

№	krok 2017
Topic	initial steps of medical staff in the emergency condition of the patient
Task	A patient received flame burns of both hands. On the dorsal and palmar surface of the hands there are blisters filled with serous fluid. The wrist joint region is hyperemic. The forearms were not injured. What is the provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	II degree flame burn of the hands, 4% of body surface area
B	II degree flame burn of the hands, 2% of body surface area
C	IIIa degree flame burn of the hands, 4% of body surface area
D	III degree flame burn of the hands, 4% of body surface area
E	IIb degree flame burn of the hands, 2% of body surface area
№	krok 2017
Topic	Acute poisonings
Task	A 45-year-old man complains of cough fits and tickling in his nasopharynx. He had been staying for 10 days in the polluted area created by the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident. Rhinoscopy shows signs of severe nasopharynx irritation. What radionuclide is the cause of this irritation?
Correct answer	Radioactive iodine
B	Radioactive cesium
C	Radioactive strontium
D	Radioactive plutonium
E	Radioactive cobalt
№	krok 2017
Topic	Acute poisonings
Task	A 37-year-old worker during a fire ended up in the area of high $CO$ concentration. He was delivered to a hospital in unconscious state. Objectively: the skin of his face and hands is crimson. Respiration rate is 20/min. ECG: alterations specific for hypoxic myocardium. Hourly diuresis is 40 ml. Blood test: erythrocytes - $4,5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , Hb- 136 g/l, color index - 0,89, ESR- 3 mm/hour, carboxyhemoglobin - 5%. What criterion allows determining the severity of the patient's condition?
Correct answer	Carboxyhemoglobin concentration
B	Respiratory disorders
C	ECG results
D	Extent of trophic disorders
E	Development of chronic renal failure
№	krok 2017

Topic	General and clinical questions of anesthesiology
Task	A patient with suspected pheochromocytoma has normal blood pressure in the periods between the attacks and a tendency towards tachycardia. Urine test revealed no pathologi-es. It was decided to use a provocative test with histamine. What medication should be prepared to provide emergency care in case of positive test result?
Correct answer	Phentolamine
B	Pipolphen
C	Nifedipine
D	Mesatonum
E	Prednisolone
№	krok 2017
Topic	General and clinical questions of anesthesiology
Task	After tonsillectomy a woman with systemic lupus erythematosus, who has been taking prednisolone for a year, developed acute weakness, nausea, vomiting, pain in the right iliac area, watery stool up to 5 times per day. Ps- 96/min., BP- 80/50 mm Hg. What preventive therapy should have been administered prior to the surgery?
Correct answer	Increase of prednisolone dosage
B	Prescription of desoxycorticosterone acetate
C	Prescription of antibiotics
D	Administration of Ringer's solution
E	Administration of 10% <i>N aC l</i> solution
№	krok 2017, 2016
Topic	Acute poisonings
Task	A 23-year-old man had taken 1 g of aspirin to treat acute respiratory infection. After that he developed an asthmatic fit with labored expiration that was arrested by introduction of aminophylline. The patient has no medical history of allergies. The patient has undergone two surgeries for nasal polyposis in the past. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Aspirin-induced asthma
B	Atopic bronchial asthma
C	Infectious allergic bronchial asthma
D	Exercise-induced asthma
E	Symptomatic bronchospasm
№	krok 2017, 2013
Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency/ diseases of respiratory system

Task	A boy was born at 32 weeks of gestation. 2 hours after the birth he developed respiratory distress (RD). The RD severity assessed by Silverman score was 5. The respiratory disorders progressed, respiratory failure could not be eliminated by Martin-Bouyer CPAP (continuous positive airway pressure). X-ray of lungs shows reticular and nodular pattern, air bronchogram. What is the most likely cause of respiratory distress syndrome?
Correct answer	Hyaline membrane disease
B	Segmental atelectasis
C	Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
D	Congenital pulmonary emphysema
E	Edematous hemorrhagic syndrome
№	krok 2017, 2016. 2014, 2013
Topic	Comatose states
Task	An 8-year-old child with a 3-year-long history of diabetes was hospitalized in hyperglycemic coma. Specify the initial dose of insulin to be administered:
Correct answer	0,1-0,2 U/kg of body weight per hour
B	0,05 U/kg of body weight per hour
C	0,2-0,3 U/kg of body weight per hour
D	0,3-0,4 U/kg of body weight per hour
E	0,4-0,5 U/kg of body weight per hour
№	krok 2017
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency/ General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 3-year-old girl is being treated at a resuscitation unit with diagnosis "acute kidney failure, oligoanuric stage". ECG: high T wave, extended QRS complex, displacement of S-T interval downwards below the isoline. What electrolyte imbalance is it?
Correct answer	Hyperkalemia
B	Hypokalemia
C	Hypocalcemia
D	Hypercalcemia
E	Hyperphosphatemia
№	krok 2017
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)

Task	On the 3rd day of life a newborn, who had suffered birth asphyxia, developed hemorrhage from the umbilical wound. Laboratory analysis reveals hypocoagulation, thrombocytopenia, and hypothermia. What is the cause of such clinical developments?
Correct answer	Disseminated intravascular coagulation
B	Hemorrhagic disease of newborn
C	Congenital angiopathy
D	Thrombocytopenic purpura
E	Umbilical vessel trauma
№	krok 2017
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	A patient has the second and third degree burns of the 15% of the body surface. On the 20th day after the trauma the patient presents with sharp increase of body temperature, general weakness, rapid vesicular respiration; facial features are sharpened, BP is 90/50 mm Hg, heart rate is 112/min. What complication is it?
Correct answer	Sepsis
B	Pneumonia
C	Acute intoxication
D	Purulent bronchitis
E	Anaerobic infection
№	krok 2017
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	Two days ago a woman fell from the height of 1,5 m. She complains of severe thoracic pain on the left and dyspnea. Chest X-ray reveals hydropneumothorax on the left with fluid level at the 7th rib and the lung collapsed by 1/3. The 6th-7th ribs are fractured along the scapular line. Serohemorrhagic fluid was obtained during thoracic puncture. What treatment tactics should be chosen?
Correct answer	Thoracocentesis on the left at the 7th intercostal space
B	Thoracocentesis at the 2nd intercostal space
C	Repeated puncture of the pleural cavity
D	Intubation of trachea with artificial pulmonary ventilation
E	Alcohol-novocaine block of the fracture area
№	krok 2017
Topic	traumatic damages

Task	In 2 hours after a traffic accident a 28-year-old man in grave condition was delivered to a hospital. The patient complains of abdominal pain. He received a blow to the abdomen with the steering wheel. Objective examination revealed the following: the abdomen does not participate in respiration, is tense and acutely painful on palpation; the abdominal muscles are defensively tense, peritoneal irritation signs are positive, hepatic dullness is absent. BP is 90/60 mm Hg, heart rate is 120/min. What further treatment tactics should be chosen?
Correct answer	Laparotomy
B	Laparoscopy
C	Cold to the abdomen
D	Ultrasound investigation
E	Laparocentesis
№	krok 2017
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 44-year-old patient with postinfarction cardiosclerosis presents with frequent heart rate disorders and lower extremity edema. Objectively: Ps- 95/min., irregular, 10-12 extrasystoles per minute. BP- 135/90 mm Hg. The 1st heart sound at the apex is weakened. Pulmonary respiration is rough. The liver is enlarged +2 cm. ECG: irregular sinus rhythm, heart rate - 95/min, frequent polytopic ventricular extrasystoles. What anti-arrhythmic drug is advisable in this case for treatment and prevention of extrasystole?
Correct answer	Amiodarone
B	Lidocaine
C	Mexiletine
D	Quinidine
E	Novocainamide (Procainamide)
№	krok 2017
Topic	Comatose states/ General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs). General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 23-year-old woman presents with diabetes mellitus type 1. She complains of weakness, headache, nausea, and vomiting. Objectively: temperature is 37,6° C, heart rate is 98/min., BP is 95/65 mm Hg, respiration rate is 32/min., loud. Smell of acetone is detected, heart sounds are muffled, pulse is rhythmic. The stomach is sensitive in the epigastrium. Costovertebral angle tenderness (Murphy's punch sign) is present. Blood glucose is 28,5 mmol/l; blood leukocytes - $16,5 \cdot 10^9/l$ . In urine: acetone ++, leukocytes - 25-40 in the vision field. Blood pH is 7,1. What correction method would be the most advisable?
Correct answer	Infusion of normal saline + insulinotherapy in small portions

B	Infusion of 5% glucose + insulinotherapy in large portions
C	Infusion of 2,5% sodium bicarbonate + insulinotherapy
D	Intravenous administration of antibiotics + insulinotherapy
E	Infusion of dextran solutions + insuli-notherapy
№	krok 2017
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency
Task	A woman undergoing in-patient treatment for viral hepatitis type B developed headache, nausea, recurrent vomiting, memory lapses, flapping tremor of her hands, rapid pulse. Sweet smell from the mouth is detected. Body temperature is $37,6^{\circ}C$ , heart rate is 89/min. What complication developed in the patient?
Correct answer	Acute liver failure
B	Ischemic stroke
C	Gastrointestinal hemorrhage
D	Hypoglycemic shock
E	Meningoencephalitis
№	krok 2017
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation/ acute respiratory insufficiency
Task	A 35-year-old patient developed an epileptic attack with tonic-clonic spasms that lasted for 3 minutes. After the attack the patient fell asleep but in 5 minutes the second attack occurred. The first step of emergency aid would be to:
Correct answer	Ensure patency of airways
B	Take blood from the vein for analysis
C	Introduce diazepam intravenously
D	Prescribe antiepileptic drugs
E	Administer chloral hydrate via an enema
№	krok 2017, 2016, 2015, 2013
Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency/ diseases of respiratory system
Task	After the contact with chemicals a plant worker has suddenly developed stridor, voice hoarseness, barking cough, progressing dyspnea. Objective examination reveals acrocyanosis. What is the provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Laryngeal edema
B	Laryngeal carcinoma
C	PATE
D	Pulmonary atelectasis

E	Pneumothorax
№	krok 2017
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	Anamnesis of a 30-year-old patient includes closed thoracic injury. Lately the patient has been suffering from increasing dyspnea, sensation of heaviness in the right subcostal area, and heart rate disturbances. Objectively: acrocyanosis, bulging cervical veins, ascites, edema of the lower extremities. Heart auscultation reveals muffled heart sounds, additional III heart sound is detected. Provisional diagnosis of constrictive pericarditis was made. What diagnostic technique would <b>NOT</b> confirm the diagnosis?
Correct answer	US of abdomen
B	Computer tomography
C	Echocardiography
D	Magnetic resonance imaging
E	Chest X-ray
№	krok 2017, 2016
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	ECG revealed the following in a 10-year-old child: sharp acceleration of the heart rate - 240/min., P wave overlaps with T wave and deforms it, moderate lengthening of PQ interval, QRS complex is without alterations. What pathology does this child have?
Correct answer	Paroxysmal atrial tachycardia
B	Atrial hypertrophy
C	Ventricular hypertrophy
D	WPW syndrome
E	Extrasystole
№	krok 2017
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)/ acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	During hemotransfusion the patient developed nausea, tremor, lumbar and retrosternal pain. On examination the skin is hyperemic, later developed pallor; the patient presents with hyperhidrosis, labored respiration, pulse is 110/min., BP is 70/40 mm Hg. Urine is black colored. What complication developed in the patient?
Correct answer	Posttransfusion shock
B	Acute renal failure
C	Pulmonary embolism
D	Anaphylactic shock

E	Hypotonic crisis
№	krok 2017, 2015, 2013
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	A 30-year-old patient was in a car accident. He is unconscious, pale, has thready pulse. In the middle third of the right thigh there is an extensive laceration with ongoing profuse external arterial bleeding. What urgent actions must be taken to save the life of the patient?
Correct answer	Tourniquet above the wound of the right thigh
B	Tourniquet below the wound of the right thigh
C	Artificial lung ventilation
D	Precordial thump
E	Application of plaster bar
№	krok 2017
Topic	initial steps of medical staff in the emergency condition of the patient
Task	A patient with signs of general overexposure to cold presenting with local frostbites of fingers has been delivered into an admission room. Objectively: conscious, inert, speech is slow, the skin of the face is cold, body temperature is $34^{\circ} C$ , heart rate is 68/min. What would be the actions of a doctor on call?
Correct answer	Hospitalize the patient to the surgical department
B	Hospitalize the patient to the therapeutics department
C	Hospitalize the patient to the traumatology department
D	Let the patient go home
E	Refer to a family doctor on the next day
№	krok 2017
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	A 24-year-old patient had been delivered to a thoracic department with a chest injury, fracture of the IV, V, VI ribs on the right. Plan radiography showed the fluid level in the pleural cavity to be reaching the III rib on the right. Puncture contained blood clots. What is the optimal treatment tactics?
Correct answer	Emergency thoracotomy
B	Pleural puncture
C	Thoracentesis and thoracostomy
D	Hemostatic therapy
E	Medical thoracoscopy



