis	
		8. 4) Perforation	
		5) Necrosis of the intestinal wall	
			21543
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.	
		Which of these symptoms is the most pathognomonic for intra-abdominal bleeding?	
		a) Shchetkin-Blumberg symptom	
		b) "Roly-poly" symptom	
		c) Voskresensky symptom	
		d) Obratsov symptom	
			b "roly-poly" symptom (increased abdominal pain in a horizontal position and relief in a sitting position) is characteristic of irritation of the phrenic nerve with blood spilled into the abdominal cavity, which is pathognomonic for intra-abdominal bleeding for example, when the spleen is ruptured. Other symptoms are characteristic of inflammatory processes (peritonitis, appendicitis).
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.	124
		The patient was admitted to the emergency department with massive bleeding from варикозноvaricose veins of the esophagus. It is known that the patient has been suffering from cirrhosis of the liver for many years. You need to choose appropriate measures to stop the bleeding and justify the choice.	
		6. Endoscopic ligation or sclerotherapy варикозноof esophageal varicose veins.	
		7. Installation назогастральногоof a nasogastric tube for gastric lavage with ice water.	
			3. the most effective way to directly stop bleeding from варикозноesophageal varicose veins. The procedure is fast, low-traumatic and accessible even in a serious condition of the patient.

		8. Tracheal intubation and artificial ventilation. 9. Administration of octreotide or terlipressin to reduce portal pressure. 10. The use of broad-spectrum antibiotics for the prevention of bacterial complications. Surgical intervention (portosystem bypass surgery).	4. gastric lavage with ice water helps to reduce the intensity of bleeding and visually monitor the effectiveness of the measures taken. 4. drugs reduce portal pressure, reduce blood flow to varicose veins dilated veins and help stop bleeding.	
		Give an answer to this question. What diet is indicated for patients with chronic pancreatitis?	Frequent fractional meals in small portions, restriction of fats and easily digestible carbohydrates	
	Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	Compare the clinical symptom / syndrome and its characteristic disease:		A3 B1 C4 D2
		A. Pancreatic triad	1. Pain, fever, jaundice	
		B. Charcot's triad	2. Dull heart sounds, hypotension, swelling of the neck veins	
		C. Virchow's Triad	3. Pain, vomiting, intestinal paresis	
		D. Beck's Triad	4. Slowing of blood flow, hypercoagulation, damage to the vessel wall	
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		
		Establish the sequence of stages of pancreatoduodenal resection (Whipple operation): 4. 1) Pancreaticojejunostomy 5. 2) Choledochojejunostomy 6. 3) Gastrojejunostomy 4) Gastric (antral) resection of the antrum 5) Mobilization of the pancreas and duodenum		13452
		In which complication of peptic ulcer disease is emergency fibrogastroduodenoscopy (FGDS) most informative? a) Penetration b) Perivisceritis c) Bleeding d) Malignancy		^c With gastrointestinal bleeding, FGDS is not only a diagnostic, but also a therapeutic method that allows you to visualize the source of bleeding and perform its endoscopic hemostasis. With other complications, the informative value of FGDS is lower, and other methods (X-ray, CT) play a leading

		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. A 3-year-old boy was diagnosed with a thermal burn of II-III degree, the area of the lesion is 15% of the body surface. Choose from the suggested options the correct steps to provide emergency care to your child and give a justification for your choice. 8. Immediately cool the affected area with cold water for 10-15 minutes. 9. Apply a dry, sterile dressing to the burn area. 10. Make an intramuscular injection of a broad-spectrum antibiotic. 11. Enter an analgesic (painkiller) to reduce the pain syndrome. 12. Transport the child to the nearest medical facility without waiting for an ambulance to arrive. 13. Use ointments and creams on the affected area before the arrival of doctors. 14. Arrange delivery of the child to a specialized burn department.	role 147 1: Cooling the affected area immediately after a burn reduces damage to the deep layers of the skin, reduces pain, and prevents further tissue destruction. 4: Rapid relief of pain is extremely important for relieving the child's suffering and improving the psychological state. Analgesics help to stabilize the general well-being of the victim. 7: Treatment of severe burns requires specialized conditions and equipment. Early delivery to a specialized burnunit significantly improves the prognosis of recovery and minimizes the risk of complications.							
		Give an answer to this question. What is congenital hydronephrosis?	dilatation of the renal pelvis and calyces of the kidney, caused by a violation of the outflow of urine.							
		Compare the syndrome and the most likely cancer associated with it: <table><tr><td>A. Ovarian cancer</td><td>1. Superior vena cava syndrome</td></tr><tr><td>B. Lung cancer</td><td>2. Paget's syndrome</td></tr><tr><td>C. Breast cancer</td><td>3. Trousseau syndrome</td></tr><tr><td>D. Pancreatic cancer</td><td>4. Meigs syndrome</td></tr></table> Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Ovarian cancer	1. Superior vena cava syndrome	B. Lung cancer	2. Paget's syndrome	C. Breast cancer	3. Trousseau syndrome	D. Pancreatic cancer	4. Meigs syndrome
	A. Ovarian cancer	1. Superior vena cava syndrome								
	B. Lung cancer	2. Paget's syndrome								
C. Breast cancer	3. Trousseau syndrome									
D. Pancreatic cancer	4. Meigs syndrome									
Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. A 65-year-old patient complained of progressive weakness, pruritus and enlarged lymph nodes in the neck. Examination revealed hepatosplenomegaly and moderate lymphocytosis in the general blood count (absolute number of lymphocytes 15 x 10 ^ 9/l). The most likely preliminary diagnosis, according to ICD-10: a) C82. 0 лимфомаLow-grade follicular lymphoma b) C91. 1 Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) c) C92. 1 Chronic myeloid leukemia (CML) d) C83. 0 Lymphoblastic lymphoma (B-cell variant)	b * C91. 1 Chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) is the most likely diagnosis, given the patient's age, enlarged lymph nodes, hepatosplenomegaly, and lymphocytosis.								

		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.	124	
		Which of these symptoms can indicate bladder cancer?	1. Hematuria is the most common symptom. 2. 4. Dysuria and frequent urges - may also be associated with a tumor.	
		1) Hematuria (blood in the urine) 2) Dysuria (difficulty urinating) 3) Low back pain 4) Frequent urination 5) Leukocyturia (white blood cells in the urine)		
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмология	Give an answer to this question.	This is precancerous (severe dysplasia, CIN 2-3).	
		A 28-year-old patient was diagnosed with HSIL based on a Pap test. Please explain what this means.		
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.		
		Arrange the steps for diagnosing Hodgkin's lymphoma in the correct order Ходжкина: 1. Puncture biopsy of the lymph node 2. Anamnesis collection and physical examination 3. Immunohistochemical examination of biopsy material 4. Computed tomography (CT) of the chest, abdominal cavity and small pelvis	2134	
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмология	Compare the correspondence of the syndrome and its clinical manifestations	A3 B4 C5 D1 E2	
		A. Corneal syndrome		1. deep fit and immobility of the prosthesis, sinking of the upper eyelid, sagging of the lower eyelid
		B. Computer syndrome		2. conjunctival hyperemia, mydriasis, intraocular hypertension, M. B.B. heterochromia B.
C.Bogorad syndrome		3. photophobia, blepharospasm, lacrimation, pericorneal injection		
D.Anophthalmic syndrome		4. headaches, visual fatigue, blurred vision, hypersensitivity to light, neck and back pain		
E.Glaucomocyclic syndrome Glaucomocyclic crisis syndrome		5. lacrimation with food intake		
Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)				
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.	2431	
		If the presence of dry eye syndrome is suspected, the following procedures are performed: 1. Norn Test 2. Visometrics		

		3. Schirmer's test 4. External examination of the eye surface								
		Select the correct answer and write the justification for the answer.								
		At what age do tuberculosis-allergic keratoconjunctivitis occur 1) youth 2) mature 3) elderly 4) children	4 This is a local manifestation of sensitization of the body to tuberculosis mycobacteria							
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.								
		What changes in visual functions are characteristic of optic neuritis: 1. visual functions are not changed 2. reduced central visual acuity 3. changes in color vision 4. appearance of diplopia 5. the appearance of central scotoma	2 3 5 All changes are associated with a violation of the conduction of impulses along the altered fibers of the optic nerve							
		Give an answer to the question. What is entropion?	Inversion of the eyelids, in which the eyelashes grow towards the eye							
	Б1.Б.51 Стоматология	Establish a correspondence between the type of medical documentation and the disease / condition that it describes or accompanies:	A3 B2 C1 D4							
		<table><tr><td>A. Caries (general case)</td><td>1. Informed voluntary consent to medical intervention.</td></tr><tr><td>B. General dental pathology.</td><td>2. Medical card of the dental patient.</td></tr><tr><td>C. Complex prosthetics of teeth.</td><td>3. Treatment plan.</td></tr><tr><td>D. Pulpitis (inflammation of the nerve of the tooth).</td><td>4. Patient health questionnaire.</td></tr></table>		A. Caries (general case)	1. Informed voluntary consent to medical intervention.	B. General dental pathology.	2. Medical card of the dental patient.	C. Complex prosthetics of teeth.	3. Treatment plan.	D. Pulpitis (inflammation of the nerve of the tooth).
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Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)										
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.										
	Arrange in the correct sequence the stages of maintaining a dental patient's medical record during the initial treatment. 6. Registration of the patient's personal data and contact information. 7. Performing an oral examination and additional research methods. 8. Collection of complaints and medical history of the disease. 9. Making a preliminary diagnosis and drawing up a treatment plan.	13245								

		10. Record your treatment and recommendations in card		
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.		
		A 35-year-old patient complained of periodic pain in the tooth, which worsened when eating hot food, and the presence of a dark spot on it. Objectively: in the area of tooth 36, a defect of hard tissues with pain during probing is determined. Choose the most likely diagnosis: a) Superficial caries b) Medium caries c) Deep caries		in c Complaints of periodic pain that increases with hot food, and the presence of a dark spot indicate the progression of the carious process.
	Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. The patient, 45 years old, complained of pain when biting on tooth No. 16, tooth mobility and bleeding gums, which was observed for about 2 months. Objectively: hyperemia and swelling of the gingival margin, mobility of teeth of the second degree, the presence of a large amount of tartar. EOM shows a decrease in pulp sensitivity (12 μA). Select all valid statements: 1. The patient has permanent tooth decay. 2. Professional oral hygiene is essential. 3. Radiography should be performed to assess the periodontal condition. 4. Treatment will include removal of dental deposits and medical treatment of the gums. 5. Surgical intervention (curettage) may be required to eliminate abnormal pockets.		2345 6. The presence of large amounts of tartar and hyperemia of the gums require professional hygiene to remove plaque and stone. 7. To assess the degree of bone destruction, an X-ray examination is necessary (for example, orthopantomograms 8.). Periodontitis treatment includes the removal of dental deposits (professional hygiene) and the use of antiseptics for gum treatment. 9. In the presence of pathological pockets, surgical treatment, such as curettage, is indicated.	
	Give an answer to this question. List the main risk factors for developing caries.		Poor oral hygiene, high carbohydrate intake, lack of fluoride, genetic predisposition, presence of plaque and calculus.	
Б1.Б.52 Травматология, ортопедия	Compare the concepts and clinical symptoms:		A4 B3 C2 D1	
	A. Fracture of the bone diaphysis	1. Symptom of the inferior vena cava		
	B. Intra-articular fracture	2. Symptom of springy fixation		
	C. Dislocation	3. Hemarthrosis		

		D. Pneumomediastinum	4. Crepitation of fragments	
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.		
		Actions to help a patient with a dislocated shoulder: 1) Anesthesia; 2) Neurovascular examination; 3) Radiography; 4) Reduction.		3214
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. If only the acromioclavicular ligament is torn, the acromial end of the clavicle will be in the following position: a) Distortion; b) Dislocation; c) Subluxation.		c When the acromioclavicular ligament is torn (without damage to the coracoclavicular ligament), there is an incomplete displacement of the distal end of the clavicle upward – a subluxation of the acromial end of the clavicle.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What statements about posterior dislocation of the forearm bones are correct? 1. Fixation of the forearm in the flexion position up to 120-140°; 2. Fixation of the forearm in the flexion position up to 30-50°; 3. Stepwise sinking of soft tissues above the ulnar process; 4. The distal end of the shoulder protrudes from behind under the skin; 5. After removal of immobilization, if there is significant hemorrhage in soft tissues, massage should not be prescribed.		135 1. With a posterior dislocation, the forearm bones are shifted posteriorly from the humerus axis and the forearm is fixed in the flexion position up to 120-140° . 3. During palpation, soft tissue sinking over the ulnar process is determined. 5. With significant hemorrhages in soft tissues, dislocations can be complicated by ossifying myositis, which leads to persistent contracture, so massage and other procedures that cause additional irritation should not be prescribed.
		Give an answer to this question. In adductive (adductive) fractures of the surgical neck of the shoulder, there is a displacement of fragments at an angle of where?		K.
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная			
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers		2134

	практика по получению профессионал ьных умений и опыта профессионал ьной деятельности	corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Arrange the actions of the nurse in the correct sequence when determining the symptoms and syndromes of diseases in the patient. 5. Assess the patient's condition visually (skin color, presence of shortness of breath, behavior changes). 6. Find out the patient's complaints, listen to them in detail, and document them carefully. 7. Measure basic vital signs (temperature, pulse, blood pressure, respiratory rate). 8. Compare the data obtained with known symptoms and syndromes of diseases, and consult a doctor if necessary.									
ПК-7 готовность к проведению экспертизы временной нетрудоспособности, участию в проведении медико- социальной экспертизы, констатации биологической смерти человека	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the stage of cancer and the approximate terms of temporary disability (VN): <table><tr><td>A. Up to 4 months</td><td>1. Breast cancer stage I after surgical treatment</td></tr><tr><td>B. Up to 10 months and more</td><td>2. Stage III lung cancer, chemotherapy</td></tr><tr><td>C. Up to 2 months</td><td>3. Acute leukemia, induction</td></tr><tr><td>D. Up to 30 days</td><td>4. Skin basalSkin basal cell carcinoma after surgical removal</td></tr></table>	A. Up to 4 months	1. Breast cancer stage I after surgical treatment	B. Up to 10 months and more	2. Stage III lung cancer, chemotherapy	C. Up to 2 months	3. Acute leukemia, induction	D. Up to 30 days	4. Skin basalSkin basal cell carcinoma after surgical removal	A3 B2 C1 D4
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		C. Up to 2 months	3. Acute leukemia, induction								
		D. Up to 30 days	4. Skin basalSkin basal cell carcinoma after surgical removal								
Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1) Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.	a										
What document is the basis for referring an oncological patient for medical and social expertise (ITU)? a) Referral from the attending oncologist b) Patient application c) Data of dispensary observation d) Decision of the medical commission of the medical organization (VC)	Referral to the ITU is issued by the decision of the medical commission (VC) of the medical organization where the patient is observed.										
Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What criteria are taken into account when determining the disability group in cancer patients? (Select all the appropriate options) 1) Self-service ability 2) Self-mobility ability 3) Work ability 4) Disease severity and prognosis 5) Financial situation of the patient	1234 The ITU assesses functional disorders, the degree of disability and the need for social protection measures.										
		Give an answer to this question. Describe the procedure for the doctor's actions when determining the biological death of a patient in an oncological hospital. What signs should be taken into account and what documents should be drawn up?	1. Assessment of signs of biological death: Lack of consciousness, respiration, heartbeat, pupil response to light,								

			corneal reflex, appearance of cadaverous spots and rigor mortis. 2. Instrumental confirmation: ECG if necessary – other methods (auscultation, palpation of the pulse on large arteries). 3. Registration of documentation: Medical certificate of death (form 106/y). Record in the medical history of the fact of death, time of diagnosis, signs and measures taken.						
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange in the correct order the stages of conducting an examination of temporary disability (EVN) of an oncological patient undergoing chemotherapy on an outpatient basis: 1. Assessment of the patient's general condition and tolerability of treatment 2. Registration of a disability certificate (LN) 3. Appointment of a course of chemotherapy 4. Determination of the date of the next examination and extension of LN (if necessary)	1324						
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Arrange the actions of the nurse in the correct sequence when determining the biological death of the patient. 5. Evaluate external signs of death. 6. Make sure there are no signs of life. 7. Issue medical documentation. 8. Inform the doctor about the occurrence of death.	1243						
ПК-8 способность к определению тактики ведения пациентов с различными нозологическими формами	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Correlate diseases with optimal patient management tactics. <table><tr><td>A. Surgical treatment (cholecystectomy, gastric resection, joint replacement, etc.)</td><td>1. Acute appendicitis</td></tr><tr><td>B. Chemotherapy and radiation therapy</td><td>2. Stage III stomach cancer</td></tr><tr><td>C. Stabilization of the condition and preparation for surgery (reposition of fragments, plaster casting, etc.)</td><td>3. Dislocated bone fractures</td></tr></table>	A. Surgical treatment (cholecystectomy, gastric resection, joint replacement, etc.)	1. Acute appendicitis	B. Chemotherapy and radiation therapy	2. Stage III stomach cancer	C. Stabilization of the condition and preparation for surgery (reposition of fragments, plaster casting, etc.)	3. Dislocated bone fractures	A1 B2 C3
A. Surgical treatment (cholecystectomy, gastric resection, joint replacement, etc.)	1. Acute appendicitis								
B. Chemotherapy and radiation therapy	2. Stage III stomach cancer								
C. Stabilization of the condition and preparation for surgery (reposition of fragments, plaster casting, etc.)	3. Dislocated bone fractures								

		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of digits in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. The patient was admitted to the department with symptoms of acute deep vein thrombosis of the lower extremities. Choose the correct sequence of actions of the doctor on the tactics of patient management. 5. Evaluate the clinical picture, identify patient complaints, conduct an examination and collect an anamnesis. 6. Prescribe anticoagulant therapy (low molecular weight heparins, warfarin, direct thrombin inhibitors, etc.). 7. Perform additional tests (duplex vein scanning, coagulogram, D-dimer analysis). 8. Decide on further management of the patient: determine the indications for surgical treatment (thrombectomy, etc.) or continue conservative therapy.	1324
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. All patients with deep vein thrombosis of the lower extremities are indicated for mandatory surgical intervention. a) yes b) no	b For deep vein thrombosis of the lower extremities, surgical intervention is not always indicated. The basis of treatment is conservative therapy (anticoagulants, compression therapy); surgical intervention is used for complications or ineffectiveness of drug therapy.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Find the correct statements: 5. Emergency surgery is indicated for all patients diagnosed with acute appendicitis 6. The main method of treating hemorrhoids is exclusively surgical intervention 7. When receiving gunshot wounds to the chest, it is necessary to start providing care with a pleural puncture to remove air and blood 8. Any bone fracture must be subject to plaster immobilization	23 2. Surgical intervention is the main method of treating advanced forms of hemorrhoids, especially when the presence of complications (loss of nodes, bleeding, thrombosis). Conservative treatment can be used in the early stages. 3. For gunshot wounds to the chest, one of the first measures of care is a pleural puncture to remove air and

			blood to restore respiratory function and relieve pressure on the heart and lungs.
		Give an answer to this question. Which third-generation cephalosporin antibiotic is the drug of choice for empirical treatment of acute appendicitis?	Ceftriaxone
	Б1.Б.43 Факультетска я хирургия	Which of the listed signs is an absolute indication for emergency surgical intervention in acute appendicitis? a) The presence of appendicular infiltrate b) Suspected perforation of the appendix c) Catarrhal form of appendicitis d) The presence of concomitant pathology	b <i>Perforation of the appendix leads to diffuse purulent peritonitis, which is an absolute indication for emergency surgery. Appendicular infiltrate is treated conservatively with delayed surgery. Catarrhal appendicitis is an indication for elective appendectomy.</i>
		What is the most unfavorable prognostic factor for acute pancreatitis? a) Leukocytosis b) Hyperamylasemia c) Hypocalcemia d) Hyperglycemia	c Hypocalcemia occurs due to the binding of calcium to fatty acids in areas of fat necrosis in severe destructive pancreatitis. It correlates with the volume of necrosis and is a component of the severity scales (Ranson, APACHE-II).
		Which of these symptoms are included in the classic Dielafua triad in acute destructive cholecystitis? 5. 1) Pain in the right hypochondrium 6. 2)Fever 7. 3)Nausea, vomiting 4) Jaundice	124 8. <i>Триада Dielafua Triad it is characteristic of acute obstructive cholecystitis with cholangitis phenomena. Nausea and muscle tension are common but not triad-specific symptoms.</i>
		Which of these factors are predisposing to the development of postoperative ventral hernias? 5. 1) Hereditary predisposition 6. 2)Postoperative wound suppuration	245 2- <i>Suppuration disrupts the wound healing process.</i>

		7. 3)Careful layer-by-layer suturing of the wound 8. 4)Performing a median laparotomy 5)Severe flatulence in the postoperative period	4-Median laparotomy – the most frequent localization of ventral hernias due to anatomical features. 5-Flatulence leads to an increase in intra-abdominal pressure, which contributes to the divergence of the wound edges.						
	Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	Establish a correspondence between the clinical signs and the disease. <table><tr><td>A. Acute intestinal obstruction</td><td>1. Sharp, intense pain in the right iliac region, a positive symptom of Shchetkin-Blumberg</td></tr><tr><td>B. Acute pancreatitis</td><td>2. Sudden severe pain in the upper abdomen radiating to the back, nausea, indomitable vomiting</td></tr><tr><td>C. Acute appendicitis</td><td>3. Intense cramping pain in the lower abdomen, retention of stool and gas, bloating</td></tr></table>	A. Acute intestinal obstruction	1. Sharp, intense pain in the right iliac region, a positive symptom of Shchetkin-Blumberg	B. Acute pancreatitis	2. Sudden severe pain in the upper abdomen radiating to the back, nausea, indomitable vomiting	C. Acute appendicitis	3. Intense cramping pain in the lower abdomen, retention of stool and gas, bloating	A3 B2 C1
		A. Acute intestinal obstruction	1. Sharp, intense pain in the right iliac region, a positive symptom of Shchetkin-Blumberg						
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C. Acute appendicitis	3. Intense cramping pain in the lower abdomen, retention of stool and gas, bloating								
Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1) Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Which of the listed complications can occur after thyroidectomy? 1)Hypoparathyroidism 2)Recurrent laryngeal paresis 3)Thyrotoxic crisis 4)Horner's syndrome 5)Dumping syndrome	1234 1) When the parathyroid glands are damaged or removed. 2) If the recurrent laryngeal nerve is damaged. 3) With inadequate preoperative preparation. 4) If the sympathetic trunk is damaged.								
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. A patient with mechanical jaundice and cholangitis on the background of choledocholithiasis developed bacterial shock. Which antibiotic is the drug of choice in this situation? a) Ceftriaxone b) Imipenem c) Metronidazole d) Vancomycin	b In severe cholangitis with sepsis, especially with the possibility of nosocomial infection or previous antibiotic therapy, carbapenems (imipenem, meropenem) are the drugs of choicebecause of their ultra-wide spectrum of action, including gram-negative bacteria (including ESBL-producing), anaerobes and enterococci. Ceftriaxone may not be sufficient						

			for severe infections.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Which of these measures are included in the complex of preoperative preparation of a patient with acute intestinal obstruction? 6. Probing and gastric lavage 7. Infusion therapy for correction of water-electrolyte disorders 8. Stimulation of peristalsis 9. Antibiotic prophylaxis 10. Urgent implementation of irrigoscopy	124 1) Decompression of the gastrointestinal tract is mandatory. 2) Correction of hypovolemia and disorders of homeostasis-the basis of training. 4) Antibiotic prophylaxis of infectious complications is necessary
		Give an answer to this question. What is the main rule of care for suspected неперытестicular torsion in a child?	Emergency hospitalization and emergency surgery in the first hours after the onset of symptoms, as delay threatens to lose the testicle.
	Б1.Б.39 Анестезиологи я, реанимация, интенсивная терапия	Find a correspondence between the variant of anaphylactic shock and its clinical manifestations:	A4 B1 C2 D5 E3
		A. Typical variant 1. violation of hemodynamics	
		B. Hemodynamic variant 2. symptoms of respiratory system	
		C. Asphyxiating variant 3. CNS disorders predominate in combination with hemodynamic or asphyxiating manifestations predominate.	
		D. Abdominal variant 4. violation of hemodynamics, damage to the skin, mucous membranes, bronchospasm	
		E. Cerebral option 5. gastrointestinal disorders predominate in combination with hemodynamic or asphyxiating manifestations	
		Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. List the factors that affect the stability of the myocardium: 1) post-infarction remodeling 2) mechanical damage 3) development of chronic heart failure 4) acute or chronic ischemia	4213
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Индекс АльговераThe normal Allover index (IA) is: 1) 0,8 2) 1,2 3) 0,5 4) 0,3	3 Allover indexАльговера=Heart rate/BP system. Norm-0.5 BCC deficit 10%: IA=0.8-1.0; BCC deficit 20%: IA=0.9-1.2;

		5) 0	BCC deficit 30%: IA=1.3-1.4 BCC deficit >50%: IA>1.5								
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What criteria does the mnemonic rule "HOME" include in the treatment of shock? 1) D-dilation 2) D-access (intravenous, intraosseous) 3) O-learning 4)O-oxygenation 5)M-meditation 6)M-monitoring	246 2. A sudden decrease in the volume of circulating blood should be accompanied by the appointment of infusion therapy to replenish the BCC through one of the access types 4.Pulmonary ischemia leads to the development of hypoxia, and therefore an additional oxygen subsidy is required 6.A patient with any type of shock needs careful monitoring and monitoring of vital functions, because it is at risk for circulatory								
		arrest. Define hypoxia	Hypoxia is a pathological process characterized by a decrease _{in O₂ delivery} to tissues to maintain aerobic glycolysis.								
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the nosological form of cancer and the most commonly used treatment method in the early stages: <table><tr><td>A. Chemotherapy</td><td>1. Prostate cancer (localized)</td></tr><tr><td>B. Radiation therapy</td><td>2. Cervical cancer (stage I)</td></tr><tr><td>C. Active surveillance</td><td>3. Ovarian cancer (stage I)</td></tr><tr><td>D. Surgical treatment</td><td>4. Breast cancer (T1N0M0)</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Chemotherapy	1. Prostate cancer (localized)	B. Radiation therapy	2. Cervical cancer (stage I)	C. Active surveillance	3. Ovarian cancer (stage I)	D. Surgical treatment	4. Breast cancer (T1N0M0)	A4 B2 C1 D3
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C. Active surveillance	3. Ovarian cancer (stage I)										
D. Surgical treatment	4. Breast cancer (T1N0M0)										
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. What management strategy is most preferable for a patient with suspected lung cancer with brain metastases? A) Surgical removal of the primary tumor in the lung B) Radiation therapy on the brain and chemotherapy C) Immunotherapy D) Targeted therapy	B) Radiation therapy to the brain in combination with chemotherapy is the most common approach for controlling metastases and primary tumors. Immuno-and targeted therapy can be considered depending on the histological type and molecular genetic										

			characteristics of the tumor.							
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What treatments can be used for hormone receptor-positive breast cancer (ER+, PR+)? 1) Surgical Treatment 2) Radiation therapy 3) Chemotherapy 4) Hormone Therapy 5) Immunotherapy	1234 In ER+/PR+ breast cancer, hormone therapy is an important component of treatment. Surgery and radiation therapy are used for local control, and chemotherapy can be administered adjuvantly or in cases of metastatic disease. .							
		Describe the main stages of planning treatment for a patient with stage III colon cancer after surgical removal of the tumor. What factors should be considered when choosing adjuvant chemotherapy?	Evaluation of the pathomorphological conclusion: the degree of differentiation, the presence of perineural and lymphovascular invasion, the status of microsatellite instability (MSI) . Assessment of the patient's general condition and concomitant diseases: The presence of contraindications to chemotherapy (severe heart and kidney diseases, etc.).							
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the steps for managing a patient with suspected stomach cancer in the correct order: 1. Histological examination of biopsy material obtained during endoscopy 2. Medical history and physical examination 3. Esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGDS) with biopsy 4. Stage of the disease (CT scan of the chest and abdominal cavity)	2314							
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмолог ия	Task: What is the sequence of actions for the following states <table><tr><td>A. Acute conjunctivitis</td><td>1. clarification of the medical history, consultations with specialists, and only then a decision on hospitalization</td></tr><tr><td>B. Exacerbation of chronic iridocyclitis</td><td>2. clarification of the etiology of the disease and outpatient treatment</td></tr><tr><td>C.Hemophthalmos and suspected retinal detachment</td><td>3. outpatient observation with monitoring of visual functions and compliance with the regime of instillatio</td></tr><tr><td>D. Primary open-angle glaucoma</td><td>4. urgent examination and referral to a surgical</td></tr></table>	A. Acute conjunctivitis	1. clarification of the medical history, consultations with specialists, and only then a decision on hospitalization	B. Exacerbation of chronic iridocyclitis	2. clarification of the etiology of the disease and outpatient treatment	C.Hemophthalmos and suspected retinal detachment	3. outpatient observation with monitoring of visual functions and compliance with the regime of instillatio	D. Primary open-angle glaucoma	4. urgent examination and referral to a surgical
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		<table><tr><td></td><td>hospital</td></tr></table>		hospital					
			hospital						
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)							
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.							
		Your actions in case of suspected penetrating injury to the eyeball 1. Transportation to a surgical hospital 2. Pain relief 3. Antiseptics, applying a binocular bandage (like пращевиднойа sling) 4. Tetanus prevention		3241					
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.							
		In an acute attack of glaucoma, it is necessary to prescribe: a) antibiotics, b) mydriatics, c) antihypertensive drugs, d) carbonic anhydrase inhibitors, e) osmotic therapy, f) painkillers. Choose the correct answer combination. 1) a,b, c 2) b,d,e 3)c,d,d,e 4)d,d,e 5) a,d,e		3 Therapy is symptomatic and pathogenetically determined, because it is necessary to reduce intraocular pressure and stop the pain syndrome					
	Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice selection for each selected item in the response.								
	The type of glaucoma is determined by the results of the following studies: 1. Tonometry; 2. Gonioscopy; 3. Ophthalmoscopy; 4. Campimetry; 5. Approximate determination of the width of the anterior chamber angle by the Wurgaft method by the Wurgaft method		25 Both studies give an idea of the width of the anterior chamber angle						
			Write out a disability certificate. We take a smear on the microflora and sensitivity to antibiotics. Prescribe topically antiseptic						
		How we will treat a patient with acute conjunctivitis							
Б1.Б.52 Травматологи я, ортопедия	Correlate concepts and clinical symptoms.		A4 B3 B2 D1						
	<table><tr><td>A. Percussion in pneumothorax</td><td>1. Weakening of respiration</td></tr><tr><td>B. Percussion for hemothorax</td><td>2. Intestinal murmurs in the pleural cavity</td></tr><tr><td>B. Auscultation in case of diaphragm damage</td><td>3. A dull sound</td></tr></table>	A. Percussion in pneumothorax		1. Weakening of respiration	B. Percussion for hemothorax	2. Intestinal murmurs in the pleural cavity	B. Auscultation in case of diaphragm damage	3. A dull sound	
	A. Percussion in pneumothorax	1. Weakening of respiration							
	B. Percussion for hemothorax	2. Intestinal murmurs in the pleural cavity							
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		. Auscultation for hemothorax	4. Boxed sound	
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)		
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.		
		Establish the sequence of actions when providing care to a patient with open pneumothorax 1) Emergency prevention of tetanus; 2) Anesthesia; 3) Radiography of the OGC; 4) РНО, ушиваниewound suturing.		3241
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Suspected thoracoabdominal injury occurs when: a) Multiple rib fractures; b) A fracture below the eighth rib; c) Complete rib fracture.		b If there is a fracture below the eighth rib, there is a risk of damage to the diaphragm and, as a result, thoracoabdominal injury.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What statements are correct for patients with multiple rib fractures and pain syndrome that cannot be treated with analgesics? 1. Tight bandaging is contraindicated chest area; 2. Surgical treatment of fractures is indicated; 3. Inpatient treatment is indicated; 4. Transfer of the patient to a ventilator is mandatory.		13 1. Tight bandaging of the chest is contraindicated to prevent restriction of chest excursion. 3. In case of multiple rib fractures, the patient should be hospitalized for dynamic follow-up.
	Б1.В.ДВ.03.01 Лечение боли	Give an answer to this question. What kind of anesthesia (according to E. A. Wagner) is used in patients with multiple rib fractures and pain syndrome that cannot be stopped by analgesics?		Anesthesia of "three points"
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Characteristics of the spinoretic pathway of the pain pulse: 1) The pulse is divided into two branches. In one case, branches are directed from these nuclei to the intralaminar nuclei of the thalamus, in the other, the subthalamic branch is distributed in the amygdala, hippocampus, and hypothalamus; 2) ТерминалиThe terminals of neurons end in the nuclei of the reticular formation (reticular giant cell nucleus, parahigant cell nucleus, and large suture nucleus); 3) It is formed by axons, neurons of which are mainly located in the amygdala, hippocampus,		3214

		and hypothalamus. VII and VIII plates and partially in the I, V and X plates of the gray matter of the spinal cord 4) Provides the occurrence of vegetative and motor reactions, emotional experiences	
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. For mild to moderate migraine attacks, the following medications are recommended: 1) paracetamol 1000 mg 2) ibuprofen 400 mg 3) acetylsalicylic acid 1000 mg 4) naproxen 500 mg	3241
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Choose the correct definition of "Secondary headache": a) Secondary GB – headaches that are a symptom of another disease (symptomatic), which occur denovo in a close temporal connection with another (causal) disease, which, according to scientific data, can be the cause of GB. b) Secondary GB – headaches that are not a symptom of another disease, but occur denovo outside a close temporal connection. connections. c) Secondary hypertension – headaches that are a symptom of another disease (symptomatic), and occur denovo outside of a close temporal connection with another (causal) disease, which, according to scientific data, can be the cause of hypertension. d) Secondary HYPERTENSION-headaches that are a symptom of an independent cerebrovascular disease that occur denovo in close connection with another (causal) disease, which, according to scientific data, may be the cause of GB.	a this definition is formulated in the clinical guidelines "Migraine"
		Give an answer to this question. A patient receiving a prolonged form of morphine tablets in a daily dose of 120 mg on an ongoing basis had a "breakthrough " of pain. An emergency medical service was called, which stopped the attack by parenteral administration of morphine. Calculate the morphine dose administered to the patient.	1. Calculate a single dose of short-acting morphine: 120 mg: 6 = 20 mg 2. We recalculate the enteral form of morphine for parenteral: 20 mg:3= 7 mg Response: SMP administered 7 mg of morphine subcutaneously
		to the patient. A patient receiving a prolonged form of morphine tablets in a daily dose of 120 mg on an ongoing basis experienced frequent pain breakouts of up to 3 snrs per day. Additionally, prescribe enteral forms of narcotic analgesics that the patient will take if a pain breakthrough occurs. Imagine several options.	1. We calculate a single dose of short-acting morphine: 120 mg: 6 = 20 mg . The 1st option is the appointment of short-acting morphine tablets. Answer: 2 tablets of 10 mg for one "breakthrough " of pain;

			option 2: prescribe a solution of morphine 2 mg / ml-5 ml for oral administration. Answer: for one" breakthrough " of pain, 10 ml of the solution is used; the 3rd option is the appointment of propionylphenylethoxyethylpiperidine in protective tablets, at a dose of 10 mg to 20-40 mg
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces. Arrange the actions of the ward assistant and the treatment nurse in the correct sequence when treating a patient with acute appendicitis. 5. Assess the patient's condition (complaints, local signs of inflammation in the lower right abdomen). 6. Inform the doctor about the patient's condition. 7. Provide rest to the patient, prohibit the intake of food and liquids. 8. Prepare the patient for transportation to the operating room.	1234
ПК-9 готовность к ведению и лечению пациентов с различными нозологическими формами в амбулаторных условиях и условиях дневного стационара	Б1.Б.43 Факультетская хирургия	Which of the listed factors are independent predictors of an unfavorable outcome in acute pancreatitis according to the BISAP scale? 1) Age > 60 years 2) Mental status disorder 3) Pleural effusion 4) Systemic inflammatory response (SIRS) 5) Hematocrit level > 44%	1234 1) Age is an independent risk factor. 2) Violation of mental status – a sign of encephalopathy. 3) Pleural effusion is a marker of severe inflammation. 4) SIRS - criterion of systemic inflammation. 5) The hematocrit level is included in other scales (Ranson), but not in BISAP.
		Which access is optimal for performing a splenectomy in a patient with idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura and a giant spleen (below the iliac crest)? a) Left-sided thoracolaparotomy b) Median laparotomy c) Subcostal access d) Laparoscopic access	a With a giant spleen, left-sided thoracolaparotomy provides the best access to the spleen and its vascular pedicle, allows you to safely mobilize the organ and control bleeding. Laparoscopy for

			splenomegaly is contraindicated, and the median and subcostal approaches do not provide adequate exposure.
		What type of intestinal fistula is most likely to develop severe electrolyte disturbances and depletion? a) Low small bowel (distal to the Treitz ligamentТрейтца) b) High small bowel fistulas (proximal to the Treitz ligamentТрейтца) c) Colonic fistulas d) Duodenal	<i>b</i>) High small bowel fistulas are characterized by significant losses of electrolyte-rich and enzyme-rich intestinal contents, which quickly leads to severe water-electrolyte disorders, hypovolemia, exhaustion and dermatitis. With low and colonic fistulas, the losses are less significant.
		Which of these signs is an absolute indication for surgery in acute calculous cholecystitis? a) The presence of calculi in the gallbladder b) Positive Murphy's symptom c) Destruction of the gallbladder wall according to ultrasound d) Jaundice	<i>c</i> Destruction of the gallbladder wall (purulent, phlegmonous, gangrenous cholecystitis) according to ultrasound indicates a high risk of perforation and development of peritonitis, which is an absolute indication for emergency cholecystectomy. The presence of stones and Murphy's symptom are indications for elective surgery, jaundice requires further examination.
		What type of intestinal obstruction is the most pronounced symptom of "splashing noise" (Sklyarov's symptom)? a) With strangulation b) With obturation c) With dynamic (paralytic) d) In adhesive	<i>b</i> , the Sklyarov symptom ("splashing noise") is heard over a stretched, overflowing bowel with fluid and gas. It is most pronounced in obturation obstruction, when peristalsis is preserved for some time, but passage of the contents is impossible. With strangulation, necrosis quickly occurs and peristalsis disappears, with paralytic peristalsis is absent

			<i>initially.</i>								
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the side effect of chemotherapy and the drug that is most often used for its prevention/treatment: <table><tr><td>A. Colony stimulating factors (CSF)</td><td>1. Nausea and vomiting</td></tr><tr><td>B. Iron preparations</td><td>2. Neutropenia</td></tr><tr><td>C. 5-HT3 antagonists (e.g. ondansetron)</td><td>3. Anemia</td></tr><tr><td>D. Local antiseptics and anesthetics</td><td>4. Mucosit</td></tr></table>	A. Colony stimulating factors (CSF)	1. Nausea and vomiting	B. Iron preparations	2. Neutropenia	C. 5-HT3 antagonists (e.g. ondansetron)	3. Anemia	D. Local antiseptics and anesthetics	4. Mucosit	A2 B3 C1 D4
		A. Colony stimulating factors (CSF)	1. Nausea and vomiting								
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		C. 5-HT3 antagonists (e.g. ondansetron)	3. Anemia								
D. Local antiseptics and anesthetics	4. Mucosit										
Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)											
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.											
What research should be performed before each outpatient administration of oxaliplatin? a) General blood count with platelet count b) Biochemical blood test (liver tests) c) Neurological examination d) ECG	c) Oxaliplatin may cause neurotoxicity (peripheral neuropathy).										
Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What activities should be included in the training of a patient receiving treatment with oral targeted drugs on an outpatient basis? 1) Rules for taking the drug (time, dosage, connection with food intake) 2) Possible side effects and ways to correct them 3) The need for regular monitoring of laboratory parameters 4) The need to follow a special diet 5) Features of interaction with other medications and products	1235 It is important to ensure compliance with the intake regimen, teach the patient to recognize and stop side effects, monitor laboratory parameters and avoid undesirable interactions.										
	Describe the algorithm of actions of an oncologist in the event of an acute allergic reaction during the administration of a chemotherapy drug in a day hospital.	1. Immediately stop the drug administration. 2. Assess the patient's condition: * Quickly assess the level of consciousness, breathing,blood circulation • Examine the skin for urticaria, angioedema. 3. * Call the resuscitation team • Provide oxygen access • Prepare the necessary medications (epinephrine, antihistamines, corticosteroids). 4. Start providing emergency care • * Adrenaline: If there are obvious signs of anaphylaxis (decreased									

			blood pressure, bronchospasm, angioedema) - Antihistamines: Intravenously slowly diphenhydramine (diphenhydramine) 25-50 mg or clemastine (tavegil) 2 mg . *Glucocorticosteroids: Intravenously dexamethasone 8-20 mg or prednisone 60-120 mg. 5. Maintain vital functions * If necessary, start cardiopulmonary resuscitation (if cardiac or respiratory arrest has occurred). * Provide monitoring: blood pressure, pulse, saturation, ECG.
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange in the correct order the stages of preparation of the patient for performing a pleural puncture in a day hospital: 1. Assessment of laboratory parameters (general blood count, coagulogram) 2. Teaching the patient breathing techniques during the procedure 3. Chest X-ray to determine fluid localization 4. Informed consent of the patient	4132
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности	Arrange the actions of the ward nurse's assistant in the correct sequence when managing a patient with acute bronchitis in an outpatient setting. 5. Create comfortable conditions for the patient (warm tea, bed rest). 6. Monitor basic vital signs (temperature, pulse, oxygen saturation). 7. Follow the doctor's instructions (give medications, inhalations, chest massage). 8. Conduct an explanatory conversation about the importance of taking medication regularly and following doctor's prescriptions.	1234
ПК-10 готовность к оказанию медицинской помощи при внезапных острых	Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия,	Which of the listed treatment methods have proven effective in prevention of relapses after surgical treatment of chronic pancreatitis with pain syndrome? 5. 1) Regular use of non-narcotic analgesics	234 2) High doses of feedback enzymes inhibit pancreatic secretion,

заболеваниях, состояниях, обострении хронических заболеваний, не сопровождающихся угрозой жизни пациента и не требующих экстренной медицинской помощи	детская хирургия	6. 2) Long-term use of pancreatic enzymes in high doses 7. 3) Endoscopic stenting of the main pancreatic duct 8. 4) Thoracoscopic splanchnicectomy 5) Radiation therapy for the pancreas	<i>reducing pressure in the ducts. 3) Stenting in the presence of strictures improves drainage. 4) Splanchnicectomy denervates the area and relieves pain.</i>
		Which of these methods can differentiate Crohn's disease from ulcerative colitis? 1) Histological examination (transmural inflammation, granulomas) 2) Localization of the lesion (terminal ileitis, segmentation) 3) Presence of extra-intestinal manifestations 4) Symptom of "cobblestone pavement" during colonoscopy 5) Antibodies to <i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i> (ASCA)	1245 <i>1) Transmural inflammation and granulomas are signs of Crohn's disease. 2) Terminal ileitis and segmentation are characteristic of Crohn's disease. 4) The "cobblestone street" symptom is an endoscopic sign of Crohn's disease. 5) ASCA is more often positive in Crohn's disease.</i>
		A patient with chronic pancreatitis and steatorrhea developed osteomalacia. Which drug is most pathogenetic justified? a) Calcium gluconate b) Alfacalcidol c) Calcitonin d) Bisphosphonates	b In chronic pancreatitis with impaired fat absorption, a deficiency of fat-soluble vitamin D develops, which leads to impaired calcium absorption and osteomalacia. Alfacalcidol (the active form of vitamin D) is most effective for correcting this condition compared to calcium supplements or antiresorptive agents.
		In the treatment of which complication of peptic ulcer disease, the effectiveness of proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) is least significant? a) Bleeding from a chronic ulcer b) Penetration of the ulcer into the pancreas c) Ulcer perforation d) Pyloroduodenal stenosis	c) Perforation of the ulcer requires emergency surgery. PPIs can be used in complex therapy after surgery, but they do not affect the outcome of the most life-threatening complication. With bleeding, PPIs increase the pH and stabilize the blood clot, with

			stenosis-reduce edema, but with penetration and perforation, their role is secondary.								
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the condition and the most appropriate medication for outpatient or day care: <table><tr><td>A. Loperamide</td><td>1. Moderate nausea after chemotherapy</td></tr><tr><td>B. Metoclopramide</td><td>2. Diarrhea caused by chemotherapy</td></tr><tr><td>C. Diphenhydramine</td><td>3. Pruritus of the skin caused</td></tr><tr><td>D. medications. Paracetamol</td><td>4. Pain syndrome (mild intensity)</td></tr></table>	A. Loperamide	1. Moderate nausea after chemotherapy	B. Metoclopramide	2. Diarrhea caused by chemotherapy	C. Diphenhydramine	3. Pruritus of the skin caused	D. medications. Paracetamol	4. Pain syndrome (mild intensity)	A2 B1 C3 D4
		A. Loperamide	1. Moderate nausea after chemotherapy								
		B. Metoclopramide	2. Diarrhea caused by chemotherapy								
		C. Diphenhydramine	3. Pruritus of the skin caused								
D. medications. Paracetamol	4. Pain syndrome (mild intensity)										
Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)											
What drug should be prescribed to relieve an acute attack of pain with herpetic skin damage in an oncological patient (shingles)? a) Tramadol b) Paracetamol c) Gabapentin d) Diclofenac	c) Gabapentin is a first-line drug for the treatment of neuropathic pain characteristic of herpetic skin lesions (shingles).										
Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What recommendations should be given to a patient with mucositis (inflammation of the oral mucosa) after chemotherapy? 1) Use a soft toothbrush 2) Rinse your mouth with saline 3) Use alcohol-based mouthwashes 4) Avoid spicy, acidic, and hot foods 5) Eat solid foods	124 It is important to maintain oral hygiene, avoid irritating foods, and use gentle mucosal care methods. Alcohol-containing mouthwashes are contraindicated.										
	Describe the doctor's response to the development of febrile neutropenia in a patient receiving chemotherapy on an outpatient basis.	1. Collect anamnesis: specify the timing of the last course of chemotherapy, the presence of concomitant diseases, and medications taken. 2. Physical examination: assess the general condition, measure body temperature (required!), heart rate, blood pressure, BPD, inspect the skin, mucous membranes, assess the condition of peripheral venous catheters. 3. Laboratory tests: * A general blood test with the calculation of the leukocyte									

				formula (to confirm neutropenia). * Chest X-ray (if you have a cough or shortness of breath). 4. Immediately start empirical broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy (e.g., cefepime, meropenem).
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange in the correct order the stages of managing acute nausea and vomiting caused by chemotherapy in a day hospital setting: 1. Assessment of the intensity of nausea and vomiting (using a visual analog scale or other assessment methods) 2. Administration of an antiemetic drug (e.g., a 5-HT3 receptor antagonist) 3. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the therapy performed after 30-60 minutes 4. Collection of anamnesis (finding out the time of onset of symptoms, concomitant symptoms, previously used antiemetic drugs and their effectiveness)		4123
	Б2.Б.03(П) Производственная практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта профессиональной деятельности			
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering the sequence in the answer field digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the actions of the ward nurse's assistant in the correct sequence when helping a patient with acute chronic gastritis. 5. Calm the patient, create a calm environment. 6. Provide the patient with a warm drink (most often alkaline drinks, if allowed by the doctor). 7. Monitor vital signs (pulse, blood pressure, condition of the mucous membranes). 8. Inform the doctor about the incident and follow his further appointments.		1234
	Б1.Б.47 Оториноларингология			
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмология	Sequence of actions for the following conditions:		A3 B2 C4 D1
		A. Acute attack закрытоугольной of angle-closure glaucoma	1. massage of the eyeball, urgent hospitalization by santransport	
		B. Sharp outer barley	2. antiseptics or antibiotics topically, physiotherapy (UHF, UFO) in the absence of contraindications	

		<table><tr><td>C. Acute superficial herpetic keratitis</td><td>3. Place the patient on his back. Instillation of 0.15%pa brimonidinesolution, painkillers, hospitalization</td></tr><tr><td>D.Acute vision loss</td><td>4. Topical lubricants, antiviral drugs, NSAIDs topical NSAIDsand emergency hospitalization</td></tr></table>	C. Acute superficial herpetic keratitis	3. Place the patient on his back. Instillation of 0.15%pa brimonidinesolution, painkillers, hospitalization	D.Acute vision loss	4. Topical lubricants, antiviral drugs, NSAIDs topical NSAIDsand emergency hospitalization	
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		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)					
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. The sequence of actions for spastic inversion: 1. Non-surgical treatment (тейпированиетaping) 2. On the examination of the lower eyelid to exclude organic pathology (various tests) 3. Collecting medical history 4. Exophthalmometry to exclude enophthalmos 5. Surgical treatment		32415			
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Intoxication of the body can be accompanied by: 1. chromatopsy 2. achromasia 3. dichromasia 4. trichromasia 5. tritanopia		1 Occurs due to a violation of information processing when the visual analyzer is affected at the level of the optic nerve and above			
		Select a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected point of the answer. Possible complications of a purulent corneal ulcer that require urgent care: 1. Corneal perforation 2. Atrophy of the eyeball, simblefaron 3. Persistent corneal opacity, pannus 4. Endoftlemit 5. Keratoconus		14 1.Perforation can lead to loss of the inner membranes of the eye, it is necessary to urgently close the defect 4.Endophthalmitis involves intravitreal administration of antibiotics and, in the absence of an effect, complete removal of the vitreous body			
		6.What is the Seidel test?		Test using 1%pa fluorescein solution to exclude open trauma of the eye (cornea)			
		Б1.Б.52 Травматологи я, ортопедия	Correlate the concepts of dislocations by time.		A4 B3 C2 D1		
			<table><tr><td>A. Fresh</td><td>1. constantly recurring dislocations of limb segment</td></tr></table>	A. Fresh		1. constantly recurring dislocations of limb segment	
A. Fresh	1. constantly recurring dislocations of limb segment						

		B. Stale	2. over 4 weeks	
		C.Old	3. from 3 days to 3-4 weeks	
		D. Habitual	4. the first two days	
		, enter the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)		
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.		4312
		Establish a sequence of examinations when treating a patient with complaints of swelling and blockage of the knee joint. 1) Joint puncture; 2) MRI; 3) Radiography; 4) Clinical examination.		
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.		c
		Consolidation by the type of primary fusion of fragments occurs through the formation of a bone callus: a) Endosteal b) Periosteal c) Intermediate		
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.		135
		What statements about a false joint are correct? 1. Formation of end plates at the ends of bone fragments. 2. The corn forms, but more slowly than it should. 3. The appearance of mobility in uncharacteristic parts of the bone. 4. The bone-marrow canal is open. 5. The method of treating false joints is only surgical.		
				c
				intermediate callus is formed between the cortical layers when they are completely immobile and the fragments are perfectly matched (healing according to the type of primary fusion). With this type of fusion, the corn passes through 2 stages-connective tissue and bone, bypassing the cartilage. The fusion occurs without visible formation of a corn.

		Give an answer to this question.	to 10 degrees								
		For the 1st stage of scoliotic disease, the angle of curvature corresponds									
	Б2.Б.05(П) Производственная клиническая практика										
ПК-11 готовность к участию в оказании скорой медицинской помощи при состояниях, требующих срочного медицинского вмешательства	Б1.Б.42 Общая хирургия	Read the text and set the sequence by entering the sequence in the answer field digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the doctor's actions in the correct sequence when providing emergency care to a patient with suspected peritonitis. The sequence of actions: 5. Assessment of the general condition of the patient 6. Call a consultant surgeon and prepare for emergency surgery 7. First aid 8. Laboratory tests	1342								
		Establish a correspondence between the situations and the necessary initial actions in emergency care. Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (for example, A8 B5 B1)	A1 B2 C3 D4								
		<table><tr><td>A. Direct compression of the wound with sterile material and applying a pressure bandage.</td><td>1. Profuse bleeding from a superficial wound of the limb.</td></tr><tr><td>B. Immediate initiation of indirect heart massage and mechanical ventilation.</td><td>2. Respiratory and cardiac arrest.</td></tr><tr><td>C. Sealing the wound with an airtight material and applying a fixing bandage.</td><td>3. Penetrating chest wound with pneumothorax.</td></tr><tr><td>D. Applying a tourniquet above the place of separation, preserving the amputated limb in ice.</td><td>4. Traumatic separation of the limb.</td></tr></table>		A. Direct compression of the wound with sterile material and applying a pressure bandage.	1. Profuse bleeding from a superficial wound of the limb.	B. Immediate initiation of indirect heart massage and mechanical ventilation.	2. Respiratory and cardiac arrest.	C. Sealing the wound with an airtight material and applying a fixing bandage.	3. Penetrating chest wound with pneumothorax.	D. Applying a tourniquet above the place of separation, preserving the amputated limb in ice.	4. Traumatic separation of the limb.
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		C. Sealing the wound with an airtight material and applying a fixing bandage.	3. Penetrating chest wound with pneumothorax.								
D. Applying a tourniquet above the place of separation, preserving the amputated limb in ice.	4. Traumatic separation of the limb.										
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.	2										
The patient was diagnosed with suppurative phlegmon of the foot. After collecting the medical history, it was established that the patient's condition is moderate, there is a pronounced local inflammatory process, body temperature is 38.5°C, pulse is 100 beats per minute, moderate signs of intoxication.	In the case of suppurated phlegmon, a full-fledged surgical intervention is necessary, since conservative treatment is ineffective and can lead to the spread of infection and serious										
5. Prescribe only broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy and dynamic monitoring.											

		6. Perform surgical intervention: open and drain the abscess, remove non-viable tissues, prescribe antibiotic therapy and infusion therapy. 7. Limit yourself to prescribing local antiseptic ointments and compresses, and leave the patient at home under the supervision of a doctor. 8. Apply conservative treatment, including antibiotic therapy, physiotherapy and rest of the limb.		complications. Autopsy and drainage ensure the release of pus, removal of necrotic tissues and create conditions for the effective action of antibiotics. Additionally, antibiotics and infusion therapy are prescribed. therapy to fight infection and relieve intoxication
		Choose a sequence of responses and justify your choice for each selected point of the answer. The patient was hospitalized with a diagnosis of "limited abscess of the forearm". There is a pronounced local inflammatory process, body temperature 38.2°C, local soreness, redness, signs of fluctuation. Select the necessary actions and briefly explain your choice. 6. Conducting broad-spectrum antibiotic therapy. 7. Performing surgery: opening and draining the abscess, cleaning the wound, applying an aseptic dressing. 8. Puncture and aspiration of pus followed by the use of local antiseptics. 9. The purpose of warm compresses and baths with salt. 10. Follow-up without special treatment.		21 2. it will provide a quick release of pus and prevent further spread of infection. 1. antibiotic therapy should be used in parallel with surgical treatment in order to destroy microorganisms and limit the spread of infection.
		Give an answer to this question. What is the main treatment method for a formed soft tissue abscess?		Surgical opening and drainage of the abscess.
	Б1.Б.43 Факультетская хирургия			
	Б1.Б.39 Анестезиология, реанимация, интенсивная терапия	Specify the sequence of cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)		A1 C1 B2 D2
		A. Asystole	1. basic CPR, intravenous / intraosseous administration эпинефрина of 0.1% -1 mg epinephrine solution every 3-5 min	
		B. Ventricular fibrillation	2. basic CPR, three consecutive defibrillator discharges, intravenous / intraosseous administration эпинефрина of 0.1% -1 mg epinephrine solution and 300 mg amiodarone	
		C. Electromechanical dissociation		
		D. Paroxysmal tachycardia		
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)		
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.		2143

		Specify the sequence of development of clinical symptoms during circulatory arrest: 1) Apnea or agonal respiration 2) Loss of consciousness 3) isolation on the electroencephalogram 4) Mydriasis without photoreaction to light	
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. Shock is NOT characterized by the following pathological changes: 1) sleep disorders 2) metabolic disorders 3) hemorheological disorders 4) hemodynamic disorders	1 For shock Sleep disturbance is NOT typical as a primary pathological change; instead, shock is characterized by hemodynamic disorders, metabolic disorders (for example, lactic acidosis) and hemorheological disorders (changes in blood viscosity) that lead to impaired tissue perfusion and organ dysfunction.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What characterizes the acid-base state of the blood? 1) NSO_3^- 2) pH 3) lactate 4) pCO_2 5) pO_2	241 <u>2</u> pH-H^+ concentration in the blood. The normal pH range is 7.35–7.45. An increase in the concentration of hydrogen protons in the blood is called acidosis (pH 7.45) <u>4</u> CO_2 (partial pressure of carbon dioxide) reflects the respiratory component of the change in blood pH. Normal blood pCO_2 levels range from 35 to 45 mm Hg. Increased pCO_2 (hypercapnia) leads to respiratory acidosis, decreased pCO_2 (hypocapnia) - respiratory alkalosis. <u>1</u> HCO_3^- reflects the metabolic component of the pH change. The normal level of HCO_3^- in the blood is 22–26 mmol/l. An increase

			in HCO3 ₃ leads to metabolic alkalosis, a decrease-to metabolic acidosis.	
		Give an answer to this question. Define the concept of "Acid-base state"	The acid-base state is one of the main components of homeostasis, the relative constancy of the concentration of hydrogen ions in internal media, which ensures the full flow of chemical, biological and physico-chemical processes occurring in all cells and tissues of our body.	
	Б1.Б.44 Урология			
	Б1.Б.48 Офтальмолог ия	What help should be given to a patient with		A2 B4 C1 D3
		A. Thermal burn of the eyelid skin	1. Antihistamines inside. Topically cold lotions, corticosteroids in drops or ointments, lubricants	
		B. Gifema	2. Rinse thoroughly with cold water or saline solution	
		C. Allergic swelling of the eyelids after a mosquito bite	3. Urgent CT or radiography of the eye socket and PHO	
		D. Eye socket injury	4. Binocular bandage, rest, semi-vertical head position	
Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)				
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces.				
Tactics for penetrating corneal injury: 1. prevention of tetanus 2.transportation by ambulance to a hospital 3. pain relief 4. applying a binocular bandage		4312		
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.		6		
What diseases will you differentiate an acute glaucoma attack from? 1. With hypertensive		In an acute attack of glaucoma, nausea, vomiting, bradycardia, as well as severe pain syndrome,		

		crisis 2. With migraines (migraine attack) 3. With food toxicoinfection 4. With appendicitis 5. With acute iridocyclitis 6. All of the above	against which blood pressure rises								
		, Select the sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. Causes of acute circulatory disorders CAC: 1. Rheumatic endocarditis and physical stress 2. Diabetes mellitus 3. Hypertension and atherosclerosis 4. Surgical interventions 5. Hypotonic vascular dystonia	13 1.In rheumatism with organic damage to the heart valves, embolism with pieces of an altered heart valve is possible. 3. With atherosclerosis, a blood clot may break								
		At what time of day do retinal vascular catastrophes	occur the first symptoms of the disease appear in the morning after sleep								
	Б1.Б.51 Стоматология	Establish a correspondence between the disease of the teeth and the oral mucosa and the basic principles/methods of providing primary health care (PHC) in outpatient settings. <table><tr><td>A. Acute pulpitis</td><td>1. Training in individual oral hygiene, motivation for regular preventive examinations, recommendations for proper nutrition, selection of hygiene products.</td></tr><tr><td>B. Chronic generalized periodontitis (initial stage)</td><td>2. Emergency care: anesthesia, application of devitalizing paste (if necessary), referral to a dentist-therapist for further treatment</td></tr><tr><td>C. Caries in the spot stage</td><td>3. Determination of hygiene indices, removal of supragingival and subgingival dental deposits, training in oral hygiene, prescribing anti-inflammatory therapy, recommendations for antiseptic treatment of the oral cavity.</td></tr><tr><td>D. Gingivitis (catarrhal)</td><td>4. Determination of the CPI index, carrying out remineralizing therapy (applications of fluoride-containing gels, solutions), motivation for proper nutrition, monitoring of oral hygiene</td></tr></table>	A. Acute pulpitis	1. Training in individual oral hygiene, motivation for regular preventive examinations, recommendations for proper nutrition, selection of hygiene products.	B. Chronic generalized periodontitis (initial stage)	2. Emergency care: anesthesia, application of devitalizing paste (if necessary), referral to a dentist-therapist for further treatment	C. Caries in the spot stage	3. Determination of hygiene indices, removal of supragingival and subgingival dental deposits, training in oral hygiene, prescribing anti-inflammatory therapy, recommendations for antiseptic treatment of the oral cavity.	D. Gingivitis (catarrhal)	4. Determination of the CPI index, carrying out remineralizing therapy (applications of fluoride-containing gels, solutions), motivation for proper nutrition, monitoring of oral hygiene	A2 B1 C4 D3
		A. Acute pulpitis	1. Training in individual oral hygiene, motivation for regular preventive examinations, recommendations for proper nutrition, selection of hygiene products.								
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D. Gingivitis (catarrhal)	4. Determination of the CPI index, carrying out remineralizing therapy (applications of fluoride-containing gels, solutions), motivation for proper nutrition, monitoring of oral hygiene										
Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)/											
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.	2134										
Arrange the treatment steps for uncomplicated tooth decay in the correct order.											

		1. Adhesive preparation (degreasing, primer, bonding) 2. Preparation of the carious cavity.. 3. Applying the filling material. 4. Polishing and polishing the seal.	
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.	
		A 35-year-old female patient complained of eating discomfort and bleeding gums after brushing her teeth for the past two weeks. On examination: hyperemia and swelling of the gingival papillae, the presence of plaque and stone in the cervical region. What is the most likely preliminary diagnosis? a) Periodontitis b) Caries c) Gingivitis d) Periodontal	c presence of hyperemia and edema of the gingival papillae, bleeding when brushing teeth, as well as the presence of plaque and stone without signs of bone destruction indicate inflammation of the gums (gingivitis).
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. A 45-year-old patient complained of pain in tooth No. 36 when biting and sensitivity to cold, the presence of a dark spot on the contact surface is noted. Objectively: localized gingival hyperemia edges, pain during percussion. Which of the following diagnostic measures and treatment tactics will be most appropriate in this case? 6. Conducting electro-periodontal diagnostics (EDI) to determine the viability of the pulp. 7. Prescribing broad-spectrum antibiotics to stop inflammation. 8. Removal of local hyperemia of the gingival margin with subsequent examination. 9. Differential diagnosis between acute pulpitis and periodontitis. 10. Performing radiography to assess the condition of periapical tissues.	145 1. It is advisable to assess the condition of nerve fibers of the pulp, which is important in the differential diagnosis between superficial and deep caries, pulpitis and periodontitis. 4. Pain during biting and pain during percussion indicate possible periodontal involvement, which requires the exclusion of acute periodontitis. 5. Allows you to visualize the state of periapical tissues, identify destructive changes that are critical for making an accurate diagnosis (for example, periodontitis).
		Give an answer to this question. Describe the specifics of treating gingivitis if it is caused by tartar and poor hygiene.	Professional hygiene (removal of dental deposits), teaching the patient the rules of hygiene, prescribing antiseptic rinses, possible use of anti-inflammatory gels
	Б1.Б.52		A4 B3 C2 D1

	Травматология, ортопедия	Relate the concepts and clinical symptoms.	
		A. Pulse 90-100, blood pressure-100 mm Hg.	1. IV degree of shock
		B. Pulse 110-130, blood pressure <90 mm Hg	2. III degree of shock
		C. Pulse 130-140, blood pressure<80 mm Hg.	3. II degree of shock
		D. The pulse is not counted	4. I degree of shock
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces.	
		Set the sequence of actions when providing pre-hospital care. to help a patient with an open hip fracture and massive external bleeding : 1) Transport immobilization; 2) Aseptic dressing; 3) Stopping external bleeding; 4) Anesthesia.	3214
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer.	c
		With severe multiple and combined injuries, a stable indicator is: a) The severity of the condition; b) The severity of the injury; c) Severity of damage.	cases of severe multiple and combined injuries, it is the severity of the injury that is a stable indicator, i.e. it is the morphological damage received by the body as a result of the injury.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item.	135
		What claims about the deadly triad are true? 1. Hypothermia. 2. Hypotension. 3. Metabolic acidosis. 4. Hypovolemic shock. 5. Coagulopathy.	1. With hypoxia, ATP synthesis decreases, which leads to an energy deficit in the cell - hypothermia develops. 3. Hypoxia reduces the synthesis of ATP, which leads to an energy deficit in the cell and anaerobic glycolysis. Under-oxidized metabolites (lactic, pyruvic acid)accumulate- develops metabolic acidosis. 5. Lack of coagulation factors (blood loss, hemodelution,

			decreased activity as a result of acidosis and hypothermia) leads to acute post-traumatic coagulopathy.
		Give an answer to this question. How long does the first period of traumatic illness	last 6-12 hours from the moment of injury
ПК-13 готовность к участию в оказании медицинской помощи при чрезвычайных ситуациях, в том числе участие в медицинской эвакуации	Б1.Б.41 Безопасность жизнедеятельности	Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. What action should be taken first when a new focus of infectious disease is detected? a) Conduct an epidemiological investigation b) Start treatment of all contact persons c) Carry out vaccination of the entire population d) Organize mass rallies	a Epidemiological investigation allows you to determine the source and route of transmission of infection.
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Sequence of actions in case of an accident at a radiation facility: 1) Evacuation of people 2) Notification of personnel 3) decontamination 4) Limiting the spread of contamination	2134
		Answer the question. What is the purpose of medical triage for mass patient admissions?	Rational allocation of resources and care for the most severe patients

		Establish a correspondence between the elements of treatment and evacuation measures and their characteristics: <table><tr><td>A. It is provided at the place of occurrence of an emergency, before the arrival of other services</td><td>1. Primary health care (in case of an emergency)</td></tr><tr><td>B. Ensures the movement of victims from a dangerous area to a safe one with the provision of necessary assistance.</td><td>2. Specialized medical care</td></tr><tr><td>C.Provides step-by-step medical care, from the first stage to the last, taking into account the nature of injuries.</td><td>3. Medical evacuation</td></tr><tr><td>D.It turns out to be in specialized medical institutions, where victims are evacuated.</td><td>4. The principle of consistency</td></tr></table>	A. It is provided at the place of occurrence of an emergency, before the arrival of other services	1. Primary health care (in case of an emergency)	B. Ensures the movement of victims from a dangerous area to a safe one with the provision of necessary assistance.	2. Specialized medical care	C.Provides step-by-step medical care, from the first stage to the last, taking into account the nature of injuries.	3. Medical evacuation	D.It turns out to be in specialized medical institutions, where victims are evacuated.	4. The principle of consistency	A1 B3 D2 C4
A. It is provided at the place of occurrence of an emergency, before the arrival of other services	1. Primary health care (in case of an emergency)										
B. Ensures the movement of victims from a dangerous area to a safe one with the provision of necessary assistance.	2. Specialized medical care										
C.Provides step-by-step medical care, from the first stage to the last, taking into account the nature of injuries.	3. Medical evacuation										
D.It turns out to be in specialized medical institutions, where victims are evacuated.	4. The principle of consistency										
		Select a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected item of the answer. How should I deal with a radioactive threat? 1. Put on a gas mask 2. Take shelter in a protective area 3. Leave the territory by following the instructions 4. Continue with your usual activities 5. Close windows and doors	23 2-shelter in a specially equipped room reduces the radiation dose and protects against radioactive fallout.3-evacuation according to the instructions minimizes the risk of contact with radioactive areas.								
ПК-14 готовность к определению необходимости применения природных лечебных факторов, лекарственной, немедикаментозной терапии и других методов у пациентов, нуждающихся в медицинской реабилитации и санаторно-курортном лечении	Б1.Б.52 Травматология, ортопедия	Correlate the concepts. <table><tr><td>A. Congenital hip dysplasia</td><td>1. Chenault type corset</td></tr><tr><td>B. Congenital torticollis</td><td>2. Метод Ponseti's method</td></tr><tr><td>C. Congenital clubfoot</td><td>3. Trench type collar</td></tr><tr><td>D. Scoliotic disease</td><td>4. Pavlik's stirrup Pavlik</td></tr></table>	A. Congenital hip dysplasia	1. Chenault type corset	B. Congenital torticollis	2. Метод Ponseti's method	C. Congenital clubfoot	3. Trench type collar	D. Scoliotic disease	4. Pavlik's stirrup Pavlik	A4 B3 C2 D1
		A. Congenital hip dysplasia	1. Chenault type corset								
B. Congenital torticollis	2. Метод Ponseti's method										
C. Congenital clubfoot	3. Trench type collar										
D. Scoliotic disease	4. Pavlik's stirrup Pavlik										
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1) Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Set the sequence of actions when providing prehospital care to a patient with a concrete slab pinned down by the lower extremities for 13 hours. 1) Release from compression;	32145								

		2) Tourniquet; 3) HOME (access-oxygenation-monitoring); 4) Immobilization; 5) Hospitalization.									
		Select the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. In long-term compression syndrome, the cause of cardiac arrest after decompression of the limb is: a) Pain shock; b) Myoglobinemia; c) Hyperkalemia.	b case of DFS during the period of inclusion of the limb in the bloodstream hyperkalemia leads to a violation of the heart rhythm, up to cardiac arrest.								
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What statements about the functional outcome of severe DFS are correct? 1. Muscle atrophy. 2. Zudek's syndrome. 3. Contractures. 4. Post-traumatic neuritis. 5. Ankyloses.	1345 There is no complete restoration of functions in the crushed muscles, most of the crushed muscles are replaced by connective tissue, which leads to the development of atrophy, contractures, ankylosis in the joints. Traumatic neuritis develops.								
		Give an answer to this question. After эндопротезированияhip replacement surgery in the early postoperative period, flexion of more than what degree in this joint is contraindicated?	More than 90 degrees								
ПК-16 готовность к просветительской деятельности по устранению факторов риска и формированию навыков здорового образа жизни	Б1.Б.45 Госпитальная хирургия, детская хирургия	Give an answer to the question. Risk factors for osteomyelitis in children?	Predisposing factors: injuries, immunodeficiency, hypothermia, chronic infections.								
	Б1.Б.46 Онкология	Compare the risk factor and the disease that it increases the risk of: <table><tr><td>A. Cervical cancer</td><td>1. Smoking</td></tr><tr><td>B. Lung cancer</td><td>2. Overweight</td></tr><tr><td>C. Endometrial cancer</td><td>3. HPV (Human Papillomavirus)</td></tr><tr><td>D. Liver cancer</td><td>4. Alcohol abuse</td></tr></table> Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	A. Cervical cancer	1. Smoking	B. Lung cancer	2. Overweight	C. Endometrial cancer	3. HPV (Human Papillomavirus)	D. Liver cancer	4. Alcohol abuse	A3 B1 C2 D4
		A. Cervical cancer	1. Smoking								
		B. Lung cancer	2. Overweight								
C. Endometrial cancer	3. HPV (Human Papillomavirus)										
D. Liver cancer	4. Alcohol abuse										
Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer. How many fruits and vegetables are recommended to be consumed daily to reduce the risk of	c) WHO recommendations include eating at least 5 servings (400										

		cancer? a) At least 1 serving b) At least 3 servings c) At least 5 servings d) At least 7 servings	grams) of fruit and vegetables per day.
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What skin cancer prevention measures should be recommended for patients, especially those at increased risk (light skin, family history)? 1) Limit sun exposure during peak hours (from 10: 00 to 16: 00) 2) Use sunscreen with an SPF of at least 30 3) Wear protective clothing (hats, long-sleeved shirts) 4) Visit a tanning salon 5) Regular self-examination of the skin	1235 The main prevention measures are limiting UV exposure, sunscreen use and regular self-examination of the skin.
		Describe what recommendations you would give a 45-year-old woman to reduce the risk of breast cancer, taking into account her medical history: earlier onset of menstruation, no pregnancies, and the presence of breast cancer in the mother.	1. Regular examinations: Annual mammography and / or ultrasound of the mammary glands 2. Maintaining a healthy weight: Being overweight increases the risk of breast cancer after menopause. 3. Physical activity: Regular moderate exercise (at least 150 minutes per week). 4. Alcohol restriction: Alcohol abuse increases the risk of breast cancer.
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering a sequence of numbers in the answer field that corresponds to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Arrange the steps for conducting a conversation with a patient who wants to quit smoking in the correct order: 1. Assessment of the degree of nicotine addiction (for example, using the Fagerstrom test) 2. Offer help in quitting smoking (consultations, drug therapy) 3. Finding out the patient's reasons for quitting smoking (motivation) 4. Discussion of strategies for overcoming smoking cravings and preventing relapses	3124
ПК-19 способность к организации медицинской помощи при чрезвычайных	Б1.Б.41 Безопасность жизнедеятель	Select the correct answer and write the justification for the answer. At the first stage of emergency rescue operations, the following activities are carried out:	d it helps to assess the situation, determine the number of victims

ситуациях, в том числе медицинской эвакуации	ности	a) localization of emergency situations; b) determination of the scale of damage; c) maintenance of public health; d) search and detection of victims; e) creation of conditions for preserving life and health.	and start providing assistance to those who need it most urgently.				
		Establish a correspondence between the stage of medical evacuation and the type of activities performed at this stage: <table><tr><td>1. Prehospital</td><td>A. Provision of qualified and specialized medical care, hospital treatment</td></tr><tr><td>2. Hospital</td><td>B. First aid, removal (removal) from the lesion site, pre-sorting</td></tr></table> Specify the alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, A8 B5 B1)	1. Prehospital	A. Provision of qualified and specialized medical care, hospital treatment	2. Hospital	B. First aid, removal (removal) from the lesion site, pre-sorting	A2 B1
		1. Prehospital	A. Provision of qualified and specialized medical care, hospital treatment				
		2. Hospital	B. First aid, removal (removal) from the lesion site, pre-sorting				
Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of digits corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters or spaces. Establish the correct sequence of stages of medical evacuation when dealing with the consequences of mass sanitary losses. 5. Providing first aid. 6. Providing first aid. 7. Medical triage. 8. Medical evacuation to medical institutions. 9. Providing first aid.	31254						
Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. What types of medical care can be provided to victims at the pre-hospital stage (in the emergency zone)? 1) First aid. 2) First aid. 3) Specialized medical care. 4) Qualified medical care.	12 1) Is provided on the scene by non-professionals or rescuers in the order of self-and mutual assistance. These are basic life-saving activities. 2) Turns out to be a doctor in the field, usually at the first stage of evacuation, after medical triage.						

		Give an answer to this question. Why is triage important in emergency situations?	Allows you to effectively use limited medical resources
ПК-8 способность к определению тактики ведения пациентов с различными нозологическими формами	Б1.Б.31 Госпитальная терапия, эндокринология	Name the groups of drugs that can be prescribed at the onset of type 2 diabetes mellitus, metformin intolerance and the presence of kidney pathology?	DPP-4 inhibitors (gliptins) or SGLT2 inhibitors (gliflozins)
		Relate the estimated daily insulin requirements for type 1 diabetes to various clinical conditions.	1C 2B 3D 4A
		Stage of the disease	
		1. Onset of diabetes (first 1-2 years)	
		2. Long-term diabetes (more than 5 years)	
		3. Decompensation (ketoacidosis)	
ОК-5 готовность к саморазвитию, самореализации, самообразованию, использованию творческого потенциала	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	4. Puberty	
		Match the stage of labor with its main characteristic.	A 3 B1 C2
		List 1: Stage of Labor	
		List 2: Characteristic	
		A. A First stage (dilation)	
		1) Begins with the full dilation of the cervix and ends with the birth of the baby	
		B. B Second stage (expulsion)	
		2) Begins with the birth of the baby and ends with the delivery of the placenta	
		C. C Third stage (placental)	
		3) Begins with the onset of regular contractions and ends with the complete dilation of the cervix	
		4) Begins with the rupture of the amniotic sac and ends with the birth of the baby	
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence with spaces (for example, A8 B5 C1).	
	Б1.Б.50 Судебная медицина с	Match the clinical parameter with its characteristic in normal (physiological) pregnancy.	A 3, B 5, C- 2, D 1, E 4
		List A: Clinical Parameter	
		List B: Characteristic/Normal	
		A. Uterine fundal height (UFH) at 24 weeks	
		1) Heart rate 110-120 bpm, muffled, arrhythmic	
		B. Fetal movement perceived by the mother	
		2) Heart rate 140-160 bpm, clear, rhythmic	
		C. Fetal heart rate	
		3) At the level of the umbilicus	
		D. Maternal heart rate	
		4) Two fingerbreadths below the xiphoid process	
		E. Uterine fundal height (UFH) at 40 weeks	
		5) Appearance at 18-20 weeks in primigravidas	
		Specify the alphanumeric sequence with spaces (for example, A8 B5 C1).	