№	krok 2017
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A woman in her early- to midthirties has lost her consciousness 3-5 minutes ago. On examination: the skin is pale, no pulse over the carotid arteries, no spontaneous respiration, pupils are dilated; the patient is nonresponsive, presents with atony. The patient's condition can be determined as:
Correct answer	Apparent death
B	Natural death
C	Syncope
D	Brain death
E	Coma
№	krok 2017
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A resuscitation unit received a 46-year-old woman, who has been suffering from diabetes mellitus type 1 for approximately 2 years. Objectively: the skin is pale, heart sounds are weakened, BP is 170/100 mm Hg, lower limbs are markedly swollen. Blood creatinine - 1125 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ , urea - 49,6 $\text{mmol/l}$ , potassium - 6.3 $\text{mmol/l}$ , glucose - 7,6 $\text{mmol/l}$ , glomerular filtration rate - 5 $\text{ml/min}$ . What treatment is indicated for the patient in the first place?
Correct answer	Hemodialysis
B	Kidney transplantation
C	Hemofiltration
D	Enterosorption
E	Conservative detoxification therapy
№	krok 2016
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	You are a doctor on duty. A patient after a successful resuscitation (drowning) was delivered to an admission room. BP is 90/60 mm Hg, heart rate is 120/min., respiration rate is 26/min. The patient is unconscious, pupils are moderately dilated, general clonic and tonic convulsions are observed. Make the diagnosis:
Correct answer	Postresuscitation disease
B	Apparent death
C	Coma of unknown origin
D	Unconsciousness

E	Vegetative state
№	krok 2016
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	A 35-year-old patient's wound with suppurative focus was surgically cleaned. On the 8th day after the surgery the wound cleared from its purulo-necrotic content and granulations appeared. However, against the background of antibacterial therapy the body temperature keeps at 38,5-39,5° C . There are chills, excessive sweating, euphoria, heart rate is 120/min. What complication of local pyoi-nflammatory process can it be?
Correct answer	Sepsis
B	Purulent absorption fever
C	Trombophlebitis
D	Meningitis
E	Pneumonia
№	krok 2016, 2014, 2013
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	A 24-year-old patient received a puncture injury below the Poupart's ligament accompanied by intense arterial bleeding. The best method to temporarily stop the bleeding in the patient would be:
Correct answer	Compression band
B	Esmarch's tourniquet
C	Maximum limb bending
D	Compressing a blood vessel with a clamp
E	Wound suturing
№	krok 2016
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	A 48-year-old woman has thermal burns of both hands. The epidermis of the palms and backs of her hands is exfoliating, and blisters filled with serous liquid are forming. The forearms are intact. What diagnosis is most likely?
Correct answer	2-3A degree thermal burn
B	4 degree thermal burn
C	1 degree thermal burn
D	3B degree thermal burn
E	1-2 degree thermal burn
№	krok 2016

Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency/ diseases of respiratory system
Task	In 10 hours after eating canned mushrooms a 27-year-old patient has developed diplopia, bilateral ptosis, disrupted swallowing, shallow breathing with respiratory rate 40/min., muscle weakness, enteroparesis. What measure should be taken first?
Correct answer	Intubation of the trachea for artificial respiration
B	Gastrointestinal lavage
C	Introduction of antitoxin serum
D	Introduction of glucocorticosteroids
E	Intravenous detoxication therapy
№	krok 2016, 2015, 2013, 2012
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	Several hours before, a 28-year-old patient suddenly developed acute headache and repeated vomiting, then lost consciousness. Objectively: focal neurological symptoms were not found. Pronounced meningeal symptoms were revealed. BP- 120/80 mm Hg. According to clinical and liquorological findings the patient was diagnosed with subarachnoid haemorrhage. After administration of dehydrants the patient's condition somewhat improved. What is the main component of further emergency care?
Correct answer	Coagulants
B	Anticoagulants
C	Antiaggregants
D	Fibrinolytics
E	Corticosteroids
№	krok 2016
Topic	Acute poisonings
Task	A worker, who was involved in fire fighting inside the building that stored 2 kg of mercury, has been delivered to a hospital with complaints of emotional expansiveness, palpitations, excessive sweating, body tremor, heart pain. Within one day his condition aggravated. Objectively: the skin is pale and moist. The patient is depressed. Permanent red dermographism, erythema, unstable BP are observed. What drug is the serum in this case?
Correct answer	Unithiol
B	Atropine sulfate
C	Calcium tetacine
D	Amyl nitrite
E	Dipyroxime

№	krok 2016, 2015
Topic	initial steps of medical staff in the emergency condition of the patient
Task	A patient in a clinical death condition is being resuscitated through mouth-to-mouth artificial pulmonary ventilation and external cardiac massage. A doctor noticed that air does not flow into the patient's airways and his head and torso are positioned at the same level. Why is artificial respiration not effective in the given case?
Correct answer	Tongue retraction
B	Low breathing volume
C	External cardiac massage
D	Probe is absent from stomach
E	The patient's mouth is too small
№	krok 2016
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation/ Comatose states
Task	A 14-year-old girl has fainted during a meeting. The day before she complained of a headache. The skin is pale, the limbs are cold, shallow breathing, heart sounds are muffled; heart rate is 51/min.; BP is 90/50 mm Hg. The abdomen is soft. Meningeal symptoms are negative. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Collapse
B	Unconsciousness
C	Acute left ventricular failure
D	Acute right ventricular failure
E	Respiratory failure
№	krok 2016
Topic	initial steps of medical staff in the emergency condition of the patient
Task	In the morning upon waking a 65-year-old patient developed weakness in the right-side limbs, speech disorder, decreased sensitivity of the left side of the body. On examination: conscious, BP- 100/60 mm Hg, motor aphasia, right-sided central hemiparesis and hemihypalgesia. Make the preliminary diagnosis:
Correct answer	Ishemic stroke
B	Hemorrhagic stroke
C	Encephalitis
D	Brain tumor
E	Subarachnoid hemorrhage
№	krok 2016

Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 30-year-old woman suffers from polycystic renal disease. She has been admitted with signs of fatigue, thirst and nocturia. Diuresis is up to 1800 ml per day. BP is 200/100 mm Hg. Blood test: erythrocytes - $1,8 \cdot 10^9/l$ , Hb- 68 g/l. Urine analysis: specific gravity - 1005, leukocytes - 50-60, erythrocytes - 3-5 in the vision field, creatinine - 0,82mmol/l, potassium - 6,5 mmol/l, glomerular filtration rate - 10 ml/min. What tactics would be leading in the patient's treatment?
Correct answer	Hemodialysis
B	Antibacterial therapy
C	Sorbent agents
D	Blood transfusion
E	Hypotensive therapy
№	krok 2016, 2015, 2013, 2012
Topic	initial steps of medical staff in the emergency condition of the patient
Task	A 58-year-old patient complains of a headache in the occipital region, nausea, choking, oploptentes. The presentations appeared after a physical exertion. Objectively: the patient is excited. Face is hyperemic. Skin is pale. Heart sounds are regular, the 2nd aortic sound is accentuated. BP- 240/120 mm Hg, HR- 92/min. Auscultation reveals some fine moist crackles in the lower lungs. Liver is not enlarged. ECG shows signs of hypertrophy and left ventricular overload. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Complicated hypertensive crisis
B	Acute myocardial infarction, pulmonary edema
C	Bronchial asthma exacerbation
D	Uncomplicated hypertensive crisis
E	Community-acquired pneumonia
№	krok 2016, 2015
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation/ acute respiratory insufficiency
Task	A child from primipregnancy was born in a term labor and has body weight of 4000 g and body length of 57 cm. When born, he was nonresponsive to examination. Diagnosis is diffuse. Heart rate is 80/min. What resuscitation measures should be taken?
Correct answer	Begin ALV with mask
B	Introduce 100% oxygen
C	Intubate and begin ALV
D	Tactile stimulation
E	Administer naloxone

№	krok 2016, 2015, 2013, 2012
Topic	initial steps of medical staff in the emergency condition of the patient
Task	An emergency doctor has diagnosed a 32-year-old woman with generalized convulsive status epilepticus. The deterioration in the patient's condition is caused by a sudden gap in the epilepsy treatment. Specify the doctor's further tactics:
Correct answer	Hospitalization in the intensive care unit
B	Hospitalization in the department of neurology
C	Hospitalization in the department of neurosurgery
D	Outpatient monitoring by a neuropathologist
E	
№	krok 2016, 2013
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	A 24-year-old patient had been delivered to a thoracic department with a chest injury, a fracture of the IV, V, VI ribs on the right. Plan radiography shows the fluid level in the pleural cavity reaching the III rib on the right. Puncture blood contained clots. What is the optimal treatment tactics?
Correct answer	Emergency thoracotomy
B	Pleural puncture
C	Thoracentesis and thoracostomy
D	Hemostatic therapy
E	Medical thoracoscopy
№	krok 2016
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	An 8-year-old girl was diagnosed with signs of Morgagni-Adams-Stokes disease that developed against the background of the III degree atrioventricular heart block. What drug should be introduced intravenously for emergency aid?
Correct answer	Atropine
B	Prednisolone
C	Dobutamine
D	Digoxin
E	Potassium chloride
№	krok 2015
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)/ General and clinical questions of anesthesiology

Task	A primigravida with pregnancy of 37-38 weeks complains of headache, nausea, pain in epigastrium. Objectively: the skin is acyanotic. Face is hydropic, there is short fibrillar twitching of blepharons, muscles of the face and the inferior extremities. The stare is fixed. BP - 200/110 mm Hg; sphygmus is of 92 bpm, intense. Respiration rate is 32/min. Heart activity is rhythmical. Appreciable edemas of the inferior extremities are present. Urine is cloudy. What medication should be administered?
Correct answer	Droperidolum of 0,25% - 2,0 ml
B	Dibazolium (Bendazole hydrochloride) of 1% - 6,0 ml
C	Papaverine hydrochloride of 2% - 4,0 ml
D	Hexenalum of 1% - 2,0 ml
E	Pentaminum of 5% - 4,0 ml
№	krok 2015, 2010
Topic	
Task	A patient with high temperature came to a first-aid post in the evening. The fact of temporary disability was established. Indicate the measure to be taken in this case: The night duty doctor should issue a medical certificate, which will be subsequently used for issuing a sick list from the date of the previous day
Correct answer	The sick list for 1 day should be issued
B	The sick list for up to 3 days should be issued
C	The sick list for 3 days should be issued
D	No document should be issued
E	
№	krok 2015
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency
Task	A patient has been hospitalised. The onset of the disease was gradual: nausea, vomiting, dark urine, acholic stool, yellowness of the skin and scleras. The liver is enlarged by 3 cm. Jaundice developed on the 14th day of the disease. The liver diminished in size. What complication of viral hepatitis caused deterioration of the patient's condition?
Correct answer	Hepatic encephlopathy
B	Meningitis
C	Relapse of viral hepatitis
D	Cholangitis
E	Infectious-toxic shock
№	krok 2015

Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 54-year-old man had been drowning at sea, when he was found and evacuated to the shore. Objectively: unconscious, pale face, no breathing can be auscultated, thready pulse. Resuscitation measures allowed to save the man. What complication can develop in him in the nearest future?
Correct answer	Pulmonary edema
B	Respiratory arrest
C	Encephalopathy
D	Cardiac arrest
E	Bronchial spasm
№	krok 2015, 2010
Topic	General and clinical questions of anesthesiology
Task	A patient suffering from acute posttraumatic pain received an injection of morphine that brought him a significant relief. Which of the following mechanisms of action provided for antishock effect of morphine in this patient?
Correct answer	Stimulation of opiate receptors
B	Block of central cholinergic receptors
C	Stimulation of benzodiazepine receptors
D	Inhibition of dopamine mediation
E	Intensification of GABA-ergic reactions
№	krok 2015, 2012, 2010
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 30-year-old woman with a long history of chronic pyelonephritis complains of considerable weakness, sleepiness, decrease in diuresis down to 100 ml per day. BP is 200/120 mm Hg. In blood: creatinine - 0,62 millimole/l, hypoproteinemia, albumines - 32 g/l, potassium - 6,8 millimole/l, hypochromic anemia, increased ESR. What is the first step in the patient treatment tactics?
Correct answer	Haemodialysis
B	Antibacterial therapy
C	Enterosorption
D	Haemosorption
E	Blood transfusion
№	krok 2015
Topic	traumatic damages



Task	A 12-year-old child has been hit on the stomach. The patient is in moderately grave condition, has a forced position in bed. The skin is pale, heart rate - 122/min. Stress on the left costal arch causes a slight pain. Weinert and Kulenkampff symptoms are positive. Macroscopically the urine is unchanged. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Spleen rupture, abdominal bleeding
B	Left kidney rupture, retroperitoneal hematoma
C	Rupture of the pancreas
D	Liver rupture, abdominal bleeding
E	Rupture of a hollow organ, peritonitis
№	krok 2015, 2012
Topic	Acute poisonings
Task	An unconscious 35-year-old patient has been delivered by an ambulance to the intensive care unit. Objectively: the patient is in semicoma. Moderate mydriasis is present. The reaction of pupils to light is reduced. The patient is non-responsive to verbal instructions. BP is 150/100 mm Hg, tachycardia is present. Blood contains methanol. What antidote should be administered?
Correct answer	Ethanol
B	Unithiol
C	Thiamine chloride
D	Tavegil (Clemastine)
E	Naloxone
№	krok 2015, 2009, 2008
Topic	Comatose states
Task	During examination a patient is unconscious, his skin is dry and hot, face hyperemia is present. The patient has Kussmaul's respiration, there is also smell of acetone in the air. Symptoms of peritoneum irritation are positive. Blood sugar is 33 millimole/l. What emergency actions should be taken?
Correct answer	Intravenous infusion of short-acting insulin
B	Intravenous infusion of glucose along with insulin
C	Introduction of long-acting insulin
D	Intravenous infusion of neohaemodesum along with glutamic acid
E	Intravenous infusion of sodium chloride saline
№	krok 2015, 2008
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	A patient with frostbite of both feet was delivered to an admission ward. What actions should be taken?