	секционным курсом	Read the text and determine the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer box, without using additional symbols or spaces. What sections does the expert's report contain? 1) Conclusions 2) Introduction 3) Research	231						
		Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. Which of the following is a forensic medical examiner required to include in the introductory section of the expert's report? 1) Work experience 2) Home address 3) Contact phone number 4) Job title	14						
ОПК-1 готовность решать стандартные задачи профессиональной деятельности с использованием информационных, библиографических ресурсов, медико-биологической терминологии, информационно-коммуникационных технологий и учетом основных требований информационной безопасности	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	The following steps for the initial management of Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) are listed in a random order. Place them in the correct, sequential order according to standard clinical guidelines. Steps: 1. Administer IV Oxytocin. 2. Call for help and alert the senior obstetrician and anesthetist. 3. Evaluate the tone of the uterus (rub up a contraction). 4. Commence bimanual uterine compression. 5. Ensure large-bore IV access and initiate crystalloid fluid resuscitation. 6. Systematically examine the cervix, vagina, and perineum for lacerations. Write down the numbers in the correct chronological sequence.	251364						
		Match the clinical presentation (1-5) with the most appropriate and definitive diagnostic investigation (A-E). Each option can be used only once. <table><tr><td>1. A 35-year-old woman with chronic pelvic pain, dysmenorrhea, and dyspareunia. Transvaginal ultrasound reveals a 4 cm cystic mass in the left ovary with homogeneous "ground-glass" echogenicity.</td><td>A. Diagnostic Hysteroscopy with Endometrial Biopsy</td></tr><tr><td>2. A 28-year-old woman presents with primary infertility and increasingly painful periods. She has a normal BMI and regular cycles.</td><td>B. Saline Infusion Sonohysterography (SIS)</td></tr><tr><td>3. A 50-year-old postmenopausal woman presents with light, intermittent</td><td>C. Diagnostic Laparoscopy</td></tr></table>	1. A 35-year-old woman with chronic pelvic pain, dysmenorrhea, and dyspareunia. Transvaginal ultrasound reveals a 4 cm cystic mass in the left ovary with homogeneous "ground-glass" echogenicity.	A. Diagnostic Hysteroscopy with Endometrial Biopsy	2. A 28-year-old woman presents with primary infertility and increasingly painful periods. She has a normal BMI and regular cycles.	B. Saline Infusion Sonohysterography (SIS)	3. A 50-year-old postmenopausal woman presents with light, intermittent	C. Diagnostic Laparoscopy	1C, 2C, 3 A, 4E, 5D
		1. A 35-year-old woman with chronic pelvic pain, dysmenorrhea, and dyspareunia. Transvaginal ultrasound reveals a 4 cm cystic mass in the left ovary with homogeneous "ground-glass" echogenicity.	A. Diagnostic Hysteroscopy with Endometrial Biopsy						
		2. A 28-year-old woman presents with primary infertility and increasingly painful periods. She has a normal BMI and regular cycles.	B. Saline Infusion Sonohysterography (SIS)						
3. A 50-year-old postmenopausal woman presents with light, intermittent	C. Diagnostic Laparoscopy								

		vaginal bleeding. Her TVUS shows an endometrial thickness of 8 mm.		
		4. A 45-year-old woman has a persistent, watery vaginal discharge. Her cervical cytology report shows "Atypical Glandular Cells (AGC)."	D. Risk-Reducing Bilateral Salpingo-Oophorectomy (RRBSO)	
		5. A 32-year-old woman with a family history of breast and ovarian cancer tests positive for a BRCA1 mutation. She is currently asymptomatic.	E. HPV DNA Testing and Colposcopy with Cervical Biopsy	
	Write the number of the presentation and the corresponding letter of the investigation (e.g., 1-C).			
		A 30-year-old pregnant patient, at 16 weeks gestation, undergoes first-trimester combined screening. Her results are as follows: Nuchal Translucency (NT) Scan: 1.8 mm (within normal limits). Pregnancy-Associated Plasma Protein-A (PAPP-A): 0.35 MoM (Multiple of the Median). Beta-hCG: 2.80 MoM. The patient is anxious and wants to understand her risk for chromosomal abnormalities and her next steps. Based on this biochemical profile, what is the most likely associated clinical concern, and what is the most appropriate next step in management? Options: A. Concern: Trisomy 21 (Down Syndrome). Next Step: Offer Non-Invasive Prenatal Testing (NIPT). B. Concern: Trisomy 18 (Edward's Syndrome). Next Step: Perform amniocentesis immediately. C. Concern: Neural Tube Defect. Next Step: Schedule a detailed anomaly scan at 20 weeks. D. Concern: Trisomy 13 (Patau Syndrome). Next Step: Recommend Chorionic Villus Sampling (CVS). Your Task: 1. Select the ONE correct option (A, B, C, or D). 2. Justify your answer by explaining the interpretation of the biochemical markers (PAPP-A and Beta-hCG) and your reasoning for choosing the recommended next step.		A. Low PAPP-A (< 0.5 MoM): This is a recognized soft marker associated with an increased risk for several placental-related issues, including Trisomy 21 (Down Syndrome), Trisomy 18, and fetal growth restriction. Elevated Beta-hCG (> 2.5 MoM): This is a very characteristic biochemical finding in pregnancies affected by Trisomy 21. In contrast, Trisomy 18 and 13 typically show decreases in <i>both</i> PAPP-A and Beta-hCG. The specific combination of low PAPP-A and high Beta-hCG is a classic serum screening pattern for Trisomy 21.
Б1.Б.50 Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. Which of the following actions does a forensic expert have the right to perform (including with the investigator's permission)? 1) participate in the interrogation of a suspect		134	

		2) supervise the inspection of the crime scene 3) examine the criminal case materials 4) make recommendations to the investigator regarding the appointment of a forensic medical examination	
		Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. What is the purpose of a forensic medical examination? 1) Determining the cause of death 2) Determining the time of death 3) Determining disability 4) Determining paternity	124
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field, without using additional symbols or spaces. Indicate the sequence of external examination of a corpse. 1) examination of the skin 2) examination of medical records 3) examination of the corpse's clothing 4) description of special features	2314
ОПК-5 способность и готовностью анализировать результаты собственной деятельности для предотвращения профессиональных ошибок	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	A 28-year-old patient, G1P0, at 10 weeks gestation, presented with mild vaginal bleeding. A transvaginal ultrasound was performed by you, revealing a viable intrauterine pregnancy with a subchorionic hematoma. You reassured the patient, prescribed progesterone supplementation, and advised rest. The patient was discharged with a plan for a routine follow-up in 4 weeks. At 14 weeks, the patient presented to the Emergency Department with heavy bleeding and passed the pregnancy. A subsequent review of the initial ultrasound images by a senior colleague indicated that the crown-rump length (CRL) at 10 weeks was measuring 2 days behind the gestational age based on her known Last Menstrual Period (LMP), which was not commented on in your original report. Task: Analyze this outcome for potential professional errors or omissions in your initial management. Identify at least two aspects of your activity you would critically re-evaluate to prevent a similar occurrence in the future.	Errors: 1. Ignored early growth lag on ultrasound. 2. Standard, not individualized, follow-up for a high-risk case. Prevention: 1. Use a ultrasound checklist mandating comment on dating discrepancies. 2. Implement shorter, specific follow-up for high-risk patients.
		Scenario: A 45-year-old patient with hypertension is admitted to the gynecology ward for a total laparoscopic hysterectomy for symptomatic fibroids. You are the junior resident completing the pre-operative orders. Following a common departmental habit, you prescribe a standard pre-operative dose of Tranexamic Acid (1g IV) to be given at induction to reduce surgical blood loss. The surgery	Error: Prescribed a drug based on habit without checking the patient's specific medication list for contraindications. Prevention:

		proceeds, but the patient develops an acute post-operative seizure. The anesthesiologist points out that the patient's hypertension is managed with a medication that is a known contraindication to Tranexamic Acid. Task: Analyze this adverse event by identifying the specific failure in your own activity. What two key processes should you have performed before signing the pre-operative order to prevent this error?	1. Perform thorough medication reconciliation before any new prescription. 2. Systematically check for drug contraindications every time.
		Analysis of the Cognitive Error: The error was "Premature Closure" – I accepted the initial, most common diagnosis (DUB) without sufficiently considering or ruling out other potential organic causes for her symptoms. I allowed a pattern recognition heuristic (age + symptoms = perimenopause) to short-circuit a more comprehensive diagnostic process. Actions for Prevention: 1. Adhere to a Standardized Diagnostic Framework: I will mandate the use of the International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) PALM-COEIN classification system for every new patient presenting with AUB. This system provides a structured checklist (Polyp, Adenomyosis, Leiomyoma, Malignancy/Hyperplasia - Coagulopathy, Ovulatory Dysfunction, Endometrial, Iatrogenic, Not yet classified) that forces me to consider and document the evaluation for each category, preventing oversight of structural causes like fibroids or polyps. 2. Establish a Rule-Out Protocol for Structural Causes: Before labeling AUB as "dysfunctional" (ovulatory dysfunction), I will make it a personal rule to first obtain objective evidence to rule out significant structural pathology. For most patients in this age group, this means a pelvic ultrasound will be a <i>routine prerequisite</i> to making a definitive diagnosis of DUB, not a test reserved for when first-line treatment fails. This ensures that management is targeted at the correct underlying etiology from the start.	Error: Premature diagnostic closure (assumed DUB without ruling out other causes). Prevention: 1. Use the structured PALM-COEIN system for every AUB patient. 2. Rule out structural causes with ultrasound before diagnosing DUB.
	Б1.Б.50 Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	Read the text and determine the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer box, without using additional symbols or spaces.	
		Indicate the sequence for describing the bruise. 1) Size 2) Shape 3) Location 4) Color	3421
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field, without using additional symbols or spaces.	
		Indicate the sequence for describing a stab wound. 1) condition of edges and ends 2) shape	3214

		3) location 4) examination of the wound channel		
		Read the text and determine the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer box, without using additional symbols or spaces. Indicate the sequence for describing the human body. 1) pelvic region 2) upper limbs 3) lower limbs 4) head		4132
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.01 Перинатальная медицина	<i>Arrange the steps for analyzing a clinical error in perinatal care</i> A. Compare actual management with established protocols B. Identify contributing factors and root causes C. Document the analysis and improvement plan D. Recognize the deviation from expected outcome E. Develop corrective actions for future cases		$D \rightarrow A \rightarrow B \rightarrow E \rightarrow C$
		<i>After noticing a delayed diagnosis of fetal distress, what is the MOST important initial step?</i> A. Document the case thoroughly for legal protection B. Discuss the case anonymously with the quality committee C. Immediately inform the patient about the potential error D. Conduct personal reflection and review fetal monitoring guidelines		D Justification: Personal reflection and guideline review represent the core of OPC-5, enabling immediate learning and error prevention before systemic analysis.
		<i>Which actions demonstrate effective personal error analysis in perinatal care?</i> A. Regularly reviewing difficult cases with mentors B. Documenting only successful outcomes for portfolio C. Participating in clinical audits and peer reviews D. Analyzing personal decision-making patterns in emergencies		A, C, D Justification: These actions involve systematic self-assessment, feedback seeking, and pattern recognition - all essential for identifying and preventing recurring errors in perinatal practice.
ОПК-6 готовность к ведению медицинской документации	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	Match the specific gynecological document (1-4) with its primary purpose (A-E). There is one extra purpose.		1 - C 2 - B 3 - A 4 - D
		Partogram	A. To document the mother and fetus's condition throughout pregnancy and serve as a portable health record.	

		Informed Consent Form for Hysterectomy	B. To provide a legal record that the patient understands the risks, benefits, and alternatives to a procedure.	
		Prenatal Care Record (Exchange Card)	C. To graphically represent the progress of labor, including cervical dilation and fetal heart rate.	
		Surgical Protocol (for a C-section)	D. To detail the exact surgical procedure performed, findings, and specimens sent to pathology.	
			E. To record the postpartum vital signs and lochia flow for the first 24 hours.	
		Write the number of the document and the corresponding letter of its purpose (e.g., 1-C).		
		Chronological Order of Notes in an Inpatient Labor Record Instruction: A patient was admitted for induction of labor, had a normal delivery, and was transferred to the postpartum ward. Place the following documentation entries in the correct chronological order. Entries: 1. Progress note: "Full cervical dilation achieved. Patient pushing effectively." 2. Discharge Summary 3. Admission note with indication for induction. 4. Delivery note: "Live female infant delivered vaginally. Apgar 8/9. No perineal tears." 5. Postpartum ward transfer note with vital signs and fundal height.		3, 1, 4, 5, 2

		Your Task: Write down the numbers in the correct chronological sequence.	
		Topic: Correcting a Documentation Error Scenario: While writing a prescription for "Dostinex 0.5 mg twice weekly for 4 weeks" for a patient with hyperprolactinemia, you realize you made a mistake and wrote "0.5 mg daily" in the electronic medical record. The prescription has not yet been sent to the pharmacy. Question: What is the SINGLE MOST correct and legally sound action to correct this error? Options: A. Write a new, correct prescription and destroy the incorrect one without a trace. B. Cross out the incorrect entry with a single line, write "error," add the correct information, date, and sign the correction. C. Inform the patient about the error and ask them to just take the medication twice a week as verbally instructed. D. Leave the incorrect entry as is and add a new note elsewhere in the chart with the correct prescription. Your Task: 1. Select the ONE correct option (A, B, C, or D). 2. Justify your choice in one sentence, referring to the principle of proper medical documentation.	B Justification: This method preserves the original error for transparency and audit trail while clearly documenting the correction, which is a fundamental legal and ethical standard for amending medical records.
	Б1.Б.50 Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field, without using additional symbols or spaces. Indicate the sequence of a forensic medical examination of a patient's medical record receiving medical care in an inpatient or day hospital setting. 1) Final clinical diagnosis 2) Initial examination data 3) Laboratory and instrumental test results 4) Patient's passport information	4231
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field, without using additional symbols or spaces. Indicate the sequence of a forensic medical examination of a patient's medical record receiving medical care in an inpatient setting or day hospital setting, if surgery is involved. 1) Initial examination data 2) Surgery protocol 3) Preoperative laboratory and instrumental examination results 4) Preoperative laboratory and instrumental examination results	1324
		Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. In which section of the expert's report are additional laboratory test data included? 1) Introductory section	2

		2) Research section 3) Conclusions		
ОПК-9 способность к оценке морфофункциональных, физиологических состояний и патологических процессов в организме человека для решения профессиональных задач	Б1.Б.50 Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. Which of the following is a life-threatening injury? 1) coma 2) liver rupture 3) fat embolism 4) cervical vertebral fracture	24	
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field without using additional symbols or spaces. Indicate the sequence for internal examination of a cadaver. 1) examination of the cranial cavity 2) examination of the abdominal cavity 3) examination of the thoracic cavity 4) removal of biomaterial for additional laboratory testing	1324	
		Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. Which of the following is a life-threatening condition? 1) coma 2) liver rupture 3) fat embolism 4) cervical vertebral fracture	13	
ОПК-11 готовность к применению медицинских изделий, предусмотренных порядками оказания медицинской помощи	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	Match the medical device (1-4) with its primary clinical application in obstetrics and gynecology (A-E). There is one extra application.	• 1 - C • 2 - E • 3 - B • 4 - A	
		Colposcope		A. Auxiliary operative delivery in the second stage of labor.
		Fetal Doppler		B. Long-term reversible contraception and treatment of heavy menstrual bleeding.
		Intrauterine System (IUS)		C. Direct visualization of the cervix and vaginal vault under magnification.
		Vacuum Extractor		D. Monitoring uterine contractions during labor.
				E. Assessing fetal heart rate during antenatal care and labor.
		Write the number of the device and the corresponding letter of its application (e.g., 1-C).		
A patient is undergoing a uterine evacuation for an incomplete miscarriage using a Manual Vacuum Aspiration (MVA) system. Place the following steps in the correct chronological order. Steps: 1. Perform a bimanual examination to determine uterine size and position.		1, 5, 3, 4, 2		

		2. Assemble the MVA syringe and create vacuum by pulling the plunger until it locks. 3. Administer paracervical block anesthesia. 4. Gently insert the cannula through the cervical os to the uterine fundus. 5. Apply tenaculum to the anterior lip of the cervix for stabilization. Your Task: Write down the numbers in the correct chronological sequence.			
		A 32-year-old primigravida is in the second stage of labor. The fetal head is at +2 station, positioned occipito-anterior. There is a Category II fetal heart rate tracing with minimal variability and no decelerations. The patient is exhausted and has been pushing for 2.5 hours with minimal advancement. The decision is made to assist the delivery. Question: What is the MOST appropriate medical device to use in this situation, considering the clinical parameters and safety? Options: A. McRoberts maneuver (a maneuver, not a device) B. Piper forceps C. Vacuum extractor D. Cesarean section Your Task: 1. Select the ONE correct option (A, B, C, or D). 2. Justify your choice in one sentence, explaining why this device is preferred for this specific clinical picture.	C Justification: The vacuum extractor is the preferred device for this scenario of a low, OA-positioned head with maternal exhaustion, as it is less invasive for the mother than forceps and allows for a trial of operative vaginal delivery when conditions are favorable, avoiding an immediate cesarean section.		
ПК-1 способность и готовность к осуществлению комплекса мероприятий, направленных на сохранение и укрепление здоровья и включающих в себя формирование здорового образа жизни, предупреждение возникновения и (или) распространения заболеваний, их раннюю диагностику, выявление причин и условий их	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	Match the preventive measure (1-4) with its primary goal (A-E). There is one extra goal. <table><tr><td> 1. HPV Vaccination </td><td> A. Prevention of neural tube defects in the fetus </td></tr></table>	1. HPV Vaccination	A. Prevention of neural tube defects in the fetus	• 1 - D • 2 - E • 3 - B • 4 - A
1. HPV Vaccination	A. Prevention of neural tube defects in the fetus				

- 1 - D
- 2 - E
- 3 - B
- 4 - A

возникновения и развития, а также направленных на устранение вредного влияния на здоровье человека факторов среды его обитания		2. Preconception Care	B. Prevention of pyelonephritis and preterm birth.	

		3. Screening for Asymptomatic Bacteriuria in pregnancy	E. Optimization of maternal health before pregnancy to reduce risks.	

		4.Recommending Folic Acid supplementation	D. Primary prevention of cervical cancer.	

		Write the number of the measure and the corresponding letter of its goal (e.g., 1-D).	
		Sequence for Conducting a Well-Woman Visit Focused on Health Preservation Instruction: You are conducting a routine well-woman visit for a healthy 30-year-old patient. Place the following steps in the correct, logical order. Steps: 1. Calculate body mass index (BMI) and measure blood pressure. 2. Conduct a targeted physical examination (e.g., breast and pelvic exam). 3. Review and update immunization status. 4. Collect a detailed history (lifestyle, family history, symptoms). 5. Formulate a personalized health plan, including screening schedule and lifestyle recommendations. Your Task: Write down the numbers in the correct chronological sequence.	4, 1, 2, 3, 5
		A 40-year-old woman with no family history of breast cancer presents for a routine well-woman visit. She is asymptomatic and has no complaints. She has never had a mammogram. According to national guidelines, she is now in the age group for routine breast cancer screening. Question: What is the SINGLE MOST appropriate action for primary and secondary prevention at this visit? Options: A. Order a genetic test for BRCA1/2 mutations. B. Prescribe tamoxifen for chemoprophylaxis. C. Recommend a screening mammogram. D. Perform a clinical breast exam and advise her to return if she feels a lump. Your Task: 1. Select the ONE correct option (A, B, C, or D). 2. Justify your choice in one sentence, linking it to the principles of early diagnosis and secondary prevention in an asymptomatic individual.	Option C is correct because a screening mammogram is the evidence-based method for the <i>secondary prevention</i> (early detection) of breast cancer in an asymptomatic woman of her age, aligning with standard clinical guidelines.

		A 35-year-old woman presents with complaints of irregular menstrual cycles and difficulty conceiving for 1.5 years. On examination: BMI 31, hirsutism. You need to develop a plan of measures aimed at identifying the causes of her condition and strengthening her health. Question: Which of the following measures are the MOST APPROPRIATE and ESSENTIAL at the first stage? (Select ALL that apply). Options: A. Schedule a hysterosalpingography (HSG) to assess fallopian tube patency. B. Recommend a consultation with an endocrinologist and order a Glycated Hemoglobin (HbA1c) test. C. Prescribe a pelvic ultrasound on day 2-3 of the cycle to count antral follicles. D. Insist on immediately starting metformin. E. Conduct a conversation about lifestyle modification: develop a plan for 5-10% weight loss and increased physical activity. F. Order an Anti-Müllerian Hormone (AMH) test to assess ovarian reserve. Your Task: 1. Select SEVERAL correct options (B, C, E). 2. Briefly justify your choice, explaining why these measures are the priority for this patient.	orrect Answers: B, C, E Justification: The clinical picture suggests Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS). The primary goals at the first stage are to confirm the diagnosis (pelvic ultrasound using Rotterdam criteria), assess metabolic risks (insulin resistance, endocrinologist consultation), and address the modifiable risk factor (obesity), which is achieved by measures B, C, and E. The other options are either premature (A, D, F) or should be ordered after the initial workup.
		Scenario: A 28-year-old patient at 8 weeks of gestation comes to your prenatal clinic. She works at a chemical plant with potential exposure to organic solvents. She is concerned about the potential harmful effects of this factor on fetal development. Task: Create a concise but comprehensive plan of your actions as an obstetrician-gynecologist during this consultation. Your plan should reflect a set of measures in accordance with competency PK-1.	1. History & Assessment: Obtain details of the specific chemicals, exposure levels, and protective measures. Consult safety data sheets. 2. Counseling & Rights: Inform the patient of the potential risks to the fetus and advise her on her legal right to request a temporary transfer to a safe work environment. 3. Documentation: Formally document the occupational exposure in her medical record and issue an official physician's note to the employer recommending a change of duties. 4. Medical Vigilance: Closely monitor the pregnancy, considering her

			high-risk status due to the occupational exposure.										
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.01 Перинатальная медицина	Match the preventive measure (1-4) with its main objective in perinatal medicine (A-E). One objective is extra.											
		<table><tr><td>1. Administration of corticosteroids to the mother at 28 weeks of gestation in case of threatened preterm birth.</td><td>A. Prevention of neural tube defects in the fetus.</td></tr><tr><td>2. Screening for group B streptococcus (GBS) at 35-37 weeks of pregnancy.</td><td>B. Prevention of intrapartum fetal hypoxia.</td></tr><tr><td>3. Prescribing folic acid to a woman planning a pregnancy.</td><td>C. Prevention of early neonatal GBS-infection (sepsis, meningitis).</td></tr><tr><td>4. Conducting a cardiotocography (CTG) during labor.</td><td>D. Acceleration of fetal lung maturation and prevention of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) in the newborn.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>E. Prevention of preeclampsia.</td></tr></table>	1. Administration of corticosteroids to the mother at 28 weeks of gestation in case of threatened preterm birth.	A. Prevention of neural tube defects in the fetus.	2. Screening for group B streptococcus (GBS) at 35-37 weeks of pregnancy.	B. Prevention of intrapartum fetal hypoxia.	3. Prescribing folic acid to a woman planning a pregnancy.	C. Prevention of early neonatal GBS-infection (sepsis, meningitis).	4. Conducting a cardiotocography (CTG) during labor.	D. Acceleration of fetal lung maturation and prevention of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) in the newborn.		E. Prevention of preeclampsia.	• 1 - D • 2 - C • 3 - A • 4 - B (Objective E is extra)
		1. Administration of corticosteroids to the mother at 28 weeks of gestation in case of threatened preterm birth.	A. Prevention of neural tube defects in the fetus.										
		2. Screening for group B streptococcus (GBS) at 35-37 weeks of pregnancy.	B. Prevention of intrapartum fetal hypoxia.										
3. Prescribing folic acid to a woman planning a pregnancy.	C. Prevention of early neonatal GBS-infection (sepsis, meningitis).												
4. Conducting a cardiotocography (CTG) during labor.	D. Acceleration of fetal lung maturation and prevention of respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) in the newborn.												
	E. Prevention of preeclampsia.												
A pregnant woman at 34 weeks is diagnosed with severe preeclampsia (BP 170/110 mmHg, proteinuria). Place the following actions in the correct order of priority. Actions: 1. Administer magnesium sulfate for seizure prophylaxis. 2. Hospitalize the patient in the obstetric department of a level III hospital. 3. Assess the condition of the mother and fetus (blood pressure, symptoms, CTG). 4. Administer antihypertensive therapy (e.g., methyldopa, nifedipine). 5. Decide on the timing and method of delivery. Your Task: Write down the numbers in the correct chronological sequence.	3, 2, 1, 4, 5												
Scenario: A full-term newborn was born in satisfactory condition. At 2 minutes of life, the assessment reveals: heart rate 95 bpm, weak cry, some flexion of extremities, grimace in response to suction, body pink, extremities cyanotic. Question: What Apgar score should the doctor correctly document at the 2nd minute? Options: A. 4 points B. 5 points C. 6 points D. 7 points Your Task: 1. Select the ONE correct option. 2. Justify your answer by briefly explaining the calculation based on the described signs.	C (6 points) Justification: According to the Apgar score parameters: Heart rate >100 (0 points) , <100 (1 point) = 1; Respiratory effort = weak cry (1 point) = 1; Muscle tone = some flexion (1 point) = 1; Reflex irritability = grimace (1 point) = 1; Color = body pink, extremities blue (1 point) = 1. Total: 1+1+1+1+1+1 = 6 points.												

		A newborn is born through meconium-stained amniotic fluid, is not crying, has poor muscle tone, and has a heart rate of 80 bpm. Question: Which of the following medical devices are ESSENTIAL to use in the first minutes of this newborn's life support? (Select ALL that apply). Options: A. Laryngoscope and endotracheal tube for tracheal intubation. B. Cardiotocograph (CTG). C. Suction device (mechanical suction). D. Self-inflating bag and mask for ventilation. E. Radiant warmer. Your Task: 1. Select SEVERAL correct options. 2. Justify your choice by linking the devices to the specific actions required in this clinical scenario.	A, C, D, E Justification: In a non-vigorous newborn with meconium aspiration, the key steps are: providing thermoregulation on a radiant warmer (E), performing endotracheal intubation for suction of meconium from the airways (A, C), and providing positive pressure ventilation with a bag and mask (D) if the heart rate remains low. CTG (B) is not used for newborn resuscitation.
		Scenario: A 40-year-old primigravida at 10 weeks of gestation is registered at the prenatal clinic. She has obesity (BMI 34) and a family history of type 2 diabetes in her mother. Task: Create a brief but comprehensive plan of your actions as an obstetrician for the management of this pregnancy. Your plan should reflect a set of measures aimed at preventing possible complications (prenatal, intrapartum, and postpartum).	Management Plan for High-Risk Pregnancy: Diagnosis & Risk Assessment: Perform early screening for gestational diabetes (OGTT at 16-18 weeks, if indicated, or standard at 24-28 weeks). Schedule a first-trimester combined screening for aneuploidy and a detailed fetal ultrasound at 18-20 weeks. Prevention & Monitoring: Provide dietary counseling for optimal weight gain and prescribe moderate physical activity. Closely monitor blood pressure and urinalysis for early detection of preeclampsia.

			Plan growth ultrasounds in the 3rd trimester to rule out macrosomia/FGR. Delivery & Postpartum Planning: Discuss the risks of labor dystocia and shoulder dystocia; determine the timing and method of delivery individually. Ensure strict glycemic control during delivery (if GDM is diagnosed). Schedule a postpartum OGTT at 6-12 weeks after delivery and provide counseling on long-term risks of developing diabetes.									
ПК-2 способность и готовность к проведению профилактических медицинских осмотров, диспансеризации и осуществлению диспансерного наблюдения	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	Match the patient profile (1-4) with the most appropriate primary preventive screening or examination for a non-communicable disease (A-E). One option is extra.	• 1 - C • 2 - A • 3 - B • 4 - D <i>(Option E is extra)</i>									
		<table><tr><td>A 45-year-old asymptomatic woman with no personal history of cancer.</td><td>A. Low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) of the lungs.</td></tr><tr><td>A 55-year-old man who smokes 1 pack of cigarettes per day for 30 years.</td><td>B. Colonoscopy.</td></tr><tr><td>A 65-year-old woman with hypertension.</td><td>C. Mammography and clinical breast exam.</td></tr><tr><td>A 40-year-old man with a body mass index (BMI) of 32 and a sedentary lifestyle.</td><td>D. Blood glucose and HbA1c testing.</td></tr><tr><td>A 45-year-old asymptomatic woman with no personal history of cancer.</td><td>E. Bone densitometry (DEXA).</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Write the number of the profile and the corresponding letter of the screening (e.g., 1-C).</td></tr></table>		A 45-year-old asymptomatic woman with no personal history of cancer.	A. Low-dose computed tomography (LDCT) of the lungs.	A 55-year-old man who smokes 1 pack of cigarettes per day for 30 years.	B. Colonoscopy.	A 65-year-old woman with hypertension.	C. Mammography and clinical breast exam.	A 40-year-old man with a body mass index (BMI) of 32 and a sedentary lifestyle.	D. Blood glucose and HbA1c testing.	A 45-year-old asymptomatic woman with no personal history of cancer.
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Write the number of the profile and the corresponding letter of the screening (e.g., 1-C).												
		A 50-year-old patient arrives for a routine preventive health check-up (dispanserization). Place the following steps in the correct logical order. Steps: 1. Calculate the patient's cardiovascular risk score (e.g., SCORE2). 2. Formulate a personalized prevention plan and schedule the next follow-up. 3. Collect a detailed medical, family, and lifestyle history. 4. Perform a physical examination (e.g., BMI, blood pressure, auscultation). 5. Order and interpret necessary screening tests based on the patient's age, gender, and risk factors. Your Task: Write down the numbers in the correct chronological sequence.	3, 4, 5, 1, 2									

		A 58-year-old patient with well-controlled hypertension (on medication, BP 130/80 mmHg), type 2 diabetes (HbA1c 6.8%), and no signs of target organ damage is undergoing dispensary observation. Question: According to standard principles of dispensary observation for patients with chronic diseases, what is the MOST appropriate follow-up interval for this patient? Options: A. Every 2 weeks B. Every 3 months C. Every 6 months D. Annually Your Task: 1. Select the ONE correct option. 2. Justify your choice by referring to the patient's condition and the goal of dispensary observation	B (Every 3 months) Justification: For patients with multiple controlled chronic conditions (like hypertension and diabetes), regular monitoring is essential to maintain stability and prevent complications. A 3-month interval is standard for assessing treatment efficacy, checking for side effects, and reinforcing lifestyle counseling, ensuring the conditions remain well-controlled without overburdening the healthcare system or the patient.
		You are planning a comprehensive preventive examination (dispanserization) for a 45-year-old asymptomatic man with no significant past medical history. Question: Which of the following components should be INCLUDED in his initial preventive examination according to standard guidelines? (Select ALL that apply). Options: A. Measurement of blood pressure and body mass index (BMI). B. Lipid profile (cholesterol, LDL, HDL). C. Chest X-ray. D. Prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test. E. Counseling on smoking cessation and physical activity. F. Colonoscopy. Your Task: 1. Select SEVERAL correct options. 2. Justify your choice by explaining the preventive purpose of each selected component for this specific patient.	A, B, E Justification: A and B are fundamental for assessing cardiovascular risk in a middle-aged adult. E (counseling) is a core element of any preventive visit to address modifiable risk factors. C (Chest X-ray) is not recommended for asymptomatic individuals without specific risk factors. D (PSA) is not a routine universal screening test and requires a shared decision-making process due to the risk of overdiagnosis. F (Colonoscopy) is typically recommended starting at age 45-50, but for an average-risk individual without symptoms, a

			stool-based test might be the first-line option; it's not automatically included in the very first visit without discussion.
		A 60-year-old female patient has been diagnosed with Osteoporosis (based on DEXA scan) after a minor fall resulting in a wrist fracture. She has no other significant comorbidities. Task: Create a concise but comprehensive plan for her dispensary observation for the next year. Your plan should include the frequency of follow-ups, key monitoring aspects, and non-pharmacological interventions.	Dispensary Observation Plan for Osteoporosis: Follow-up Schedule: Schedule visits every 6 months. Key Monitoring Aspects: Symptoms: Assess for new pain, falls, and loss of height. Medication Adherence & Side Effects: Review intake of calcium, vitamin D, and prescribed anti-osteoporotic drugs. Lifestyle Compliance: Evaluate diet, weight-bearing exercises, and fall prevention measures at home. Examinations: Consider a repeat DEXA scan after 2 years of therapy to monitor bone density changes (not annually). Non-Pharmacological Interventions: Nutrition: Ensure adequate intake of calcium (1200 mg/day) and Vitamin D (800-2000 IU/day). Physical Activity: Recommend daily weight-bearing (e.g., walking) and muscle-strengthening exercises. Fall Prevention: Counsel on home safety (removing rugs, improving lighting), and review medications that may cause

				dizziness.
ПК-5 готовность к сбору и анализу жалоб пациента, данных его анамнеза, результатов осмотра, лабораторных, инструментальных, патолого-анатомических и иных исследований в целях распознавания состояния или установления факта наличия или отсутствия заболевания	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	A 25-year-old woman with sudden onset right lower quadrant pain, vaginal spotting, and a positive pregnancy test.	A. Diagnostic Hysteroscopy with Endometrial Biopsy	1 - C (Suspected ectopic pregnancy) 2 - A (Suspected endometrial pathology) 3 - B (Suspected endometriosis/pelvic adhesions) 4 - D (Suspected breast tumor) <i>(Option E is extra, as Pap smear is for cervical, not endometrial, screening)</i>
		A 50-year-old postmenopausal woman with new-onset watery, bloody vaginal discharge.	B. Diagnostic Laparoscopy	
		A 32-year-old woman with infertility and increasingly painful periods. Transvaginal ultrasound shows a possible abnormality.	C. Serum hCG level and Transvaginal Ultrasound	
		A 28-year-old woman with a palpable, mobile, firm breast lump.	D. Mammography and/or Breast Ultrasound with Biopsy	
		A 25-year-old woman with sudden onset right lower quadrant pain, vaginal spotting, and a positive pregnancy test.	E. Pap smear (Cytology)	
		A 16-year-old patient presents with primary amenorrhea (no periods). She has normal secondary sexual characteristics. Place the following diagnostic steps in the correct logical order. Steps: 1. Perform a pelvic ultrasound to assess the uterus and ovaries. 2. Take a detailed history (including family history) and perform a general physical examination. 3. Check serum levels of FSH, LH, Prolactin, and TSH. 4. Order a pregnancy test (serum hCG). 5. Consider karyotype analysis or MRI if initial tests are abnormal. Your Task: Write down the numbers in the correct chronological sequence.		2, 4, 1, 3, 5
A 26-year-old woman presents with irregular periods, hirsutism, and acne. Her BMI is 31. Transvaginal ultrasound reveals bilaterally enlarged ovaries with multiple (>12) small peripheral follicles. Lab results show a significantly elevated LH:FSH ratio (3:1) and normal prolactin. Question: Based on the collection and analysis of this data, what is the MOST LIKELY diagnosis? Options: A. Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS) B. Premature Ovarian Insufficiency C. Hyperprolactinemia D. Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia Your Task: 1. Select the ONE correct option.		A (Polycystic Ovary Syndrome) Justification: The diagnosis is supported by the Rotterdam criteria, requiring 2 out of 3 features, all of which are present here: 1) Clinical/ biochemical signs of hyperandrogenism (hirsutism, acne), 2) Oligo-anovulation (irregular periods), and 3) Polycystic ovaries on		

		2. Justify your answer by linking at least three key findings from the case to the diagnosis.	ultrasound. The elevated LH:FSH ratio is a common, though not essential, biochemical finding.
		A pregnant woman at 32 weeks gestation presents with severe headache, visual disturbances, and epigastric pain. Her blood pressure is 165/110 mmHg. Urinalysis shows 3+ protein. Lab results: Platelets 90,000/μL, AST 120 U/L, ALT 150 U/L. Question: Which of the following findings, when analyzed together, are CRITICAL for recognizing the specific, severe diagnosis? (Select ALL that apply). Options: A. Gestational age of 32 weeks. B. Severe Hypertension and Proteinuria. C. Neurological symptoms (headache, visual disturbances). D. Thrombocytopenia. E. Elevated Liver Enzymes (AST, ALT). Your Task: 1. Select SEVERAL correct options. 2. Justify your choice by explaining how the combination of these specific findings leads to the diagnosis beyond just preeclampsia.	B, C, D, E Justification: The combination of B (HTN & proteinuria) establishes preeclampsia. The addition of C (neurological symptoms), D (thrombocytopenia), and E (elevated liver enzymes) indicates end-organ damage, fulfilling the diagnostic criteria for Severe Preeclampsia and moving towards a diagnosis of HELLP Syndrome (a life-threatening variant). Gestational age (A) contextualizes but is not a direct diagnostic criterion for severity.
		A 35-year-old woman presents with a 6-month history of intermenstrual bleeding and postcoital bleeding. She has had two sexual partners in the last year and has not had a Pap smear in 4 years. Speculum examination reveals a friable cervix that bleeds on contact. A cervical polyp of 1 cm is visible at the os. A bimanual exam is normal. Task: 1. Based on the collected data, name the TWO most likely diagnoses that must be ruled out. 2. Propose the ONE most crucial next investigation to establish the fact of presence or absence of the most serious potential disease, justifying your choice.	Differential Diagnosis (Two most critical to rule out): Cervical Cancer (presenting with contact bleeding, friable cervix, and risk factors). Cervical Polyp (a benign cause that can explain the bleeding, but malignancy must be excluded). Crucial Next Investigation: Pap smear (Cervical Cytology) and/or HPV DNA testing, immediately followed by a Colposcopy with Biopsy of the suspicious lesion. Justification: While the polyp is a visible cause, the patient's symptoms (postcoital bleeding),

			signs (friable cervix), and risk factors (multiple partners, lack of screening) are classic for cervical neoplasia. Visual inspection is insufficient. A biopsy (obtained during colposcopy) is the definitive investigation to establish the presence or absence of cervical cancer or pre-cancer, as it provides a pathological diagnosis.
	Б1.Б.50 Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. In what cases are bodies sent to a forensic medical institution for a forensic examination? 1) bodies of persons who died in a hospital with a confirmed diagnosis 2) bodies of unidentified persons 3) bodies of persons with signs of violent death 4) bodies of persons who died at home	234
		Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. In what situations is a clinical physician not permitted to participate in a comprehensive forensic medical examination of a living person? 1) the physician was involved in the treatment of the person in question; 2) the physician is heavily loaded at their primary job; 3) the physician is a relative of one of the parties to the proceedings; 4) the physician lacks legal knowledge.	13
		Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. In what cases is a morphological test for air embolism mandatory during a forensic examination of a corpse? 1) Deaths during caisson work 2) Open wounds to the veins of the neck 3) Falls from a low height 4) Deaths from an infectious disease	12
		Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. Which of the following can cause death in an aviation accident? 1) Burn shock	134

		2) Bumper fracture 3) Barotrauma 4) Carbon monoxide poisoning													
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. What is the most characteristic sign of a lower limb being run over by a car wheel? 1) Traumatic amputation of the limbs 2) Spiral fracture of the long bones 3) Transverse fracture of the long bones 4) Pocket-like detachment of the skin on the side where the wheel struck	4												
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.01 Перинатальная медицина	A patient in active labor has a Category III (abnormal) fetal heart rate tracing on the monitor. Place the following interventions in the correct order of priority. Steps: 1. Perform an urgent operative vaginal delivery (e.g., vacuum extraction) if the head is engaged and conditions are met. 2. Call for help (senior obstetrician, anesthesiologist, pediatrician). 3. Initiate intrauterine resuscitation (maternal oxygen, IV fluids, lateral positioning). 4. Prepare for an emergent cesarean section if the tracing does not improve rapidly. 5. Discontinue oxytocin if it is being administered. Your Task: Write down the numbers in the correct chronological sequence.	2, 5, 3, 4, 1												
ПК-6 способность к определению у пациента основных патологических состояний, симптомов, синдромов заболеваний, нозологических форм в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем, X пересмотра	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	Match the gynecological condition with its correct ICD-10 code. <table><tr><th>Condition</th><th>ICD-10 Code</th></tr><tr><td>1. Acute salpingitis</td><td>A. N80.0</td></tr><tr><td>2. Endometriosis of the uterus</td><td>B. N70.0</td></tr><tr><td>3. Candidal vulvovaginitis</td><td>C. C54.1</td></tr><tr><td>4. Endometrial adenocarcinoma</td><td>D. B37.3</td></tr><tr><td>5. Ectopic pregnancy</td><td>E. O00.9</td></tr></table>	Condition	ICD-10 Code	1. Acute salpingitis	A. N80.0	2. Endometriosis of the uterus	B. N70.0	3. Candidal vulvovaginitis	C. C54.1	4. Endometrial adenocarcinoma	D. B37.3	5. Ectopic pregnancy	E. O00.9	1 - B , 2 - A , 3 - D , 4 - C , 5 - E
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3. Candidal vulvovaginitis	C. C54.1														
4. Endometrial adenocarcinoma	D. B37.3														
5. Ectopic pregnancy	E. O00.9														
		Sequence the steps for diagnosing Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH) logically. A. Administer uterotonic drugs. B. Evaluate for and repair genital tract lacerations. C. Identify risk factors during prenatal care.	C ,D , A ,E , B												

		D. Measure blood loss after delivery (e.g., using a collector bag). E. Perform bimanual uterine compression.	
		A 36-week pregnant patient has BP 150/100 mmHg, 3+ protein on dipstick, but no symptoms. What is the single best diagnosis? A. O13 - Gestational hypertension B. O14.0 - Mild pre-eclampsia C. O14.9 - Pre-eclampsia, unspecified D. O10 - Pre-existing hypertension	B Justification: The presence of both new-onset hypertension ($\geq 140/90$ mmHg) and significant proteinuria ($\geq 2+$ on dipstick) after 20 weeks of gestation defines pre-eclampsia (O14). The absence of severe features classifies it as mild.
		A 50 y.o. woman has postmenopausal bleeding. Ultrasound shows endometrial thickness of 12 mm. Which diagnoses must be ruled out? Select all that apply. A. N95.0 - Postmenopausal bleeding B. C54.1 - Endometrial cancer C. N85.0 - Endometrial hyperplasia D. N72 - Inflammatory disease of cervix E. N84.0 - Endometrial polyp	B, C, E Justification: Postmenopausal bleeding with thickened endometrium is cancer (B) until proven otherwise. It is also highly associated with hyperplasia (C) and polyps (E). N95.0 is a symptomatic code, not a cause. Cervicitis (D) does not cause a thickened endometrium.
		A patient at 39 weeks has regular, painful contractions. Cervix is 4 cm dilated, fully effaced, and the head is at 0 station. What is the ICD-10 diagnosis?	O80.0 - Single spontaneous delivery, cephalic presentation. The patient is in the active first stage of spontaneous labor.
	Б1.Б.50 Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. What types of assessments are conducted to evaluate the quality of medical care? 1) Primary 2) Secondary 3) Additional 4) Commission 5) Comprehensive	45
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. What crimes are classified as crimes against public health and public safety? 1) intentional or negligent causing of bodily harm or death	2