Correct answer	To apply a bandage, to introduce vasodilating medications
B	To administer cardiac medications
C	To put feet into hot water
D	To rub feet with snow
E	To apply an alcohol compress
№	krok 2015
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	A 30-year-old patient was hospitalised in an intensive care unit with a diagnosis of multiple bee stings. Skin is pale and covered with cold sweat. Pulse can be palpated only at the carotid arteries and is 110/min; breathing rate is 24/min, rhythmical, weakened. What drug must be administered immediately?
Correct answer	Adrenaline hydrochloride intravenously
B	Prednisolone intravenously
C	Adrenaline hydrochloride intramuscularly
D	Dopamine intravenously
E	Tavegyl (Clemastine) intravenously
№	krok 2015
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 41-year-old patient with Addison's disease had influenza. After that he developed adynamia, depression, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and hypoglycemia. BP is 75/50 mm Hg. Blood test: decreased content of corticosterone, hydrocortisone, 13-oxycorticosteroids, 17-oxycorticosteroids. What condition has developed in the patient?
Correct answer	Acute adrenal gland insufficiency
B	Acute gastritis
C	Acute enterocolitis
D	Collapse
E	Diabetes mellitus
№	krok 2015
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation

Task	In cold season a patient was delivered to a hospital. He was rescued from drowning in a body of water. There was no contact of his airways with water. The patient is anxious, pale, complains of pain and numbness of limbs, has cold shivering. Breathing rate is 22/min, BP is 120/90 mm Hg, heart rate is 110/min, rectal temperature is 34, 5° C. What kind of warming should be prescribed to the patient?
Correct answer	Passive warming
B	Infusion of 37° c solutions
C	Hot compresses
D	Heat bath
E	Hemodialysis with blood warming
№	krok 2015
Topic	Comatose states
Task	A 23-year-old woman after stress has developed thirst, polydipsia, polyuria, weight loss, increasing fatigue. Later she developed nausea and somnolence, lost consciousness and was hospitalised. Glycemia is 27 mmol/l, acetone in urine is sharply positive. Treatment for ketoacidotic coma was initiated. When would it be advisable to start preventive treatment of hypoglycemia by introduction of 5% glucose solution?
Correct answer	After glycemia rate drops to 13-14 mmol/l
B	2 hours after beginning of insulinotherapy
C	When patient becomes conscious
D	After glycemia rate becomes normal
E	If glycemia decreases with the rate over 5 mmol/l per hour
№	krok 2015
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency/ Acute poisonings/ General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 23-year-old patient after intake of brake fluid has developed anuria that has been lasting for 5 days already. Creatinine level increased up to 0,769 mmol/l. What treatment tactics should be chosen in the given case?
Correct answer	Hemodialysis
B	Detoxification therapy
C	Antidotal therapy
D	Diuretics
E	Plasmapheresis
№	krok 2015

Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation/ acute respiratory insufficiency
Task	When playing in a kindergarten a 3-year-old child suddenly developed dyspnea, paroxysmal compulsive dry cough. The face is cyanotic, the eyes are tearful. Vomiting occurred several times. Breathing is weakened over the whole right side of the chest. The provisional diagnosis is:
Correct answer	Foreign body
B	Obstructive bronchitis
C	Bronchial asthma
D	Hysteria fit
E	Stenosing laryngotracheitis
№	krok 2015
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	A 34-year-old patient was delivered to a first-aid center with open fracture of the lower leg bones. Upon examination bleeding is stated: blood flows in pulsating bursts. What actions should be taken at this stage of medical aid?
Correct answer	Apply tourniquet to the thigh proximally to the place of hemorrhage and deliver the patient to operating room
B	Provide immobilization and deliver the patient to a hospital
C	Apply tourniquet to the thigh distally to the place of hemorrhage and deliver the patient to operating room
D	Apply pressure dressing to stop hemorrhage and deliver the patient to operating room
E	Deliver the patient to operating room
№	krok 2015
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 70-year-old patient consulted a doctor about arrhythmic cardiac activity, dyspnea. Objectively: BP - 150/90 mm Hg, extrasystole arrhythmia (10-12 beats per minute), left ventricular systolic dysfunction (ejection fraction at the rate of 42%). Which of antiarrhythmic drugs should be administered as initial therapy in this case?
Correct answer	Amiodarone
B	Flecainide
C	Encainide
D	Moracizine
E	Digoxin
№	krok 2014
Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency/ diseases of respiratory system

Task	A 7-year-old patient presents with body temperature rise up to 39° C , dry cough, pain in the lateral abdomen. Objectively: there is cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle, inspiratory dyspnea with accessory muscle recruitment. Percussion reveals pulmonary dullness; among auscultation findings there are diminished breath sounds, crepitant rales. Respiratory rate is of 50/min, HR- 120/min. Evaluate the grade of respiratory failure in the patient:
Correct answer	II
B	I
C	III
D	IV
E	0
№	krok 2014
Topic	General and clinical questions of anesthesiology
Task	A 17-year-old male patient consulted a therapist about malaise, chills, runny nose, aching muscles and joints, nausea and diarrhea. The patient asks to prescribe him a lot of painkillers and sedatives (tramadol or solpadein that help the best, and diazepam). Pharyngeal mucosa is pale pink, clean. Auscultation reveals vesicular breathing. Tachycardia is present. The pupils are dilated, there is sluggish response to light. There are injection marks on the forearm skin. During examination, the patient's manner is vulgar, irritable, rude and untruthful. Make a diagnosis:
Correct answer	Opioid addiction
B	Painkillers addiction
C	C. Sedative drug addiction
D	Acute respiratory disease
E	Food-born toxic infection
№	krok 2014
Topic	General and clinical questions of anesthesiology
Task	Blood typing resulted in positive isohemagglutination reaction with standard sera of A(II) and B(III) groups and negative reaction with sera of 0(I) and AB(IV) groups. What is this result indicative of?
Correct answer	Faulty standard sera
B	The first blood group
C	The second blood group
D	The third blood group
E	The fourth blood group
№	krok 2014

Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	A newborn has purulent discharges from the umbilical wound, the skin around the navel is swollen. The baby's skin is pale, with a yellow-gray tint, generalized hemorrhagic rash is present. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Sepsis
B	Hemorrhagic disease of the newborn
C	Hemolytic disease of the newborn
D	Thrombocytopathy
E	Omphalitis
№	krok 2014
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency/ General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)/ Comatose states
Task	A 41-year-old male patient was delivered to a hospital unconscious. During the previous 7 days he had been taking large doses of biseptolum for a cold. The night before, he began complaining of dyspnea, especially when lying down, swollen legs, 2-day urinary retention. In the morning he had seizures and lost consciousness. Objectively: noisy breathing at the rate of 30/min, edematous legs and lumbar region, Ps- 50/min. Plasma creatinine is 0,586 mmol/l, plasma potassium - 7,2 mmol/l. What treatment is necessary for this patient?
Correct answer	Hemodialysis
B	Large doses of verospiron
C	Plasma volume expanders
D	Glucocorticosteroids
E	Heparin
№	krok 2014
Topic	Acute poisonings
Task	A 50-year-old male in a grave condition has been admitted to the intensive care unit. It is known from life history that the patient works in agriculture, and 3 hours ago was engaged into insecticide treatment of crops for control of colorado potato beetle. Condition on admission: acrocyanosis, bronchorrhea, tachypnea, AP- 100/60 mm Hg, Ps- 44/min. What method of efferent therapy would be most appropriate at this stage?
Correct answer	Hemosorbtion
B	Hemodialysis C.
C	Lymphosorption
D	Plasma dialysis

E	Plasmapheresis
№	krok 2014
Topic	initial steps of medical staff in the emergency condition of the patient
Task	A 56-year-old male patient has been delivered to the emergency department with frostbite on both feet. What aid should be rendered to the victim?
Correct answer	Apply a bandage, give an injection of vasodilators
B	Administer heart medications
C	Put the feet into hot water
D	Rub the feet with snow
E	Apply an alcohol compress
№	krok 2014
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	A 29-year-old unconscious patient has been delivered to a hospital. Objectively: skin and mucous membranes are pale, cyanotic, breath sounds are dramatically diminished on the right and cannot be auscultated in the lower parts, at the level of the 6 rib along the anterior axillary line there is a wound hole with moderate bleeding and passage of air during inspiration. Radiography reveals a bullet in the pleural cavity. What is the medical tactics of choice?
Correct answer	Emergency thoracotomy
B	Thoracoscopy with removal of bullet
C	Converting a tension pneumothorax into a simple (open) pneumothorax
D	Thoracostomy
E	Tight bandage on a wound
№	krok 2014
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A patient had four generalized convulsive seizures within a day. Between the seizures the patient did not come to waking consciousness (was in a coma or stupor). Specify his state:
Correct answer	Status epilepticus
B	Frequent generalized seizures
C	Frequent jacksonian seizures
D	Hysterical attacks
E	Frequent complex partial seizures

№	krok 2014, 2013
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	An emergency physician arrived to provide medical care for a hangman taken out of the loop by his relatives. The doctor revealed no pulse in the carotid arteries, lack of consciousness, spontaneous breathing and corneal reflexes; cadaver spots on the back and posterior parts of extremities. A person can be declared dead if the following sign is present:
Correct answer	Cadaver spots
B	Lack of spontaneous breathing
C	Lack of corneal reflexes
D	Pulselessness
E	Unconsciousness
№	krok 2014
Topic	initial steps of medical staff in the emergency condition of the patient
Task	A 69-year-old male patient has been hospitalized with hypothermia. Objectively: the patient is pale, has shallow breathing. AP100/60 mm Hg, Ps- 60/min. Palpation of the abdomen and chest reveals no pathological signs. The body temperature is of 34, 8° C. The patient's breath smells of alcohol. Give treatment recommendations:
Correct answer	Warm bath + intravenous administration of warm solutions
B	Body warming with hot-water bags
C	Forced diuresis
D	Rubbing with alcohol and snow
E	Antishock therapy
№	krok 2014
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	A 21-year-old female patient has been hospitalized on an emergency basis because of severe dyspnea, pain in the left side of chest. Body temperature is 38, 8° C. The condition developed three days ago. Respiratory rate is 42/min, auscultation reveals shallow breathing. There is percussive dullness on the right starting from the middle of the blade, breath sounds cannot be heard. The left border of heart is 3 cm displaced outwards. Embryocardia is present, HR is 110/min. The right hypochondrium is painful on palpation. What urgent therapeutic measures should be taken in this situation?
Correct answer	Emergency puncture of the pleural cavity
B	Administration of penicillin antibiotics
C	Injection of Lasix
D	Injection of cardiac glycosides