		2) illegal manufacture, storage, or sale of narcotics 3) abuse of office 4) official forgery		
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. Which crimes are not classified as crimes against life and health? 1) intentional or negligent causing of harm to health or death 2) infection with a venereal disease or HIV 3) concealment or distortion of information about circumstances posing a danger to life and health 4) illegal abortion		3
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. What is the name of an act in which a person causes harm to health, but the danger could not be eliminated by other means? 1) innocent harm 2) unintentional harm 3) extreme necessity 4) reasonable risk		3
		Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. Which of the following deceased persons should the investigator refer for autopsy to the forensic medical examination bureau? 1) corpses of unidentified persons 2) those who died from violent death or suspected of such 3) those who died in a hospital with a confirmed diagnosis 4) exhumed corpses		124
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.01 Перинатальная медицина	Match the obstetric condition with its correct ICD-10 code.		1 - C , 2 - D , 3 - A , 4 - B , 5 - E
		Condition	ICD-10 Code	
		1. Pre-eclampsia	A. O72.1	
		2. Placenta previa	B. O60	
		3. Postpartum hemorrhage	C. O14.9	
		4. Preterm labor	D. O44.0	

		5. Premature rupture of membranes (PROM)	E. O42		
		Sequence the stages of normal labor in chronological order. A. Expulsion of the fetus. B. Full dilatation of the cervix (10 cm). C. Delivery of the placenta and membranes. D. Onset of regular, painful contractions with cervical dilation.			D , B ,A , C
		A patient at 32 weeks gestation presents with painless, bright red vaginal bleeding. Ultrasound shows a placenta covering the internal os. What is the single most likely diagnosis? A. O45.0 - Premature separation of placenta [abruptio placentae] B. O44.1 - Placenta previa, complete C. O46.0 - Antepartum hemorrhage with coagulation defect D. O62.1 - Secondary uterine inertia			B Justification: The classic triad of painless bleeding in the third trimester with a placenta covering the internal os on ultrasound is diagnostic for complete placenta previa (O44.1). Abruptio placentae (A) is typically painful.
		A patient at 40 weeks gestation has meconium-stained amniotic fluid. The fetal heart rate monitor shows recurrent late decelerations. Which diagnoses apply? Select all that apply. A. O68.0 - Labor and delivery complicated by fetal heart rate anomaly B. O77.0 - Labor and delivery complicated by meconium in amniotic fluid C. O42.9 - Premature rupture of membranes, unspecified D. O75.7 - Vaginal delivery following previous cesarean section E. O36.0 - Maternal care for rhesus isoimmunization			A, B Justification: The scenario describes two distinct complications of labor: abnormal fetal heart rate patterns (late decelerations, O68.0) and the presence of meconium in the amniotic fluid (O77.0). The other codes are not relevant to the case.
		A 25-year-old patient, 48 hours after a spontaneous vaginal delivery, is admitted with fever (39°C), tender uterus, and purulent lochia. Formulate the diagnosis and ICD-10 code.			O85 - Puerperal sepsis. Rationale: Fever in the early postpartum period, combined with uterine pain and purulent lochia, indicates an infectious process localized in the uterus (endometritis), which is classified as puerperal sepsis (O85).
ПК-7 готовность к проведению экспертизы временной	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	Match the situation with the correct action.			1-B, 2-A, 3-C, 4-B
		1. Sick leave needed after surgery.	B. Temporary Disability Exam		
		2. Disability group assessment for	A. Medical-Social Exam (MSE)		

нетрудоспособности, участию в проведении медико-социальной экспертизы, констатации биологической смерти человека		advanced cancer		
		3. Unsuccessful resuscitation after delivery.	C. Confirm Biological Death	
		4. Sick leave for chronic pain treatment.	B. Temporary Disability Exam	
		Sequence the actions for confirming biological death. A. Check pulse, breathing, consciousness. B. Check pupil and corneal reflexes. C. Confirm death based on signs. D. Document time and signs. E. Inform administration.		A , B , C , D ,E
		Choose the best option for a postnatal complication. A patient with a surgical site infection after cesarean section needs more time off work. A. Issue a new sick leave. B. Extend the current sick leave. C. Refer for MSE. D. No further leave needed.		B - Complications during the initial sick leave period justify its extension.
		Select all correct actions for a patient unable to work due to severe prolapse. A. Issue sick leave until surgery and recovery. B. Refer for MSE immediately. C. Sick leave only post-surgery. D. Refer to MSE if max sick leave duration is reached.		A, D - The condition justifies temporary disability (A), and prolonged cases require MSE referral (D).
		Describe actions for a maternal death post-cesarean.		1. Confirm death (no pulse, breathing, reflexes). 2. Document time and signs. 3. Inform hospital administration. 4. Prepare documents for investigation.
	Б1.Б.50 Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. What is the name of the examination performed by a forensic expert in a court hearing? 1) Comprehensive examination 2) Court examination 3) Corpse examination		2

		4) Commission examination		
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. A forensic medical specialist, according to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, has the right to: 1) collect materials for forensic medical examinations without the knowledge of the investigator or the court 2) disclose preliminary investigation data known to the expert 3) be present during interrogations and other investigative actions (with the permission of the court, prosecutor, investigator, or inquiry officer) 4) negotiate with participants in criminal proceedings regarding forensic medical examination matters without informing the investigator or the court.	3	
		Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. A forensic specialist summoned to participate in investigative actions is required to: 1) appear at the scene of the investigative actions and participate in them 2) assist in the discovery, securing, and seizure of evidence 3) provide explanations to the investigator regarding their actions 4) identify the person responsible for the injuries found on the body	123	
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. In which division of the Bureau of Forensic Medical Examination are examinations of the quality of medical care provided conducted? 1) Department of Forensic Medical Examination of Corpses 2) Department of Forensic Histology 3) Department of Forensic Medical Examination of Living Persons 4) Department of Forensic Medical Examination of Case Materials	4	
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. In what cases is a body sent for a postmortem examination? 1) In cases of sudden death at home 2) In cases of death in a hospital with an established diagnosis 3) In cases of death of an unidentified patient 4) In cases of death in a medical facility within 24 hours of hospitalization, with an undetermined clinical diagnosis	2	
ПК-8 способность к определению тактики ведения пациентов с различными	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	Match the diagnosis to the primary management tactic.	1-E, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-C	
		Suspected ectopic pregnancy, stable patient.		A. Immediate salpingectomy
		Severe pre-eclampsia at 34 weeks.		B. Urgent delivery
		First trimester incomplete miscarriage.		C. Expectant management

нозологическими формами		Uterine atony postpartum.	D. Uterotonic drugs & bimanual compression	
		Uncomplicated term pregnancy in early labor.	E. Ultrasound & beta-hCG monitoring	
		Sequence the management steps for postpartum hemorrhage. A. Administer IV oxytocin B. Perform bimanual uterine compression C. Call for senior help D. Examine for genital tract trauma E. Massage the uterine fundus		C , A , E , B , D
		A 32-week pregnant patient with PPROM (preterm prelabor rupture of membranes). What is the primary tactic? A. Immediate induction of labor B. Emergency cesarean section C. Administer corticosteroids and antibiotics D. Expectant management only		C - Enhances fetal lung maturity and prevents infection.
		A 55-year-old postmenopausal woman with endometrial hyperplasia with atypia. Select correct management steps. A. Prescribe combined oral contraceptives B. Perform hysterectomy C. Perform endometrial biopsy D. Schedule annual ultrasound follow-up		B, C - Atypia requires histological confirmation (C) and definitive surgical treatment (B).
		Describe the management tactic for a patient with diagnosed severe pre-eclampsia at 34 weeks.		1. Stabilize mother (control BP, prevent seizures with MgSO ₄). 2. Administer corticosteroids for fetal lungs. 3. Plan for urgent delivery (induction or C-section).
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.01 Перинатальная медицина	Match the perinatal diagnosis to management tactic.		1-B, 2-C, 3-D, 4-A, 5-E
		Severe pre-eclampsia at 30 weeks →	A. Corticosteroids + planned delivery at 34 weeks	
		PPROM at 32 weeks →	B. Magnesium sulfate + urgent delivery	
		Twin pregnancy with discordant growth →	C. Antibiotics + corticosteroids + monitoring	
		Placenta previa with no bleeding →	D. Serial growth scans + Doppler	
		Term pregnancy with fetal distress	→ E. Emergency cesarean section	
		Sequence neonatal resuscitation steps. A. Stimulate and dry the newborn		A , C , B , D , E

		B. Initiate positive pressure ventilation C. Assess heart rate and breathing D. Chest compressions if HR < 60 bpm E. Administer epinephrine if unresponsive		
		Management for preterm labor at 28 weeks? A. Immediate delivery B. Tocolytic therapy + corticosteroids C. Antibiotics only D. Expectant management		B – Delays labor and accelerates fetal lung maturation.
		Indications for urgent delivery in pre-eclampsia: A. Persistent severe headache B. Platelets < 100,000/μL C. Gestational age 38 weeks D. Fetal growth restriction		A, B – Reflects worsening maternal condition requiring delivery.
		Describe management for PPROM at 28 weeks.		1. Hospitalization + corticosteroids for lung maturity. 2. Antibiotics to prolong latency. 3. Continuous fetal monitoring. 4. Deliver if chorioamnionitis or fetal distress occurs.
ПК-11 готовность к участию в оказании скорой медицинской помощи при состояниях, требующих срочного медицинского вмешательства	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	Match the emergency condition to the primary intervention.		1-E, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-A
		Ectopic pregnancy rupture ,	A. Emergency cesarean section	
		Amniotic fluid embolism ,	B. Immediate CPR & advanced life support	
		Uterine inversion ,	C. Manual replacement of uterus	
		Prolapsed umbilical cord ,	D. Immediate tocolysis & elevation of presenting part	
		Placental abruption with fetal distress ,	E. Emergency laparotomy	B , D , A , C , E
		Sequence the initial management of postpartum hemorrhage. A. Administer uterotonics (oxytocin) B. Call for senior help and mobilize team C. Perform uterine massage		

		D. Secure IV access and send labs E. Examine for retained placenta/trauma		
		First-line intervention for eclampsia seizure? A. Immediate delivery B. Intravenous diazepam C. Magnesium sulfate IV D. Hydralazine for blood pressure		C – Magnesium sulfate is the evidence-based first-line treatment.
		Immediate actions for suspected ectopic pregnancy with shock: A. Emergency ultrasound B. Cross-match blood and prepare for surgery C. Administer methotrexate D. Establish large-bore IV access		B, D – Focus on resuscitation and preparation for life-saving surgery.
		Describe emergency management of shoulder dystocia.		1. Call for help (neonatal + obstetric team). 2. Perform McRoberts maneuver. 3. Apply suprapubic pressure. 4. Proceed to internal maneuvers (e.g., Woods screw) if needed. 5. Document maneuvers and timing.
ПК-12 готовность к ведению физиологической беременности, приему родов	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	Describe management of immediate postpartum period after physiological delivery.		1. Administer uterotonics (oxytocin) 2. Monitor for hemorrhage 3. Assess placenta completeness 4. Initiate early breastfeeding 5. Repair perineal tears if present
		<i>Match the labor stage to the correct management action.</i>		1-B, 2-A, 3-E, 4-D, 5-C
		First stage, active phase ,	A. Perform episiotomy if needed	
		Second stage, fetal head crowning ,	B. Monitor contractions & cervical dilation	

		Third stage ,	C. Administer oxytocin after placental delivery	
		Immediate postpartum ,	D. Assess newborn & perform Apgar score	
		Delivery of anterior shoulder ,	E. Apply controlled cord traction	
		Sequence the management of normal vaginal delivery. A. Control head delivery with Ritgen maneuver B. Guide delivery of shoulders C. Suction mouth and nose D. Clamp and cut umbilical cord E. Receive infant on warm towel		A , C , B , E , D
		Normal fetal heart rate pattern during active labor? A. Late decelerations B. Variable decelerations C. Baseline 140-160 with accelerations D. Bradycardia 100-110 bpm		C – Indicates normal fetal oxygenation.
		Essential actions for perineal repair after spontaneous tear: A. Administer local anesthesia B. Use absorbable synthetic suture C. Perform digital rectal examination D. irrigate wound with antiseptic		A, B, C – Standard procedure for perineal repair.
	Б1.В.ДВ.04.01 Перинатальная медицина	Match the perinatal condition to its correct management		1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-E, 5-C
		Preterm labor at 32 weeks ,	A. Administer corticosteroids and tocolytics	
		Severe fetal bradycardia during labor	B. Emergency cesarean section	
		Meconium-stained amniotic fluid ,	C. Intrapartum amniotransfusion	
		Oligohydramnios at 36 weeks ,	D. Immediate neonatal resuscitation	
		Repetitive late decelerations , E. Induction of labor	E. Induction of labor	
		Sequence neonatal resuscitation steps A. Provide warmth and dry the newborn B. Assess breathing and heart rate C. Initiate positive pressure ventilation D. Start chest compressions if HR<60 E. Administer epinephrine if unresponsive		A , B , C , D , E

		First-line management for eclampsia during labor? A. Immediate delivery B. Intravenous antihypertensives C. Magnesium sulfate IV D. Diazepam for seizure control	C – Magnesium sulfate is the evidence-based treatment
		Essential components of fetal monitoring in high-risk pregnancy: A. Daily non-stress tests B. Biophysical profile weekly C. Umbilical artery Doppler D. Continuous electronic monitoring	A, C – Standard monitoring for high-risk pregnancies
		Describe management of preterm premature rupture of membranes at 30 weeks	1. Hospitalize and monitor for infection 2. Administer corticosteroids for lung maturity 3. Give antibiotic prophylaxis 4. Monitor fetal wellbeing daily 5. Deliver at 34 weeks or if complications develop
ПК-18 готовность к участию в оценке качества оказания медицинской помощи с использованием основных медико-статистических показателей	Б1.Б.50 Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. What is the name of the examination performed by a forensic expert in a court hearing? 1) Comprehensive examination 2) Court examination 3) Corpse examination 4) Commission examination	2
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. A forensic medical specialist, according to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, has the right to: 1) collect materials for forensic medical examinations without the knowledge of the investigator or the court 2) disclose preliminary investigation data known to the expert 3) be present during interrogations and other investigative actions (with the permission of the court, prosecutor, investigator, or inquiry officer) 4) negotiate with participants in criminal proceedings regarding forensic medical examination	3

		matters without informing the investigator or the court.		
		Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. A forensic specialist summoned to participate in investigative actions is required to: 1) appear at the scene of the investigative actions and participate in them 2) assist in the discovery, securing, and seizure of evidence 3) provide explanations to the investigator regarding their actions 4) identify the person responsible for the injuries found on the body		123
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. In which division of the Bureau of Forensic Medical Examination are examinations of the quality of medical care provided conducted? 1) Department of Forensic Medical Examination of Corpses 2) Department of Forensic Histology 3) Department of Forensic Medical Examination of Living Persons 4) Department of Forensic Medical Examination of Case Materials		4
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. In what cases is a body sent for a postmortem examination? 1) In cases of sudden death at home 2) In cases of death in a hospital with an established diagnosis 3) In cases of death of an unidentified patient 4) In cases of death in a medical facility within 24 hours of hospitalization, with an undetermined clinical diagnosis		2
ПК-20 готовность к анализу и публичному представлению медицинской информации на основе доказательной медицины	Б1.Б.49 Акушерство и гинекология	Match study types to their EBM hierarchy level		1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D, 5-E
		Systematic review of RCTs ,	A. Level I evidence	
		Single randomized controlled trial ,	B. Level II evidence	
		Cohort study ,	C. Level III evidence	
		Case-control study ,	D. Level IV evidence	
		Expert opinion ,	E. Level V evidence	
		Sequence steps for critical appraisal of a clinical trial A. Assess risk of bias B. Define clinical question (PICO) C. Apply results to clinical practice D. Evaluate statistical significance E. Calculate effect size		B , A , D , E , C
		Best evidence source for comparing labor induction methods?		B - Systematic reviews provide

		A. Single-center retrospective study B. Systematic review of RCTs C. Case series of 100 patients D. Expert committee opinion	highest quality evidence
		Essential components for EBM presentation on preterm birth prevention: A. Clear PICO question formulation B. Literature search strategy description C. Individual patient testimonials D. Critical appraisal of included studies	A, B, D - Essential for evidence-based presentation
		Create one slide content summarizing evidence for magnesium sulfate in neuroprotection	MgSO ₄ for Fetal Neuroprotection • Recommendation: Administer 4g IV load then 1g/hr for preterm birth <32 weeks • Evidence Level: IA (Multiple RCTs & Meta-analyses) • NNT: 54 women to prevent 1 case of cerebral palsy • Key Study: PREMAG & BEAM trials • Safety: Monitor for maternal flushing, nausea, respiratory depression
	Б1.Б.50 Судебная медицина с секционным курсом	Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. What is the name of the examination performed by a forensic expert in a court hearing? 1) Comprehensive examination 2) Court examination 3) Corpse examination 4) Commission examination	2
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. A forensic medical specialist, according to the Criminal Procedure Code of the Russian Federation, has the right to: 1) collect materials for forensic medical examinations without the knowledge of the investigator or the court	3

		2) disclose preliminary investigation data known to the expert 3) be present during interrogations and other investigative actions (with the permission of the court, prosecutor, investigator, or inquiry officer) 4) negotiate with participants in criminal proceedings regarding forensic medical examination matters without informing the investigator or the court.	
		Read the text and identify the correct answers by entering the corresponding numbers in the answer box without using additional symbols or spaces. A forensic specialist summoned to participate in investigative actions is required to: 1) appear at the scene of the investigative actions and participate in them 2) assist in the discovery, securing, and seizure of evidence 3) provide explanations to the investigator regarding their actions 4) identify the person responsible for the injuries found on the body	123
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. In which division of the Bureau of Forensic Medical Examination are examinations of the quality of medical care provided conducted? 1) Department of Forensic Medical Examination of Corpses 2) Department of Forensic Histology 3) Department of Forensic Medical Examination of Living Persons 4) Department of Forensic Medical Examination of Case Materials	4
		Read the text and identify the correct answer by entering the corresponding number in the answer box. In what cases is a body sent for a postmortem examination? 1) In cases of sudden death at home 2) In cases of death in a hospital with an established diagnosis 3) In cases of death of an unidentified patient 4) In cases of death in a medical facility within 24 hours of hospitalization, with an undetermined clinical diagnosis	2
ОК-1 способность к абстрактному мышлению, анализу, синтезу	Б1.Б.15 Анатомия	Establish a correspondence between the bones of the skeleton and the divisions to which they belong: Bones of the skeleton: A) Humerus B) Pelvic bone C) Radius D) Sacrum E) Fibula Divisions of the skeleton: 1. Upper limb girdle 2. Free upper limb 3. Lower limb girdle	A - 2 (Humerus refers to the free upper limb) B - 3 (Pelvic bone refers to the girdle of the lower limb) C - 2 (Radius refers to the free upper limb) D - 5 (Sacrum refers to the vertebral column) E - 4 (Fibula refers to the free lower limb)

		4. Free lower limb 5. Vertebral column	
		Establish a correspondence between the types of tissues and their main functions: Tissues: A) Epithelial tissue B) Connective tissue C) Muscle tissue D) Nervous tissue Functions: 1. Conducting nerve impulses 2. Contraction and movement 3. Protection, secretion, absorption 4. Supporting, trophic, protection	A - 3 (Epithelial tissue performs the functions of protection, secretion and absorption) B - 4 (Connective tissue performs supporting, trophic and protective functions) C - 2 (Muscle tissue provides contraction and movement) D - 1 (Nerve tissue is responsible for conducting nerve impulses)
	Б1.Б.16 Гистология, эмбриология, цитология	1. Match the cells with the cells they represent: Organ: A) Liver B) Thymus C) Lungs D) Parotid salivary gland Cells: 1. Serocytes 2. Kupffer cells 3. Reticuloepithelial cells 4. Alveolar cells type 1	A-2 B-3 C-4 D-1
		2. Match cell organelles with their functions Organelle: A) Granular ER B) Cell center C) Mitochondria D) Lysosomes Functions: 1. Protein synthesis 2. Energy function 3. Intracellular digestion 4. Cell division	A-1 B-4 C-2 D-3
	Б1.Б.17 Нормальная	Match substances and their effects on blood vessels	1B, 2A, 3A, 4B, 5B

	физиология	1 Nitric oxide (NO)	A vasoconstriction		
		2 Angiotensin II	B vasodilation		
		3 Vasopressin (AVP)			
		4 Histamine			
		5 Lactic acid			
		Place steps of respiration in the correct order: 1. Gas transport by the blood 2. Ventilation 3. Gas exchange in the lungs 4. Cellular respiration 5. Gas exchange in the tissues			23154
	Б1.Б.18 Микробиология, вирусология	Establish a correspondence between the type of flagella and the bacteria to which they belong: Types of flagella: A. Monotrichous B. Amphitrichous C. Lophotrichous D. Peritrichous Type of bacteria: 1. Vibrio cholera 2. Alcaligenes faecalis 3. Spirillum minus 4. E.coli, Proteus, Listeria, Salmonella			A.1, B.2, C.3, D.4
		Establish a correspondence between the type of bacteria and classification based on oxygen requirement: Classification of bacteria, based on oxygen requirement: A. Obligate aerobes B. Obligate anaerobes C. Facultative anaerobes D. Microaerophiles E. Capnophiles The types of bacteria: 1. Pseudomonas, MTB, Nocardia 2. Actinomycetes, clostridium species, Bacteroides 3. Staphylococcus, streptococcus 4. Campylobacter, helicobacter 5. Brucella abortus, Pneumococcus, H. influenza.			A.1, B.2, C.3, D.4, E.5
	Б1.Б.20 Патологическая анатомия, клиническая	A 58-year-old man, F., was hospitalized for an acute transmural infarction in the anterolateral wall of the left ventricle. He died on the fourth day with signs of cardiac tamponade. At autopsy, the pericardial cavity is most likely to contain: 1. Lymph			2. Blood

	патологическая анатомия	2. Blood 3. Transudate 4. Exudate		
		A liver biopsy of a 65-year-old man with jaundice revealed severe cholestasis, foamy cytoplasm of hepatocytes, and bile lakes. The presumptive diagnosis is: 1. Liver cirrhosis 2. Gilbert's syndrome 3. Viral hepatitis B 4. Viral hepatitis C 5. Biliary obstruction		5. Biliary obstruction
	Б1.Б.21 Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	Changes indicating the development of the second stage of general adaptation syndrome under stress include: 1) increased resistance 2) lowering blood pressure 3) increased production of glucocorticoids 4) increasing lactation in nursing women 5) adrenal cortex hypertrophy		1,3,5
		The return of blood to the heart during shock is reduced due to: 1) centralization of blood circulation 2) increased fluid leakage from the vessels 3) blood deposition in capillaries 4) formation of blood clots in large veins 5) excessive secretion of catecholamines and corticosteroids		1,2,3
	Б1.Б.23 Топографическая анатомия и оперативная хирургия	Set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces: Establish the venous outflow path from the anterior abdominal wall (in case of vena cava thrombosis) 1. V. lower epigastric 2. v. internal thoracic 3. v. brachiocephalic 4. v. upper epigastric		1342
		Establish a correspondence between the vascular structure and its anatomical relationship with the esophagus in the lower mediastinum: <table><tr><td>1. Thoracic Aorta</td><td>A. Located to the left and posteriorly of the esophagus on most of its thoracic part</td></tr></table>		1. Thoracic Aorta
1. Thoracic Aorta	A. Located to the left and posteriorly of the esophagus on most of its thoracic part			

		2. Unpaired vein	B. Passes to the right and in front of the esophagus, crossing the root of the right lung	the left and flows into the unpaired)
		3. The semi-unpaired vein	C. It passes to the left and posteriorly from the esophagus, flowing into the unpaired vein	4 - D (This is a description of the esophageal-gastric (portocaval) anastomosis)
		4. Ascending branch of the left gastric artery (anastomosing with esophageal branches)	D. Provides an anastomosis between the basins of the superior vena cava and the portal vein in the region of the esophagogastric junction	
OK-5 готовность к саморазвитию, самореализации, самообразованию, использованию творческого потенциала	Б1.Б.09 Латинский язык	Place the Latin words in the correct sequence in the term “Articular surface of the head of the rib.” 1.capitis 2.facies 3.costae 4.articularis		2431
		Tell us about the etymology of anatomical terms associated with the properties of living objects or man-made objects.		• Sizes – terms in which the names of sizes are used (large, small, etc.) • Shapes – terms in which the name of the shapes is used (round, oval, etc.) • Color – terms in which the name of the color is used (yellow, black, etc.)
	Б1.Б.15 Анатомия	Develop a project for a popular science blog about human anatomy aimed at increasing interest in self-education in this field. Suggest 5 thematic headings and describe their contents.		• Anatomy in numbers – interesting facts and statistics about the human body • History of Anatomy – stories about great anatomists and important discoveries • Anatomy in Art – analysis of the image of the human body in painting and sculpture • Anatomy and Health – practical tips for maintaining the health of various body systems • Experimental anatomy – simple home experiments to study how the body works
		Arrange the stages of the passage of food through the digestive system in the correct sequence, starting from the moment it enters the mouth. 1. Absorption of nutrients into the blood 2. Mechanical processing of food 3. Chemical processing of food with enzymes 4. Formation of fecal masses		23145

	Б1.Б.16 Гистология, эмбриология, цитология	5. Excretion of undigested residues.	3 The airways are characterized by a single-layered, pseudostratified, ciliated epithelium. Cilia located at the apical pole of the cell help trap dust particles, preventing them from entering the lungs. Other types of epithelium presented in the task are characteristic of the esophagus (stratified squamous nonkeratinized epithelium), the urinary tract (stratified transitional epithelium), and the small intestine (single-layered, columnar, bordered epithelium).	
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale for your answer. Type of epithelium in the trachea 1. Stratified squamous nonkeratinizing epithelium 2. Stratified transitional epithelium 3. Simple pseudostratified ciliated epithelium 4. Simple columnar bordered epithelium		
	Select the histological structures that are structural and functional units of a particular organ or tissue and provide a rationale. 1. Nephron 2. Hepatocyte 3. Follicle 4. Osteon	1 3 4 1. Nephron – the structural and functional unit of the kidney. 2. Hepatocyte – a liver cell that is not a structural and functional unit. 3. Follicle – the structural and functional unit of the thyroid gland. 4. Osteon – the structural and functional unit of bone tissue		
	Б1.Б.17 Нормальная физиология	Match hemodynamic parameters and their determinant factors		1C 2B 3A
		1. Total peripheral resistance	A. Excretory system	
		2. Cardiac output	C. Vascular tone of arterioles	
3. Circulatory volume		B. Heart function		
Match elements of respiratory system and their functions		1D 2A 3B 4C		
1. Keeps the lungs inflated			A. Diameter of bronchi	
2. Determines airway resistance			B. Anatomical dead space	
3. Provides air conditioning	C. Surfactant			
4. Reduces surface tension in alveoli	D. Negative intrapleural pressure			

	Б1.Б.21 Патофизиологи я, клиническая патофизиологи я	A healthy man with no family history of the disease sought medical genetic counseling. He was concerned about the health of his future children following the birth of a boy by his wife's sister with hypophosphatemic rickets. What is the likelihood of having affected children in this marriage? What methods for detecting hereditary pathologies can be used to diagnose the fetus in this case?		Hypophosphatemic rickets is an X-linked dominant gene disorder (the most common nosological entity) . Transmission characteristics: 1. There are 2 times more sick people ♀ than sick people ♂ 2. All the daughters of the sick man ♂ are sick, the sons are healthy 3. If the mother is homozygous, all offspring will be sick; if she is heterozygous, the probability of sick children (sons and daughters) is 50%. 4. On average, heterozygous ♀ suffer less severely from the disease than hemizygous ♂
		When studying individual reactivity in patients using the Ashner test, it turned out that in one of them, when pressure was applied to the eyeballs, the pulse slowed down, while in another patient the reaction was weakly expressed. How can the obtained results be assessed? What type of reactivity are we talking about?		We are talking about individual physiological non-specific reactivity, which is based on the different response of the autonomic nervous system to irritation
	Б1.Б.23 Топографическ ая анатомия и оперативная хирургия	Establish a match		1-A 2-C 3-A (Please note: This is a test of mindfulness! Both accesses 1 and 3 are used for appendectomy, but they have different technical features. This provokes discussion). 4-E 5-D
		Surgical access	Organs	
1. Volkovich-Dyakonov access (pararectal)		A) Appendix (appendix)		
	2. Kocher access (in the right hypochondrium)	B) Thyroid gland		
	3. McBurney Access	C) The gallbladder		
	4. Lexer access (in the left iliac region)	D) Overview of abdominal organs		
	5. Median laparotomy	E) The spleen		
	Develop a project for a popular scientific blog about human topographic anatomy and operative surgery aimed at increasing the level of self-education on the topic of "breast surgery." Suggest 5 thematic headings and describe their contents.		1. Paity mastectomy: Radical removal of the gland and lymph nodes while preserving the large pectoral muscle for better arm function and cosmetics. 2. Subcutaneous mastectomy: Jewelry removal of the gland through a small incision while preserving the skin and nipple for	

			subsequent reconstruction. 3. Oncoplastic resection: Organ-preserving removal of the tumor with plasty of the remaining tissues to preserve the shape of the breast. 4. Sentinel biopsy: Minimally invasive detection and removal of the "sentinel" lymph node to prevent large-scale lymph dissection. 5. Nipple-sparing mastectomy: Complete removal of the gland while preserving the entire skin sac and nipple through a hidden incision for the best cosmetic result.
ОПК-1 готовность решать стандартные задачи профессиональной деятельности с использованием информационных, библиографических ресурсов, медико-биологической терминологии, информационно-коммуникационных технологий и учетом основных требований информационной безопасности	Б1.Б.09 Латинский язык	Match the name of the pathological processes with the suffixes in Latin terms: Processes: A) inflammation B) tumor C) chronic process suffixes: 1.-oma 2.-itis 3. -osis	A-2, B-1, C-3
		Match the names of plant parts with the terms Plant parts: A) leaf B) rhizome C) fruit D) flower E) root Terms: 1. radix 2. rhizoma 3. fructus 4.folium 5.flos	A-4, B-2, C-3, D-5, E-1
		Match the meanings of the Latin prefixes with the Latin prefixes: Prefix meanings: A) absence	A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1, E-5

		B) between C) about D) inside E) through Prefixes: 1.endo- 2.a- 3. intra- 4.para- 5.dia-	
	Б1.Б.15 Анатомия	Relate the endocrine glands to the hormones they produce: Glands: A) Thyroid gland B) The pancreas C) Sex glands (ovaries) D) The pituitary gland E) The adrenal glands Hormones: 1. Insulin 2. Thyroxine 3. Estrogens 4. Adrenaline 5. Somatotropin	A-2, B-1, C-3, D-5, E-4
		Relate blood vessels to their main characteristics: Vessels: A) Aorta B) Veins C) Capillaries D) Arterioles E) Venules Specifications: 1. They have thin walls and valves 2. The place of metabolism between blood and tissues 3. The main arterial trunk 4. Small arteries that regulate blood flow 5. Small venous vessels	A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4, E-5
		Establish a correspondence between the type of tissue and its characteristics: Tissues: A) Epithelial B) Connecting	A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3, E-5

		C) Muscular D) Nervous E) Reticular Specifications: 1. Has contractility 2. Forms integuments and glands 3. Conducts nerve impulses 4. Performs a supporting function 5. Forms the stroma of organs	
	Б1.Б.16 Гистология, эмбриология, цитология		
		Match the tissues with their developmental source Tissue: A) Loose fibrous connective tissue B) Single-layer squamous epithelium of the serous membranes C) Skeletal muscle tissue D) Epithelium of the small intestine Developmental source: 1. Mesoderm (splanchnotome) 2. Mesoderm (myotome) 3. Mesenchyme 4. Endoderm	A-3 B-1 C-2 D-4
		Answer the following questions. Mitosis results in the formation of two daughter cells. One of them then enters the interphase stage of the cell cycle, while the other begins differentiation. 1. What is interphase of the cell cycle? 2. What is differentiation? 3. What is the subsequent fate of each cell?	1. This is the process of preparing a cell for division. 2. It is a sequential change in the structure and function of a cell, determined by a genetic developmental program, leading to the formation of highly specialized cells. 3. The first cell will divide, the second will function
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. Embryogenesis is: 1. The process of embryonic development from fertilization to birth. 2. The study of embryonic development. 3. The process of development and formation of reproductive cells. 4. The study of tissue development.	1. Embryogenesis is the physiological process of embryonic development, beginning with the formation of the zygote (fertilized egg) and ending with birth or release from the egg membranes. During embryogenesis, a multicellular organism with all its organs and tissues emerges from a single cell.

	Б1.Б.17 Нормальная физиология	Match physiological effects and divisions of autonomic nervous system		1A 2B 3A 4B 5B 6A
		1 Pupil dilation	A Sympathetic division	
		2 Increased GI motility	B Parasympathetic division	
		3 Increase in heart rate		
		4 Bronchoconstriction		
		5 Increased production of saliva		
		6 Increase in blood glucose		
		Match photoreceptors and their properties		1B 2A 3B 4A
		1 Located in the macular area	A. Rods	
		2 Scotopic vision	B. Cones	
		3 Colour perception		
		4 Located peripherally		
		Place elements of reflex arc in the correct order: 1. Effector 2. Efferent pathway 3. Sensory receptors 4. Integrating center 5. Afferent pathway 6. Feedback		354216
	Б1.Б.21 Патофизиологи я, клиническая патофизиологи я	Common symptoms of inflammation include: 1) fever 2) thrombosis 3) leukocytosis 4) hypoproteinemia 5) increased ESR 6) intoxication		1,3,5
		Changes in microcirculation in the inflammation site develop in the following sequence: 1) venous hyperemia 2) ischemia 3) stasis 4) arterial hyperemia		2,4,3,1
		The consequences of a lack of lipids in the body are: 1) development of hypovitaminosis A, D , E, K 2) steatorrhea 3) disruption of the synthesis of prostaglandins and leukotrienes 4) emaciation 5) development of hypovitaminosis A, D , B 12 and folic acid		1,3,5

	Б1.В.05 Клинико- лабораторная диагностика	Which iron metabolism indicators are not characteristic of iron deficiency anemia: 1) increase in the transferrin saturation coefficient; 2) a decrease in the content of sideroblasts in the red bone marrow; 3) decrease in the transferrin saturation coefficient; 4) increase in the total iron-binding capacity of serum.	1.4
		What appears in the blood with chronic myeloid leukemia: a) leukemic gaping; b) lymphocytosis; c) neutrophilia with hyperregenerative nuclear shift to the left; d) neutrophilia with a nuclear shift to the right; d) blast cells.	in, d
		Which of the following anemias is characterized by the greatest increase in the concentration of erythropoietins in the blood: 1) moderate acute hemolytic anemia; 2) acute posthemorrhagic anemia of moderate severity; 3) chronic posthemorrhagic anemia.	2
ОПК-2 готовность к коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языках для решения задач профессиональной деятельности	Б1.Б.09 Латинский язык	Match the Latin names with the functions of the muscles: Titles: A) abductor B) erector C) adductor D) flexor Functions: 1. Flexion 2. Lead 3. Straightening 4. Casting	A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
		Establish a correspondence between the forms of the imperative mood and their Latin meaning Forms of the imperative mood: A) give it out B) mix C) add D) take it Examples: 1. Recipe 2. Adde 3. Da 4. Misce	A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
		Match the Latin names of organs with their English equivalents: Latin names:	A-5, B-1, C-4, D-3, E-2

		A) Ren B) Hepar C) Vesica urinaria D) Medulla spinalis E) Duodenum Equivalents: 1. liver 2. duodenum 3. spinal cord 4. Bladder 5. kidney	
	Б1.Б.15 Анатомия	Relate muscles to their functions: Muscles: A) Deltoid B) Biceps brachii C) Trapezoid D) Rectus abdominis Functions: 1. Hip flexion 2. Shoulder abduction 3. Trunk flexion 4. Scapula adduction	A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
		Establish a correspondence between the types of joints and the examples: Types of joints: A) Ball-and-socket B) Hinge C) Ellipsoid D) Plane Examples: 1. Wrist joint 2. Shoulder joint 3. Intervertebral joints 4. Interphalangeal joints	A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
		Relate organs to body systems: Organs: A) Trachea B) Hepar C) Vesica urinaria D) Medulla spinalis E) Ventriculus	A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4, E-1

		The system: 1. Digestive system 2. Respiratory system 3. Urinary system 4. Nervous	
ОПК-4 способность и готовность реализовать этические и деонтологические принципы в профессиональной деятельности	Б1.Б.20 Патологическая анатомия, клиническая патологическая анатомия	The ethical standards of a pathologist are determined by: 1. Skills and abilities 2. Laws and regulations 3. Ethnic characteristics of the region 4. The physician's moral responsibility to society	4. Моральной ответственностью врача перед обществом
		A pathologist discovers a malignant tumor in a biopsy that was not diagnosed during life. The pathologist is unsure how to inform the relatives, fearing their reaction. Ethical aspects: Confidentiality, information, empathy	Решение: Врач должен сообщить о результатах биопсии только лечащему врачу или в соответствии с установленным протоколом. Патологоанатом не несет ответственности за информирование родственников; это обязанность лечащего врача, который должен быть тактичным и поддержать семью.
		The relatives refuse an autopsy of their deceased loved one, but the pathologist is convinced that an autopsy is necessary to establish the exact cause of death and to educate students. • Ethical aspects: Respect for the wishes of the relatives.	Решение: Врач должен уважать решение родственников, так как вскрытие без согласия является нарушением этических норм. Возможность обучения студентов может быть обеспечена другими способами, например, использованием архивов аутопсий или образовательных материалов.
ОПК-5 способность и готовностью анализировать результаты собственной деятельности для предотвращения профессиональных ошибок	Б1.Б.21 Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	Pathological leukocytosis develops when: 1) pregnancy; 2) infections; 3) leukemia; 4) emotional stress; 5) poisoning.	2, 3, 5
		The development of leukopenia is caused by: 1) redistribution of leukocytes from depot organs into the blood;	1,2,4,5

		2) destruction of leukocytes circulating in the blood; 3) activation of proliferation of leukocyte precursor cells in the bone marrow; 4) destruction of leukocyte precursor cells in the bone brain; 5) suppression of the hematopoietic microenvironment	
		Bleeding is characteristic of thrombocytopathy: 1. Hematoma 2. Petechial-bruising 3. Angiomatous 4. Vasculitic purpura 5. Petechial-hematoma	2,4
	Б1.В.05 Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	Which of the following factors is not involved in the pathogenesis of thrombosis: 1) local angiospasm; 2) increased activity of the plasminogen system; 3) activation of coagulation hemostasis; 4) increased blood viscosity; 5) activation of platelet aggregation.	2
		What changes in the blood are not characteristic of neutrophilic leukocytosis: 1) decrease in the percentage of lymphocytes; 2) the appearance of metamyelocytes; 3) absolute lymphocytosis; 4) an increase in the number of leukocytes per liter of blood	1 , 3
		What changes in peripheral blood are not characteristic of chronic myeloid leukemia: 1) the presence of myelocytes; 2) "leukemic failure"; 3) thrombocytopenia; 4) the appearance of single myeloblasts; 5) anemia	2