E	Transferring the patient to the thoracic surgery department
№	krok 2014
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	At the first minute of life a full-term infant born with umbilical cord entangled around his neck has total cyanosis, apnea, HR- 80/min, hypotonia and areflexia. There are no signs of meconium aspiration. After the airway suctioning the newborn did not start breathing. What is the next action of the doctor?
Correct answer	ALV with a 100% $O_2$ mask
B	Intravenous administration of adrenaline
C	Intravenous administration of etamsylate
D	Tracheal intubation and ALV
E	Stimulation of the skin along the spine
№	krok 2014, 2013
Topic	initial steps of medical staff in the emergency condition of the patient
Task	Explosion of a tank with benzene at a chemical plant has killed and wounded a large number of people. There are over 50 victims with burns, mechanical injuries and intoxication. Specify the main elements of medical care and evacuation of population in this situation:
Correct answer	Sorting, medical assistance, evacuation
B	Sorting, evacuation, treatment
C	Medical assistance, evacuation, isolation
D	Isolation, rescue activity, recovery
E	Sorting, recovery, rescue activity
№	krok 2014
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. second examination.
Task	A 36-year-old injured has been taken to the emergency station with open tibial fractures. Examination reveals bleeding: pulsating blood spurts out of the wound. What medical manipulations are required at this stage of medical care?
Correct answer	Apply a tourniquet on the thigh proximal to the source of bleeding and transport the patient to the operating room
B	Immobilize the fracture and transport the patient to the operating room
C	Apply a tourniquet on the thigh distal to the source of bleeding and transport the patient to the operating room
D	Stop the bleeding by a compressive bandage and transport the patient to the operating room
E	Transport the patient to the operating room
№	krok 2014, 2013

Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	A 57-year-old male patient had an attack of retrosternal pain that lasted more than 1,5 hours. Objectively: the patient is inert, adynamic, has pale skin, cold extremities, poor volume pulse, heart rate - 120/min, AP- 70/40 mm Hg. ECG shows ST elevation in II, III, aVF leads. What condition are these changes typical for?
Correct answer	Cardiogenic shock
B	Arrhythmogenic shock
C	Perforated gastric ulcer
D	Acute pericarditis
E	Acute pancreatitis
№	krok 2014
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	During the ultrasound study of carotid and vertebral arteries a 74-year-old patient developed a condition manifested by dizziness, weakness, nausea, transient loss of consciousness. Objectively: pale skin, AP80/60 mm Hg, Ps- 96/min of poor volume. ECG shows sinus tachycardia, left ventricular hypertrophy. Focal neurological symptoms were not found. What is the provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Carotid sinus syncope
B	Orthostatic syncope
C	Morgagni-Adams-Stokes attack
D	Complete atrioventricular block
E	Acute cerebrovascular accident
№	krok 2013
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 16-year-old girl had had polyuria, polydipsia for 2 months. She had lost 8 kg with a good appetite. The patient was urgently hospitalized for abdominal pain and nausea. Examination revealed glycemia at the rate of 18 mmol/l, glycosuria at the rate of 24 g/l. Insulin and infusion of isotonic solutions of sodium chloride and glucose eliminated these problems, including thirst. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Diabetes mellitus type 1
B	Diabetes mellitus type 2
C	Renal glycosuria
D	Diabetes insipidus

E	Secondary (symptomatic) diabetes
№	krok 2013
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency
Task	A 42-year-old female patient suffers from micronodular cryptogenic cirrhosis. Over the last week her condition has deteriorated: she developed convulsions, mental confusion, progressing jaundice. What study may give reasons for such aggravation?
Correct answer	Determination of serum ammonia
B	Determination of cholesterol ethers
C	Determination of alpha-phetoprotein
D	Determination of ALAT and ASAT
E	Determination of alkaline phosphatase
№	krok 2013, 2012, 2011
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	While staying in a stuffy room a 19year-old emotionally labile girl developed severe weakness, dizziness, blackout, nausea and loss of consciousness without convulsions. Objectively: the patient is unconscious, the skin is pale, extremities are cold. AP- 90/60 mm Hg, Ps- 96/min, deficient, breathing is shallow. Pupillary and tendon reflexes are present. There are no pathological signs. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Syncope
B	Vegetovascular paroxysm
C	Epileptic attack
D	Hysterical neurosis
E	Transient ischemic attack
№	krok 2013, 2012
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 53-year-old female patient complains of cardiac pain and rhythm intermissions. She has experienced these presentations since childhood. The patient's father had a history of cardiac arrhythmias. Objectively: the patient is in grave condition, Ps- 220 bpm, AP- 80/60 mm Hg. ECG results: heart rate - 215/min, extension and deformation of <i>QRS</i> complex accompanied by atrioventricular dissociation; positive <i>P</i> wave. Some time later heart rate reduced down to 45/min, there was a complete dissociation of <i>P</i> wave and <i>QRST</i> complex. Which of the following will be the most effective treatment?
Correct answer	Implantation of the artificial pacemaker
B	$\beta$ -adrenoreceptor blocking agents
C	Cholinolytics

D	Calcium antagonists
E	Cardiac glycosides
№	krok 2013, 2012, 2011
Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency/ diseases of respiratory system
Task	A 49-year-old patient complains of dyspnea, cough. There are no sputum discharges. He has repeatedly used salbutamol and intal but with no effect. Objectively: he is only able to sit while leaning on the table. Cyanosis of face, acrocyanosis are present. Breathing is shallow, laboured, in some parts it cannot be auscultated; there are diffuse rales, expiration is significantly prolonged. Heart sounds are muffled, tachycardia is present. Ps - 112/min, AP- 110/70 mm Hg. Liver is located near the costal arch. There are no peripheral edemata. What is your provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Status asthmaticus
B	Chronic obstructive bronchitis
C	Bronchiale asthma, moderate gravity
D	Foreign object aspiration
E	Cardiac asthma
№	krok 2013, 2011
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. second examination.
Task	Examination of a 38-year-old patient who had been hit with a blunt object on the left side of chest revealed a fracture of the X rib with fragments displacement, parietal pneumothorax. The patient complains of pain in the left subcostal area. Objectively: the patient is pale, AP- 80/40 mm Hg, Ps- 138/min, of poor volume. USI reveals fluid in the left abdomen. Splenic rupture is present. What treatment tactics should be chosen?
Correct answer	Drainage of the left pleural cavity followed by laparotomy
B	Immediate upper median laparotomy followed by drainage of the left pleural cavity
C	Immediate laparotomy and alcoholnovocaine block of the X rib
D	Anti-shock actions followed by laparotomy after the arterial pressure rise
E	Left-sided thoracotomy immediately followed by laparotomy
№	krok 2013
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	A 10-year-old child has been admitted to a hospital with a closed craniocerebral injury with suspected cerebral edema. The patient is in grave condition, unconscious. The dyspnea, tachycardia, hypertension are present. Muscle tone is increased, there is nystagmus, pupillary and oculomotor reactions are disturbed. The mandatory component of intensive care is dehydration. What diuretic is adequate in this case?

Correct answer	Furosemide
B	Mannitol
C	Hydrochlorthiazide
D	Spironolactone
E	Moduretic
№	krok 2013
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	After myocardial infarction, a 50-year-old patient had an attack of asthma. Objectively: bubbling breathing with frequency of 32/min, cough with a lot of pink frothy sputum, acrocyanosis, swelling of the neck veins. Ps- 108/min, AP- 150/100 mm Hg. Heart sounds are muffled. Mixed moist rales can be auscultated above the entire lung surface. What drug would be most effective in this situation?
Correct answer	Nitroglycerin intravenously
B	Pentamin intravenously
C	Strophanthin intravenously
D	Dopamine intravenously
E	Aminophylline intravenously
№	krok 2013
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 45-year-old female patient complaining of general weakness, nausea and vomiting has been delivered to a hospital by the ambulance. Recently there has been a lack of appetite, weight loss. Objectively: hyperpigmentation of skin, blood pressure at the rate of 70/45 mm Hg, bradycardia. Additional studies revealed the reduced concentration of aldosterone and cortisol in blood, decreased excretion of 17-ketosteroids and 17-oxyketosteroids in the urine, hyponatremia, chloropenia, hypokalemia. What therapeutic measures are required?
Correct answer	To administer glucocorticoids, mineralocorticoids, and a diet with a high content of cooking salt
B	To prescribe a diet with a high content of cooking salt <b>C.</b>
C	To administer aldosterone
D	To administer insulin
E	To administer prednisolone
№	krok 2012, 2010
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation

Task	An emergency team has delivered to a hospital an unconscious patient found lying in the street in winter. Objectively: the patient is pale, with superficial respiration; bradycardia with heartrate 54/min, $t^{\circ}$ - 35, 0 $^{\circ}$ C . AP- 100/60 mm Hg. Palpation of chest and abdomen revealed no peritoneal symptoms. There is a smell of alcohol from the patient's mouth. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Hypothermia
B	Acute cardiovascular insufficiency
C	Apparent death
D	Frostbite of trunk and extremities
E	-
№	krok 2012
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	A 54-year-old drowned man was rescued from the water and delivered to the shore. Objectively: the man is unconscious, pale, breathing cannot be auscultated, pulse is thready. Resuscitation measures allowed to save the patient. What complications may develop in the near future?
Correct answer	Pulmonary edema
B	Respiratory arrest
C	Encephalopathy
D	Cardiac arrest
E	Bronchospasm
№	krok 2012
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 55-year-old male had been treated at the surgical department for acute lowerextremity thrombophlebitis. On the 7th day of treatment he suddenly developed pain in the left part of chest, dyspnea and cough. Body temperature was 36, 1 $^{\circ}$ C , respiratory rate - 36/min. The patient was also found to have diminished breath sounds without wheezing. Ps- 140/min, thready. AP- 70/50 mm Hg. The ECG shows Q -S <sub>1</sub> syndrome. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Pulmonary embolism
B	Myocardial infarction
C	Cardiac asthma
D	Bronchial asthma
E	Pneumothorax
№	krok 2012, 2011
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states

Task	A 60-year-old female patient had been admitted to a hospital for acute transmural infarction. An hour later the patient's condition got worse. She developed progressing dyspnea, dry cough. Respiratory rate - 30/min, heart rate - 130/min, AP- 90/60 mm Hg. Heart sounds were muffled, there was also diastolic shock on the pulmonary artery. The patient presented with medium moist rales in the lower parts of lungs on the right and on the left. Body temperature 36, 4° C . What drug should be given in the first place?
Correct answer	Promedol
B	Aminophylline
C	Dopamine
D	Heparin
E	Digoxin
№	krok 2012
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	To replace the blood loss replacement 1000 ml of the same group of Rhesus-compatible donated blood was transfused to the patient. The blood was conserved by sodium citrate. At the end of hemotransfusion there appeared excitement, pale skin, tachycardia, muscles cramps in the patient. What complication should be suspected?
Correct answer	Citrate intoxication
B	Citrate shock
C	Allergic reaction
D	Anaphylactic shock
E	Pyrogenous reaction
№	krok 2012
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	A 30-year-old patient had deep burn covering 30% of body 30 days ago. Now he presents with continued fever, loss of appetite, night sweats. Burned surface weakly granulates. What is the stage of burn disease?
Correct answer	Septicotoxemia
B	Primary burn shock
C	Secondary burn shock
D	Acute burn toxemia
E	Convalescence
№	krok 2012, 2010, 2009
Topic	traumatic damages

Task	A 36-year-old man was delivered to the surgical department an hour after a road accident. His condition is getting worse: respiratory insufficiency is progressing, there are cardiac abnormalities. Clinical and roentgenological investigations revealed mediastinal displacement. What process has caused this complication?
Correct answer	Valvular pneumothorax
B	Open pneumothorax
C	Closed pneumothorax
D	Subcutaneous emphysema
E	Mediastinitis
№	krok 2012
Topic	General and clinical questions of anesthesiology/ traumatic damages
Task	A 42-year-old patient with acute haemorrhage and class III blood loss underwent blood transfusion and got 1,8 l of preserved blood and erythromass of the same group and Rh. After the transfusion the patient complained of unpleasant retrosternal sensations, his arterial pressure dropped to 100/60 mm Hg, there appeared convulsions. Blood serum calcium was at the rate of 1,7 millimole/liter. What is the mechanism of this complication development?
Correct answer	<b>A.</b> Citrate binds calcium ions, hypocalcemia impairs myocardial function
B	<b>B.</b> Citrate is cardiotoxic and nephrotoxic
C	Citrate causes the development of metabolic acidosis
D	The increased citrate rate causes convulsions
E	Citrate binds potassium causing severe hypokalemia
№	krok 2012, 2011, 2010
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	A 40-year-old patient underwent an operation for a lumbar phlegmon. Body temperature rose again up to 38° C, he got intoxication symptoms, there was an increase of leukocyte number in blood. The wound that was nearly free from necrotic tissues and full of granulations started to discharge pus, the granulations turned pale. What complication developed in this patient?
Correct answer	Sepsis
B	Putrid phlegmon
C	Erysipelas
D	Allergic reaction
E	Erysipeloid
№	krok 2012



Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 43-year-old male patient undergoing treatment for peptic ulcer complains of weakness, dizziness, coffee-ground vomiting, melena. After administration of haemostatics the patient's condition has not improved, fresh blood has shown up in the vomit, skin bruises of different sizes have appeared. In blood: thrombocytes $50 \cdot 10^9/l$ , Lee-White clotting time - 35 minutes, APTT - 80 seconds. In this case it is most rational to administer the following preparation:
Correct answer	Fresh frozen plasma
B	Heparin
C	Fibrinogen
D	Rheopolyglucinum
E	Vikasol
№	krok 2012
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	A 35-year-old victim of a road accident has got an injury of the right side of his chest. Objectively: respiration rate - 28-30/min, respiration is shallow, restricted respiratory excursion and acrocyanosis are present. Ps 110 bpm, AP- 90/60 mm Hg. Respiratory sounds over the right lung cannot be auscultated. Chest radiograph shows fractures of the VI-VII ribs on the right, the right pleural cavity contains both air and fluid, with the fluid at about the level of the V rib, the shadow of the mediastinum is displaced to the left. What first aid should be provided to the victim?
Correct answer	Puncture of the pleural cavity
B	Antibiotic administration
C	Vagosympathetic blockade
D	Artificial ventilation of lungs
E	Urgent thoracotomy
№	krok 2012, 2011, 2010
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation/ acute respiratory insufficiency
Task	A hospital admitted a patient with coarse breathing (obstructed inspiration), skin cyanosis, tachycardia and arterial hypertension. He has a history of bronchial asthma. An hour ago he was having salbutamol inhalation and forgot to remove a cap that was aspired while taking a deep breath. What measures should the doctor take?
Correct answer	To perform the Heimlich manoeuvre
B	To perform conicotomy immediately
C	To send for an anesthesiologist and wait for him

D	To use an inhalation of $\beta_2$ -adrenoceptor agonist
E	To make a subcutaneous injection of dexamethasone
№	krok 2012
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	A 14-year-old patient with signs of internal haemorrhage has been taken to a hospital after a fight. He has had haemophilia A since childhood. He has been diagnosed with retroperitoneal hematoma. What should be administered in the first place?
Correct answer	Cryoprecipitate
B	Aminocapronic acid
C	Dried plasma
D	Platelet concentrate
E	Fresh blood
№	krok 2012
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	The condition of a 3-year-old child with acute non-rheumatic myocarditis has suddenly deteriorated: he presents with anxiety, acrocyanosis, peripheral edemata, dyspnea. Auscultation of lungs reveals fine moist rales on both sides mainly in the lower parts. AP-65/40 mm Hg. HR- 150/min, heart sounds are muffled, arrhythmic (extrasystole). Liver is +4 cm. Oliguria is present. The child has been diagnosed with acute heart failure. Which method of examination is most informative for assessing the child's status dynamics?
Correct answer	Echocardiography
B	ECG
C	Diuresis monitoring
D	Monitoring of $K^+$ , $Na^+$ concentration in blood
E	24-hour monitoring of heart rhythm
№	krok 2012
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 56-year-old patient was undergoing a surgery for suture repair of perforated ulcer. During the operation the cardiomonitor registered ventricular fibrillation. The first-priority measure should be:
Correct answer	Electrical defibrillation
B	Injection of adrenalin
C	Injection of lidocaine
D	Injection of atropine
E	Injection of calcium chloride

№	krok 2011
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A patient suddenly felt an acute chest pain irradiating to the left arm. Objectively: the patient is excited, with pale skin. Breathing rate - 38/min, AP - 180/110 mm Hg. Later the patient lost consciousness and fell down. Pulse on the great vessels was absent, the pupils were equally dilated. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Clinical death
B	Agonal state
C	Coma
D	Heart attack
E	Disorder of the cerebral circulation
№	krok 2011
Topic	Comatose states
Task	A 3-year-old child has been diagnosed with type I diabetes mellitus, hyperosmolar coma. The laboratory confirmed the diagnosis. Which laboratory findings are characteristic for such condition?
Correct answer	High hyperglycemia without ketonemia
B	Hyperglycemia and ketonemia
C	Hyperglycemia and glucosuria
D	Hyperglycemia and ketonuria
E	Hyperglycemia and high indicators of acid-base balance
№	krok 2011
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 3-year-old child was playing in a playpen when he suddenly developed paroxysmal cough and shortness of breath. Objectively: dry cough, mixed dyspnea. Lung auscultation revealed some wheezes. Breathing sounds on the right are diminished. The child doesn't mix with other children. Immunization is age-appropriate. What pathological condition can be suspected?
Correct answer	Foreign body in the respiratory tracts
B	Pneumonia
C	Acute respiratory viral infection
D	Pertussis
E	Bronchial asthma
№	krok 2011
Topic	Acute poisonings

Task	A patient who had eaten mushrooms in the morning was delivered to the infectious diseases hospital at night. The disease development was rapid. The patient presented with stomach pain, frequent diarrhea, intractable vomiting, burning thirst, headache and dizziness. He died on the third day. What mushrooms are most likely to have caused mycetismus?
Correct answer	Deadly amanita
B	Morels
C	Fly agarics
D	Sulfur-tufts
E	Russules
№	krok 2011
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	An emergency team delivered a 83-year-old patient complaining of inability of her right leg to support the body after falling on her right side. Objectively: the patient lies on a gurney, her right leg is rotated outwards, the outside edge of foot touches the bed. There is positive straight leg raising sign. What is your provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Femoral neck fracture
B	Femoral diaphysis fracture
C	Hip dislocation
D	Hip joint contusion
E	Cotyloid cavity fracture
№	krok 2011
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	A 62-year-old male has been hospitalized in the intensive care unit with a continuous attack of retrosternal pain that cannot be relieved by nitroglycerin. Objectively: AP- 80/60 mm Hg, heart rate - 106/min, breathing rate - 22/min. Heart sounds are muffled, a gallop rhythm is present. How would you explain the AP drop?
Correct answer	Reduction in cardiac output
B	Reduction in peripheral resistance
C	Blood depositing in the abdominal cavity
D	Adrenergic receptor block
E	Internal haemorrhage
№	krok 2011
Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency

Task	After birth a child was pale and had arrhythmical breathing. Oxygen therapy didn't have any effect. Pulse was weak and rapid. It was difficult to measure arterial pressure accurately. There were no edemata. What is the most likely reason for these symptoms?
Correct answer	Asphyxia
B	Congestive heart failure
C	Intracranial haematoma
D	Intrauterine sepsis
E	Congenital pneumonia
№	krok 2011
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency
Task	A 35-year-old patient has been in the intensive care unit for acute renal failure due to crush for 4 days. Objectively: the patient is inadequate. Breathing rate 32/min. Over the last 3 hours individual moist rales can be auscultated in lungs. ECG shows high T waves, right ventricular extrasystoles. CVP - 159 mm Hg. In blood: the residual nitrogen - 62 millimole/l, $K^+$ - 7,1 millimole/l, $Cl^-$ - 78 millimole/l, $Na^+$ - 120 millimole/l, Ht - 0,32, Hb - 100 g/l, blood creatinine - 0,9 millimole/l. The most appropriate method of treatment would be:
Correct answer	Hemodialysis
B	Plasma sorption
C	Hemosorption
D	Plasma filtration
E	Ultrafiltration
№	krok 2011
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	A 30-year-old man was injured in a fire and got thermic burns of III-A and III-B degree that affected 20% of the total skin. AP - 110/70 mm Hg, heart rate -120/min. What transfusion means should be used for blind infusion before transportation?
Correct answer	Saline solutions
B	Polyglycine
C	10% glucose solution
D	Fresh frozen plasma
E	Albumin
№	krok 2011
Topic	Acute poisonings

Task	After treating a field with pesticides a machine operator presents with great weakness, headache, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, visual impairment, watery eyes. Objectively: the patient is excited, hypersalivation, hyperhidrosis, muscle fibrillation of tongue and eyelids are observed. Pupils are narrowed, there is tachycardia, lung auscultation reveals moist small and medium bubbling rales. In blood: changed level of cholinesterase activity. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Intoxication with organophosphorous pesticides
B	Intoxication with organochlorine pesticides
C	Intoxication with organomercurialpesticides
D	Intoxication with arsenic-containing pesticides
E	Intoxication with carbamic acid derivatives
№	krok 2011
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency
Task	On the 1st day of life a full-term girl (2nd labour) weighing 3500g, with Apgar score of 8 points, presented with jaundice. Indirect bilirubin of blood - was 80 micromole/l, 6 hours later - 160 micromole/l. What is the optimal method of treatment?
Correct answer	Exchange blood transfusion
B	Phototherapy
C	Infusion therapy
D	Phenobarbital treatment
E	Enterosorbents
№	krok 2011
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency
Task	A 42-year-old female patient suffers from micronodular cryptogenic cirrhosis. Over the last week her condition has deteriorated: there appeared convulsions, mental confusion, increased jaundice. What study may explain such aggravation?
Correct answer	Determination of serum ammonia
B	Determination of cholesterol ethers
C	Determination of alpha-phetoprotein rate
D	Determination of ALAT and ASAT
E	Determination of alkaline phosphatase rate
№	krok 2011
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states

Task	After a 10-year-old child had been bitten by a bee, he was delivered to a hospital. There were lip, face and neck edemata. The patient felt hot and short of breath. Objectively: breathing was laboured and noisy. There were foamy discharges from the mouth, cough. The skin was pale and cold. There was bradypnoea. Heart sounds were muffled and arrhythmic. Thready pulse was present. What diagnosis was made by the expert in resuscitation?
Correct answer	Anaphylactic shock
B	Quincke's edema
C	Bronchial asthma
D	Acute cardiovascular collapse
E	Cerebral coma
№	krok 2011
Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency/ diseases of respiratory system
Task	15 minutes after the second vaccination with DTP vaccine a 4-month-old boy exhibited the symptoms of Quincke's edema. What medication should be given for emergency aid?
Correct answer	Prednisolone
B	Heparin
C	Adrenalin
D	Furosemide
E	Seduxen
№	krok 2011
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	3 hours ago a 65-year-old female patient felt sharp abdominal pain irradiating to the right scapula, there was a single vomiting. She has a history of rheumatoid arthritis. Objectively: pale skin, AP100/60 mm Hg, Ps- 60/min. Abdomen is significantly painful and tense in the epigastrium and right subcostal areat, there are positive symptoms of parietal peritoneum irritation over the right costal arch, that is tympanitis. What is the tactics of an emergency doctor?
Correct answer	To take the patient to the surgical hospital
B	To inject pain-killers and watch the dynamics
C	To perform gastric lavage
D	To inject spasmolytics
E	To take the patient to the rheumatological department
№	krok 2011
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation

Task	A 32-year-old gravida complains of episodes of unconsciousness, spontaneous syncopes that are quickly over after a change of body position. A syncope can be accompanied by quickly elapsing bradycardia. There are no other complications of gestation. What is the most likely reason for such condition?
Correct answer	Postcava compression by the gravid uterus
B	Pressure rise in the veins of extremities
C	Pressure fall in the veins of extremities
D	Vegetative-vascular dystonia (cardiac type)
E	Psychosomatic disorders
№	krok 2011
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	A 25-year-old victim of a road accident complains of chest pain, dyspnea. Objectively: the patient is in a grave condition, Ps- 120/min, AP- 90/70 mm Hg. There is pathological mobility of fragments of IIIIV ribs on the right. Percussion reveals a box sound over the right lung, breathing sounds cannot be auscultated on the right. What examination should be administered in the first place?
Correct answer	X-ray of chest organs
B	Bronchoscopy
C	Pleural puncture USI of chest organs
D	Thoracoscopy
E	
№	krok 2011
Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency/ diseases of respiratory system
Task	A 6-year-old girl drank some coloured fizzy drink which gave her a feeling of pressure in the throat. 30 minutes later the child's lips got swollen, then edema gradually spread over the whole face, laryngeal breathing became difficult. The child is excited. Ps- 120/min, breathing rate - 28/min, breathing is noisy, indrawing of intercostal spaces is observed. What basic aid is most appropriate for the restoration of laryngeal breathing?
Correct answer	Corticosteroids
B	Sedative drugs
C	Tracheostomy
D	Antibacterial drugs
E	Conicotomy
№	krok 2011, 2010



Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 43-year-old female patient was delivered to the hospital in grave condition. She has a history of Addison's disease. The patient had been regularly taking prednisolone but a week before she stopped taking this drug. Objectively: sopor, skin and visible mucous membranes are pigmented, skin and muscle turgor is decreased. Heart sounds are muffled, rapid. AP- 60/40 mm Hg, heart rate - 96/min. In blood: Na - 120 millimole/l, K - 5,8 millimole/l. Development of this complication is primarily caused by the deficit of the following hormone:
Correct answer	Cortisol
B	Corticotropin (ACTH)
C	Adrenaline
D	Noradrenaline
E	Adrostendion
№	krok 2010, 2009
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	A 20-year-old patient was delivered to the hospital in summer from the street with haemorrhage from the brachial artery. First medical aid involved application of a tourniquet for provisional arrest of bleeding. What is the maximal exposure of the tourniquet?
Correct answer	120 minutes
B	15 minutes
C	30 minutes
D	60 minutes
E	180 minutes
№	krok 2010
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 45-year-old male patient was admitted to the intensive care unit because of myocardial infarction. An hour later the ventricular facilitation occurred. Which of the following should be administered?
Correct answer	Defibrillation
B	External chest compression
C	Lidocaine injection
D	Adrenalin injection
E	Cardiac pacing
№	krok 2010

Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency/ diseases of respiratory system
Task	A 6-year-old boy was brought to the emergency room with a 3-hour history of fever up to 39, 5° C and sore throat. The child looks alert, anxious and has a mild inspiratory stridor. You should immediately:
Correct answer	Prepare to establish an airway
B	Obtain an arterial blood gas and start an IV line
C	Order a chest x-ray and lateral view of the neck
D	Examine the throat and obtain a culture
E	Admit the child and place him in a misttent
№	krok 2010
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	Ten hours before initial observation patient had frequent feces and vomiting. Fecal and vomiting masses looked like rice-water. Nausea and abdominal pain weren't observed. Hiccup and convulsions of lower limbs, temperature 35, 4° C, hoarse voice, greyish wry face, acrocyanosis were observed. Respiratory rate 40/min, threadlike pulse 120/min, blood pressure 40/0 mm/Hg, abdomen is drawn. What treatment measures should be taken first of all?
Correct answer	Intravenous rehydration
B	Antibiotic therapy
C	Cardiac glycosides
D	Disintoxicational therapy
E	Antibotulinic serum injection
№	krok 2010
Topic	diseases of respiratory system/ acute respiratory insufficiency
Task	A 27-year-old patient with a history of ronchial asthma was stung by a bee. He had a sensation of chest compression, breath shortage, difficult expiration, sense of heat in the upper half of body, dizziness, apparent itch, convulsions. Objectively: noisy wheezing breath, AP - 90/60 mm Hg, Ps- 110 bpm. Auscultation revealed weak rhythmic heart sounds, rough respiration above lungs, sibilant rales. What drug group should be administered in the first place?
Correct answer	Glucocorticoids
B	Methylxanthines
C	Cardiac glycosides
D	Anticonvulsive
E	Analgetics
№	krok 2010

Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	A 28-year-old patient underwent endometrectomy as a result of incomplete abortion. Blood loss was at the rate of 900 ml. It was necessary to start hemotransfusion. After transfusion of 60 ml of erythrocytic mass the patient presented with lumbar pain and fever which resulted in hemotransfusion stoppage. 20 minutes later the patient's condition got worse: she developed adynamia, apparent skin pallor, acrocyanosis, profuse perspiration. $t^{\circ}$ - 38, 5° C, Ps110/min, AP- 70/40 mm Hg. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Hemotransfusion shock
B	Hemorrhagic shock
C	Septic shock
D	Anaphylactic shock
E	DIC syndrome
№	krok 2010
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	A 16-year-old boy was admitted to the hospital for the reason of intractable nasal haemorrhage and intolerable pain in the right cubital articulation. Objectively: the affected articulation is enlarged and exhibits defiguration and skin hyperaemia. There are manifestations of arthropathy in the other articulations. Ps- 90 bpm; colour index - 1,0, WBC - $5, 6 \cdot 10^9/l$ , thrombocytes- $220 \cdot 10^9/l$ , ESR - 6 mm/h. Lee-White coagulation time: start - 24', finish - 27'10". What drug will be the most effective for this patient treatment?
Correct answer	Cryoprecipitate
B	Calcium chloride
C	Erythromass
D	Aminocapronic acid
E	Vicasol
№	krok 2010
Topic	General and clinical questions of anesthesiology
Task	A patient has got acute macrofocal myocardial infarction complicated by cardiogenic shock. The latter is progressing under conditions of weak general peripheric resistance and decreased cardiac output. What antihypotensive drug should be injected to the patient in the first place?
Correct answer	Dopamine
B	Noradrenaline
C	Adrenaline
D	Mesatonum
E	Prednisolone

№	krok 2010
Topic	Acute poisonings
Task	A driver had been fixing a car in a closed garage and afterwards complained about headache, dizziness, nausea, muscle asthenia, sleepiness. Objectively: pulse and respiratory rate elevation, excitement, hypertension, delirium of persecution. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Intoxication with carbon oxide
B	Intoxication with ethyl gasoline
C	Posttraumatic encephalopathy
D	Hypertensive crisis
E	Asthenovegetative syndrome
№	krok 2010
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	A 27-year-old military servant was delivered to the regimental aid post 1,5 hour after getting an abdominal injury with an aerial bomb splinter. Objectively: the patient is in grave condition, pale, Ps132/min, AP- 80/60 mm Hg. Subcostal area has a bandage on from the firstaid pack, the bandage is soaked with blood. The abdomen is tense. Percussion revealed dullness in flat parts that changes its location with the change of body position. There are symptoms of peritoneal irritation. What department of the regimental aid post should provide medical care?
Correct answer	Dressing ward
B	Admission-and-sorting tent
C	Isolation ward
D	Evacuation
E	In the manner of self-help
№	krok 2010
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	A sergeant got injured with a shell splinter in the left subcostal region. He was bandaged by his fellow soldiers with an individual field dressing. Afterwards he was delivered to the regimental medical station. The patient complains of dizziness, weakness, thirst, abdominal pain. His general condition is grave, he is pale, Ps- 120 bpm. The abdomen is painful, soft on palpation. The dressing is well-fixed but slightly soaked with blood. The victim should be evacuated to the collecting battalion with the following type of transport and in the following turn:
Correct answer	With ambulance vehicle in the 1st turn
B	With a passing vehicle in the 1st turn

C	With ambulance vehicle in the 2nd turn
D	With a passing vehicle in the 2nd turn
E	With a passing vehicle in the 3rd turn
№	krok 2010, 2009
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	A 47-year-old male patient got a flame burn of trunk and upper extremities and was delivered to the hospital. The patient is in grave condition, confused mental state, with fever. AP- 80/50 mm Hg, Ps- 118 bpm. It was locally stated that the patient got III B degree burns with total area of 20%. What medical actions should be taken?
Correct answer	Injection of narcotic analgetics and powdered blood substitutes
B	Initial surgical d-bridement
C	Administration of detoxicating blood substitutes
D	Necrotomy of burn surface, haemotransfusion
E	Antibacterial and detoxicating therapy
№	krok 2010, 2009
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states/ cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 54-year-old female patient was admitted to the hospital with evident acrocyanosis, swollen cervical veins, enlarged liver, ascites. Cardiac borders are dilated. Heart sounds cannot be auscultated, apical beat is undetectable. AP is 100/50 mm Hg. X-ray picture of chest shows enlarged heart shadow in form of a trapezium. What pathology might have caused these symptoms?
Correct answer	Cardiac tamponade
B	Exudative pleuritis
C	Complex heart defect
D	Acute cardiac insufficiency
E	Hiatal hernia
№	krok 2010
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency
Task	A 33-year-old patient has acute blood loss: erythrocytes - $2,2 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , Hb- 55 g/l, blood group is $A(II)Rh^+$ . Accidentally the patient got a transfusion of donor erythrocyte mass of $AB(IV)Rh^+$ group. An hour later the patient became anxious, got abdominal and lumbar pain. Ps- 134 bpm, AP- 100/65 mm Hg, body temperature - $38,6^{\circ}C$ . After catheterization of urinary bladder 12 ml/h of darkbrown urine were obtained. What complication is it?
Correct answer	Acute renal insufficiency
B	Cardial shock

C	Allergic reaction to the donor erythrocyte mass
D	Citrate intoxication
E	Toxic infectious shock
№	krok 2010
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	A 67-year-old female patient suffering from the essential hypertension suddenly at night developed headache, dyspnea that quickly progressed to asphyxia. Objectively: the patient is pale, with sweaty forehead, AP- 210/140 mm Hg, heart rate - 120/min, auscultation revealed solitary dry rales and moist rales in the lower parts. The shins are pastose. What kind of emergency aid would be the most efficient in this case?
Correct answer	Nitroglycerin and furosemide intravenously
B	Enalapril and furosemide intravenously
C	Digoxin and nitroglycerin intravenously
D	Labetalol and furosemide intravenously
E	Nitroglycerin intravenously and capoten internally
№	krok 2010
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 26-year-old patient complains about considerable muscle weakness, dizziness, extended abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting giving no relief. The disease has been gradually developing within 6 months. There was progress of general weakness, skin darkening. The patient fell into grave condition after an ARD: there appeared abdominal pain and frequent vomiting. Objectively: the skin is dry with diffuse pigmentation. Heart sounds are significantly weakened, heart rate - 60/min, AP- 80/40 mm Hg. The abdomen is slightly painful in the epigastric region. In blood: WBCs - $8,1 \cdot 10^9/l$ , glucose - 3,0 millimole/l. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Chronic adrenal insufficiency. Addisonian crisis
B	Acute pancreatitis
C	Toxic infectious shock
D	Acute food poisoning
E	Acute cholecystitis
№	krok 2010
Topic	Acute poisonings

Task	Workers of a laboratory producing measuring devices (manometers, thermometers etc) complain about a mettalic taste in mouth, stomatitis, dyspepsia, sleep disturbance, unsteady walk, abrupt decrease in cardiac activity. These presentations must have been caused by the intoxication with the following substance:
Correct answer	Mercury
B	Lead
C	Manganese
D	Toluol
E	Tetraethyl lead
№	krok 2010
Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency
Task	A full-term infant has respiratory rate of 26/min, heart rate of 90/min, blue skin, muscle hypotonia. During catheter suction of mucus and amniotic fluid from the nose and mouth the child reacted with a grimace. Low reflexes. Auscultation revealed weakened vesicular respiration above lungs. Heart sounds are loud. After 5 minutes the respiration became rhythmic, at the rate of 38/min, heart rate of 120/min. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Asphyxia
B	Inborn pneumonia
C	Birth trauma
D	Bronchopulmonary dysplasia
E	Respiratory distress syndrome
№	krok 2010
Topic	General questions of intencive care. meth. of diagnostics,correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 28-year-old patient was delivered to the admission ward in the unconscious state with generalized epileptic attacks taking place every 15-20 minutes. During transportation the patient was given two injections of diazepam, magnesia sulphate, but they failed to bring the patient to consciousness. What department should render emergency aid?
Correct answer	Resuscitation department
B	Neurological department
C	Surgical department
D	Therapeutic department
E	Psychiatric department
№	krok 2009, 2008, 2007

Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A patient who takes diuretics has developed arrhythmia as a result of cardiac glycoside overdose. What is the treatment tactics in this case?
Correct answer	Increased potassium concentration in blood
B	Increased sodium concentration in blood
C	Reduced magnesium concentration in blood
D	Increased calcium concentration in blood
E	
№	krok 2009, 2008
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	Five days after a total hip joint replacement a 72 year old woman becomes acutely short of breath, diaphoretic and hypotensive. Both lung fields are clear to auscultation and percussion, but examination of the neck reveals mild jugular venous distension with prominent A waves. Heart sounds are normal. ECG shows sinus tachycardia with a new right bundle branch block and minor nonspecific ST – T wave changes. The most likely diagnosis is:
Correct answer	Pulmonary thromboembolism
B	Acute myocardial infarction
C	Aortic dissection
D	Pericarditis
E	Aspiration
№	krok 2009
Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency
Task	A 3 month old infant suffering from acute segmental pneumonia has dyspnea (respiration rate - 80 per minute), paradoxical breathing, tachycardia, total cyanosis. Respiration and pulse - ratio is 1:2. The heart dullness under normal size. Such signs characterise:
Correct answer	Respiratory failure of III degree
B	Respiratory failure of I degree
C	Respiratory failure of II degree
D	Myocarditis
E	Congenital heart malformation
№	krok 2009
Topic	Acute poisonings