ОПК-9 способность к оценке морфофункциональных, физиологических состояний и патологических процессов в организме человека для решения профессиональных задач	Б1.Б.16 Гистология, эмбриология, цитология	Answer the questions: As a result of a pathological process, cardiac muscle tissue is damaged. 1. Is the appearance of new cardiomyocytes and functional fibers possible? 2. What kind of regeneration occurs in this tissue? 3. Name the source of cardiac tissue development.		1. Нет. 2. Регенерация только путем гипертрофии сохранившихся клеток. 3. Миоэпикард-альная пластинка висцерального листка спланхнотома.
		Specify the sequence for preparing histological preparations: 1. Dehydration 2. Fixation 3. Staining 4. Sectioning.		2143
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale for your answer. If the corpus luteum is in the fertilization phase, the endometrium is in the phase of: 1. Desquamation 2. Proliferation 3. Secretion 4. Postmenstrual phase		3 During the corpus luteum phase, luteal cells actively produce progesterone. At the same time, nutrients accumulate in the endometrium, and myometrial cell tone decreases. This occurs during the secretory phase.
	Б1.Б.17 Нормальная физиология	Match ECG elements and electrical processes in the heart:		1A 2B 3E 4C 5D
		1 P wave	A Atrial Depolarization	
		2 R wave	B Depolarization of the main mass of the ventricles	
		3 Q wave	C Atrioventricular delay	
		4 PQ segment	D Repolarization of the ventricles	
		5 T wave	E Septal Depolarization	
		Match laboratory tests and their normal values		1C 2E 3B 4A 5D
		1 Haemoglobin level	A) 40% - 45%	
		2 Mean Corpuscular Volume (MCV)	B) 4,0 – 4,5 x 10 ¹² /L in women 4,5 – 5,0 x 10 ¹² /L in men	
		3 RBC Count	C) 120-140 g/L in women	

			130-160 g/L in men			
		4 Haematocrit	D) 27 – 33 pg			
		5 Mean Corpuscular Haemoglobin (MCH)	E) 80-100 fl			
		Match hormones and their effects				1C 2E 3A 4B 5D
		1 Increased basal metabolic rate	A Parathyroid hormone			
		2 Decreased urine output	B Insulin			
		3 Increased level of Ca2+	C Thyroxin			
		4 Decrease in blood glucose	D Cortisol			
		5 Immunosuppression	E Vasopressin (AVP)			
	Б1.Б.18 Микробиологи я, вирусология	Shigellosis is common in travelers to developing countries. Infection is commonly acquired through the a. Skin b. Gastrointestinal tract c. Respiratory tract d. Genital tract e. Nasal tract			B. The gastrointestinal tract is usually infected from ingestion of contaminated food or water (Shigella, Salmonella, Campylobacter) or by an alteration of the normal microbial flora such as with C. difficile disease.	
		Streptococcus mutans is best described as a. A facultative anaerobe that often inhabits the buccal mucosa early in a neonate’s life and can cause bacterial endocarditis b. A β-hemolytic organism that causes a diffuse, rapidly spreading cellulitis c. An anaerobic, filamentous bacterium that often causes cervicofacial osteomyelitis d. A facultative anaerobe that is highly cariogenic and sticks to teeth by synthesis of a dextran e. A facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped bacterium that sticks to teeth and is cariogenic			D. S. mutans is highly cariogenic (i.e., capable of producing dental caries), in large part because of its unique ability to synthesize a dextran bioadhesive that sticks to teeth.	
		Brucella is pathogenic for humans and animals. Which one of the following statements best characterizes this organism? a. It has capsule of polyglutamic acid, which is toxic when injected into rabbits b. It synthesizes protein toxin as a result of colonization of vaginal tampons c. It causes spontaneous abortion and has tropism for placental tissue due to the presence of erythritol in allantoic and amniotic fluid d. It secretes two toxins, A and B, in large bowel during antibiotic therapy e. It has 82 polysaccharide capsular types; capsule is antiphagocytic; type 3 capsule (b-d-glucuronic acid polymer) most commonly seen in infected adults			C. - the ability of the organisms to survive within the host phagocyte and to inhibit neutrophil degranulation is a major disease-causing factor. In infectious abortion of cattle caused by Brucella, the tropism for placenta and the chorion is a function of the presence of erythritol in allantoic and amniotic fluid	
	Б1.Б.20 Патологическа я анатомия.	Name a malignant tumor of connective tissue: 1. Myoma 2. Sarcoma			Sarcoma	

	клиническая патологическая анатомия	3. Fibroma 4. Adenoma 5. Melanoma 6. Papilloma	
	Б1.Б.21 Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	Autoimmune reactions are an obligatory link in the pathogenesis of the following diseases: 1) multiple sclerosis type II diabetes mellitus 3) posthemorrhagic anemia 4) systemic lupus erythematosus 5) rheumatoid arthritis	1,4,5
		Factors that contribute to thrombus formation include: 1) increase in circulating blood volume 2) damage to the vascular wall 3) decrease in blood viscosity 4) increased activity of the blood coagulation system 5) inhibition of fibrinolysis	2,4,5
		Local signs of inflammation include: 1) redness 2) fever 3) swelling 4) pain 5) heat 6) leukocytosis 7) dysfunction	1,2,3,4,5
	Б1.В.05 Клинико- лабораторная диагностика	What is not included in the pathogenetic therapy of thrombosis: 1) normalization of hemodynamics; 2) prescription of antiplatelet agents; 3) decreased activity of the plasminogen system; 4) administration of anticoagulants; 5) normalization of rheological properties of blood.	3
		In what type of anemia is megaloblastic hematopoiesis observed? 1) ☐ - thalassemia; 2) anemia associated with iron deficiency; 3) anemia associated with ileal resection; 4) aplastic anemia; 5) sickle cell anemia.	3
		What changes in hematological parameters are characteristic of the immune form of agranulocytosis: 1) moderate anemia; 2) relative lymphocytosis;	4

		3) neutrophilia; 4) absolute lymphocytosis; 5) thrombocytopenia.	
ОПК-11 готовность к применению медицинских изделий, предусмотренных порядками оказания медицинской помощи	Б1.Б.21 Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	A patient with a soft tissue wound to the middle third of the thigh experienced a moderate fever with an evening temperature rise of 37.5 °C for the first week. However, daily temperature fluctuations then reached 1.5-2 °C, limb pain increased, and redness and swelling developed in the lower thigh. Blood tests revealed an elevated white blood cell count of 13 x 10 ⁹ / L and an ESR of 27 mm/h. How should changes in the patient's condition be assessed? What does a change in fever indicate?	The patient's condition worsened; after the injury, an inflammatory process developed in the limb, an infection likely set in, and an infectious fever developed
		Should antipyretic therapy be used if a 70-year-old patient has a fever of 39 °C, a weak pulse of 110 beats/min, and the heart is enlarged to the left and right?	Antipyretic therapy should be used, since the indication is age and heart pathology.
		coma is characterized by: 1) the smell of acetone in exhaled air 2) lactic acidosis 3) ketonuria 4) hyperglycemia 5) hypoglycemia	1,3,4
	Б1.Б.23 Топографическая анатомия и оперативная хирургия	Select the answer sequence and justify your choice for each answer point. Preparation of dressings and instruments for limb surgery. Which statements are true? 1. A tourniquet is used only to temporarily stop arterial bleeding. 2. Before applying a tourniquet, the limb must be elevated to reduce venous congestion. 3. Sterile drapes and swabs are prepared immediately before surgery. 4. Kocher clamps are used to fix soft tissue. 5. Before applying an aseptic dressing, the skin is re-treated with an antiseptic.	2, 3, 5 (2) - Correct: Elevating the limb reduces venous pressure and increases the effectiveness of the tourniquet. (3) - Correct: Sterile drapes are prepared immediately before the procedure to maintain sterility. (5) - Correct: The surface is re-treated before applying the dressing.
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. Which surgical instrument is used to dissect soft tissue deep within a surgical wound when it is necessary to minimize damage to underlying structures? a) Scalpel b) Curved Cooper scissors c) Dissecting forceps d) Raspatory	b Cooper curved scissors are used for layer-by-layer tissue dissection deep in the wound, providing a good overview and reducing the risk of injury to blood vessels and nerves, which is especially important in operations on the neck and extremities.
		Read the text and establish the sequence by entering the sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence in the answer field without using additional symbols or spaces.	4213

		Preparing the surgical field for surgical access to the abdominal cavity. Establish the correct sequence of steps for preparing the surgical field before laparotomy: 1. Preparing the surgical field with an antiseptic 2. Determining the surgical field boundaries 3. Covering with sterile linens 4. Shaving the hair in the area of the proposed incision	
	Б1.В.05 Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	Prescribing anticoagulants is effective in: 1. DIC syndrome 2. Blood loss 3. Sepsis	1.3
		The introduction of blood substitutes is necessary in the following cases: 1. Blood loss 2. Oligoanuria 3. Uncontrollable vomiting	1.3
		The use of β -blockers is possible in the following cases: 1. Arterial hypertension 2. Polyuric stage of acute renal failure 3. CHF	1.3
ПК-1 способность и готовность к осуществлению комплекса мероприятий, направленных на сохранение и укрепление здоровья и включающих в себя формирование здорового образа жизни, предупреждение возникновения и (или) распространения заболеваний, их раннюю диагностику, выявление причин и условий их возникновения и развития, а также направленных на устранение вредного влияния на здоровье человека факторов среды его обитания	Б1.Б.20 Патологическая анатомия, клиническая патологическая анатомия	Chronic venous congestion leads to changes in the kidney: 1. Tubular hyperplasia 2. Brown induration 3. Interstitial nephritis 4. Cyanotic induration	Cyanotic induration
	Б1.В.05 Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	The development of atherosclerosis is promoted by: A. Increase in HDL content and decrease in LDL concentration B. Increased LDL and decreased HDL concentrations	B
		The consequences of obesity include: 1. increased fibrinolytic activity of the blood 2. deterioration of general hemodynamics 3. increased blood pressure 4. development of immunodepression 5. increased albumin concentration	2.3
		In gout the following is revealed: A. Excessive formation of uric acid B. Excessive production of immunoglobulins	A
		Dehydration due to primary absolute water deficiency occurs when: 1. alimentary restriction of water intake 2. drinking "sea" water 3. loss of water through the lungs, kidneys, and skin	1,3,4

		4. diabetes insipidus	
		Hyperkalemia can develop with: 1. acidosis 2. alkalosis 3. insulin deficiency 4. insulin administration 5. renal failure	1,3,5
ПК-3 способность и готовность к проведению противоэпидемических мероприятий, организации защиты населения в очагах особо опасных инфекций, при ухудшении радиационной обстановки, стихийных бедствиях и иных чрезвычайных ситуациях	Б1.Б.18 Микробиология, вирусология		
		How many moments of hand hygiene have been laid down by WHO? a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8	b.5 Steps of Hand Rubbing and Hand Washing - WHO has laid down the guidelines describing the appropriate 5 steps involved for an effective hand rubbing and hand washing
		For device-associated infection, the device should be present in place at least for how many calendar days? a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4	b. 2 Presence of a urinary catheter for >2 days
		Which of the following is most resistant to sterilization? a. Tubercle bacilli b. Viruses c. Spores d. Prions	d. Compared to other pathogenic agents, prions are incredibly resistant to most routine methods of decontamination and sterilization.
		Microbiological waste should be segregated in which color bags? a. Yellow b. Red c. Blue d. Black	a. Yellow Microbiology, other clinical laboratory waste, blood bags, live attenuated vaccines
		Eastern equine encephalitis virus is associated with a high fatality rate. Control of the disease could be possible by eradication of a. Horses b. Birds c. Mosquitoes d. Fleas e. Ticks	C. Mosquitoes - Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) is a severe disease usually seen in the summer months when Aedes mosquitoes are prevalent. Control of EEE is a function of mosquito eradication. Horses and humans are accidental hosts. While draining of swamps helps, other measures to eliminate mosquitoes such as

			spraying are the most effective.
ПК-6 способность к определению у пациента основных патологических состояний, симптомов, синдромов заболеваний, нозологических форм в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем, X пересмотра	Б1.Б.20 Патологическая анатомия, клиническая патологическая анатомия	During an autopsy performed three days after the death of a patient with myocardial infarction, macroscopic signs of autolysis were found in all organs. The following signs can be used to differentiate between necrosis and postmortem autolysis: 1. Karyolysis 2. Karyorrhexis 3. Plasmolysis 4. Plasmorexis 5. Demarcation inflammation	Demarcation inflammation
ПК-8 способность к определению тактики ведения пациентов с различными нозологическими формами	Б1.В.05 Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	What are the characteristic manifestations of heart failure: a) polyuria; b) diarrhea; c) peripheral edema; d) cyanosis; d) shortness of breath.	c, d, d
		When kidney failure develops: a) in case of impaired blood supply to the kidneys; b) pheochromocytoma; c) atherosclerotic lesions of the aortic arch; d) glomerulonephritis; d) pyelonephritis; e) psycho-emotional stress; g) removal of kidneys.	a, g, d, f
		What are the cardiac mechanisms of compensation for heart failure: a) tachycardia; b) tachypnea; c) increased erythropoiesis; d) myocardial hypertrophy; e) vasoconstriction	b, c, d
		The negative impact of fever can be caused by: a) hyperfunction of the heart with prolonged high fever; b) a rapid decrease in body temperature from pyretic to normal or subnormal levels; c) metabolic disorders caused by high temperature; d) constriction of the afferent vessels.	a, b

		Factors that play a significant role in the development of hypertension during chronic stress: a) activation of the sympathoadrenal system; b) increased sensitivity of the baroreceptors of the carotid sinus and aortic zones to increased blood pressure; c) low sodium levels in the blood; d) an increase in the concentration of cortisol in the blood.	A, B, D
ПК-16 готовность к просветительской деятельности по устранению факторов риска и формированию навыков здорового образа жизни	Б1.Б.17 Нормальная физиология	Match food products and their major nutrients	1B 2C 3A 4D 5E
		1. Complete proteins	
		2. Complex carbohydrates	
		3. Polyunsaturated fatty acids	
		4. Calcium	
		5. Iodine	
		Match heat transfer mechanisms and conditions that decrease their efficiency	1D 2C 3A 4B
		1. Heat conduction	
		2. Convection	
		3. Radiation	
		4. Evaporation of water from skin, sweating	
		Match heat transfer mechanisms and conditions that can create a thermal load	1D 2A 3B 4C
		1. Heat conduction	
		2. Convection	
		3. Radiation	
		4. Evaporation of water from skin, sweating	
		Place steps of nutrient metabolism in the correct order: 1. Food-search behaviour 2. Luminal and brush border hydrolysis 3. Absorption 4. Excretion of end products 5. Transport by blood 6. Intracellular modifications	123564

		Match the substances and their average daily requirements	1C 2A 3B 4D 5E
		1. 5 g	A. Water
		2. 1500 g	B. Lipids (fats)
		3. 90 g	C. Salt
		4. 400 g	D. Carbohydrates
		5. 100 g	E. Proteins
	Б1.Б.21 Патофизиологи я, клиническая патофизиологи я	The development of atherosclerosis is promoted by: A. Increase in HDL content and decrease in LDL concentration B. Increased LDL and decreased HDL concentrations	B
		The consequences of obesity include: 1) increased fibrinolytic activity of the blood 2) deterioration of general hemodynamics 3) increased blood pressure 4) development of immunodepression 5) increased albumin concentration	2,3
		B. Excessive production of immunoglobulins In gout the following is revealed: A. Excessive formation of uric acid	A
		Dehydration due to primary absolute water deficiency occurs when: 1)alimentary restriction of water intake 2)drinking "sea" water 3)loss of water through the lungs, kidneys, and skin 4)diabetes insipidus	1,3,4
		Hyperkalemia can develop with: 1)acidosis 2)alkalosis 3)insulin deficiency 4)insulin administration 5) renal failure	1,3,5
		Indicate the most common causes of iron deficiency anemia: 1) insufficient iron intake from food in children; 2) chronic blood loss; 3) pregnancy and lactation; 4) diseases of the gastrointestinal tract; 5) all of the above reasons.	5
	ПК-20 готовность к анализу и публичному представлению медицинской информации на основе доказательной медицины	In what cases, with an autosomal dominant type of transmission of hereditary diseases, can	2

		parents have phenotypically healthy children? 1) when they are both homozygous for an abnormal trait; 2) when they are both heterozygous for an abnormal trait; 3) when one of them is homozygous for an abnormal trait, and the second is healthy.	
		The factors of aggression in the pathogenesis of gastric ulcer are: a) glycocalyx mucus; b) duodeno-gastric reflux; c) pepsin; d) some microorganisms; d) bicarbonate system of the submucosa; e) hyperchlorhydria of gastric juice.	b , c, d, e
		Specify the causes of hypoplastic anemia: 1) gastric resection; 2) leukemia; 3) lack of vitamin B 12 in food ; 4) hemolysis of erythrocytes; 5) UV irradiation.	2,3,5
		Indicate the most characteristic manifestations of severe long-term stress: a) development of ulcers in the gastrointestinal tract; b) reduction in the size of the thymus and lymph nodes; c) adrenal hyperplasia; d) neutrophilia and erythrocytosis; d) hypoglycemia.	
ПК-21 способность к участию в проведении научных исследований	Б1.Б.09 Латинский язык	Determine the gender of Latin nouns: Nouns: A. mamma B. musculus V. processus G. facies Gender of nouns 1 – feminine 2 – masculine 3 – neuter	A-1, B-2, C-2, D-1
		Set the sequence of terms from smallest to largest: 1. parvus 2. magnus 3. minimus 4.maximus	3124
		Establish a chronological sequence based on the names of the great devotees of medicine 1. Galen	3142

		2. Vesalius 3. Hippocrates 4. Avicenna	
		Match the terms with Latin or Greek terminology: Nouns: A. thyphlos B. nephros V. processus G. facies Term 1 – Latin 2 – Greek	A-2, B-2, C-1, D-1
		Specify the sequence of words in the Latin anatomical term “Articular surface of the transverse process” 1 articularis 2 facies 3 process 4 transversi	2134
	Б1.Б.15 Анатомия	Establish a correspondence between the aponeuroses of the lateral Abdominal muscles and the vaginal walls of the rectus abdominis muscle, which they form below the navel Aponeurosis of the lateral abdominal muscles: A. m. obliquus internus abdominis B. m. obliquus externus abdominis C. m. transversus abdominis D. fascia transversalis The vaginal walls of the rectus abdominis muscle 1. front 2. back	A-1 B-1 C-1 D-2
		Arrange the large intestine divisions sequentially: 1. transverse colon 2. ascending colon 3. descending colon 4. rectum 5. caecum 6. sigmoid colon	521364
		Establish the sequence of light passing through the transparent media of the eyeball to the retina 1. vitreous body	263415

		2. cornea 3. pupil 4. lens 5. retina 6. aqueous fluid of the anterior chamber	
		Indicate the correspondence between the roots of the spinal nerve and the fibers that pass through them. Spinal nerve roots: A. anterior B. posterior Nerve fibers: 1. vegetative 2. sensory 3. motor	A-1,3 B-2
		Indicate the correspondence between the autonomic nervous system divisions and the location of their centers in the central nervous system Divisions of the autonomic nervous system A. sympathetic B. parasympathetic Central nervous system divisions 1. mesencephalic 2. thoracolumbal 3. sacral 4. bulbar	A-2 B-1,3,4
	Б1.Б.16 Гистология, эмбриология, цитология	Answer the following questions. Two blood smears are shown. In the first, sex chromatin is detected in neutrophils as a club-shaped structure on one segment of the nucleus. In the second smear, sex chromatin is not detected. What does sex chromatin look like? 2. Which smear is from a woman? 3. In what other cells can sex chromatin be detected?	1. Sex chromatin is a condensed X chromosome. 2. The first blood smear belongs to a woman. 3. In the epithelial cells of the oral cavity.
		Establish the sequence of light rays passing through the microscope: 1. Condenser 2. Diaphragm 3. Light source 4. Objective lens	3214
		Establish the sequence of phases of corpus luteum formation:	2134

		1. Glandular metamorphosis stage 2. Proliferation and vascularization stage 3. Proliferation stage 4. Regression stage												
		Answer the following questions. The Golgi complex was removed from a cell using a manipulator. 1. To which group of organelles does the Golgi complex belong? 2. What is its structure? 3. How will its absence affect the cell's future vital functions?	1. A membrane-bound organelle of general significance. 2. The Golgi complex is a collection of dictyosomes consisting of 5-10 flat membrane-bound cisterns lying parallel to each other. 3. The process of maturation and excretion of cellular secretory products and the formation of lysosomes will be disrupted.											
		Match the cells with the tissue they are in. Cells: A) Fibroblasts B) Adipocytes C) Cardiomyocytes D) Chondrocytes Source of development: 1. Cartilage tissue 2. Loose fibrous connective tissue. 3. Adipose tissue 4. Cardiac muscle tissue	A-2 B-3 C-4 D-1											
	Б1.Б.17 Нормальная физиология	Match the diagnostic or laboratory test name and its application												
		<table><tr><td>1 Electrocardiography</td><td>A Assessment of conduction in myocardial cells</td></tr><tr><td>2 Electroencephalography</td><td>B Assessment of kidney function</td></tr><tr><td>3 Microelectrode technique</td><td>C Diagnostics of epilepsy</td></tr><tr><td>4 Pulse oximetry</td><td>D Measurement of lung volumes</td></tr><tr><td>5 Calculation of GFR (glomerular filtration rate)</td><td>E Assessment of gas transport</td></tr><tr><td>6 Spirometry (PFT)</td><td>F Recording of electrical processes in single cells</td></tr></table>	1 Electrocardiography	A Assessment of conduction in myocardial cells	2 Electroencephalography	B Assessment of kidney function	3 Microelectrode technique	C Diagnostics of epilepsy	4 Pulse oximetry	D Measurement of lung volumes	5 Calculation of GFR (glomerular filtration rate)	E Assessment of gas transport	6 Spirometry (PFT)	F Recording of electrical processes in single cells
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Place steps of CO2 transport in systemic circulation in the correct order:														
1. Transport of CO2 from cells to interstitial fluid 2. Diffusion of CO2 through the RBC membrane	1423756													

		3. Interaction with water molecules and generation of carbonic acid 4. Diffusion of CO2 through the capillary wall 5. Diffusion of HCO₃ ions through RBC membrane to plasma 6. Formation of salts (NaHCO3) 7. Dissociation of carbonic acid									
		Match ECG elements and their definitions <table><tr><td>1. Segment</td><td>A. Part of ECG from the beginning of one wave to the beginning of the next</td></tr><tr><td>2. Interval</td><td>B. Reversible deviation above the isoelectric line</td></tr><tr><td>3. Negative wave</td><td>C. Reversible deviation down the isoelectric line</td></tr><tr><td>4. Positive wave</td><td>D. Part of the isoelectric line between two waves</td></tr></table>	1. Segment	A. Part of ECG from the beginning of one wave to the beginning of the next	2. Interval	B. Reversible deviation above the isoelectric line	3. Negative wave	C. Reversible deviation down the isoelectric line	4. Positive wave	D. Part of the isoelectric line between two waves	1D 2A 3C 4B
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4. Positive wave	D. Part of the isoelectric line between two waves										
Match lung volumes (capacities) and their definitions <table><tr><td>1. Tidal volume</td><td>A. Volume of air that a person maximally inhales above the tidal volume</td></tr><tr><td>2. Inspiratory reserve volume</td><td>B. Maximum amount of air a person can exhale after a full inhalation</td></tr><tr><td>3. Expiratory reserve volume</td><td>C. Amount of air that moves in and out of the lungs with each normal breath</td></tr><tr><td>4. Vital Lung Capacity</td><td>D. Additional volume of air that can be expired after the end of a tidal breath</td></tr></table>	1. Tidal volume	A. Volume of air that a person maximally inhales above the tidal volume	2. Inspiratory reserve volume	B. Maximum amount of air a person can exhale after a full inhalation	3. Expiratory reserve volume	C. Amount of air that moves in and out of the lungs with each normal breath	4. Vital Lung Capacity	D. Additional volume of air that can be expired after the end of a tidal breath	1C 2A 3D 4B		
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Match rules of ABO blood typing and its rationale <table><tr><td>1. Reading of results in three minutes</td><td>A. To confirm true agglutination of RBCs in case of doubt</td></tr><tr><td>2. Ratio of blood and monoclonal antibody reagents 1:2-1:5</td><td>B. To allow interaction of the weakest RBC antigen with antibodies</td></tr><tr><td>3. Room temperature 15-25° C</td><td>C. To maintain high titer of antibodies</td></tr><tr><td>4. Use of 0.9% saline solution</td><td>D. To increase activity of antibodies</td></tr></table>	1. Reading of results in three minutes	A. To confirm true agglutination of RBCs in case of doubt	2. Ratio of blood and monoclonal antibody reagents 1:2-1:5	B. To allow interaction of the weakest RBC antigen with antibodies	3. Room temperature 15-25° C	C. To maintain high titer of antibodies	4. Use of 0.9% saline solution	D. To increase activity of antibodies	1B 2C 3D 4A		
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Б1.Б.18 Микробиология, вирусология	How many moments of hand hygiene have been laid down by WHO? a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8	b.5 Steps of Hand Rubbing and Hand Washing - WHO has laid down the guidelines describing the appropriate 5 steps involved for an effective hand rubbing and hand washing									

		For device-associated infection, the device should be present in place at least for how many calendar days? a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4	b. 2 Presence of a urinary catheter for >2 days
		Which of the following is most resistant to sterilization? a. Tubercle bacilli b. Viruses c. Spores d. Prions	d. Compared to other pathogenic agents, prions are incredibly resistant to most routine methods of decontamination and sterilization.
		Microbiological waste should be segregated in which color bags? a. Yellow b. Red c. Blue d. Black	a. Yellow Microbiology, other clinical laboratory waste, blood bags, live attenuated vaccines
		Eastern equine encephalitis virus is associated with a high fatality rate. Control of the disease could be possible by eradication of a. Horses b. Birds c. Mosquitoes d. Fleas e. Ticks	C. Mosquitoes - Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE) is a severe disease usually seen in the summer months when Aedes mosquitoes are prevalent. Control of EEE is a function of mosquito eradication. Horses and humans are accidental hosts. While draining of swamps helps, other measures to eliminate mosquitoes such as spraying are the most effective.
	Б1.Б.20 Патологическая анатомия, клиническая патология анатомия	The causes of hemolytic anemia with predominantly intravascular hemolysis are: 1. Infections 2. Hemolytic poisons 3. Blood transfusions 4. Immunopathological processes 5. All of the above are correct	All of the above are correct
	Б1.Б.21 Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	Pathogenetic factors in the development of cancer cachexia include: 1) depletion of energy resources 2) breakdown of proteins and fats 3) blood loss 4) inhibition of gluconeogenesis processes 5) anorexia	1,2,4,5

		Impaired hematopoiesis is the basis of pathogenesis: 1)sickle cell anemia 2)In 12 -deficiency anemia 3)anemia of chronic diseases 4)iron deficiency anemia 5)autoimmune hemolytic anemia	2,3,4
		The development of iron deficiency anemia is caused by: 1)chronic blood loss 2)II deficiency 3)pregnancy 4)deficiency of plant products in the diet 5)hereditary atransferrinemia	1,3,5
		The pathogenesis of megaloblastic anemia is based on: 1)hereditary atransferrinemia 2)folate deficiency 3)Castle factor deficiency 4)hyperproduction of erythropoietin 5)competitive consumption of vitamin B 12 by pathological intestinal microflora	2,3,5
		The state of leukocytosis is characterized by: 1) an increase in the number of individual morphological forms of leukocytes in the blood; 2) an increase in the total number of leukocytes in the blood; 3) an increase in the total number of leukocytes in the hematopoietic organs; 4) a decrease in the total number of leukocytes in the blood; 5) uncontrolled proliferation of leukocytes in the bone marrow.	1.2
	Б1.Б.23 Топографическая анатомия и оперативная хирургия	Match the skeletotopy of the thoracic cavity organs 1. The heart is located at the level of 2. The aortic arch is located in the projection of 3. The right and left dome of the diaphragm has boundaries 4. The hilum of the lung is located at the level of 5. The end of the first rib lies A) Left at the level of the fifth rib, right at the level of the fourth rib B) at the level of the sixth to eighth thoracic vertebra C) at the level of the body of the III thoracic vertebra G) at the level of the cartilage of the II rib on the right and at the level of the bodies of the III-IV thoracic vertebrae D) correspond to the level of the V-VII thoracic vertebrae from behind and the II-V ribs from the front	1b 2g 3a 4d 5c
		What anatomical formation is the key guideline for finding and constricting the common hepatic artery as the first step in surgical treatment of the celiac trunk?	A Justification:

		a) The upper edge of the pancreas b) The left gastric artery c) Superior mesenteric vein d) The upper edge of the pyloric part of the stomach	The celiac trunk branches off from the aorta at the level of the XII thoracic vertebra and divides almost immediately into three branches: the left gastric, common hepatic, and splenic arteries. The common hepatic artery runs to the right, along the upper edge of the pancreas, to the pyloric part of the stomach, where it becomes the hepatic artery. Thus, the upper edge of the pancreas serves as a constant and reliable surgical landmark for detecting and controlling the common hepatic artery during approaches to the celiac trunk.
		Read the text and establish the correct sequence of layers of the anterior abdominal wall from the surface to the depth. 1. Fascia transversalis abdominis 2. Skin 3. Superficial fascia abdominis 4. Transversus abdominis 5. External oblique abdominal muscle 6. Internal oblique abdominal muscle 7. Peritoneum	2356417
		When performing an inguinal hernia repair, what anatomical structures should be considered to prevent damage to nerves and blood vessels? Choose all the appropriate options. A. Inferior epigastric artery (inferior epigastric artery) B. Obstructor nerve (obstructor nerve) C. Ilioinguinal nerve (ilioinguinal nerve) D. Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve (lateral femoral cutaneous nerve) E. Spermatic cord (in men) / round ligament of uterus (in women) F. Superficial femoral vein	A,C,E Justification: • A — inferior epigastrici arteriae forms the posterior wall of the direct inguinal interval; its intersection is important during dissection and plastic surgery. • C — inguinalis nervus passes through the inguinal canal and is easily damaged during dissections/mesh fixation; damage causes hypoesthesia in the genital area/upper medial surface of the thigh.

			• E — the spermatic cord/round ligament is the main component of the canal; their identification is necessary to avoid unnecessary injuries.
		There is a symptom that can indicate the location of an inflamed appendix in an atypical place. Why might retrocecal appendicitis (when the appendix is hidden behind the cecum) not show the main symptom of abdominal wall tension?	In the case of a retrocecal appendix, the inflammation does not contact the parietal peritoneum of the anterior abdominal wall. This explains the absence of classic symptoms of peritoneal irritation (such as muscle guarding and severe tenderness on palpation in the right iliac region). Instead, the inflammatory process is localized in the retroperitoneal space, resulting in a different clinical presentation: 1) Pain in the right lumbar region or vague pain in the right flank of the abdomen is predominant. 2) Obraztsov's symptom is often observed (increased pain in the right iliac region when the right leg is raised) due to tension in the lumbar muscle. 3) Dysuria may occur if the appendix is close to the ureter.
	Б1.В.05 Клинико-лабораторная диагностика	Pathogenetic factors in the development of cancer cachexia include: 1) depletion of energy resources 2) breakdown of proteins and fats 3) blood loss 4) inhibition of gluconeogenesis processes 5) anorexia	1,2,4,5
		Impaired hematopoiesis is the basis of pathogenesis: 6) sickle cell anemia 7) In 12 -deficiency anemia 8) anemia of chronic diseases	2,3,4

		9) iron deficiency anemia 10) autoimmune hemolytic anemia	
		The development of iron deficiency anemia is caused by: 6) chronic blood loss 7) II deficiency 8) pregnancy 9) deficiency of plant products in the diet 10) hereditary atransferrinemia	1,3,5
		The pathogenesis of megaloblastic anemia is based on: 6) hereditary atransferrinemia 7) folate deficiency 8) Castle factor deficiency 9) hyperproduction of erythropoietin 10) competitive consumption of vitamin B 12 by pathological intestinal microflora	2,3,5
		The state of leukocytosis is characterized by: 1) an increase in the number of individual morphological forms of leukocytes in the blood; 2) an increase in the total number of leukocytes in the blood; 3) an increase in the total number of leukocytes in the hematopoietic organs; 4) a decrease in the total number of leukocytes in the blood; 5) uncontrolled proliferation of leukocytes in the bone marrow.	1.2
		Pathogenetic factors in the development of cancer cachexia include: 1) depletion of energy resources 2) breakdown of proteins and fats 3) blood loss 4) inhibition of gluconeogenesis processes 5) anorexia	1,2,4,5
ПК-22 готовность к участию во внедрении новых методов и методик, направленных на охрану здоровья граждан	Б1.Б.09 Латинский язык	Place the Latin words in the correct sequence in the term “Articular surface of the head of the rib.” 1. capitis 2. facies 3. costae 4. articularis	2431
		Tell about the etymology of anatomical terms associated with the properties of living objects or man-made objects.	- Sizes – terms in which the names of sizes are used (large, small, etc.) - Shapes – terms in which the name of the shapes is used (round, oval, etc.) - Color – terms in which the name of the color is used (yellow, black,

			etc.)
		Establish a chronological sequence based on the names of great scientists 1. Arantsi 2. Descartes 3. Hippocrates 4. Aristotle	3412
		Arrange the Latin names of research methods according to the degree of invasiveness: 1.mammagraphy 2.colposcopia 3. cardiogram 4. punctio	3124
		Arrange the terms in order of decreasing number of term elements in them: 1.promegakaryocyte 2. stoma 3.cholecystitis 4. cardiocentesis	1342
	Б1.Б.18 Микробиологи я, вирусология	How many moments of hand hygiene have been laid down by WHO? a. 5 b. 6 c. 7 d. 8	b.5 Steps of Hand Rubbing and Hand Washing - WHO has laid down the guidelines describing the appropriate 5 steps involved for an effective hand rubbing and hand washing
		For device-associated infection, the device should be present in place at least for how many calendar days? a. 1 b. 2 c. 3 d. 4	b. 2 Presence of a urinary catheter for >2 days
		Which of the following is most resistant to sterilization? a. Tubercle bacilli b. Viruses c. Spores d. Prions	d. Compared to other pathogenic agents, prions are incredibly resistant to most routine methods of decontamination and sterilization.
		Microbiological waste should be segregated in which color bags? a. Yellow b. Red c. Blue d. Black	a. Yellow Microbiology, other clinical laboratory waste, blood bags, live attenuated vaccines
		Eastern equine encephalitis virus is associated with a high fatality rate. Control of the disease could be possible by eradication of	C. Mosquitoes - Eastern equine encephalitis (EEE)

		a. Horses b. Birds c. Mosquitoes d. Fleas e. Ticks	is a severe disease usually seen in the summer months when Aedes mosquitoes are prevalent. Control of EEE is a function of mosquito eradication. Horses and humans are accidental hosts. While draining of swamps helps, other measures to eliminate mosquitoes such as spraying are the most effective.
	Б1.Б.21 Патофизиология, клиническая патофизиология	New approaches to obesity treatment: 1.Dosed physical activity 2.Following a diet 3.Bariatric surgery	3
		Choose new approaches to treating arthrosis: 1.Applications of biomedical cell products 2.Physical therapy	1
		New approaches to treating tumor diseases: 1.Development of new cytostatics 2.Use of CAR-T therapy	2
		New treatment tactics for hereditary diseases: 1.Adeno-associated vectors 2.Using DNA probes	1
		New tactics for treating allergic diseases: 1.Monoclonal antibody therapy 2.Vaccination with a vaccine against birch pollen allergy associated with apple, pear and peach allergy	2
	Б1.Б.23 Топографическая анатомия и оперативная хирургия	Correlate modern visualization or training technologies in topographic medicine anatomies with their practical significance for improving the safety of surgical interventions and protecting the health of patients	A4 B2 B3 D1
		A. Interactive3Datlases of topographic anatomy	
		. Intraoperative navigation based on CT and MRI	
		. Real-time Doppler ultrasonography	
		1. Allows you to accurately determine the individual anatomical features of the patient surgery 2. Reduces the risk of damage to vital structures due to accurate spatial orientation 3. Helps to avoid injury of vascular bundles performing accesses	

		. Virtual simulators of anatomical regions	4. Improves spatial thinking and training of the surgeon without risk to the patient	
		Specify an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space		
		Read the text and set the sequence by entering in the answer field a sequence of numbers corresponding to the correct sequence without using additional characters and spaces Stages of implementing a new surgical technique in clinical practice to ensure safety 1) Conducting preclinical studies and simulations 2) Obtaining ethical approval and consent of patients 3) Training staff and testing equipment on models 4) Pilot application of the methodology on a limited number of patients		1342
		Choose the correct answer and write the rationale for the answer What fundamental knowledge should a specialist have to implement new methods and techniques aimed at protecting the health of citizens andA) Clear knowledge of anatomy B)Understanding the principles of evidence-based medicine in)Strong understanding of the principles of biological chemistry D)Strong understanding of the principles of medical genetics		B Understanding of the principles of evidence-based medicine: The ability to critically evaluate new research, clinical recommendations and the results of implemented methods
		Choose a sequence of answers and justify your choice for each selected answer item. The surgical department of the city hospital has received a new robotic surgical complex with the function of * * 3D navigation**, which allows surgeons to obtain a high-precision image of the anatomical structures of the operated area in real time during surgery, superimposing virtual 3D models based on preoperative CT on the operating field. The implementation goal is to improve the accuracy of operations, minimize intraoperative complications, and speed up patient rehabilitation. You, as a doctor-surgeon, will have to participate in the first operation using this complex. You have a basic knowledge of topographical anatomy, but have not previously encountered robotic surgery and 3D navigation. Question: Choose the THREE most important actions that you will take in your training in		234 2. This is a fundamental step for mastering any new technology. Training on simulators allows you to gain the necessary technical skills to control the robot and navigation system in a safe environment, before applying them to a live patient. It is impossible to use a complex system effectively and safely without basic technical training. This directly affects the prevention of technical errors and increases the surgeon's confidence.