Task	A man, aged 37, working on the collective farm on sowing, was admitted to the infectious hospital with the clinical symptoms: miosis, labored breathing, sweating. What kind of poisoning is it and what is the first aid?
Correct answer	Poisoning by POC. Treatment: atropine
B	Poisoning by lead. Treatment: tetacine Calcii
C	Poisoning by the methylic alcohol. Treatment: ethylic alcohol
D	Poisoning by vapours of mercury. Treatment: unithiol
E	-
№	krok 2009
Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency
Task	In the 43rd week of gestation a long, thin infant was delivered. He is apneic, limp, pale, and covered with "pea soup" amniotic fluid. The first step in the resuscitation of this infant at delivery should be:
Correct answer	Suction of the trachea under direct vision
B	Artificial ventilation with bag and mask
C	Artificial ventilation with endotracheal tube
D	Administration of 100% oxygen by mask
E	Catheterization of the umbilical vein
№	krok 2009
Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency
Task	A 42 year old man applied to a hospital 10 minutes after he got stung by a bee and complained about face edema and difficult respiration. Objectively: Ps- 98 bpm, AP- 130/80 mm Hg. A doctor on duty injected him 1 ml of 1% dimedrol solution intramuscularly and recommended to apply to his local therapist on the next day. What tactics of treatment should be chosen for this patient?
Correct answer	Intravenous introduction of prednisolone and hospitalization
B	Intravenous introduction of calcium chloride
C	The patient needs no further medical aid
D	Hospitalization for observation
E	Intravenous introduction of calcium chloride and hospitalization
№	krok 2009
Topic	Acute poisonings

Task	A 42 year old man works in a boiler room. He complains about girdle headache and recurring vomiting. There was also short-term consciousness loss. Objectively: increase of tendon reflexes, spontaneous myofibrillations. AP is 150/80 mm Hg, Ps- 104 bpm. Vi-sible mucous membranes and cutaneous surfaces have crimson colouring. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Poisoning with carbon monooxide
B	Poisoning with hydrocyanic acid
C	Poisoning with anilin colouring agents
D	Poisoning with methane
E	Poisoning with benzine
№	krok 2009
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	A sergeant was injured by a shell splinter in the left subcostal area. He was bandaged with a first-aid pack on a battlefield. The patient was delivered to the regiment medical aid station. He complains about dizziness, weakness, thirst, abdominal pain. General condition is grave, the patient is pale. Ps is 120 bpm. Abdomen is soft, painful on palpation. The bandage is well fixed but a little bit soaked with blood. The patient should be evacuated to the medical battalion with the following transport and in the followi-ng turn:
Correct answer	With medical vehicle in the first turn
B	With a passing car in the first turn
C	With medical vehicle in the second turn
D	With a passing car in the second turn
E	With a passing car in the third turn
№	krok 2009, 2008, 2007
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	A 19 year old boy was admitted to a hospital with closed abdominal trauma. In course of operation multiple ruptures of spleen and small intestine were revealed. AP is falling rapidly, it is necessary to perform hemotransfusion. Who can specify the patient's blood group and rhesus compatibility?
Correct answer	A doctor of any speciality
B	A laboratory physician
C	A surgeon
D	A traumatologist
E	An anaesthesiologist
№	krok 2009, 2008
Topic	acute respiratory insufficiency/ diseases of respiratory system

Task	15 minutes after the second vaccination with diphteria and tetanus toxoids and pertussis vaccine a 4 month old boy manifested symptoms of Quinke's edema. What medication should be appli-ed for emergency aid?
Correct answer	Prednisolone
B	Heparin
C	Adrenalin
D	Furosemide
E	Seduxen
№	krok 2009
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency
Task	A 33 year old patient has acute blood loss (erythrocytes - $2 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ , Hb- 55 g/l), blood group is $A(II)Rh^+$ . Accidentally the patient got transfusion of donor packed red blood cells of $AB(IV)Rh^+$ group. An hour later the patient became anxious, got abdominal and lumbar pain. Ps- 134 bpm, AP- 100/65 mm Hg, body temperature - $38,6^{\circ}C$ . After catheteri-zation of urinary bladder 12 ml/h of dark-brown urine were obtained. What complication is it?
Correct answer	Acute renal insufficiency
B	Cardial shock
C	Allergic reaction to the donor red blood cells
D	Citrate intoxication
E	Toxic infectious shock
№	krok 2009
Topic	Comatose states
Task	A 9 year old boy had acute respi-ratory viral infection. After it there appeared polydipsia, polyuria, weakness, nausea. Examination revealed the following symptoms: mental confusion, dry skin, soft eyeballs, Kussmaul's respi-ration, acetone smell from the mouth, muffled heart sounds, soft and painless abdomen. Blood sugar was 19 millimole/l. What acute condition is it?
Correct answer	Ketoacidotic coma
B	Hyperosmolar coma
C	Cerebral coma
D	Hepatic coma
E	Acute renal insufficiency
№	krok 2008
Topic	General questions of intencive care. meth. of diagnostics,correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)

Task	Which of the following <b>IS NOT TYPICAL</b> for Addison's disease?
Correct answer	High serum $Na^+$
B	High serum $K^+$
C	Elevated BUN
D	Dilute urine
E	Elevated hematocrit
№	krok 2008, 2007
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states/ traumatic damages
Task	A patient with nosocomial pneumonia presents signs of collapse. Which of the following pneumonia complications is most likely to be accompanied by collapse?
Correct answer	Septic shock
B	Exudative pleuritis
C	Bronchial obstruction
D	Toxic hepatitis
E	Emphysema
№	krok 2008
Topic	traumatic damages/ acute violations of blood circulation. shock states
Task	A 33 year old male patient was brought to Emergency Department with the signs of cardiovascular collapse: BP - 60/30 mm Hg, Ps - 140 bpm, the skin is pale and moist, diuresis 20 ml/h, Hb - 80 g/l, red blood cell count - $2,5 \cdot 10^{12}/l$ . The reduction of blood volume averages:
Correct answer	30-40%
B	10-15%
C	15-20%
D	20-25%
E	25-30%
№	krok 2008
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 19 year old girl was admitted to emergency department: unconsciousness, cyanosis, myotic pupils are present, superficial breathing is 12/min. BP is 90/60 mm Hg, Ps- 78/min. Choose the action necessary in this clinical situation:
Correct answer	Controlled respiration
B	Gastric lavage

C	Oxygen inhalation
D	Caffeine injection
E	Cordiamine injection
№	krok 2008
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 35 year old patient who suffers from chronic glomerulonephritis and has been hemodialysis-dependent for the last three years developed intermissions of heart activity, hypotension, progressing weakness, dyspnea. ECG showed bradycardia, atrioventricular block type I, high pointed waves T . The day before the flagrant violation of diet took place. What is the most probable cause of these changes?
Correct answer	Hyperkalemia
B	Hyperhydratation
C	Hypokalemia
D	Hypernatremia
E	Hypocalcemia
№	krok 2008
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 55 year old patient felt suddenly sick in a hospital corridor, he was immediately examined by a doctor. Examination revealed that the patient's skin was pale, autonomous respiration was absent, pulse on carotid arteries couldn't be felt, pupils were mydriatic. What action should be taken at the beginning of cardiac resuscitation?
Correct answer	Precordial thump
B	Mouth-to-mouth ventilation
C	Closed-chest cardiac massage
D	Restoration of airway patency
E	Defibrillation
№	krok 2007
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 51 y.o. woman was taken to the emergency department in convulsive status epilepticus. The first means of medical management should be:
Correct answer	Ensuring that the airway is open and the patient is oxygenating
B	Inserting a tongue blade

C	Administering an intravenous bolus of 50% dextrose
D	Injecting 5 mg of diazepam followed by a loading dose of phenytoin
E	Inducing pentobarbital coma
№	krok 2007
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	A 20 y.o. man has a stab knife wound in the left half of thorax close to nipple. AP is 90/60 mm Hg, Ps- 130/min, BR- 32/min. During inspiration there is increase of pulse wave in the region of jugular vein, decrease of peripheral arterial pulse and reduction of AP. Respiratory murmurs are unchanged. X-ray pattern of thorax organs has no peculiarities. After introduction of 2 l of isotonic solution the AP stayed low, CVP raised up to 32 cm of water column. The first step in further treatment of the patient will be:
Correct answer	Echocardiogram
B	Catheterization of left pleural cavity while the outer end of catheter is submerged in water
C	Continued parenteral introduction of fluid in order to raise AP
D	Introduction of peripheral vasodilators in order to reduce CVP
E	Introduction of loop diuretics in order to reduce CVP
№	krok 2007
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 58 y.o. patient developed acute myocardium infarction 4 hours ago, now he is in the acute care department. ECG registers short paroxysms of ventricular tachycardia. The most appropriate measure will be to introduce:
Correct answer	Lidocain
B	Flecainid
C	Amyodaron
D	Propafenone
E	Veropamil
№	krok 2007
Topic	Comatose states
Task	A 23 y.o. woman who suffers from insulin-dependent diabetes was admitted to the acute care department with mental confusion, inadequate anxious behaviour, hyperhidrosis, excessive salivation, tachycardia. What examination will be a primary task?
Correct answer	Blood test for sugar
B	Clinical blood analysis
C	Plasma electrolytes test
D	Gaseous composition of arterial blood

E	Blood urea and creatinine test
№	krok 2007
Topic	General and clinical questions of anesthesiology
Task	An anesthesiologist gives narcosis to the patient, he uses a non-reversible contour. Anesthetic is halothane. Air temperature in the operation room is 21 <sup>0</sup> , humidity 50%, level of noise 30 dB. What occupational hazard is the principal one under these conditions?
Correct answer	Air pollution with anesthetic
B	Improper occupational microclimate
C	High level of noise
D	Mental overfatigue
E	Compelled working pose
№	krok 2007
Topic	Acute poisonings
Task	A 42 y.o. woman works at the factory on the fabrication of mercury thermometers, complains of the headache, swoons, reduction of memory, small and frequent flutter of fingers of drawn hands, the eyelids and the tongue, bleeding gums, gingivitis. What preparation is it necessary to use for the elimination of mercury from the organism?
Correct answer	Unithiol
B	Pentoxil
C	Magnesium sulphate
D	Sodium hydrate of carbon
E	Seduxen
№	krok 2007
Topic	the procedure for emergency treatment to victims and patients in the prehospital phase. initial examination.
Task	The family doctor examined a patient and diagnosed an acute bleeding of an intestine. What is the doctor's professional tactics in this situation?
Correct answer	The urgent hospitalization in to the surgical department
B	Aminocapronic acid intravenously
C	The urgent hospitalization in to the therapeutic department
D	Treatment at a day time hospital
E	Treatment at home
№	krok 2007
Topic	acute violations of blood circulation. shock states

Task	A 58 y.o. man complains of severe inspiratory dyspnea and expectorati-on of frothy and blood-tinged sputum. He has been suffering from essential hypertension and ischemic heart disease. On examination: acrocyanosis, "bubbli-ng"breathing, Ps- 30/min, BP- 230/130 mm Hg, bilateral rales. Choose medicines for treatment.
Correct answer	Morphine, furosemide, nitroprusside sodium
B	Theophylline, prednisolon
C	Albuterol, atropine, papaverine
D	Strophanthine, potassium chloride, plathyphylline
E	Cordiamine, isoproterenol
№	krok 2007
Topic	General questions of intencive care. meth. of diagnostics,correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 7 d.o. boy is admitted to the hospital for evaluation of vomiting and dehydrati-on. Physical examination is otherwise normal except for minimal hyperpi-gmentation of the nipples. Serum sodi-um and potassium concentrations are 120 meq/L and 9 meq/L respectively. The most likely diagnosis is:
Correct answer	Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
B	Pyloric stenosis
C	Secondary hypothyroidism
D	Panhypopituitarism
E	Hyperaldosteronism
№	krok 2007
Topic	traumatic damages
Task	The patients has sustained blunt trauma to the chest. Which of the followi-ng would most likely be the cause of acute cardiopulmonary collapse?
Correct answer	Pneumothorax
B	Hemothorax
C	Pulmonary contusion
D	Rib fractures
E	Acute adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS)
№	krok 2007
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency



Task	A 50 y.o. woman who suffers from chronic pyelonephritis was prescribed a combination of antibiotics for the period of exacerbation - gentamicin (80 mg 3 ti-mes a day) and biseptol (960 mg twice a day). What consequences may be caused by such a combination of antibiotics?
Correct answer	Acute renal insufficiency
B	Glomerulosclerosis
C	Chronic renal insufficiency
D	Antibiotic combination is optimal and absolutely safe
E	Acute suprarenal insufficiency
№	krok 2007
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 70 y.o. patient complains of weakness, dizziness, short periods of unconsciousness, pain in the cardiac area. Objectively: HR- 40 bpm, heart sounds are rhythmic, the S1 is dull, periodically amplified. AP is 180/90 mm Hg. What is the most probable cause of hemodynamic disturbances?
Correct answer	Atrioventricular block type III
B	Atrioventricular block type I
C	Bradysystolic form of ciliary arrhythmia
D	Sinus bradycardia
E	Complete left bundle-branch block
№	krok 2007
Topic	General questions of intensive care. meth. of diagnostics, correction of violations of water-electrolyte exchange (Wee) and acid-basic state (abs)
Task	A 10 y.o. child who is at oligoanuretic stage of acute renal insufficiency has got sensations of pricking in the mucous membrane of oral cavity and tongue, extremities numbness, reduced reflexes, respiratory disturbance, arrhythmia. What are these symptoms caused by?
Correct answer	Hyperkaliemia
B	Hyponatremia
C	Hyperazotemia
D	Acidosis
E	Alkalosis
№	krok 2007
Topic	acute renal & hepatic insufficiency