		order to apply the new technology as safely and effectively as possible in the first operation.** 1. Read the reviews of other surgeons about robotic systems on the Internet. 2. Complete specialized training on working with a robotic complex and its 3D navigation system, including practical exercises on simulators. 3. To study in detail the topographic anatomy of the operated area in this particular patient using preoperative CT data and a virtual 3D model, identifying individual features and potential risks. 4. Discuss with the operating team (anesthesiologist, assistants, operating nurse, equipment engineer) the specifics of the upcoming operation, possible risks and an emergency plan. 5. Immediately start the operation, relying on your experience and intuition, and master the system during the intervention. 6. Assign the use of the robotic complex to a junior assistant to gain observation experience.	3. The new 3D navigation system enhances, but does not replace, deep knowledge of topographic anatomy. On the contrary, it makes this knowledge even more critical. The surgeon must be able to interpret the 3D model, compare it with real anatomical landmarks, and identify possible anomalies or variations that may not be obvious on standard images or even in the model. Only a deep understanding of the individual topographic anatomy of the patient allows you to critically evaluate the information provided by the system, adjust the plan if necessary, and avoid damage to vital structures (blood vessels, nerves), which is the cornerstone of health protection. 4. Surgery is a team effort. Implementing a new, complex methodology requires the entire team to be synchronized, understand their roles, the specifics of working with new equipment, and potential risks. An interdisciplinary discussion allows you to develop a single, clear plan of action, including algorithms in case of unforeseen situations (for example, equipment failure, complications that require conversion to an open operation). This ensures the overall safety of the patient and the responsiveness of the team.
		Give an answer to this question. Why is it important to test new surgical techniques before using them on patients?	New methods need to be tested to make sure that they are safe and really help patients. If you do not do this, you can harm the person or even worsen his condition. The test

			includes experiments on models, simulators, and rigorous clinical trials
ОК-1 способность к абстрактному мышлению, анализу, синтезу	Б1.Б.19 Иммунология	1. The spleen: a. Is an organ of the central immune system b. Is an organ of the peripheral immune system c. Is not an organ of the immune system d. Serves as a site for T-lymphocyte maturation	b
		SingleSelection Macrophage precursor cells are: neutrophils monocytes mast cells eosinophils plasma cells	monocytes
	Б1.В.03 Основы здорового образа жизни	Match the healthy habit (1-3) with its primary benefit (A-C). Habits: Regular physical exercise Balanced nutrition Adequate hydration Benefits: A. Provides essential nutrients and energy for bodily functions. B. Regulates body temperature and supports cellular functions. C. Strengthens the cardiovascular system and muscles.	1C, 2A, 3B
		Put the steps (A-D) for building a new healthy habit in the correct logical order. A. Start with a very small, easy step. B. Plan a specific time and place for the activity. C. Reward yourself immediately after completing it.	B A C D

		D. Gradually increase the difficulty over time.	
	Б1.Б.22 Медицинская генетика	1. Select multiple correct answers. A nucleotide consists of: a) deoxyribose b) polysaccharide c) nitrogenous base d) phosphoric acid residue d) hydroxybenzene	1АБВ,
		5. Protein denaturation is: a) the process of protein synthesis from an amino acid sequence using an RNA template, carried out in the ribosome b) the process of spatial modification of the protein molecule, converting the protein into a strictly defined form in which it can perform its functions c) conformational changes in the native protein structure under the influence of destabilizing factors d) chemical modification of the protein after its synthesis on the ribosome	5В
		Immunity is: a. the body's function of protecting itself exclusively from viral infections; b. the function of protecting the body from agents carrying foreign genetic information; c. the function of protecting the body exclusively from colds.	b
ОК-5 готовность к саморазвитию, самореализации, самообразованию, использованию творческого потенциала	Б1.Б.19 Иммунология	Multiple Selection List the main functions of macrophages: Immunoglobulin synthesis Processing and presentation of antigens to immunocompetent cells Contact cytotoxicity of target cells Participation in phagocytosis Monokines synthesis	2,4,5
		The first stage of phagocytosis is: adhesion	chemotaxis

		chemotaxis phagosome formation digestion release of degradation products	
	Б1.В.08 Медицинская реабилитация	Match the rehabilitation specialist (1-3) with their primary function in patient care (A-C). Specialists: 1. Physical Therapist 2. Occupational Therapist 3. Clinical Psychologist Functions: A. Helps patients regain daily living skills and adapt environment B. Addresses emotional adjustment and cognitive aspects C. Focuses on improving mobility and physical function	1C, 2A, 3B
		A 45-year-old patient with stroke sequelae shows poor motivation for standard exercises. Which approach BEST demonstrates creative use of your potential for patient engagement? Options: 1. Strictly follow the established rehabilitation protocol 2. Develop personalized game-based exercises using VR technology 3. Refer the patient to another specialist 4. Increase the intensity of current exercises	2 Brief justification: Creating VR-based exercises demonstrates self-development in learning new technologies, creative potential in adapting rehabilitation to individual needs, and supports self-realization through innovative patient care that addresses motivational barriers.
	Б1.В.03 Основы здорового образа жизни	Match the healthy habit (1-3) with the self-development skill it primarily trains (A-C). Habits: Keeping a personal health journal (food, mood, exercise) Learning to cook new healthy recipes Creating a personal weekly workout plan Skills: A. Developing creativity and practical skills. B. Cultivating self-reflection and self-awareness. C. Practicing self-organization and planning.	1B, 2A, 3C
		Put the steps (A-D) for learning a new healthy skill (e.g., meditation, healthy cooking) in the correct logical order. A. Apply the new knowledge in practice.	D B A C

		B. Find reliable information sources about the skill. C. Analyze your experience and adjust your approach. D. Set a clear learning goal for yourself.	
	Б1.Б.22 Медицинская генетика	The chromosomes, photographed in a patient's specimen using a microscope, are randomly arranged in the window. Task: assemble a karyogram according to the example and analyze the patient's chromosomal abnormalities.	The assembled chromosomes are arranged as shown in the example. There are no anomalies.
ОПК-1 готовность решать стандартные задачи профессиональной деятельности с использованием информационных, библиографических ресурсов, медико-биологической терминологии, информационно-коммуникационных технологий и учетом основных требований информационной безопасности	Б1.Б.38 Педиатрия	Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. You have been tasked with analyzing the effectiveness of influenza vaccination in your district during the last epidemic season. You have an Excel spreadsheet with data on 500 children, with columns: "Full Name", "Age", "Vaccinated (Yes/No)", "Contracted Influenza (Yes/No)". Which action in Microsoft Excel would be the MOST accurate and efficient for calculating the percentage of children who were not vaccinated and yet contracted influenza? A) Manually review all 500 rows, count the relevant cases, and calculate the percentage using a calculator. B) Sort the table by the "Vaccinated" column, then by the "Contracted Influenza" column, and perform a visual assessment of the data. C) Use the =COUNTIFS() function to count the rows where "Vaccinated" = "No" AND "Contracted Influenza" = "Yes", then divide the result by the total number of children and multiply by 100%. D) Use the =SUM() function for the "Contracted Influenza" column.	C Option C suggests using the =COUNTIFS() statistical function, designed to count cells meeting multiple criteria. This ensures maximum accuracy, speed, and eliminates human error, which is inevitable with manual counting or visual estimation.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. While reviewing the medical history of a 4-year-old child with a confirmed diagnosis of "Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia," you encounter the drug "Vincristine" in the prescriptions. To gain a deeper understanding of the drug's mechanism of action, you decide to consult modern scientific sources. Which of the following bibliographic resources would allow you to find publications on the molecular mechanisms and clinical efficacy of vincristine in pediatric oncohematology with the GREATEST efficiency and depth? A) The Google search engine with a general query "vincristine in children".B) The electronic catalog of the city's central library.C) The international abstract database PubMed/MEDLINE.D) The textbook "Pediatrics" edited by N.P. Shabalov, published 10 years ago.	C PubMed/MEDLINE is the leading international abstract database indexing peer-reviewed scientific journals. It is specifically designed for in-depth searching of scientific publications (articles, reviews) on specific biomedical problems, including the molecular mechanisms of drug action.

		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. You are prescribing an antibacterial drug from the tetracycline group to a child. According to strict pharmacovigilance and prescribing rules, there is an absolute age-related contraindication for drugs in this class. In accordance with the official prescribing information and clinical guidelines, the use of tetracyclines is categorically CONTRAINDICATED in children under the age of: A) 3 years B) 6 years C) 8 years D) 12 years E) 18 years	C The age restriction for tetracyclines (up to 8 years) is a fundamental, "iron-clad" rule in pediatric pharmacotherapy, related to the formation of insoluble complexes with calcium in bone tissue and tooth enamel (causing "tetracycline teeth"). A physician must remember this threshold without constantly needing to check the prescribing information for standard and potentially dangerous prescriptions.
	Б1.В.08 Медицинская реабилитация	Match the rehabilitation specialist (1-3) with the appropriate medical documentation they typically contribute to in a patient's electronic health record (A-C). Specialists: 1. Physiatrist 2. Physical Therapist 3. Rehabilitation Nurse Documentation Types: A. Comprehensive rehabilitation assessment and treatment plan B. Functional mobility assessment and progress notes C. Daily health status monitoring and medication administration records	1A, 2B, 3C
		You are coordinating a multidisciplinary team for a stroke rehabilitation patient. The team needs to collaborate on developing a unified rehabilitation plan while ensuring information security. Question: Which TWO actions demonstrate proper use of information technologies while maintaining security standards? Options: 1. Share patient progress notes via unencrypted email for quick communication 2. Use the hospital's secure electronic health record system for all documentation 3. Create a shared encrypted digital folder for team members to access assessment results 4. Discuss patient details on public social media platforms for peer consultation 5. Use standardized medical terminology in all digital documentation	2, 3 Brief justification: Using the hospital's secure EHR system ensures compliance with information security protocols, while encrypted shared folders provide safe collaboration. Both methods maintain patient confidentiality while enabling efficient multidisciplinary information exchange using appropriate technological resources. Option 5, while important for terminology, doesn't specifically address information security requirements.

	Б1.Б.22 Медицинская генетика	14. Let's represent one of the chromosome fragments as the following sequence of its sections: ABCDEF. If an inversion occurs, indicate the image of the modified fragment. A) ABCDCDEF B) ABEF C) ABCDEFP D) ABDCEF	14Г
ОПК-5 способность и готовностью анализировать результаты собственной деятельности для предотвращения профессиональных ошибок	Б1.В.ДВ.04.02 Клиническая иммунология	The central function of immunity is: a. ensuring the genetic integrity of the body b. providing protection against infection c. rejection of transplanted cells, tissues, and organs d. implementation of programmed cell death by the body d. ensuring a state of tolerance to its own	d
	Б1.В.08 Медицинская реабилитация	Situation: After a therapeutic session with a patient who has limited shoulder mobility, you notice that the range of motion improvement is less than expected compared to the previous session. Question: What is the MOST professional first step to analyze your own activity and prevent potential errors? 1. Increase the intensity of exercises for the next session immediately. 2. Document the results as "patient's lack of progress" in the medical record. 3. Review the session plan, your technique execution, and patient's feedback. 4. Consult with a senior colleague only if the situation repeats.	3 Brief justification: This approach demonstrates systematic self-analysis by reviewing the planned interventions, their implementation, and patient response, which helps identify potential errors in technique, exercise selection, or progression that could be corrected to prevent future professional mistakes.
		Arrange the stages (A-D) of analyzing your professional activity after an unsuccessful rehabilitation session in the correct order. Stages: A. Compare actual outcomes with planned objectives B. Identify possible causes of deviation (personal, methodological, external) C. Develop a corrected action plan for future sessions D. Objectively document all session parameters and patient responses	D A B C
		You're working with multiple patients with similar conditions but noticing inconsistent treatment outcomes. Question: Which TWO actions will best help you analyze your practice and prevent errors?	2, 4 Brief justification: Detailed documentation enables objective

		1. Use standardized assessment tools for all patients 2. Keep detailed notes about each session's procedures and observations 3. Focus only on patients showing good progress 4. Regularly video record your sessions for self-analysis 5. Attribute all variations to patients' individual differences	comparison of interventions across patients, while video recording provides direct evidence for technical self-assessment, together creating a foundation for identifying personal practice patterns that may contribute to inconsistent outcomes and require correction.										
	Б1.Б.22 Медицинская генетика	To carry out a comparative analysis of the distribution of allele and genotype frequencies of a certain SNP in the control and in the group of patients. Determine the odds ratio (OR) m relative risk (RR) of developing the disease. The numbers obtained during the experiment (genotyping) correspond to the number of people examined in the group with the corresponding genotype. Background: As a result of genotyping by PCR, the following genotypes were obtained, which are included in the table. It is not known which genotype is the mutant, and it is also unknown whether any variant of the genotype is associated with the risk of developing the disease. Task: calculate odds ratios (OR) and relative risk (RR) of developing the disease for each variant of the genotype (CC, CG and GG). Give an answer, what genotype is (or is not) the genotype of the risk of developing the disease. Characteristic: To characterize polymorphism according to the plan: location in the gene, in the chromosome; known data on its connection with diseases (SNPedia resource or otherwise); the participation of protein in metabolic processes and how polymorphism can disrupt them; the supposed role of polymorphism in the pathogenesis of diseases. Keys: OR > 1 https://medstatistic.ru/calculators/calcodds.html and RR> 1 https://medstatistic.ru/calculators/calcrisk.html - increased risk of developing the disease, OR <1 and RR <1 - decreased risk. Links to the calculator. The task. Table 1. Distribution of genotypes. <table><tr><th colspan="2">SNP rs1801282 of the PPARG gene</th></tr><tr><th>Patients</th><th>Control group</th></tr><tr><td>CC – 84</td><td>CC – 71</td></tr><tr><td>CG – 41</td><td>CG – 47</td></tr><tr><td>GG – 13</td><td>GG – 3</td></tr></table> It is necessary to fill out a table on the distribution of genotype frequencies in each group,	SNP rs1801282 of the PPARG gene		Patients	Control group	CC – 84	CC – 71	CG – 41	CG – 47	GG – 13	GG – 3	Final Answer: • GG genotype: High risk (OR=9.39, RR=7.77, p<0.001). • CG genotype: Protective (OR=0.57, RR=0.68, p=0.037). • CC genotype: No effect (p=0.45).
SNP rs1801282 of the PPARG gene													
Patients	Control group												
CC – 84	CC – 71												
CG – 41	CG – 47												
GG – 13	GG – 3												

		expressed as a percentage of 100%, for example: Frequency distribution of rs polymorphism genotypes of the PPARG gene in the studied groups: <table border="1"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">rs1801282, 34G>C, Pro12Ala) гена PPARG</th><th colspan="3">Frequency distribution of genotypes (%)</th></tr> <tr> <th>CC</th><th>GC</th><th>GG</th></tr> <tr> <td>Control group (n=)</td><td>%</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Patients (n=)</td><td>%</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr> </table> n – it is the total number of patients in a particular group. It is taken as 100%. The sum of interest CC% + CG% + GG% = 100% in each group. Further, to calculate the OR and RR for EACH variant of the genotype, that is, for CC, CG and GG, the values can be entered into a new table. Further, https://medstatistic.ru/calculators/calchit.html, write out χ^2 and calculate the p value. If p < 0.05, our data are significant and can be interpreted. Enter the data according to the figure and calculate:	rs1801282, 34G>C, Pro12Ala) гена PPARG	Frequency distribution of genotypes (%)			CC	GC	GG	Control group (n=)	%	%	%	Patients (n=)	%	%	%	
rs1801282, 34G>C, Pro12Ala) гена PPARG	Frequency distribution of genotypes (%)																	
	CC	GC	GG															
Control group (n=)	%	%	%															
Patients (n=)	%	%	%															
ОПК-6 готовность к ведению медицинской документации	Б1.Б.38 Педиатрия	Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A pediatrician at an outpatient clinic establishes the primary diagnosis for a 4-year-old child: "Acute obstructive bronchitis, moderate severity" (ICD-10 code: J20.9). During treatment, a complication arose: "Acute respiratory failure, grade I." Question: Which of the following actions by the physician regarding medical documentation is CORRECT and complies with the requirements for maintaining primary medical records? A) Leave the initial diagnosis unchanged. In the progress notes, indicate the worsening condition and development of the complication, reflecting this in the treatment adjustments.B) In the "Diagnosis" field, cross out the previous entry and write a new one: "Acute obstructive bronchitis, complicated by acute respiratory failure grade I."C) Issue a new "Outpatient Voucher" with the refined diagnosis.D) Make an entry in the outpatient card: "Condition worsened, dyspnea appeared. Diagnosis: Acute obstructive bronchitis, RF I. Treatment adjusted."	A Medical documentation must objectively reflect the dynamics of the disease. The initial diagnosis is part of the medical history and should not be crossed out or altered after being recorded. The correct approach is chronological record-keeping. The progress notes should document changes in the patient's condition, the emergence of new symptoms or complications (in this case, RF I), which justifies treatment adjustments.															
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A diagnosis of "Bronchial asthma, atopic, mild persistent course" (J45.0) is established for the first time in a 7-year-old child. The physician prescribes baseline therapy with an inhaled glucocorticosteroid and issues a prescription for it.	B Form No. 148-1/y-04 is intended for prescribing medications subject to SQA (potent, narcotic,															

		Question: Which of the following prescription forms MUST be used to correctly dispense this medication, considering it is included in the list of drugs subject to strict quantitative accounting (SQA)? A) Prescription form No. 107-1/yB) Prescription form No. 148-1/y-04C) Prescription form No. 057-1/y-04 ("Emergency Care")D) Any prescription form, as the patient's age allows prescribing the drug on a standard form.	psychotropic). Many inhaled glucocorticosteroids are included in this list.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A mother with a 2-month-old infant comes for a primary visit to the district pediatrician for a routine check-up and to complete medical documentation prior to enrollment in kindergarten (on the waiting list). Upon examination, the child is healthy, with no contraindications to vaccination identified. The mother expresses a desire to have the child vaccinated according to the National Immunization Schedule. Which PRIMARY medical document should the pediatrician fill out in this situation IMMEDIATELY BEFORE ADMINISTERING THE VACCINATION? A) Statistical voucher for registering the final diagnosis (Form 025-2/y).B) Medical record of the child for educational institutions (Form 026/y).C) Newborn development history (Form 097/y).D) Informed voluntary consent for medical intervention (for vaccination).E) Immunization record card (Form 063/y)	D Compliance with regulations and patient rights: According to Federal Law No. 323-FZ "On the Fundamentals of Health Protection of Citizens in the Russian Federation," any medical intervention, including vaccination, is performed only after obtaining informed voluntary consent from the citizen (or their legal representative). This is the primary and mandatory document. Its completion is not a formality but the legal basis for performing the procedure.
	Б1.Б.29 Инфекционные болезни	Select the correct answer and provide a justification for your answer. Form 058/U (emergency notification of an infectious disease, food poisoning, acute occupational poisoning, or an unusual reaction to a vaccination) is completed by: 1. The physician or paramedic who identified, diagnosed, or suspected a case of illness (poisoning, reaction to a vaccination) during medical care, during an examination, or upon the patient's request. 2. The medical statistics service of the healthcare facility (statistician, coder) based on the final diagnosis entered in the inpatient medical record or in the child's developmental history. 3. The healthcare facility's epidemiologist or a specialist from the Center for Hygiene and Epidemiology (Rospotrebnadzor) upon receipt of official notification from the attending physician.	1 Form No. 058/u "Urgent Notification of an Infectious Disease, Food Poisoning, Acute Occupational Poisoning, or Unusual Reaction to a Vaccination" - for promptly notifying regional offices of Rospotrebnadzor of suspected infectious disease cases for the purpose of implementing anti-epidemic measures. The emergency notification is submitted by the physician or healthcare professional who diagnosed the infectious disease in the patient.
		Select the correct answer and provide a justification for your answer. A local doctor, making a house call, diagnosed a 35-year-old patient with suspected typhoid	3 Notification must be submitted no

		fever. The doctor completed an emergency notification (form 058/u). 1. Enter the case into the infectious disease registry and submit the notification to the clinic's statistics department at the end of the workday. 2. Submit the notification to the head of the therapy department for review and approval. Once approved, mail it to the regional Rospotrebnadzor center. 3. Immediately, within two hours of the diagnosis, send the notification by phone, fax, or email to the regional Rospotrebnadzor center, and submit a paper copy there within 12 hours. 4. Include the notification in the patient's medical record and transfer it along with the patient to the infectious diseases hospital upon hospitalization.	later than 12 hours from the moment the case is identified (for particularly dangerous infections, which include typhoid fever, usually within 2 hours).
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale for your answer. A confirmed case of an infectious disease is determined based on: 1. Characteristic clinical presentation and pathognomonic symptoms of the disease. 2. Detection of the pathogen in biological samples or detection of specific antibodies using approved laboratory methods. 3. Based on information from the epidemiological history.	2 A confirmed case of an infectious disease is one in which a patient, with or without clinical signs of illness, has the presence of a specific pathogen (virus, bacteria, etc.) confirmed through laboratory testing (ELISA, PCR, bacteriological method).
ОПК-7 готовность к использованию основных физико-химических, математических и иных естественнонаучных понятий и методов при решении профессиональных задач	Б1.Б.29 Инфекционные болезни	Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. Calculating the Volume of Fluid Therapy for Dehydration A 30-year-old patient was admitted to the infectious diseases department with a severe case of cholera. Upon admission, the patient weighed 65 kg. Based on clinical signs such as sunken eyes, lack of skin turgor, dry mucous membranes, tachycardia, and hypotension, the body weight loss is approximately 8%. What volume of fluid should the patient receive during the first 4-6 hours of intensive rehydration? Answer options: 1. 2.6 liters 2. 5.2 liters 3. 6.5 liters 4. 8.0 liters 5. 13.0 liters	2. Explanation: 1. Determining the total fluid deficit: A loss of 8% of body weight means a loss of 8% of 65 kg. • $0.08 \times 65 \text{ kg} = 5.2 \text{ kg}$. • Since 1 kg of fluid loss equals 1 liter, the total deficit is 5.2 liters. Calculating volume for the first hours: In severe dehydration, especially with cholera, it is recommended to replace the entire identified deficit within the first 4-6 hours. • Therefore, 5.2 liters of fluid should be administered in the first 4-6 hours.
		Establish a correspondence between the change in a laboratory indicator and its interpretation:	
		<table><tr><td>1. A sharp increase in ALT and AST by 10-</td><td>A. Development of hepatocellular failure</td></tr></table>	1. A sharp increase in ALT and AST by 10-
1. A sharp increase in ALT and AST by 10-	A. Development of hepatocellular failure		

		50 times		
		2 An increase in total bilirubin levels with a rapid decrease in ALT/AST	B. Acute phase of hepatitis, massive cytolysis	
		3. A decrease in the prothrombin index <70%	C. An unfavorable prognostic sign ("crossover" of bilirubin and enzymes)	
		4. An increase in ALP and GGT by 3-5 times	D. A sign of cholestasis syndrome Г.	
		Please enter a space-separated alphanumeric sequence (e.g. 8A 5B 1C)		
		Select the correct answer and provide a justification. In a city with a permanent population of 250,000, 1,250 new cases of chickenpox were registered in 2023. Calculate the crude incidence rate of chickenpox per 100,000 population. Answer options: 1. 500 cases per year. 2. 500 cases per 100,000 population per year. 3. 200 cases per 100,000 population per year. 4. This rate means that the risk of contracting chickenpox for a city resident in 2023 was approximately 5%.		2 500 cases per 100,000 population per year. Formula for the overall incidence rate: (Number of new cases per period / Average population) * 100,000 Substitute the values: (1250 / 250,000) * 100,000 = (0.005) * 100,000 = 500
ОПК-9 способность к оценке морфофункциональных, физиологических состояний и патологических процессов в организме человека для решения профессиональных задач	Б1.Б.19 Иммунология	A physician has been tasked with organizing tuberculosis vaccinations. What medications should they use for specific tuberculosis prophylaxis? What tests are used to evaluate the effectiveness of the vaccination		1. Live BCG vaccine. 2. A Mantoux test is administered before vaccination. Individuals with a negative Mantoux test are subject to BCG revaccination.
		Citizen K. contacted an anonymous clinic with a request to be tested for HIV. Specific antibodies were determined using an indirect ELISA method. 1) Name the components and mechanism of the reaction.		Answer: The wells of a plastic plate contain immobilized antigens. Blood serum from the test subject is added to the wells. If antiviral antibodies are present in the serum, they bind to the immobilized HIV antigen. Then, when enzyme-conjugated antibodies are added, the color change in the well is assessed.

ПК-1 способность и готовность к осуществлению комплекса мероприятий, направленных на сохранение и укрепление здоровья и включающих в себя формирование здорового образа жизни, предупреждение возникновения и (или) распространения заболеваний, их раннюю диагностику, выявление причин и условий их возникновения и развития, а также направленных на устранение вредного влияния на здоровье человека факторов среды его обитания	Б1.Б.38 Педиатрия	Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A mother brings her 6-month-old infant for a routine check-up with the district pediatrician. The child is formula-fed and developing normally. During the examination, the doctor notices signs of initial rickets (sweating, occipital baldness, muscle dystonia). Which of the following measures is part of a COMPREHENSIVE set of actions by the physician aimed not only at treatment but also at PREVENTING THE DEVELOPMENT of this disease in other patients and eliminating its causes? A) Prescribe a therapeutic dose of vitamin D and calcium supplements for the child.B) Conduct a conversation with the mother about the causes of rickets and the importance of all infants under one year taking vitamin D prophylactically, starting from 1 month of age.C) Issue a referral for a consultation with a pediatric endocrinologist.D) Issue a sick leave certificate for childcare.	B This action implements the key aspect of PC-1: promoting a healthy lifestyle (in this case, adherence to preventive recommendations) and preventing the spread of the disease (rickets) at the population level through parental education.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A pediatrician, analyzing morbidity rates in their district, notes a significant increase in cases of acute intestinal infection (AII) among children attending the same kindergarten. Rotavirus is the predominant etiology. Which of the following measures taken by the physician would best correspond to a COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH aimed at identifying the conditions for spread and containing the further development of the outbreak? A) Provide outpatient care to all affected children who seek help, prescribing rehydration therapy and enterosorbents.B) Order a stool test for rotavirus for all affected children to confirm the etiology.C) Submit an emergency notification (Form 058/y) to the Rospotrebnadzor authorities, inform the kindergarten administration about the AII cases to conduct anti-epidemic measures, and enhance health education work with parents about preventive measures (hand hygiene, vaccination against rotavirus).D) Recommend that parents refrain from taking their children to the kindergarten until the outbreak is over.	C This answer most fully reflects all components of PK-1 in action: Identifying causes and conditions (submitting a notification initiates an official investigation). Preventing spread (informing the kindergarten allows for disinfection and restrictive measures). Promoting healthy lifestyle and eliminating harmful influences (educational work targets behavioral factors and informs about the most effective prevention method – vaccination).
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A mother brings her 1.5-year-old child to the district pediatrician to complete a medical record before entering kindergarten. During history taking, it is revealed that the child has not received routine vaccinations due to "medical exemptions" for frequent ARIs, issued by another doctor at their previous place of residence. The child is developmentally appropriate for age and has no chronic diseases. Which of the following actions by the physician would best correspond to the principle of PREVENTING THE ONSET AND SPREAD OF DISEASES? A) Issue a health certificate without vaccination records, as the child is currently healthy.B) Order an examination plan to identify the cause of frequent ARIs (immunogram, throat culture).C) Develop an individual vaccination schedule according to the National	C This action is directly aimed at preventing the onset of specific infectious diseases (measles, pertussis, polio, etc.) in the child, the risk of which sharply increases in an organized group. Developing a schedule and conducting explanatory work are key elements of promoting a healthy lifestyle and fostering responsible attitudes

		Immunization Calendar, explaining to the mother the importance of immunoprophylaxis for protection against vaccine-preventable infections in a group setting.D) Recommend that the mother postpone kindergarten attendance until the child is 3 years old.	toward prevention.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A 15-year-old adolescent during an annual preventive check-up complains of increased fatigue, irritability, and difficulty falling asleep. Examination: height and weight are normal, BP 110/70 mm Hg. During the conversation, it is revealed that they spend 6-8 hours daily on the computer and smartphone, mostly in the evening and at night. Which of the following recommendations from the physician will be primarily aimed at ELIMINATING THE HARMFUL INFLUENCE OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL FACTOR and PROMOTING A HEALTHY LIFESTYLE? A) Recommend "sleep hygiene": avoid using electronic devices 1-2 hours before bedtime, establish a regular sleep and wake time, ensure darkness and coolness in the bedroom.B) Prescribe a course of herbal sedatives for 2 weeks.C) Refer to a neurologist to rule out astheno-neurotic syndrome.D) Order an EEG and ultrasound Doppler of head and neck vessels.	A This recommendation is specific, feasible, and aimed at early intervention by addressing the root cause (a lifestyle factor), rather than symptomatic treatment (option B) or extensive diagnostics (options C and D) without attempting to correct the obvious behavioral risk factor.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. During a routine home visit to a newborn, the pediatrician pays attention to the living conditions. In the apartment where the child lives, the parents are smokers. Smoking occurs even in the presence of the child. Which of the following actions by the physician is a COMPREHENSIVE measure aimed at PRESERVING AND STRENGTHENING THE CHILD'S HEALTH and ELIMINATING THE HARMFUL INFLUENCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT? A) Arrange for a blood test for the child to determine carboxyhemoglobin levels.B) Counsel the parents about the risks of passive smoking for the infant (SIDS, bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma) and strongly recommend completely refraining from smoking in the premises where the child is located, ideally quitting the habit altogether.C) Prescribe vitamin supplements for the child to boost immunity.D) Recommend using a home air purifier.	B This action most fully corresponds to competency PC-1. It includes: Identifying causes and conditions harmful to health (passive smoking factor). Early diagnosis of potential consequences through awareness-raising. Promoting a healthy lifestyle within the family (smoking cessation).
	Б1.В.08 Медицинская реабилитация	Match the rehabilitation specialist (1-3) with their primary function in patient care (A-C). Specialists: 1. Physical Therapist 2. Occupational Therapist 3. Clinical Psychologist Functions: A. Helps patients regain daily living skills and adapt environment B. Addresses emotional adjustment and cognitive aspects C. Focuses on improving mobility and physical function	1C, 2A, 3B

		Arrange the stages (A-D) of developing an individual rehabilitation plan in correct order. Stages: A. Comprehensive patient assessment B. Setting personalized goals C. Implementing interventions D. Regular progress evaluation	A B C D
		A 65-year-old patient after stroke requires comprehensive rehabilitation. Which approach demonstrates the MOST effective team strategy? Options: 1. Sequential work of specialists 2. Parallel work without coordination 3. Regular team meetings with unified rehabilitation plan 4. Focus only on physical rehabilitation	3 Brief justification: Regular interdisciplinary team meetings ensure coordinated care, prevent contradictory recommendations, and allow for comprehensive addressing of all rehabilitation aspects (physical, psychological, social), which aligns with both individual and team approach principles.
		Which TWO factors are MOST critical for developing an individualized rehabilitation program? Options: 1. Patient's personal goals and motivation level 2. Standard protocol for specific diagnosis 3. Available equipment in rehabilitation center 4. Patient's functional capabilities and limitations 5. Insurance coverage limitations	1, 4 Brief justification: Patient's personal goals and current functional capabilities form the foundation for truly individualized rehabilitation, ensuring the program addresses specific needs, maintains motivation, and achieves meaningful outcomes for the patient.
		Integrating Individual and Team Approaches Task: Develop a brief concept for a multidisciplinary rehabilitation program for patients after hip replacement surgery. Describe: • How team members would coordinate their efforts • How individual patient needs would be addressed • What outcomes would indicate successful rehabilitation	Team Coordination: Weekly case conferences where physiotherapist, occupational therapist, nurse, and surgeon discuss progress, adjust goals, and ensure consistent messaging to patients. Individual Approach: Customized exercise programs based on patient's age, pre-existing conditions, and personal recovery goals; psychological support for anxiety

			management. Success Indicators: Pain-free walking with appropriate assistive devices, independent performance of daily activities, patient satisfaction with recovery progress, and prevention of complications.
	Б1.В.03 Основы здорового образа жизни	Match the preventive measure (1-3) with its primary purpose (A-C). Measures: Regular vaccination Systematic medical check-ups Water purification Purposes: A. Early diagnosis of diseases B. Eliminating harmful environmental factors C. Preventing the spread of infectious diseases	1C, 2A, 3B
		Arrange the healthcare measures (A-D) in the correct sequence of implementation. Measures: A. Conducting health education lectures B. Performing routine screening tests C. Implementing quarantine measures D. Providing specialized treatment	A B C D
		Which activity is MOST effective for early detection of cardiovascular diseases in a population? Options: Publishing articles about healthy nutrition Organizing free blood pressure measurement points Distributing fitness trackers Creating mobile apps for meditation	Selected option: 2 Brief justification: Regular blood pressure monitoring allows for early identification of hypertension, a major risk factor for cardiovascular diseases, enabling timely intervention as part of comprehensive preventive healthcare.
		Match the environmental factor (1-3) with the appropriate prevention method (A-C). Factors: Air pollution in urban areas Contaminated drinking water Excessive noise exposure	elected options: 1, 3 Brief justification: Regular ventilation reduces pathogen concentration in indoor air, while vaccination provides specific

		Prevention Methods: A. Using water filters and boiling water B. Wearing hearing protection equipment C. Using respiratory masks in high-risk zones	immunity against influenza, directly preventing disease transmission according to epidemiological principles.
		Which TWO measures are most effective for preventing the spread of seasonal infectious diseases in university settings? Options: Regular ventilation of classrooms Installation of air conditioning systems Mandatory vaccination against influenza Distribution of vitamin C supplements Organizing outdoor sports events	elected options: 1, 3 Brief justification: Regular ventilation reduces pathogen concentration in indoor air, while vaccination provides specific immunity against influenza, directly preventing disease transmission according to epidemiological principles.
ПК-3 способность и готовность к проведению противоэпидемических мероприятий, организации защиты населения в очагах особо опасных инфекций, при ухудшении радиационной обстановки, стихийных бедствиях и иных чрезвычайных ситуациях	ФТД.В.03 Тропические болезни	The incubation period for malaria caused by P. falciparum is 1.14-21 days 2.28-30 days 3.4-6 days 4.7-11 months 5.8-10 days.	5
		The incubation period for malaria caused by P. malariae is 1.14-21 days 2.28-30 days 3.4-6 days 4.7-11 months 5.8-10 days.	2
		The incubation period for malaria caused by P. vivax (tachysporozoites) is 1.14-21 days 2.28-30 days 3.4-6 days 4.7-11 months 5.8-10 days.	1
		8-10 days.9. The incubation period for tertian malaria caused by P. vivax (bradysporozoites) is 1.14-21 days 2.28-30 days	4

		3.4-6 days 4.7-11 months 5.8-10 days.	
		If left untreated, the disease becomes malignant. 1.Oval malaria 2.Tertiary malaria 3.Tropical malaria 4.Quarter malaria.	3
ПК-5 готовность к сбору и анализу жалоб пациента, данных его анамнеза, результатов осмотра, лабораторных, инструментальных, патолого-анатомических и иных исследований в целях распознавания состояния или установления факта наличия или отсутствия заболевания	Б1.Б.29 Инфекционные болезни	Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. A 35-year-old patient has come to you complaining of a fever of 39.5°C (102.5°F), a severe headache, particularly in the frontal and temporal areas, severe weakness, muscle and joint aches, a dry cough, and a sore throat. He became acutely ill two days ago. A week ago, he was in contact with a patient diagnosed with the flu. Which infectious disease is most likely suspected in this patient, based on the presented complaints and medical history? Answer options: 1. Acute bacterial tonsillitis 2. Acute respiratory viral infection (ARVI) 3. Influenza 4. Meningitis 5. Pneumonia	3.Explanation: The combination of symptoms (acute onset, high fever, severe intoxication, headache, myalgia, dry cough, sore throat) combined with an epidemiological history (contact with someone with the flu) is most characteristic of influenza. ARVI is a more general term, while influenza is a specific form of ARVI that presents with more severe intoxication and high fever. Bacterial tonsillitis is usually accompanied by a sore throat when swallowing and plaque on the tonsils. Meningitis presents with meningeal symptoms, and pneumonia with more pronounced respiratory distress.
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. A 45-year-old patient was admitted to the infectious diseases department complaining of a fever up to 38.7°C, abdominal pain, frequent loose stools up to 10-15 times a day with mucus and streaks of blood, and tenesmus. Physical examination revealed a dry, white-coated tongue, moderately distended abdomen, and tenderness along the colon, particularly in the left iliac region. Sigmoid colon spasm was noted. Which of the following diagnoses best matches the clinical picture revealed during the examination? Answer options: 1. Salmonellosis 2. Cholera 3. Escherichia coli (enteropathogenic)	4. Explanation: Dysentery (shigellosis) is characterized by invasive diarrhea with symptoms including frequent loose stools mixed with mucus and blood (hemocolitis), tenesmus (false urge to defecate), abdominal pain (often spastic), and tenderness and spasm of the sigmoid colon upon palpation. Cholera is characterized by copious watery stools without blood or mucus. Salmonellosis most often

		4. Dysentery (shigellosis) 5. Rotavirus infection	presents as enteritis or gastroenteritis with less pronounced signs of colitis. Rotavirus infection is primarily an enteritis with watery stools and vomiting. Escherichia coli can present in various forms, but this presentation is most specific to shigellosis.
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. A 28-year-old patient was admitted to the infectious diseases department complaining of dark urine, light-colored stools, jaundice, itching, and nausea. Symptoms developed and worsened over the course of one week. On examination, scleral and skin icterus and hepatomegaly were observed. Blood chemistry revealed ALT - 1850 U/L, AST - 1600 U/L, total bilirubin - 150 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ (direct - 110 $\mu\text{mol/L}$). Viral hepatitis markers: HBsAg - positive, anti-HCV - negative, anti-HBcorJgM - positive. What is the most likely diagnosis, and what additional information from the epidemiological history would be crucial for determining the stage and prognosis? 1. Acute viral hepatitis B; It is necessary to clarify the duration of infection and the presence of risk factors (sexual contact, medical procedures, tattoos). 2. Chronic viral hepatitis B in the reactivation phase; it is necessary to clarify whether the patient was previously aware of their HBsAg status. 3. Acute viral hepatitis A; it is necessary to clarify the consumption of unboiled water or contact with sick people. 4. Acute viral hepatitis C; it is necessary to repeat the anti-HCV test after 2 weeks. 5. Toxic hepatitis; it is necessary to collect a detailed medical history regarding the use of medications, alcohol, and toxins.	1 Laboratory data: acute liver injury with high cytolysis (ALT/AST > 1000) and cholestasis. Positive HBsAg, anti-HBcorJgM—a marker for the presence of the hepatitis B virus. Clinical presentation: acute onset with severe jaundice is more typical of acute hepatitis rather than reactivation of chronic hepatitis. Why not option 2? Chronic hepatitis in the reactivation phase can present acutely, but the key difference is the medical history. If the patient first detects HBsAg in the presence of these clinical findings, it is highly likely an acute process. If they have known about their carrier status for years, it is a reactivation. Therefore, the medical history is crucial: "When were the last times your tests were normal?", "Have you been tested for hepatitis before?", "What risk factors have you had in the last 2-6 months?" (The incubation period for hepatitis B is 1-6 months). The remaining options are refuted by negative markers (anti-HCV, suspicion of hepatitis A would be possible, but it is refuted

			by positive HBsAg).					
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. A 32-year-old patient presented to a primary care physician with complaints of a fever of 37.5-38.5°C for 3 weeks, night sweats, unexplained weakness, and a 6 kg weight loss over the past 2 months. Examination revealed a white, cheesy coating on the oral mucosa that was easily removed with a spatula. Multiple, painless, enlarged lymph nodes were palpated in the cervical, axillary, and inguinal regions. A complete blood count revealed leukopenia and lymphopenia. Which element of the patient's medical history is KEY for establishing the cause of this condition, and what initial diagnostic test should be ordered? 1. A history of viral mumps in childhood; order an ultrasound of the salivary glands. 2. A history of recent travel and tick bites; Order a PCR test for tick-borne infections. 3. Information on sexual behavior and injection drug use; order an HIV antibody test. 4. Information on contact with a tuberculosis patient; order a Mantoux test and chest X-ray. 5. Information on diet and gluten tolerance; order an anti-tissue transglutaminase antibody test.	3 AIDS-defining illness (stage 4B). Symptoms: General: prolonged fever, weight loss, night sweats (wasting syndrome). Physical examination: generalized lymphadenopathy and thrush (opportunistic infection). Laboratory: leukopenia and lymphopenia (sign of immunodeficiency). This triad (fever + weight loss + thrush) is a "red flag" for HIV infection. Therefore, identifying risk factors (sexual or parenteral routes) is key, and an HIV test is the first line of investigation. Other conditions, although they may cause some of the symptoms (e.g., tuberculosis), do not explain the entire picture, especially the presence of thrush in an adult without an obvious cause.					
		Match the characteristics of the rash with the most likely infectious disease. <table><tr><td>Clinical Presentation / Patient Data</td><td>Infectious Disease</td></tr><tr><td>1. Staged appearance of a maculopapular rash with a descending order (face → trunk → extremities), staggered cropping, and Koplik's spots in the prodromal phase.</td><td>A. Scarlet Fever</td></tr><tr><td>2. Fine punctate rash on a erythematous background, predominantly in skinfolds, with confluent areas, circumoral pallor, and a "raspberry" tongue.</td><td>B. Chickenpox</td></tr></table>	Clinical Presentation / Patient Data	Infectious Disease	1. Staged appearance of a maculopapular rash with a descending order (face → trunk → extremities), staggered cropping, and Koplik's spots in the prodromal phase.	A. Scarlet Fever	2. Fine punctate rash on a erythematous background, predominantly in skinfolds, with confluent areas, circumoral pallor, and a "raspberry" tongue.	B. Chickenpox
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		3. Vesicular rash on the skin and mucous membranes with lesions at different stages (macule → papule → vesicle → crust), crops of lesions, accompanied by itching.	C. Meningococce mia	
		4. Hemorrhagic "star-shaped" rash, dense, raised above the skin, with a tendency to coalesce and rapid necrosis.	D. Measles	
	Please enter an alphanumeric sequence separated by a space (example, 1A 2B 4G)			
	ФТД.В.03 Тропические болезни	Requirements for blood sampling for malaria 1.Blood is collected before the start of antiparasitic treatment 2.Blood is collected regardless of the presence of fever 3.Blood is collected only if a fever is present 4.If the diagnosis is confirmed, blood is collected once a day 5.If the diagnosis is confirmed, blood is collected every 2-3 hours.	125	
		The leading method (gold standard) for laboratory diagnosis of malaria is 1.ELISA 2.PCR 3.biochemical 4.parasitological (microscopy of smears and thick blood films).	4	
		Malaria testing is required for: 1.Hospitalized patients with a confirmed diagnosis and ongoing fever 2.Healthy individuals who have been in contact with malaria 3.Healthy individuals who have arrived from endemic regions 4.Individuals with fever of unspecified etiology for more than 5 days 5.Individuals who have arrived from endemic regions with fever.	145	
		To prevent late relapses and provide radical treatment for tertian and oval malaria, antimalarial drugs are prescribed: 1.delagil 2.primaquine 3.fansidar 4.quinine.	2	
		What laboratory tests are used to monitor the progression of HIV infection? Answer options: a) determination of HIV antibodies by ELISA and Western blot; b) determination of HIV antibodies by rapid tests;	d	

		c) qualitative determination of HIV DNA; d) determination of CD4 cell levels in peripheral blood; e) complete blood count with determination of leukocytes.	
ПК-6 способность к определению у пациента основных патологических состояний, симптомов, синдромов заболеваний, нозологических форм в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем, X пересмотра	Б1.Б.38 Педиатрия	Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A 5-year-old child is brought to the emergency department with complaints of high fever up to 39.5°C, sore throat, and difficulty swallowing. Examination: bright pharyngeal hyperemia, enlarged, friable tonsils with purulent deposits in the crypts, enlarged and tender cervical lymph nodes. The tongue is coated with a white coating. Which NOSOLOGICAL FORM and its corresponding ICD-10 code most accurately reflect this clinical picture?A) Acute pharyngitis (J02.9)B) Acute tonsillitis (sore throat) (J03.9)C) Acute laryngitis (J04.0)D) Infectious mononucleosis (B27.0)	B Key symptoms (sore throat, purulent deposits on tonsils, enlarged cervical lymph nodes) are characteristic of acute tonsillitis (sore throat).
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. An 8-month-old infant, formula-fed, presents with pallor of the skin and mucous membranes, lethargy, and decreased appetite. Complete blood count: Hb - 98 g/L, RBC - $3.6 \times 10^{12}/L$, color index - 0.75, microcytosis, hypochromia, anisocytosis. Which PRIMARY PATHOLOGICAL CONDITION (nosological form) should be considered first, and what is its corresponding ICD-10 code?A) Congenital aplastic anemia (D61.9)B) Acute posthemorrhagic anemia (D62)C) Iron deficiency anemia (D50.9)D) B12-deficiency anemia (D51.9)	C The clinical picture (pallor, lethargy) and characteristic changes in the blood count (microcytosis, hypochromia, low color index) are classic for iron deficiency anemia. ICD-10 code D50.9 corresponds to "Iron deficiency anemia, unspecified." The risk factor – formula feeding (without adequate iron fortification) – supports the likely cause.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A 14-year-old adolescent is admitted to the hospital with complaints of severe headache, nausea, repeated vomiting, and photophobia. The onset was acute. Objective findings: temperature 39.0°C, forced posture in bed, positive nuchal rigidity (+), positive Kernig's and Brudzinski's signs (+). Consciousness is confused. Which SYNDROME is leading in this clinical picture, and which NOSOLOGICAL FORM (with ICD-10 code) most commonly causes it?A) Arterial hypertension syndrome; Hypertensive disease (I10)B) Meningeal syndrome; Acute bacterial meningitis (G00.9)C) Intoxication syndrome; Influenza (J10.1)D) Abdominal syndrome; Acute pancreatitis (K85.9)	B The combination of symptoms (headache, vomiting, nuchal rigidity, Kernig's and Brudzinski's signs) unequivocally points to meningeal syndrome. The most common and severe cause of an acutely developed meningeal syndrome with fever and impaired consciousness is acute bacterial meningitis, corresponding to ICD-10 code G00.9 ("Purulent meningitis, unspecified").
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice.	D The clinical picture (murmur since

		A 3-year-old child is admitted to the hospital for a planned hospitalization. History: a heart murmur has been noted since the neonatal period. Echocardiography revealed a hemodynamically significant ventricular septal defect (VSD) of 4 mm diameter. The child shows slight delay in physical development. Examination: pallor, dyspnea on exertion, increased apical impulse. Auscultation: rough systolic murmur in the 3rd-4th intercostal space left of the sternum. Which NOSOLOGICAL FORM and its corresponding ICD-10 code most accurately reflect this diagnosis?A) Patent foramen ovale (Q21.1)B) Congenital heart defect, unspecified (Q24.9)C) Acquired heart valve disease (I35.9)D) Ventricular septal defect (Q21.0)	neonatal period, characteristic location of murmur, EchoCG findings) and history unequivocally indicate a congenital heart defect – Ventricular Septal Defect (VSD). According to ICD-10, VSD is coded as Q21.0 ("Ventricular septal defect").
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. An 8-year-old girl is hospitalized in the rheumatology department. The disease began acutely with fever, pain and swelling in the knee and ankle joints (migratory pattern), and dyspnea. Examination: annular erythema on the trunk. Auscultation: tachycardia, muffled heart sounds, soft systolic murmur at the apex. Lab tests: elevated ESR, elevated C-reactive protein, anti-streptolysin-O (ASO) titer increased 4-fold. ECG: prolonged P-R interval. Which NOSOLOGICAL FORM and its corresponding ICD-10 code most accurately reflect the MAIN diagnosis in this patient, considering the Jones Criteria?A) Acute rheumatic fever with predominant cardiac involvement (I01.1)B) Infectious arthritis (M00.9)C) Chronic rheumatic heart disease (I05.8)D) Reactive arthritis (M02.9)	A The patient presents with major Jones Criteria for rheumatic fever: carditis (dyspnea, muffled sounds, murmur, ECG changes), polyarthritis (migratory), and annular erythema. Minor criteria are also present: fever, elevated acute phase reactants (ESR, CRP), and evidence of preceding streptococcal infection (elevated ASO).
	Б1.Б.29 Инфекционные болезни	Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. A 38-year-old patient presented with complaints of acute illness: fever up to 39.8°C, severe headache in the forehead and eye sockets, muscle and joint aches, general weakness, dry, coarse cough accompanied by chest pain, and a sore throat. Symptoms began suddenly 12 hours ago. Epidemiological history: several coworkers at work have a similar illness. What is the most likely nosological diagnosis and corresponding ICD-10 code? Answer options: 1. Acute respiratory viral infection, unspecified (J06.9) 2. Influenza, virus unidentified (J11) 3. Acute bronchitis (J20.9) 4. Pneumonia, unspecified (J18.9) 5. Adenovirus infection (B34.0)	2 Acute onset, high fever, severe intoxication (headache, myalgia, arthralgia, weakness), and a history of exposure (contact with sick people) are classic signs of influenza. Although the virus has not yet been identified in the laboratory, the clinical picture allows for a preliminary diagnosis of influenza.
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. A 29-year-old female patient presented with complaints of frequent (up to 15 times per day) loose stools with large amounts of mucus and blood streaks, severe cramping pain in the lower abdomen, tenesmus (false urge to defecate), and a fever of 38.5°C. She developed an acute illness several hours ago after eating unwashed vegetables. Abdominal palpation revealed tenderness along the colon, particularly in the left iliac fossa, and spasm of the sigmoid colon.	1 Classic symptoms of dysentery (shigellosis) include frequent loose stools mixed with mucus and blood, tenesmus, cramping abdominal pain localized primarily in the left iliac

		Stool culture revealed <i>Shigella flexneri</i>. What is the most likely diagnosis and corresponding ICD-10 code? Answer options: 1. Dysentery (shigellosis) (A03.1) 2. Cholera (A00.9) 3. Salmonellosis (A02.0) 4. Rotavirus enteritis (A08.0) 5. Foodborne toxic infection (A05.9)	region, and spasm of the sigmoid colon. The diagnosis was confirmed by laboratory testing, and the pathogen was identified. .
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. A 55-year-old patient was admitted to the hospital with a high fever (39.9°C), a severe, bursting headache, repeated vomiting, psychomotor agitation, and photophobia. Examination revealed severe neck rigidity and positive Kernig's and Brudzinski's signs. Neutrophilic pleocytosis was detected in the cerebrospinal fluid. Consciousness was depressed to the point of stupor. What is the most likely syndrome and nosological diagnosis corresponding to the ICD-10 code? Answer options: 1. Encephalitic syndrome, Tick-borne encephalitis (A84.9) 2. Influenza syndrome, Influenza (J11.9) 3. Meningitis syndrome, Bacterial meningitis, unspecified (G00.9) 4. Intoxication syndrome, Sepsis (A41.9) 5. Acute cerebral stroke (I64)	3 The presence of high fever, severe headache, vomiting, photophobia, and, most importantly, severe neck rigidity and positive Kernig's and Brudzinski's signs, clearly indicates meningitis. Given the acuteness and severity of the condition, the most likely diagnosis is bacterial meningitis (G00.9 – bacterial meningitis, unspecified, as the causative agent is still unknown). Encephalitis is also possible, but meningeal symptoms predominate. Influenza does not produce such pronounced meningeal signs. Sepsis is a systemic reaction, not a primary diagnosis. Stroke has a different clinical picture.
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. A 62-year-old patient with type 2 diabetes mellitus presented with fever up to 38.8°C, chills, severe pain, and redness on the right shin. On examination, the skin of the right shin shows sharply demarcated, bright red erythema with distinct, jagged edges (like "flames"), swelling, and a localized increase in temperature. Palpation is painful. What is the most likely nosological diagnosis and the corresponding ICD-10 code? Answer options: 1. Cellulitis (L03.9) 2. Erysipelas (A46) 3. Contact dermatitis (L25.9) 4. Cellulitis (L03.1) 5. Deep vein thrombophlebitis of the leg (I80.2)	2 The classic picture of erysipelas (erythema with clear, raised, jagged edges resembling "flames," localized temperature increase, pain, swelling, fever, and chills) clearly corresponds to the description provided.

		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. A 48-year-old patient with confirmed HIV infection (stage 4B, AIDS) presented with complaints of a persistent, debilitating cough with sputum production, fever up to 38°C (100.4°F), night sweats, severe weakness, and weight loss over the past 3 months. Chest X-ray revealed infiltrative changes in the upper lobes of the lungs with decomposition. What is the most likely nosological diagnosis and corresponding ICD-10 code? Answer options: 1. HIV infection, unspecified (B24) 2. Pneumonia, unspecified (J18.9) 3. HIV disease manifested by mycobacterial infection (B20.0) 4. Lung cancer (C34.9) 5. Chronic bronchitis (J42)	3 In a patient with HIV infection at the AIDS stage (stage 4B), the presence of a persistent cough, fever, night sweats, weight loss, and radiographic evidence of infiltrates and destruction of the lungs is a classic picture of pulmonary tuberculosis, which is the most common opportunistic infection in HIV-infected patients. According to ICD-10, in such cases, the primary diagnosis is coded as HIV disease with the corresponding manifestation. B20.0 is specifically intended for coding HIV disease manifested by mycobacterial infection (including tuberculosis). Simply "HIV infection, unspecified" (B24) does not reflect the current complication. "Pneumonia, unspecified" (J18.9) is too general and does not indicate a connection with HIV. Lung cancer or chronic bronchitis are less likely with this combination of symptoms in an HIV-infected patient.
	ФТД.В.03 Тропические болезни	The incubation period for malaria caused by P. falciparum is 1. 14-21 days 2. 28-30 days 3. 4-6 days 4. 7-11 months 5. 8-10 days.	5
		The incubation period for malaria caused by P. malariae is 1. 14-21 days 2. 28-30 days	2

		3.4-6 days 4.7-11 months 5.8-10 days.	
		The incubation period for malaria caused by P. vivax (tachysporozoites) is 1.14-21 days 2.28-30 days 3.4-6 days 4.7-11 months 5.8-10 days.	1
		8-10 days.9. The incubation period for tertian malaria caused by P. vivax (bradysporozoites) is 1.14-21 days 2.28-30 days 3.4-6 days 4.7-11 months 5.8-10 days.	4
		International designation of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome: Answer options: a) SIDAS; b) HIV; c) AIDS; d) LAV; d) OSD.	c
ПК-8 способность к определению тактики ведения пациентов с различными нозологическими формами	Б1.Б.38 Педиатрия	Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A 2-year-old child is brought to the hospital by the mother. Acute onset: body temperature 39.1°C, single episode of vomiting. A loud "barking" cough, hoarseness, and noisy, labored breathing are noted. Symptoms appeared in the evening against a background of full health. Examination: moderate severity. Use of accessory muscles in breathing. Respiratory rate 36/min. Auscultation of the lungs reveals coarse breath sounds and occasional dry wheezes. Oxygen saturation 96%. What is the priority management tactic for this patient?A) Immediate initiation of antibacterial therapy with intramuscular ceftriaxone.B) Nebulized inhalation of budesonide solution and salbutamol inhalation.C) Administration of sedative drugs (diazepam) to reduce the child's agitation.D) Prescription of an antiviral drug (oseltamivir) and antipyretic therapy.	B The child presents with a classic picture of acute obstructive laryngitis (croup) of viral etiology. The key pathogenetic mechanism is edema of the mucous membrane in the subglottic space. Management at the pre-hospital and initial hospital stage is aimed at relieving this edema and obstruction. Inhaled budesonide (a corticosteroid) reduces inflammation and edema, and salbutamol (a bronchodilator) can help relieve any associated bronchospasm, making this the standard initial approach.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A 7-year-old girl is under the care of a pediatrician with complaints of periodic abdominal pain, rumbling, and loose stools up to 3-4 times a day, with foam and undigested food particles. Symptoms have been present for 4 months and are clearly linked by the parents to the	C The clinical picture and sharply elevated anti-tissue transglutaminase antibodies strongly suggest a diagnosis of celiac disease. This is

		consumption of bread, cookies, and pasta. The child appears asthenic. Tests: CBC unremarkable, biochemical analysis shows a slight decrease in total protein and albumin. Antibodies to tissue transglutaminase (IgA) are sharply elevated. What would be the long-term management strategy for this patient?A) Prescribing enzyme preparations (pancreatin) before each meal.B) Prescribing probiotics and enterosorbents in courses.C) Lifelong adherence to a gluten-free diet.D) Prescribing oral prednisolone for 2 weeks with subsequent gradual withdrawal.	an autoimmune disorder triggered by gluten intake. Option C is the only effective and pathogenetically grounded treatment for celiac disease. Eliminating gluten (a protein found in cereals) from the diet leads to gradual regression of symptoms, restoration of the small intestinal mucosa, and normalization of lab parameters. This strategy is lifelong.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A 1.5-year-old boy is admitted to the hospital with severe symptoms of intoxication, fever up to 40°C for 3 days, accompanied by febrile seizures. On the 4th day of illness, a roseolar-papular rash appeared all over the body, including the face. At the time of examination, after the rash appeared, the body temperature normalized, and the child is active. CBC: leukopenia, relative lymphocytosis. What is the most likely cause of the disease and the subsequent management?A) Sudden exanthema (roseola infantum, HHV-6); management – symptomatic, observation.B) Scarlet fever; management – initiation of antibacterial therapy (amoxicillin).C) Meningococcemia; management – emergency initiation of massive antibacterial therapy.D) Allergic reaction to an antipyretic drug; management – discontinue the drug, prescribe antihistamines.	A The clinical picture is classic for sudden exanthema (roseola infantum), caused by human herpesvirus 6 (HHV-6). A pathognomonic sign is the appearance of the rash just after or as the fever subsides, following a period of significant intoxication. The disease is viral, benign, and the rash disappears without a trace in a few days. Management is symptomatic (adequate hydration, antipyretics if needed) and explanatory counseling for the parents.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A 5-month-old infant, formula-fed. Parents complain of frequent regurgitation, projectile vomiting after feeding, and constipation. The child is irritable and has lost weight over the past month. Examination: soft abdomen, visible peristalsis in the epigastric region after feeding. Ultrasound: pylorus thickened to 5 mm, elongated. What is the optimal management strategy?A) Correct feeding (using thickeners), positional therapy, prescribe prokinetics.B) Urgent consultation with a pediatric surgeon in preparation for surgical intervention.C) Prescribe spasmolytics (drotaverine) and probiotics.D) Switch to specialized hydrolyzed formula.	B The clinical picture (projectile vomiting, visible peristalsis, weight loss) and ultrasound findings (thickening of the pylorus) point to a diagnosis of congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis. This is a surgical condition caused by organic narrowing of the gastric outlet due to hypertrophy of the muscular layer. The condition is treated exclusively surgically – with pyloromyotomy (Fredet-Ramstedt

			procedure). Conservative therapy is ineffective and leads to progressive wasting and dehydration.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A 4-year-old child develops dyspnea, wheezing, and prolonged expiration against the background of an ARVI (rhinorrhea, cough, temperature 37.8°C). There is a history of two similar episodes in the past year that resolved spontaneously. Examination: moderate severity. Respiratory rate 40/min. Auscultation: against a background of harsh breath sounds, numerous dry wheezing and rhonchi are heard bilaterally. Oxygen saturation 94%. What is the management tactic at the pre-hospital stage or in the emergency department?A) Immediate initiation of antibacterial therapy (amoxicillin) due to the risk of pneumonia.B) Nebulized inhalation of a solution containing salbutamol and ipratropium bromide.C) Prescription of centrally acting antitussives (butamirate).D) Prescription of mucolytics (ambroxol) to improve sputum expectoration.	B The child presents with a typical picture of acute obstructive bronchitis or an episode of bronchial asthma triggered by a viral infection. The key pathogenic mechanism is bronchospasm and mucosal edema. Option B is the standard for emergency care of bronchial obstruction. Salbutamol (a short-acting beta2-agonist) rapidly relieves bronchospasm. Ipratropium bromide (an anticholinergic) enhances the bronchodilatory effect, especially in young children. This combination is first-line therapy.
	Б1.Б.22 Медицинская генетика	1. What determines the recombination frequency of genes in the same linkage group? A) It depends on nothing, it's random. B) It depends on the distance between genes on the chromosome. C) It depends on the distance between genes and centromeres on the chromosome. D) It depends on the distance between centromeres and telomeres on the chromosome.	1B
		2. Where is the gene that causes hemophilia located in humans? A) on the X chromosome B) on the Y chromosome C) on the first pair of autosomes	2A

		D) on the 18th pair of autosomes	
		3. The method of anthropogenetics based on tracing a trait through generations is called: A) genealogical B) biochemical C) cytological D) twin	3A
		4. The following method is not used when studying human heredity and variability: A) genealogical B) twin C) hybridological D) biochemical	4B
		5. The method of studying the skin texture on the fingers, palms, and soles of the feet is called: A) genealogical B) twin C) cytological D) dermatoglyphic	5Г
	ФТД.В.03 Тропические болезни	A 23-year-old man who recently returned from Guinea suddenly developed a fever of 38–39.5°C. On the third day of illness, hematemesis, subicteric sclera and skin, hepatomegaly, oliguria, swelling and hyperemia of the face, and scleral vascular injection developed. Proteinuria and erythrocyturia were found in the urine. What diagnostic methods are necessary to confirm the diagnosis? Answer options:	c

		a) serological; b) bacteriological; c) virological; d) biological test; e) skin allergy test.	
		Cases of diseases caused by filarial roundworms are common on the African continent. These helminths are transmitted by: Answer options: a) mosquitoes; b) bedbugs; c) tsetse flies; d) sandflies; d) fleas.	a
		A woman returning from India presented to the hospital complaining of severe swelling of her extremities, genitals, and breasts. Upon questioning, the doctor discovered that the woman had lived in an area with a high mosquito population. Examination revealed swollen lymph nodes. Which group of helminthiasis is characterized by the above symptoms? Possible answers: a) trematodiasis; b) filariasis; c) cestodiasis; d) hookworm infection; d) schistosomiasis.	b
		A hunter drank raw water from a pond. What helminthiasis could he become infected with? Possible answers: a) taeniasis; b) fascioliasis; c) paragonimiasis; d) opisthorchiasis; d) clonorchiasis.	b
ПК-9 готовность к ведению и лечению пациентов с различными нозологическими формами в амбулаторных условиях и условиях дневного стационара	Б1.Б.38 Педиатрия	Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A 3-year-old child is at an outpatient appointment. Diagnosis: Acute otitis media (non-purulent). General condition satisfactory, temperature 37.8 °C, child is active, appetite slightly reduced. The mother actively requests an antibiotic, stating that "only antibiotics helped last time." What are your actions, reflecting readiness to manage this patient in an outpatient setting?A) Prescribe an antibiotic (amoxicillin) to prevent purulent complications, considering the mother's insistence.B) Prescribe an antibiotic (amoxicillin) due to the elevated body temperature.C) Explain the "watchful waiting" tactic for 24-48 hours: prescribe an analgesic/antipyretic (ibuprofen) as needed, and only initiate antibiotic therapy if the condition worsens or fever persists for >48 hours.D) Prescribe antihistamines and vasoconstrictive nasal drops, refusing any systemic therapy.	C According to modern clinical guidelines, for non-purulent otitis media in children over 2 years of age with mild presentation, a watchful waiting approach for 48-72 hours is acceptable, as up to 80% of cases resolve spontaneously. This approach aligns with antibiotic stewardship.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A 6-year-old child with a diagnosis of Bronchial Asthma, mild persistent course, is referred to the day hospital of a polyclinic.	D Readiness to manage a patient with a chronic condition in a day hospital implies not only prescribing

		Which of the following points is the MOST important and mandatory element of managing this patient in a day hospital setting?A) Daily chest massage.B) Prescribing a course of UHF therapy for the chest.C) Performing a complete blood count to monitor the condition.D) Educating the child and parents on the correct inhalation technique using a spacer with a face mask/mouthpiece.	medications but also ensuring treatment efficacy. A key problem in asthma management in children is incorrect inhalation technique, which negates the effect of even the most advanced medications. Education is fundamental.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A mother brings her 1.5-year-old child to your outpatient appointment. The child fell off the sofa the previous evening (height ~50 cm). According to the mother, there was brief crying, then the child calmed down, played, and slept well at night. Examination: satisfactory condition, active, a 2x3 cm hematoma on the parietal region of the head. Neurological status is normal. What are your actions within the framework of readiness for outpatient management?A) Reassure the mother, state that everything is fine, and prescribe an ointment for bruises.B) Immediately call an ambulance team for hospitalization.C) Provide detailed instructions to the mother regarding "red flag" symptoms (increasing lethargy, repeated vomiting, inappropriate behavior, convulsions, bleeding or fluid discharge from ears/nose) and provide a written instruction sheet. Schedule a follow-up examination in 2-3 hours or the next day.D) Schedule a computed tomography of the brain in 3 days as a planned procedure.	C A pediatrician in a polyclinic is often the first to encounter the consequences of head trauma. Readiness in this case means not missing a potentially serious injury while avoiding unnecessary hospitalization. The algorithm includes: Risk assessment (low height, no loss of consciousness, normal neurology suggests mild trauma). Organizing dynamic observation (primary task; empowers the mother with clear instructions). Ensuring continuity of care (written instructions and mandatory follow-up are standard practice).
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A 14-year-old girl is brought to the pediatrician at the polyclinic. Primary diagnosis: Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus, subcompensated. She is under the care of an endocrinologist and receives basal-bolus insulin therapy. New complaint: for 3 months, she reports increased fatigue, dry skin, feeling cold, and weight gain of 4 kg despite stable insulin doses. Examination: pale, puffy skin, BP 90/55 mm Hg, HR 58 bpm. Heart sounds are muffled. CBC: mild anemia (Hb 108 g/L). The endocrinologist recommended a pediatric consultation to rule out comorbid pathology. What is the most likely diagnosis and your management tactic in the outpatient-polyclinic setting?A) Worsening of diabetes mellitus; tactic – adjustment of insulin doses by the endocrinologist.B) Development of diabetic nephropathy; tactic – urgent hospitalization in a nephrology department.C) Autoimmune thyroiditis with hypothyroidism; tactic – immediately initiate replacement hormone therapy with levothyroxine, followed by endocrinologist consultation.D) Autoimmune thyroiditis with hypothyroidism; tactic – urgent referral to an	D The clinical picture (lethargy, dry skin, cold intolerance, weight gain, bradycardia, hypotension) is absolutely classic for hypothyroidism. Patients with Type 1 DM have a sharply increased risk of other autoimmune diseases, primarily autoimmune thyroiditis. The pediatrician must be aware of this association. However, initiating levothyroxine without confirmation and endocrinologist consultation is not standard practice in this scenario. The correct step is prompt

		endocrinologist with preliminary tests for TSH, free T4, and anti-TPO antibodies, without independently initiating therapy.	referral and preliminary investigation.
		Choose the correct answer and provide a rationale for your choice. A 10-year-old child is admitted to the day hospital of the polyclinic with a referral from a neurologist for tics. Following stress (school preparation), frequent blinking and twitching of the wings of the nose appeared. The neurologist recommended a course of mild nootropics and observation by a pediatrician to correct the "background" for the tics. During history taking and examination, you find the following: the child is very pale, with "dark circles" under the eyes, somewhat asthenic. According to the mother, over the last 2 months, the child has become very irritable and has difficulty falling asleep, although there were no previous sleep problems. Oropharyngeal examination: tonsils hypertrophied to grade II, friable, with abundant caseous plugs in the crypts. Cervical lymph nodes are enlarged to 1.5 cm, non-tender. What are your actions as the pediatrician in the day hospital, going beyond the neurologist's initial referral? A) Fulfill only the neurologist's prescriptions, as tics are within their specialty. B) Suspect chronic tonsillitis and its possible connection with the astheno-neurotic syndrome. Refer for an ENT consultation and order a complete blood count to assess inflammatory activity (considering PANDAS syndrome). C) Order an MRI of the brain to rule out an organic cause for the tics. D) Refer to a child psychiatrist, considering the tics and irritability as manifestations of a psychiatric disorder.	B The identified symptoms (pallor, periorbital darkening, irritability, sleep disturbance, asthenia) combined with objective findings (tonsillar hypertrophy, caseous plugs, lymphadenopathy) strongly suggest chronic tonsillitis, possibly exacerbated. A chronic focus of infection is a common cause of intoxication and astheno-neurotic syndrome, which can provoke and exacerbate tics. Investigating this potential underlying cause is a logical and comprehensive step for the pediatrician.
	Б1.Б.29 Инфекционные болезни	Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. A 40-year-old patient presented to the clinic on the second day of illness complaining of a fever of 38.5°C, headache, muscle aches, dry cough, and sore throat. Examination revealed hyperemia of the oropharyngeal mucosa, vesicular breathing, and no wheezing. Epidemiological history: a family history of the disease. Task: What is the appropriate outpatient management strategy? Answer options: 1. Prescribe broad-spectrum antibiotics from the first day of illness. 2. Prescribe an antiviral drug (e.g., oseltamivir or zanamivir) within the first 48 hours of illness, along with plenty of fluids, antipyretics as needed, and symptomatic treatment. 3. Prescribe only symptomatic treatment (antipyretics, plenty of fluids) and recommend consulting a doctor if the patient's condition worsens. 4. Hospitalize the patient in an infectious diseases hospital for etiotropic therapy. 5. Prescribe immunomodulators to stimulate the immune system.	2 При неосложненном гриппе, особенно в первые 48 часов заболевания, назначение противовирусных препаратов (ингибиторов нейраминидазы) может сократить продолжительность болезни и уменьшить риск осложнений. Антибиотики неэффективны против вирусов и не показаны при неосложненном гриппе. Госпитализация не требуется при легком течении заболевания.
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. A 25-year-old patient presented with complaints of moderate abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting (2-3 times), loose stools (5-6 times per day) without blood, and a fever of 37.5°C. He became	2 Mild forms of acute gastroenteritis (salmonellosis?) usually do not

		ill after eating scrambled eggs. On examination, the tongue was moist and coated with a white coating. The abdomen was moderately tender to palpation in the epigastric region. Signs of dehydration were mild. What is the most appropriate management strategy for this patient in a day hospital setting? Answer options: 1. Prescribe broad-spectrum antibiotics. 2. Prescribe rehydration therapy (orally), sorbents, diet, and observation. 3. Prescribe antiemetics and a strict diet. 4. Perform gastric and intestinal lavage. 5. Prescribe enzyme preparations to improve digestion.	require antibiotic therapy. The main treatment options are rehydration (to replace fluid losses), sorbents (to bind toxins), a diet (gentle for the gastrointestinal tract), and monitoring the patient's condition..
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale for your response. A 30-year-old patient has come to your clinic complaining of severe sore throat when swallowing, a fever of 39.0°C (102.5°F), chills, and general weakness. Symptoms began yesterday. On examination, the tonsils are enlarged, hyperemic, and covered with a whitish plaque-like coating. The anterior cervical lymph nodes are enlarged and tender to palpation. There is no cough or runny nose. There is no history of allergies. What is the most appropriate treatment strategy for this patient in an outpatient setting? Answer options: 1. Prescribe symptomatic treatment only: antiseptic gargles, antipyretics, and plenty of fluids. 2. Prescribe azithromycin 500 mg as a single dose, as this is convenient for the patient. 3. Prescribe amoxicillin 500 mg 3 times daily for 10 days, antipyretics, and topical throat antiseptics. 4. Prescribe ceftriaxone intramuscularly for 3 days for rapid response. 5. Refer the patient to the infectious diseases department to rule out meningitis.	3 This clinical picture (acute onset, high fever, severe sore throat, tonsil plaque, lymphadenitis, and absence of catarrhal symptoms) is characteristic of acute bacterial tonsillitis (sore throat), most often caused by group A beta-hemolytic streptococcus. • Amoxicillin (or penicillin) is the first-line treatment for streptococcal sore throat, as it is effective against the pathogen and has a narrow spectrum of activity, reducing the risk of resistance development. • A 10-day course is critical for complete eradication of streptococcus and the prevention of serious complications such as acute rheumatic fever and glomerulonephritis. • Antipyretics and topical antiseptics are used to relieve symptoms.
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. A 70-year-old patient presented with complaints of intense pain in the left chest and a skin rash in the form of blisters located along the intercostal nerves. He had previously had chickenpox as a child. On examination, groups of vesicles on a hyperemic base were identified on the left chest along the dermatomes. What is the most effective outpatient treatment for this patient?	3 For herpes zoster, early antiviral therapy (acyclovir, valacyclovir, or famciclovir) is key to reducing the duration of the illness, reducing pain intensity, and preventing

		Answer options: 1. Prescribe analgesics only for pain relief. 2. Prescribe antibiotics to prevent secondary bacterial infection. 3. Prescribe an oral antiviral medication (e.g., acyclovir, valacyclovir, or famciclovir), analgesics, and topical antiseptic treatment of the rash. 4. Prescribe corticosteroids to reduce inflammation. 5. Prescribe immunomodulators to stimulate the immune system.	postherpetic neuralgia. Analgesics are essential for pain relief. Local antiseptic treatment helps prevent secondary bacterial infection. Antibiotics are ineffective against the virus. Corticosteroids may be considered in selected cases to reduce inflammation, but their use is limited. Immunomodulators have not been proven effective.
		Select the correct answer and provide a rationale. An 18-year-old patient presented with complaints of a fever of 38°C (100.4°F), sore throat, enlarged cervical lymph nodes, and general weakness. Examination revealed hyperemia and swelling of the oropharyngeal mucosa, plaque on the tonsils, enlarged anterior and posterior cervical lymph nodes (up to 2 cm in diameter), and moderate enlargement of the liver and spleen. A complete blood count revealed lymphocytosis and atypical mononuclear cells. What is the appropriate management strategy for this patient in a day hospital setting? Answer options: 1. Prescribe broad-spectrum antibiotics for the treatment of tonsillitis. 2. Prescribe glucocorticosteroids to reduce swelling of the pharynx and lymph nodes. 3. Prescribe the antiviral drug acyclovir. 4. Recommend bed rest, plenty of fluids, a gentle diet, antiseptic gargling, antipyretics as needed, and monitoring for signs of complications (splenic rupture, airway obstruction). 5. Recommend strict bed rest and hospitalization in an infectious diseases department.	3 Infectious mononucleosis is generally benign and does not require specific therapy. Treatment is aimed at relieving symptoms and preventing complications. Antibiotics are ineffective against the Epstein-Barr virus, which causes mononucleosis. Glucocorticosteroids may be considered in severe cases (e.g., with risk of airway obstruction), but are not routinely prescribed. Acyclovir is ineffective against mononucleosis. Hospitalization is required only in severe cases or when complications develop. It is important to warn the patient about the risk of splenic rupture and the need to avoid strenuous activity.
ПК-11 готовность к участию в оказании скорой медицинской помощи при состояниях, требующих срочного медицинского вмешательства	ФТД.В.03 Тропические болезни	A doctor providing care to the local population in the Democratic Republic of Congo developed fever, headache, muscle and joint pain, general weakness, and diarrhea. On the fourth day of illness, a maculopapular rash developed, followed by hematemesis, melena, and hypotension on the fifth day. About two weeks ago, he examined a febrile patient who later died. Diagnosis: Answer options: a) malaria; b) yellow fever; c) Ebola fever;	c

		d) phlebotomy fever; d) Japanese encephalitis.	
		A serviceman who returned from Sierra Leone visited his general practitioner. He had been ill for three days. Upon examination, he had a temperature of 39°C, signs of erosive pharyngitis, facial flushing, and conjunctivitis. Lassa fever is suspected. What anti-epidemic measures should be taken in the outbreak area? Answer options: a) vaccination of contacts; b) protective suits for medical personnel, deratization, disinfection, isolation of the patient; c) emergency antibiotic prophylaxis; d) disinsection; e) administration of a specific serum.	b
		A laboratory technician who worked with tissue from African monkeys was admitted to the clinic on the third day of his illness in serious condition: severe headache, arthralgia, sore throat, fever of 40°C, and bloody diarrhea. Macular rash on the face, conjunctivitis, and confusion. Tachycardia and hypotension were present. Pain around the navel was present. Diagnosis: Possible answers: a) Marburg fever; b) plague; c) leptospirosis; d) Japanese encephalitis; e) zoonotic smallpox.	a
		When testing blood serum for the diagnosis of HIV infection using the immune blotting method, the result is considered positive if: Answer options: a) antibodies to 1 glycoprotein and any HIV protein are detected; b) antibodies to 1 HIV protein are detected; c) antibodies to 2 HIV glycoproteins or to 1 glycoprotein and the p24 protein are detected; 20 21 d) antibodies to any HIV proteins are absent; e) antibodies to 1 HIV glycoprotein are detected.	c
		The main method of treating cholera is: Answer options: a) detoxification; b) dehydration; c) rehydration; d) administration of antitoxic serum; e) vaccine therapy.	c
ПК-14 готовность к определению необходимости применения природных лечебных факторов, лекарственной, немедикаментозной терапии и других методов у	Б1.В.08 Медицинская реабилитация	Match the natural therapeutic factor (1-3) with its primary indication in medical rehabilitation (A-C). Factors: 1. Peloid therapy (therapeutic mud) 2. Mineral waters (balneotherapy) 3. Climatic therapy (seaside climate) Indications:	1A, 2B, 3C

пациентов, нуждающихся в медицинской реабилитации и санаторно-курортном лечении		A. Chronic inflammatory joint diseases B. Functional disorders of digestive system C. Respiratory diseases and recovery after infections	
		Arrange the stages (A-D) of determining rehabilitation needs in correct order. Stages: A. Comprehensive assessment of patient's functional status B. Analysis of contraindications and risk factors C. Selection of appropriate rehabilitation methods D. Formulating individual rehabilitation goals	A D B C
		A 45-year-old patient with osteoarthritis of the knee joint, overweight, with moderate pain syndrome. Which combination of methods is MOST appropriate for initial rehabilitation stage? Options: 1. Pharmacological therapy + mud applications + dietary therapy 2. Electrotherapy + massage + pharmacotherapy 3. Kinesiotherapy + weight correction + physiotherapy 4. Spa treatment + pharmacotherapy + orthopedic correction	3 Brief justification: This combination addresses all key aspects: kinesiotherapy improves joint function, weight reduction decreases joint load, and physiotherapy manages pain, providing comprehensive rehabilitation without immediate resort to pharmacological or spa treatment.
		Which TWO non-pharmacological methods are MOST effective for chronic pain syndrome rehabilitation in patients with spinal osteochondrosis? Options: 1. Therapeutic exercises and kinesiotherapy 2. Acupuncture and reflexology 3. Pharmacological blockades 4. Manual therapy and massage 5. Vitamin therapy	1, 4 Brief justification: Therapeutic exercises strengthen muscular corset preventing recurrence, while manual therapy and massage address biomechanical disorders, providing long-term effect unlike temporary pain relief from pharmacological methods.
		Develop a rehabilitation plan for a 60-year-old patient after ischemic stroke with left-sided hemiparesis, hypertension, and obesity. Include: • Necessary diagnostic examinations • Medicinal therapy requirements • Non-pharmacological methods • Natural therapeutic factors • Expected outcomes	Diagnostic examinations: Neurological status assessment, vascular Doppler ultrasound, lipid profile monitoring, daily blood pressure control. Medicinal therapy: Antihypertensive drugs, antiplatelet therapy, statins, neuroprotective agents.

			Non-pharmacological methods: Individual kinesiotherapy, balance training, occupational therapy, speech therapy if needed, dietary counseling. Natural therapeutic factors: Carbon dioxide baths for vascular training, climate therapy in forested areas. Expected outcomes: Improved motor function, blood pressure stabilization, weight reduction, enhanced quality of life, prevention of recurrent stroke.
ПК-15 готовность к обучению пациентов и их родственников основным гигиеническим мероприятиям оздоровительного характера, навыкам самоконтроля основных физиологических показателей, способствующим сохранению и укреплению здоровья, профилактике заболеваний	Б1.В.03 Основы здорового образа жизни	Match the hygiene practice (1-3) with its primary health benefit (A-C). Practices: Proper handwashing technique Regular dental hygiene Food safety practices Benefits: A. Prevents gastrointestinal infections B. Reduces respiratory and contact disease transmission C. Prevents oral diseases and systemic complications	1B, 2C, 3A
		Arrange the steps (A-D) for teaching a patient to measure blood pressure correctly. Steps: A. Demonstrate the entire procedure on yourself B. Explain the normal and critical values C. Ask the patient to repeat the measurement under supervision D. Show how to position the cuff correctly	B A D C
		Effective Patient Education Methods Task: Which method is MOST effective for teaching elderly patients about medication management? Options: Providing a detailed written instruction Using a mobile application with reminders Conducting hands-on demonstration with simple verbal explanations Showing an educational video	3 Brief justification: Hands-on demonstration combined with simple verbal explanations accommodates potential visual or cognitive limitations and ensures practical understanding through direct practice and immediate feedback.

		Which TWO parameters are most important to teach patients for daily self-monitoring in hypertension management? Options: - Blood pressure measurements - Daily weight - Body temperature - Physical activity level - Sleep patterns	1, 4 Brief justification: Regular blood pressure monitoring is crucial for hypertension management, while tracking physical activity helps assess lifestyle modifications that directly affect blood pressure control.
		Create a brief educational instruction for patients about preventive measures against seasonal flu. Include at least 4 key points that cover hygiene practices and self-monitoring principles.	Wash hands frequently with soap for 20 seconds, especially after public contact Monitor body temperature daily during flu season Practice respiratory hygiene: cover mouth when coughing/sneezing Maintain immune health through balanced nutrition and adequate sleep Seek medical attention if experiencing high fever ($>38^{\circ}\text{C}$) or breathing difficulties
ПК-16 готовность к просветительской деятельности по устранению факторов риска и формированию навыков здорового образа жизни	Б1.В.08 Медицинская реабилитация	Match the risk factor (1-3) with the most appropriate educational topic for its prevention (A-C). Risk Factors: - Physical inactivity - Unhealthy diet - Tobacco use Educational Topics: "Healthy Eating Plate" principles and meal planning - Smoking cessation methods and nicotine replacement therapy - Daily activity planning and exercise types	1C, 2A, 3B
		Arrange the stages (A-D) of conducting a health education session in correct order. Stages: - Identify participants' current knowledge and misconceptions - Demonstrate practical skills and provide handouts - Conduct interactive practice and provide feedback - Summarize key messages and set personal goals	A B C D

		For educating elderly patients with hypertension about salt reduction, which method is MOST effective? Options: 1. Lecture about sodium chemistry 2. Reading scientific articles 3. Practical cooking demonstration with taste testing 4. Written recommendations only	3 Brief justification: Practical cooking demonstration with taste testing provides sensory experience, demonstrates achievable alternatives, and enhances knowledge retention through active participation, making it most effective for elderly patients requiring practical lifestyle changes.
		Which TWO strategies are MOST important for successful health education in workplace wellness programs? Options: 1. One-time informational lecture 2. Regular practical workshops 3. Individual health risk assessments 4. Complex medical terminology 5. Peer support groups	2, 3 Brief justification: Regular practical workshops provide ongoing skill development, while individual health risk assessments personalize the education, creating relevance and motivation for lifestyle changes in the workplace setting.
		Create an outline for a 4-week "Healthy Back" educational program for office workers. Include: • Main risk factors to address • Educational methods to use • Skills to teach participants • Methods to evaluate program effectiveness	Main risk factors: Prolonged sitting, improper posture, insufficient physical activity, workplace ergonomics. Educational methods: Interactive workshops, posture correction demonstrations, workplace exercise routines, ergonomic setup consultations. Skills to teach: Proper sitting posture, micro-break exercises, desk stretching routines, workstation adjustment techniques. Evaluation methods: Pre/post program posture assessment, pain scale questionnaires, workplace ergonomic audits, participant satisfaction surveys.

	Б1.В.03 Основы здорового образа жизни	You are planning a health booth in a university campus to promote healthy sleep habits. Which type of educational material is likely to be MOST effective for engaging students? Options: A detailed 20-page brochure on sleep physiology. A colorful infographic with "5 Tips for Better Sleep" posted on social media. A textbook chapter on sleep disorders. A formal lecture announced via official email.	2 Brief justification: An infographic on social media is highly visual, concise, and shared on a platform students frequently use. It delivers actionable skills in an accessible and engaging format, which is key for effective lifestyle-focused educational activities.
		Match the common risk factor (1-3) with the most effective healthy lifestyle skill to counteract it (A-C). Risk Factors: Sedentary lifestyle Chronic stress Excessive sugar consumption Healthy Lifestyle Skills: A. Regular practice of stress-reduction techniques (e.g., mindfulness, breathing exercises) B. Reading nutrition labels and understanding added sugars C. Incorporating daily physical activity (e.g., walking, taking the stairs)	1C, 2A, 3B
		Structure of an Educational Talk on Healthy Living Task: Arrange the steps (A-D) for delivering an effective public health education talk in the correct logical order. Steps: A. Present clear, actionable steps for adopting a healthier behavior. B. Identify and relate to the target audience's common risk factors. C. Summarize key messages and open the floor for questions. D. Explain the long-term health benefits of the proposed changes.	B A D C
		Which TWO methods are most effective for teaching a group of office workers practical skills to reduce the risk of sedentary behavior? Options: Distributing a scientific article on the dangers of sitting. Organizing a "walking meeting" initiative and demonstrating desk stretches. Sending daily emails with reminders to move. Installing a complex activity-tracking software on their computers. Hosting a one-time theoretical seminar on ergonomics.	Selected options: 2, 3 Brief justification: Method 2 provides hands-on, practical skills and direct experience. Method 3 offers ongoing, low-effort nudges that reinforce the habit formation. Together, they combine practical training with consistent reminders, which is more effective than one-time theoretical or complex technical solutions.

		Outline a brief plan for a "Healthy Hydration Week" campaign aimed at high school students. Your plan should include: The core message of the campaign. Two specific risk factors you aim to address. At least two different activities to engage the students and teach them practical skills.	Core Message: "Ditch the Sugary Drinks! Choose Water for a Healthier You." Risk Factors: 1) Excessive consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages leading to obesity and dental problems. 2) Chronic dehydration affecting concentration and energy levels. Activities: Interactive Workshop: "Sugar Shock" - Display the actual amount of sugar cubes in popular drinks and teach students to prepare infused water with fruits and herbs. Challenge & Tracking: "The Hydration Challenge" - Distribute reusable water bottles and encourage students to track their daily water intake for a week using a simple fun app or a paper tracker, with small rewards for participation.
ПК-20 готовность к анализу и публичному представлению медицинской информации на основе доказательной медицины	Б1.Б.22 Медицинская генетика	6. The method of anthropogenetics that studies the karyotype is called: A) Twin B) Cytological C) Biochemical D) Dermatoglyphic	6Б
		7. The method used to diagnose metabolic diseases is called: A) Biochemical B) Twin	7А

		C) Cytological D) Dermatoglyphic	
		8. What is the name for variability associated with a change in the genotype? A) Definite B) Mutational C) Phenotypic D) Modification	8B
		9. What type of mutation is the acquisition of an extra chromosome in the genotype ($2n + 1$)? A) Polyploidy B) Monosomy C) Trisomy D) Polysomy	9B
		10. What is the main cause of genomic mutations in organisms? A) Disruption of DNA replication in cells B) Disruption of chromosome segregation during mitosis C) Exchange of homologous chromosome regions during meiosis D) Chromosome breaks and their reunification in new combinations	10B
ПК-22 готовность к участию во внедрении новых методов и методик, направленных на охрану здоровья граждан	Б1.В.08 Медицинская реабилитация	Match the new rehabilitation method (1-3) with its primary purpose (A-C). Methods: 1. Virtual reality rehabilitation 2. Robot-assisted therapy 3. Biofeedback training	1C, 2A, 3B

		Purposes: A. Precise movement repetition and intensity control B. Real-time physiological parameter monitoring C. Immersive environment for functional training	
		Arrange the stages (A-D) of implementing new rehabilitation methodology in correct order. Stages: A. Staff training and competency assessment B. Clinical effectiveness evaluation C. Method selection based on evidence D. Protocol development and adaptation	C D A B
		When introducing robotic gait training for stroke patients, what is the MOST important initial step? Options: 1. Purchase the most expensive equipment available 2. Train all staff simultaneously regardless of specialty 3. Conduct pilot testing on a small patient group 4. Immediately implement for all patients with movement disorders	3 Brief justification: Pilot testing allows for method validation, staff skill development, and protocol refinement while minimizing risks, ensuring safe and effective implementation before full-scale adoption.
		Which TWO factors are MOST critical for successful implementation of new rehabilitation technologies? Options: 1. Availability of detailed implementation plan 2. Staff motivation and technical readiness 3. Patient age and social status 4. Equipment cost without considering effectiveness 5. Administrative support and resource allocation	2, 5 Brief justification: Staff motivation and technical readiness ensure proper method application, while administrative support and resource allocation create necessary organizational conditions for sustainable implementation.
		Create a implementation plan for introducing telemedicine technologies in outpatient rehabilitation. Include: - Needs assessment components - Required technical equipment - Staff training program - Methods for evaluating effectiveness	Needs assessment: Analysis of patient population characteristics, existing technological infrastructure, staff digital literacy level, legal requirements for telemedicine. Technical equipment: Secure video conferencing platforms, digital assessment tools, wearable activity monitors, electronic documentation systems. Staff training: Digital literacy

			courses, telemedicine protocol training, technical support system, communication skills for remote consultations. Effectiveness evaluation: Patient satisfaction surveys, treatment adherence monitoring, functional outcomes comparison with traditional methods, economic efficiency analysis.
ОПК-1 готовность решать стандартные задачи профессиональной деятельности с использованием информационных, библиографических ресурсов, медико-биологической терминологии, информационно-коммуникационных технологий и учетом основных требований информационной безопасности	Б1.В.06 Наркология	Shortanswer. NEUROLEPTICS ARE MORE COMMONLY USED IN THE TREATMENT OF ALCOHOL WITHDRAWAL SYNDROME: _____	sedated
		Using Information Resources and Terminology. As an addiction specialist, you are required to prepare an information bulletin for your colleagues about emergency situations in addiction medicine. When describing a condition that develops in a patient 2-4 days after bile therapy, prolonged alcohol consumption, and is characterized by clouding of consciousness, severe autonomic dysfunction, lucidity, and psychomotor agitation, you continue to use the following terms: 1. Alcoholic delirium. 2. Alcoholic hallucinosis. 3. Alcoholic paranoid. 4. Alcohol withdrawal syndrome with autonomic instability. 5. Alcoholic encephalopathy.	Correct answer: 1) Alcohol delirium. Rationale: Terminology: This task requires precise knowledge and application of medical terminology. The key symptoms listed in the task (clouding of consciousness, development 2-4 days after withdrawal, hallucinations, agitation) are classic diagnostic criteria for alcohol delirium.
		Solving a standard problem while taking safety requirements into account A 28-year-old patient was admitted from a discotheque with a suspected psychoactive substance overdose. He is in a state of psychomotor agitation, with dilated pupils, tachycardia up to 130 bpm, hypertension of 180/100 mmHg, and hyperthermia. According to friends, he "took a pill for energy." Your immediate actions, aimed at ensuring the patient's safety and based on standard emergency care algorithms, should include: 1. Administer an antipsychotic (haloperidol) to relieve agitation. 2. Gastric lavage and activated charcoal. 3. Monitor vital signs, cool, administer fluids, and sedate with benzodiazepines. 4. Administer a beta-blocker to correct tachycardia and hypertension. 5. Prescribing antipyretics (paracetamol) to reduce temperature.	Correct answer: 3) Monitoring vital signs, cooling, fluid therapy, and sedation with benzodiazepines. Rationale: Solving a standard problem: The clinical picture suggests stimulant poisoning (amphetamines, salts). The standard treatment algorithm for this type of poisoning includes managing hyperthermia and autonomic hyperactivity. Safety precautions: Administration of antipsychotics (item 1) can lower

			the seizure threshold and worsen the condition. The isolated use of beta-blockers (item 4) without sedation is dangerous due to the risk of uncontrolled blood pressure rise. Gastric lavage (item 2) is ineffective if symptoms develop. Antipyretics (item 5) are ineffective in the presence of central hyperthermia. Therefore, the chosen combination of measures is the safest and pathogenetically justified.
	Б1.Б.33 Неврология, нейрохирургия	The most common form of neuron in humans is a) unipolar b) bipolar c) multipolar d) pseudounipolar e) a) and b) are correct	c
		A dominant gene is a gene whose action is: a) detected in the heterozygous state b) detected in the homozygous state c) detected in both heterozygous and homozygous states d) all of the above are incorrect	c
		Autosomal dominant inheritance is characterized by: a) a predominantly affected males b) a predominance of affected family members in each generation c) the manifestation of the pathological inherited trait in all generations without skipping a generation d) a) and b) are correct e) b) and c) are correct	c
	Б1.Б.37 Психиатрия, медицинская психология	Task 1: Using Terminology and Solving a Standard Problem A 20-year-old patient claims that his thoughts are transmitted via radio, and that others around him can read them. He is convinced that the secret services are spying on him because "everyone around him is exchanging glances and giving each other signs." These ideas are absolute convictions for him and are not amenable to correction. The following terms are used in psychiatry to describe this symptom complex: 1. Delusions. 2. Obsessions. 3. Overvalued ideas. 4. Hallucinations.	Correct answer: 1) Delusion. Rationale: Medical and biological terminology: This task tests knowledge of fundamental concepts of psychopathology. Key criteria of delusion: false judgments arising from a pathological background, inconsistent with reality, not correctable by dissuasion, and

		5. Derealization.	determining behavior. The described ideas of reference, persecution, and influence are classic delusions. Solution to a standard problem: Identifying and correctly qualifying productive symptoms in terminology is the primary standard task of a psychiatrist when making a diagnosis. • •
		Task 2: Working with Information Resources and Safety A patient diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia has been discharged from the hospital and must continue treatment with a long-acting antipsychotic (risperidone). When planning follow-up care and completing the treatment plan in the electronic system, which of the following actions is most important for monitoring treatment safety? 1. Regular blood prolactin levels. 2. Weekly EEG. 3. Monthly brain MRI. 4. Consultation with a neurosurgeon. 5. Daily body temperature monitoring.	Correct answer: 1) Regular monitoring of prolactin levels in the blood. Rationale: Use of information resources: Knowledge of the typical side effects of antipsychotics (especially risperidone) – hyperprolactinemia – is based on pharmacological formularies and drug instructions. Safety requirements: Prolactin monitoring is a standard monitoring measure during long-term therapy with this class of drugs to prevent endocrine disorders (galactorrhea, amenorrhea, decreased libido). Other tests are not routine for this type of therapy.
		Task 3: Solving a Standard Problem Using Information Resources A 35-year-old patient presented with complaints of persistently depressed mood, loss of interest, anhedonia, insomnia, and self-deprecating thoughts over the past 4 weeks. These symptoms arose after losing her job. There was no history of similar episodes. When collecting information using professional bibliographic databases (e.g., PubMed, Cochrane Library) to support treatment selection, you determine that the first-line treatment for this condition is: 1. 1. Monotherapy with tranquilizers (benzodiazepines). 2. A course of insulin therapy.	Correct answer: 3) Psychotherapy combined with antidepressants (e.g., SSRIs). Rationale: Use of information resources: The diagnosis of "Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode" requires evidence-based treatment. International guidelines (e.g., APA, NICE) recommend a combination of

		3. Psychotherapy combined with antidepressants (e.g., SSRIs). 4. Use of nootropic drugs alone. 5. Prescription of typical antipsychotics.	psychotherapy and antidepressants as first-line treatment. Solution to a standard problem: Selecting treatment based on current clinical guidelines is a standard professional task. Prescribing tranquilizers (item 1) or nootropics (item 4) is ineffective for relieving depression, while insulin therapy (item 2) and typical antipsychotics (item 5) are not first-line treatment for this condition.
ОПК-8 готовность к медицинскому применению лекарственных препаратов и иных веществ и их комбинаций при решении профессиональных задач	Б1.В.06 Наркология	A crucial role in the effectiveness of intensive care is played by the administration of drugs: a) in a manner consistent with pharmacokinetics b) necessarily into the bloodstream c) meeting the required pharmacodynamic characteristics d) circulating in the blood for a long time e) rapidly excreted from the body	c
		For infectious toxic shock, it is preferable to use: a) penicillin b) chloramphenicol c) ampicillin d) gentamicin e) cephalosporins	c
		Treatment for diabetes insipidus includes: a) thyroid-stimulating hormones b) adrenal cortex hormones c) adrenal cortex hormones d) insulin e) all of the above	b
ПК-5 готовность к сбору и анализу жалоб пациента, данных его анамнеза, результатов осмотра, лабораторных, инструментальных, патолого-анатомических и иных исследований в целях распознавания состояния или установления факта	Б1.Б.33 Неврология, нейрохирургия	Cervical spine instability after combined craniovertebral injury can be identified using: a) magnetic resonance imaging b) computed tomography c) lateral functional radiography d) descending contrast myelography	c
		To diagnose post-traumatic occult cerebrospinal fluid leak, an X-ray or CT scan of the head must be performed after the administration of insoluble contrast. a) intravenously b) endolumbar c) intraventricularly	b

наличия или отсутствия заболевания		d) a) and b) are correct e) b) and c) are correct	
		In chronic post-traumatic brain abscesses of the cortical and subcortical localization, the clinical picture is dominated by: a) the presence of intracranial hypertension b) general cerebral symptoms c) epileptiform symptom complex d) meningeal syndrome e) all of the above	c
		Of the listed examination methods, the decisive role in diagnosing brain death is assigned to: a) electroencephalography b) computed tomography c) angiography d) echoencephalography	b
		When diagnosing a brain abscess, direct imaging of a rounded pathological lesion can be obtained using control methods: a) pneumoencephalography b) ventriculography c) angiography d) gamma-scintigraphy e) all of the above	e
ПК-6 способность к определению у пациента основных патологических состояний, симптомов, синдромов заболеваний, нозологических форм в соответствии с Международной статистической классификацией болезней и проблем, связанных со здоровьем, X пересмотра	Б1.В.06 Наркология	Task 1 A 38-year-old patient was brought in by his relatives. According to his relatives, within three days of abruptly stopping a long period of heavy drinking, he became restless and aggressive, developed full-body tremors, sweating, and insomnia. This morning, he began experiencing auditory hallucinations in the form of "voices" condemning him. His consciousness is formally clear, but he is oriented with difficulty. Which diagnosis best fits this clinical picture? 1.F10.3 Withdrawal state 2.F10.4 Withdrawal state with delirium 3.F10.5 Psychotic disorder 4.F10.0 Acute intoxication 5.F11.3 Withdrawal state associated with opioid use	Correct answer: 2. F10.4 Withdrawal state with delirium Rationale: The key criteria are the development of the condition after cessation of substance (alcohol) use, the presence of autonomic withdrawal symptoms (tremors, sweating), and acute psychosis with hallucinations and disorientation, which meets the criteria for delirium. Simple withdrawal state (F10.3) does not include psychotic disorders.
		Task 2 A 45-year-old female patient has been taking tranquilizers (benzodiazepines) prescribed by her doctor for several years to relieve anxiety and improve sleep. Over time, she began increasing the dose on her own to achieve the desired effect. Attempts to reduce the dose trigger severe anxiety, insomnia, tachycardia, and tremors. The patient is aware of her psychological dependence but is unable to stop taking the medication.	Correct answer: 2. F13.2 Sedative-hypnotic dependence syndrome Rationale: The clinical picture demonstrates all the key features of dependence syndrome: strong craving (psychological dependence),

		What is the primary ICD-10 diagnosis? 1.F41.1 Generalized anxiety disorder 2.F13.2 Sedative-hypnotic dependence syndrome 3.F13.3 Withdrawal state due to sedative-hypnotic use 4.F13.1 Harmful use of sedative-hypnotic drugs 5.F51.0 Nonorganic insomnia	increasing tolerance (increasing dose), and physical dependence (withdrawal symptoms when decreasing dose). Although initial use was justified, the current condition meets the criteria for F13.2.
		Task 3 A 22-year-old patient was admitted after a party. He was euphoric, disinhibited, with dilated pupils and a sluggish reaction to light. He had tachycardia and a dry mouth. Examination revealed traces of multiple injection sites along his veins. Which condition and ICD-10 code are most likely? 1.F11.0 Acute intoxication due to opioid use 2.F14.0 Acute intoxication due to cocaine use 3.F15.0 Acute intoxication due to other stimulants (including amphetamines) 4.F12.0 Acute intoxication due to cannabinoid use 5.F19.0 Acute intoxication due to multiple drugs	Correct answer: 3. F15.0 Acute intoxication due to other stimulants (including amphetamines) Rationale: The clinical features (euphoria, disinhibition, mydriasis, tachycardia, dry mucous membranes) are characteristic of acute intoxication with stimulants such as amphetamine or its derivatives. Opioid intoxication (1) is characterized by miosis and sedation, rather than euphoria and disinhibition.
		Task 4 A 50-year-old patient has a history of alcohol abuse. Examination revealed severe memory impairment for current events (retains new information for several minutes), confabulation when attempting to fill in memory gaps, and decreased critical thinking. However, vocabulary and knowledge from previous years are relatively intact. There are no focal neurological symptoms. What syndrome and ICD-10 code does this patient have? 1.F10.6 Amnestic syndrome due to alcohol use 2.F04 Organic amnestic syndrome not due to alcohol or other psychoactive substances 3.F10.7 Residual and delayed psychotic disorders due to alcohol use 4.F00.1 Dementia in Alzheimer's disease 5.F05 Delirium not due to dementia	Correct answer: 1. F10.6 Alcohol-induced amnestic syndrome Rationale: Korsakov's classic triad—fixation amnesia, confabulation, and anamnestic disorientation with intact intelligence—is the core of alcohol-induced amnestic syndrome (F10.6). This is a distinct nosological entity, not dementia.
		Task 5 A 16-year-old adolescent was arrested in a state of inappropriate gaiety, silliness, and laughter for no apparent reason. On examination, the pupils were moderately dilated, conjunctival injection, and increased appetite were observed. Laboratory testing of the urine revealed cannabinoids. Which ICD-10 code should be selected for the diagnosis? 1. F12.0 Acute intoxication due to cannabinoid use 2. F12.1 Harmful use of cannabinoids	Correct answer: 1. F12.0 Acute Cannabinoid Intoxication Rationale: The clinical presentation (euphoria, silliness, scleral injection, increased appetite) and laboratory confirmation meet the criteria for acute cannabinoid intoxication. There are no signs of harmful use or

		3. F12.2 Cannabinoid dependence syndrome 4. F12.5 Cannabinoid-induced psychotic disorder 5. F12.8 Other mental and behavioral disorders due to cannabinoid use	dependence in the description.
	Б1.Б.33 Неврология, нейрохирургия	Task 1 A 60-year-old patient was admitted with complaints of sudden weakness in the right limbs and speech impairment. Symptoms began 4 hours ago. On examination, right-sided hemiparesis, more pronounced in the arm, and motor aphasia were observed. Blood pressure was 150/90 mmHg. What is the most likely clinical diagnosis and ICD-10 code? 1. I61.0 Intracerebral hemorrhage in hemispheric subcortical substance 2. I63.3 Cerebral infarction due to cerebral artery thrombosis 3. G45.0 Vertebrobasilar arterial system syndrome 4. I63.4 Cerebral infarction due to cerebral artery embolism 5. I64 Stroke, not specified as hemorrhage or infarction	Correct answer: 2. I63.3 Cerebral infarction due to cerebral artery thrombosis Rationale: The sudden onset of focal neurological symptoms (hemiparesis, aphasia) suggests stroke. The absence of evidence of hemorrhage (no mention of headache, vomiting, or decreased consciousness) and the presence of risk factors (hypertension) suggest ischemic stroke (cerebral infarction) in the left middle cerebral artery territory. Code I63.3 is used for a thrombotic stroke.
		Task 2 A 35-year-old female patient complains of attacks of sudden dizziness, tinnitus, and hearing loss in one ear, accompanied by nausea and vomiting. The attacks last several hours. Between attacks, she feels well, but mild tinnitus and progressive hearing loss persist. What is the most likely ICD-10 diagnosis? 1. H81.0 Ménière's disease 2. G43.1 Migraine with aura [classical migraine] 3. I65.2 Vertebral artery occlusion and stenosis 4. H83.3 Other diseases of the labyrinthine system 5. R42 Dizziness and instability	Correct answer: 1. H81.0 Ménière's disease Rationale: The classic triad—paroxysmal vertigo, fluctuating and progressive hearing loss, and tinnitus—is the diagnostic criterion for Ménière's disease. Other variants do not explain the combination of auditory and vestibular disturbances.
		Task 3 A 28-year-old patient presented with complaints of double vision and drooping of the right eyelid, which worsen in the evening and after physical activity. Neurological findings include ptosis on the right, extraocular muscle weakness, and weakness in the proximal extremities. Symptoms temporarily regress with rest. What syndrome and ICD-10 code should be suspected? G12.0 Childhood spinal muscular atrophy type I [Werdnig-Hoffmann] G70.0 Myasthenia gravis G35 Multiple sclerosis G25.3 Myoclonus G46.3 Middle cerebral stroke syndrome	Correct answer: 2. G70.0 Myasthenia gravis Rationale: Key features are pathological muscle fatigue with fluctuating symptoms (worsening in the evening/after exercise, regression after rest) and selective damage to muscles innervated by the cranial nerves (oculomotor muscles, eyelid muscles). This is pathognomonic for myasthenia gravis.

		Task 4 A 75-year-old patient was admitted with complaints of a pill-rolling resting tremor in the right hand, muscle stiffness, and slowness of movement. Symptoms have been progressing for 3 years. Neurological status includes hypomimia, bradykinesia, a cogwheel-like gait in the right extremities, and a small, shuffling gait. Which ICD-10 diagnosis and code are most accurate? 1. G20 Parkinson's disease 2. G21.2 Secondary parkinsonism due to other external factors 3. G25.1 Drug-induced tremor 4. G31.8 Other specified degenerative diseases of the nervous system 5. R25.1 Tremor, unspecified	Correct answer: 1. G20 Parkinson's disease Rationale: The presence of the classic triad—rest tremor, rigidity, bradykinesia—and their progressive course meets the criteria for idiopathic Parkinson's disease. The absence of external causes (medications, toxins) allows us to exclude secondary parkinsonism (G21.2).
		Task 5 A 40-year-old female patient complains of intense shooting pain in the right side of her face, triggered by touch, brushing her teeth, and talking. The pain lasts for several seconds and is paroxysmal. Her neurological status is unremarkable. What ICD-10 diagnosis should be made? 1. G44.0 Cluster headache syndrome 2. R51 Headache 3. G50.0 Trigeminal neuralgia 4. G44.2 Tension-type headache 5. M79.2 Neuralgia and neuritis, unspecified	Correct answer: 3. G50.0 Trigeminal neuralgia Rationale: The description meets all the diagnostic criteria for classic trigeminal neuralgia: paroxysmal, brief, shooting pain in the innervation zone of one or more branches of the trigeminal nerve, provoked by trigger factors.
	Б1.Б.37 Психиатрия, медицинская психология	Task 1 A 45-year-old patient believes that his neighbors are using "special rays" through his walls to steal his thoughts. He hears "voices" commenting on his actions and arguing with each other about them. He expresses no criticism of his condition. Symptoms have been present for 8 months and are accompanied by social maladjustment. What is the primary ICD-10 diagnosis? 1. F20.0 Paranoid schizophrenia 2. F22.0 Delusional disorder 3. F25.0 Schizoaffective disorder, manic type 4. F21 Schizotypal disorder 5. F23 Acute and transient psychotic disorder	Correct answer: 1. F20.0 Paranoid schizophrenia Rationale: The presence of first-rank symptoms typical of schizophrenia (pseudohallucinations, delusions of influence, delusions of possession) over a long period of time (more than 1 month) with increasing negative symptoms (social maladjustment) meets the criteria for paranoid schizophrenia.
		Task 2 A 55-year-old female patient suffered from a severe case of the flu. A week after recovery, her behavior changed dramatically: she became disinhibited, silly, and expressed unrealistic ideas about her wealth and superpowers. Her speech was accelerated, and her mood was elevated. There had been no previous similar episodes. What is the most likely ICD-10 diagnosis? 1. F30.1 Mania without psychotic symptoms 2. F06.30 Organic manic disorder	Correct answer: 2. F06.30 Organic Manic Disorder Rationale: The key point is the development of manic syndrome with an obvious causal link to a previous infection (influenza), indicating the disorder's organic nature. In primary affective

		3. F31.1 Bipolar affective disorder, current episode manic without psychotic symptoms 4. F25.0 Schizoaffective disorder, manic type 5. F07.0 Organic personality disorder	disorders (F30, F31), such a direct link to a somatic illness is absent.
		Task 3 A 30-year-old patient experiences persistent, unexplained anxiety, accompanied by muscle tension, tremors, palpitations, dizziness, and excessive sweating. These symptoms have persisted almost daily for the past 9 months. No panic attacks or phobias have been reported. What ICD-10 diagnosis best describes this clinical picture? F41.0 Panic Disorder [Episodic Paroxysmal Anxiety Disorder] F41.1 Generalized Anxiety Disorder F41.2 Mixed Anxiety and Depressive Disorder F40.1 Social Phobias F43.22 Adjustment Disorder with Anxiety	Correct answer: 2. F41.1 Generalized anxiety disorder Rationale: The core criterion of F41.1 is primary, generalized, and persistent anxiety lasting at least several weeks, not limited to any particular environment, and accompanied by autonomic symptoms (muscle tension, tremor, tachycardia, etc.).
		Task 4 A 20-year-old female patient has been following a strict diet for a year, despite being underweight (BMI = 16.5), and is actively involved in sports. She distorts her body image, considering herself "fat." She has had amenorrhea for 6 months. She is uncritical of her condition. What ICD-10 diagnosis should be made? 1. F50.0 Anorexia nervosa 2. F50.2 Bulimia nervosa 3. F45.2 Hypochondriacal disorder 4. F50.8 Other eating disorders 5. F60.6 Antisocial personality disorder	Correct answer: 1. F50.0 Anorexia nervosa Rationale: The clinical picture fully meets the diagnostic criteria for anorexia nervosa: intentional weight loss, induced and maintained by the patient; distorted body image; endocrine disorder (amenorrhea).
		Task 5 A 70-year-old patient underwent surgery for a hip fracture. On the second day after surgery, he became restless, could not sleep at night, was disoriented, had no idea where he was, and saw "strangers" in the room. By morning, the symptoms had regressed, but returned in the evening. What syndrome and ICD-10 code are present? F00.1 Dementia in Alzheimer's disease, early-onset F01.1 Vascular dementia, acute onset F05 Delirium, not due to dementia, specified elsewhere F06.2 Organic delusional [schizophreniform] disorder F07.0 Organic personality disorder	Correct answer: 3. F05 Delirium not associated with dementia, listed elsewhere Rationale: Acute onset with impaired consciousness (disorientation), attention, and perception (illusions/hallucinations) and a fluctuating course with worsening at night are classic signs of delirium. Delirium is the most common cause of delirium after surgery in elderly patients.
ПК-11 готовность к участию в оказании скорой медицинской помощи при состояниях, требующих	Б1.В.06 Наркология	Task 1 A 30-year-old patient was found unconscious at home next to a syringe. The pupils are pinpoint and unresponsive to light. Breathing is shallow, 6 breaths per minute. Cyanosis. Blood pressure is 80/50 mmHg, heart rate is 50 bpm.	Correct answer: 3. Opioid overdose; administer naloxone. Rationale: The triad of symptoms (coma, miosis, respiratory

срочного медицинского вмешательства		What is the most likely emergency and what is the first aid? Psychostimulant overdose; administer an antipsychotic. Hypoglycemic coma; administer 40% glucose solution intravenously. Opioid overdose; administer naloxone 0.4-2 mg intravenously, intramuscularly, or intranasally. Traumatic brain injury; initiate fluid resuscitation. Acute psychosis; administer a tranquilizer.	depression) is pathognomonic of opioid overdose. Naloxone is a specific antidote, a competitive opioid receptor antagonist. Administration of glucose (2) is dangerous without a glucometer, and sedation (1.5) will worsen the condition.
		Task 2 A 45-year-old patient is two days removed from abruptly stopping binge drinking. He is restless and disoriented, reports a tingling sensation, tremors, profuse sweating, and tachycardia. He suddenly develops a generalized tonic-clonic seizure. What is the diagnosis and emergency care? Status epilepticus; administer diazepam. Withdrawal syndrome with seizures (F10.31); ensure safety, and administer diazepam after the seizure to prevent recurrence. Traumatic brain injury; urgent CT scan of the brain. Acute cerebrovascular accident; initiate thrombolytic therapy. Hypoglycemia; administer 40% glucose solution.	Correct answer: 2. Withdrawal syndrome with seizures. Rationale: The development of a seizure alongside other alcohol withdrawal symptoms is characteristic of withdrawal syndrome. Treatment includes suppressing seizure activity with benzodiazepines (diazepam) and status prophylaxis. Unindicated glucose administration (5%) is dangerous.
		Task 3 A 50-year-old patient with a long history of alcoholism was admitted with complaints of intense chest tightness, shortness of breath, and palpitations. ECG: paired ventricular extrasystoles, prolongation of the QT interval. What is the most likely complication and what is the appropriate treatment? Acute myocardial infarction; thrombolysis. Alcoholic cardiomyopathy with arrhythmia; oxygen, lidocaine, or amiodarone as prescribed; hospitalization in a cardiac hospital. Pancreatitis; administer antispasmodics. Alcoholic hepatitis; initiate hepatoprotectors. Panic attack; administer a tranquilizer.	Correct answer: 2. Alcoholic cardiomyopathy with arrhythmia. Rationale: Patients with alcoholism often develop toxic myocardial damage, manifested by life-threatening arrhythmias. Treatment is aimed at stabilizing hemodynamics and stopping the arrhythmia. Thrombolysis (1) is not indicated without confirmation of MI.
		Task 4 A 35-year-old patient has been taking psychostimulants. He is agitated and aggressive, his pupils are dilated, his skin is moist, his blood pressure is 190/100 mmHg, and his heart rate is 130 bpm. What is the patient's condition and what emergency care is needed? Opioid intoxication; administer naloxone. Acute psychostimulant intoxication (F15.0); ensure safety; if aggressive, administer benzodiazepines (diazepam); if hypertension develops, use beta-blockers with caution. Delirium tremens; administer thiamine.	Correct answer: 2. Acute psychostimulant intoxication. Rationale: Sympathomimetic symptoms (agitation, mydriasis, tachycardia, hypertension) are characteristic of stimulant intoxication. Antipsychotics (5) can lower the seizure threshold. Benzodiazepines are the drugs of

		Hypoglycemia; administer glucose. Acute psychosis; administer antipsychotics.	choice for sedation and seizure prevention.
		Task 5 A 55-year-old patient with alcoholic liver cirrhosis was admitted with coffee-ground vomiting, tarry stools, and weakness. BP 85/50 mmHg, heart rate 120 bpm. What is the emergency and management? Acute pancreatitis; hunger, cold, rest. Alcoholic hepatitis; initiate hepatoprotectors. Esophageal variceal bleeding; establish venous access, initiate crystalloid infusion, octreotide, and seek emergency hospitalization. Exacerbation of peptic ulcer; administer antispasmodics. Intestinal infection; initiate antibiotics.	Correct answer: 3. Bleeding from esophageal varices. Rationale: Clinical presentation of gastrointestinal bleeding in the setting of liver cirrhosis highly suggests variceal bleeding, a life-threatening condition. Treatment includes volume replenishment and administration of vasoactive agents (octreotide) to reduce portal pressure.
	Б1.Б.33 Неврология, нейрохирургия	Task 1 A 65-year-old patient suddenly lost consciousness. On examination: coma, loud noisy breathing, right-sided hemiparesis, anisocoria (the left pupil is wider than the right). Blood pressure is 190/100 mmHg. Which condition is most dangerous and requires immediate action? 1. Ischemic stroke; initiate thrombolytic therapy. 2. Intracerebral hemorrhage with brain herniation; ensure airway patency, initiate controlled hyperventilation, administer mannitol, and seek immediate neurosurgical consultation. 3. Status epilepticus; administer diazepam. 4. Hypoglycemic coma; administer glucose. 5. Meningitis; perform a lumbar puncture.	Correct answer: 2. Intracerebral hemorrhage with brain herniation. Rationale: Rapid depression of consciousness combined with focal symptoms and anisocoria (a sign of herniation) indicates a space-occupying lesion with herniation. Thrombolysis (1) is contraindicated in cases of hemorrhage. The first priority is to reduce intracranial pressure and prepare for possible surgical intervention.
		Task 2 A 25-year-old patient suffered a blow to the head and briefly lost consciousness. He is currently conscious but lethargic. Two hours after the injury, a worsening headache developed, followed by another loss of consciousness. On examination, coma, anisocoria, and bradycardia were observed. Which complication of TBI should be considered first? 1. Concussion; administer analgesics. 2. Epidural hematoma; perform an urgent CT scan of the brain, consult a neurosurgeon for emergency surgery. 3. Subarachnoid hemorrhage; perform a lumbar puncture. 4. Skull fracture; apply an aseptic dressing. 5. Post-traumatic psychosis; administer sedatives.	Correct answer: 2. Epidural hematoma. Rationale: The classic triad ("lucid interval," increasing headache, decreased consciousness) combined with signs of intracranial hypertension (bradycardia) and dislocation (anisocoria) is characteristic of an epidural hematoma. This condition requires immediate surgical treatment.
		Task 3 A 40-year-old female patient was admitted with complaints of a sudden, thunderclap headache, nausea, and neck stiffness. She is conscious and has no focal neurological symptoms.	Correct answer: 2. Subarachnoid hemorrhage. Rationale: Sudden, intense headache

		Which condition is most likely, and what diagnostic method is needed first? 1. Migraine; prescribe a triptan. 2. Subarachnoid hemorrhage; perform an emergency CT scan of the brain without contrast. 3. Meningitis; perform a lumbar puncture. 4. Hypertensive crisis; reduce blood pressure. 5. Osteochondrosis; prescribe an NSAID.	("like a blow") with meningeal signs is a classic symptom of subarachnoid hemorrhage. CT is the first-choice method for confirming the diagnosis. A lumbar puncture (3) is performed if the CT scan is negative.
		Task 4 A 70-year-old patient suddenly stopped speaking and understanding spoken language, and developed weakness in his right limbs. Two hours have passed since the onset of symptoms. What are the immediate actions? Initiate intravenous fluid therapy with vasodilators. Prescribe intramuscular nootropic agents. Assess the possibility of systemic thrombolysis (timing, contraindications), and perform an emergency CT scan of the brain. Refer the patient for a scheduled MRI of the brain. Prescribe antipsychotics for behavioral modification.	Correct answer: 3. Assess the feasibility of systemic thrombolysis. Rationale: Acute ischemic stroke is present in the "therapeutic window" (up to 4.5 hours). The primary goal is to transport the patient to a vascular center as quickly as possible to determine the appropriate reperfusion therapy (thrombolysis). CT scanning is performed to rule out hemorrhage.
		Task 5 A 30-year-old patient with a known history of epilepsy was admitted after a series of generalized tonic-clonic seizures lasting more than 10 minutes without full recovery of consciousness between them. What is the diagnosis and what is the emergency management? 1. Hysterical seizure; administer psychotherapy. 2. Status epilepticus; ensure airway patency, administer intravenous diazepam/lorazepam, and if ineffective, administer valproic acid or thiopental. 3. Traumatic brain injury; apply a cervical collar. 4. Acute cerebrovascular accident; initiate thrombolysis. 5. Hypoglycemia; administer 40% glucose solution.	Correct answer: 2. Status epilepticus. Rationale: Status epilepticus is a condition in which a seizure lasts more than 5 minutes or seizures follow one another without recovery of consciousness. This is a life-threatening condition requiring the immediate administration of anticonvulsant medications according to protocol.