Task	A patient with hepatic cirrhosis drank some spirits that resulted in headache, vomiting, aversion to food, insomnia, jaundice, fetor hepaticus, abdominal swelling. What complication of hepatic cirrhosis is meant?
Correct answer	Hepatocellular insufficiency
B	Hemorrhage from varicosely dilated veins of esophagus
C	Portal hypertension
D	Acute stomach ulcer
E	Thrombosis of mesenteric vessels
№	krok 2007
Topic	cpr and cerebral resuscitation
Task	A 7 y.o. boy was admitted to the hospital. He complains of unpleasant sensations in the heart region, pain in the epigastrium, dizziness, vomiting. Objectively: evident paleness of skin, dyspnea, jugular pulse. Heart borders are within the normal range. Heart sounds are clear, HR- 170/min, small pulse. AP- 90/50 mm Hg. EKG showed: paroxysm of ventricular tachycardia. The paroxysm can be suppressed by:
Correct answer	Lidocain
B	Morphine
C	Enalapril
D	Nifedipine
E	Strophanthine
№	krok 2018
Topic	Cardio - pulmonary and cerebral resuscitation.
Task	A patient with Morgagni-Adams-Stokes syndrome has fainted when walking up the stairs. The skin is pale, the pupils are dilated, tonic spasms are observed, rib cage is immobile. Make the diagnosis:
Correct answer	Clinical death
B	Social death
C	Preagony
D	Agony
E	Biological death
№	krok 2018
Topic	Acute poisonings

Task	A 39-year-old man, a battery attendant, suddenly developed weakness, loss of appetite, nonlocalized colicky abdominal pains, and nausea. Objectively his skin is gray; there is pink-gray stripe on his gums; the stomach is soft and sharply painful. Blood test detected erythrocytes with basophilic stippling and anemia. The patient has a history of peptic ulcer disease of the stomach. There is tendency to constipation. What is the most likely provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Saturnism (lead poisoning)
B	Acute appendicitis
C	Perforation of gastric ulcer
D	Acute cholecystitis
E	Chronic alcoholism
№	krok 2018
Topic	Acute violations of blood circulation. Shock states
Task	During examination a 4-month-old child with meningococemia presents with acrocyanosis, cold extremities, tachypnea, and thready pulse, blood pressure of 30/0 mm Hg, anuria, and sopor. What clinical syndrome is it?
Correct answer	Septic shock
B	Neurotoxicosis
C	Exicosis
D	Encephalic syndrome
E	Acute renal failure
№	krok 2018
Topic	Acute poisonings
Task	A 37-year-old worker during a fire ended up in the area of high $CO$ concentration. He was delivered to a hospital in unconscious state. Objectively: the skin of his face and hands is crimson. Respiration rate is 20/min. ECG: alterations specific for hypoxic myocardium. Hourly diuresis is 40 ml. Blood test: erythrocytes - $4.5 \cdot 10^{12} /L$ , Hb- 136 g/L, color index - 0.9, ESR-3 mm/hour, carboxyhemoglobin - 5%. What criterion allows determining the severity of the patient's condition?
Correct answer	Carboxyhemoglobin concentration
B	Respiratory disorders
C	ECG results
D	Extent of trophic disorders
E	Development of chronic renal failure
№	krok 2018
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency

Task	For 4 days a 35-year-old man has been treated in the resuscitation unit for acute renal failure caused by compartment syndrome. The patient is disoriented. ECG shows high T waves and right ventricular extrasystoles. His central venous pressure is 159 mmH <sub>2</sub> O; for the last 3 hours auscultation has been detecting isolated moist crackles in the lungs. Respirations are 32/min. Blood test: residual nitrogen – 62mmol/L, $K^+$ - 7.1 mmol/L, $Cl^-$ - 78 mmol/L, $Na^+$ - 120 mmol/L, Ht- 0.32 L/L, Hb- 100 g/L, blood creatinine - 0.9 mmol/L. In this case the most advisable would be to perform:
Correct answer	Hemodialysis
B	Plasmasorption
C	Hemosorption
D	Plasmafiltration
E	Ultrafiltration
№	krok 2018
Topic	Acute violations of blood circulation.Shock states
Task	A patient has the second and third degree burns of the 15% of the body surface. On the 20th day after the trauma the patient presents with sharp increase of body temperature, general weakness, rapid vesicular respiration; facial features are sharpened, BP is 90/50 mm Hg, heart rate is 112/min. What complication is it?
Correct answer	Sepsis
B	Pneumonia
C	Acute intoxication
D	Purulent bronchitis
E	Anaerobic infection
№	krok 2018
Topic	Cardio - pulmonary and cerebral resuscitation.
Task	A patient in the state of clinical death is being resuscitated through mouth-to-mouth artificial pulmonary ventilation and external cardiac massage. A doctor noticed that air does not flow into the patient's airways and his head and torso are positioned at the same level. Why is artificial respiration ineffective in the given case?
Correct answer	Tongue retraction
B	Low breathing volume
C	External cardiac massage
D	Probe is absent from the stomach
E	The patient's mouth is too small
№	krok 2018

Topic	Acute violations of blood circulation.Shock states
Task	A 30-year-old patient was hospitalized in an intensive care unit with a diagnosis of multiple bee stings. Skin is pale and covered with cold sweat. Pulse can be palpated only at the carotid arteries and is 110/min.; breathing rate is 24/min., rhythmical, weakened. What drug must be administered immediately?
Correct answer	Epinephrine hydrochloride
B	Prednisolone
C	Norepinephrine hydrochloride
D	Dopamine
E	Tavegyl (Clemastine)
№	krok 2018
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency
Task	A woman undergoing inpatient treatment for viral hepatitis type B developed headache, nausea, recurrent vomiting, memory lapses, flapping tremor of her hands, rapid pulse. Sweet smell from the mouth is detected. Body temperature is $37.6^{\circ}C$ , heart rate is 89/min. What complication developed in the patient?
Correct answer	Acute liver failure
B	Ischemic stroke
C	Gastrointestinal hemorrhage
D	Hypoglycemic shock
E	Meningoencephalitis
№	krok 2018
Topic	Initial steps of medical staff in the emergency condition of the patient
Task	A 35-year-old patient developed an epileptic attack with tonic-clonic spasms that lasted for 3 minutes. After the attack the patient fell asleep but in 5 minutes the second attack occurred. The first step of emergency aid would be to:
Correct answer	Ensure patency of airways
B	Take blood from the vein for analysis
C	Introduce diazepam intravenously
D	Prescribe antiepileptic drugs
E	Administer chloral hydrate via enema
№	krok 2018
Topic	Disease and defeat of the respiratory system / Modern methods of airway management and mechanical ventilation

Task	A burn victim with flame burns of the IIIA-B and IV degrees on his face, neck, and anterior surface of the thorax was brought into the admission room. The hairs in his nostrils are burnt, his labial and glossal mucosa are gray-white. The voice is hoarse; respirations are frequent and shallow; the patient has trumpet-like cough that produces soot-streaked sputum. The signs of respiratory failure were progressing, while the patient was being transported into the intensive care unit. What emergency care must be provided to this patient?
Correct answer	Intubation of the trachea and mechanical ventilation
B	Tracheostomy
C	Administration of bronchial spasmolytics
D	Administration of respiratory analeptics
E	Inhalation of moisturized oxygen
№	krok 2018
Topic	Disease and defeat of the respiratory system
Task	A 72-year-old man with pneumonia complains of marked dyspnea, chest pain, severe cough with expectoration, $t^o$ is $39.5-40^o C$ , no urination for a whole day. Objectively the patient is conscious. Respiratory rate is 36/min. Over the right lower pulmonary lobe percussion sound is dull; on auscultation there is bronchial respiration and numerous moist crackles. Blood pressure is 80/60 mm Hg. Heart rate is 120/min. Heart sounds are muffled, there is tachycardia. What tactics should the family doctor choose in the management of this patient?
Correct answer	Hospitalization into intensive care unit
B	Outpatient treatment
C	Treatment in the day patient facility
D	Hospitalization into pulmonology unit
E	Hospitalization into neurology unit
№	krok 2018
Topic	Comatose states
Task	A patient has gradually lost consciousness. The skin is pale and dry. There is smell of ammonia from the mouth. Respirations are deep and noisy. Heart sounds are muffled, pericardial friction rub is present. Blood pressure is 180/130 mm Hg. Blood test: Hb- 80 g/L, leukocytes - $12 \cdot 10^9/L$ , blood glucose - 6.4 mmol/L, urea - 50 mmol/L, creatinine - 1200 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ , blood osmolality - 350 mOsmol/kg $H_2O$ . No urinary excretion. Make the diagnosis:
Correct answer	Uremic coma
B	Hyperglycemic coma
C	Acute renal failure

D	Acute disturbance of cerebral circulation
E	Hyperosmolar coma
№	krok 2018
Topic	Cardio - pulmonary and cerebral resuscitation.
Task	During reanimation procedures an attempt to intubate trachea was made. Neither glottis nor epiglottis can be visualized via laryngoscopy. What tactics should be chosen in this case?
Correct answer	Insert a laryngeal mask
B	Perform a bag-valve-mask ventilation with Ambu bag
C	Continue the attempts until the intubation is successful
D	Temporarily cease the chest compressions to make intubation easier
E	Discontinue the attempts for mechanical ventilation
№	krok 2018
Topic	Acute poisonings
Task	40-50 minutes after the completion of repair works conducted in a closed garage, with car engine running, the repair workers developed severe headache in the temporal area, nausea, tinnitus, vertigo, etc. These symptoms are characteristic of acute poisoning with:
Correct answer	Carbon monoxide
B	Aldehydes
C	Organochlorides
D	Hydrogen sulfide
E	Fluoride
№	krok 2018
Topic	Acute violations of blood circulation.Shock states
Task	During administration of planned DPT vaccination the child suddenly developed acute anxiety, signs of pain response, dyspnea, grunting respirations, cutis marmorata, cold sweat. Objectively the child's consciousness is disturbed, heart rate is 150/min., blood pressure is 60/40 mm Hg, heart sounds are muffled. The child was diagnosed with anaphylactic shock. What drug should be administered first?
Correct answer	Epinephrine
B	Lasix (Furosemide)
C	Suprastin (Chloropyramine)
D	Euphylline (Aminophylline)

E	Analgin (Metamizole)
№	krok 2019
Topic	Emergency medical treatment at mass injuries
Task	At the railroad crossing a passenger train collided with a bus. In this collision 26 bus passengers died, another 18 passengers received mechanical injuries of varying severity Where will be professional medical aid provided for the victims of this accident? Who will provide this aid?
Correct answer	In medical institutions; all listed types of healthcare workers
B	At the site of the accident; specialized second-response emergency teams
C	In medico-prophylactic institutions; specialized second-response emergency teams
D	In medico-prophylactic institutions: general physicians and surgeons
E	At the site of the accident; first-response emergency teams
№	krok 2019
Topic	Disease and defeat of the respiratory system / Modern methods of airway management and mechanical ventilation
Task	A 47-year-old man developed the signs of decompensated laryngeal stenosis against the background of acute flegmonous laryngitis. He presents with inspiratory dyspnea at rest, forced position. cyanotic skin covered in cold sweat, tachycardia. deficient pulse, and low blood pressure. What urgent treatment tactics should be chosen?
Correct answer	Tracheostomy
B	Oxygen therapy
C	Intravenous administration of dehydrating agents
D	Administration of glucocorticoid hormones
E	Oral administration of hyposensitization substances and broncholytics
№	krok 2019
Topic	Acute violations of blood circulation.Shock states
Task	During examination a 4—month—old child with meningococemia presents with acrocyanosis, cold extremities, tachypnea, and thready pulse. blood pressure of 30/0 mm Hg, anuria, and sopor. What clinical syndrome is it?
Correct answer	Toxic shock syndrome
B	Encephalic syndrome
C	Exicosis
D	Acute renal failure
E	Neurotoxicosis
№	krok 2019



Topic	Acute poisonings
Task	A 23-year—old man has accidentally swallowed brake fluid. After that he has been presenting with anuria for 5 days already; his creatinine levels elevated up to 0.569 mmol/L. What treatment tactics should be chosen in this case?
Correct answer	Hemodialysis
B	Antidotal therapy
C	Diuretics
D	Detoxication therapy
E	Plasmapheresis
№	krok 2019
Topic	Initial steps of medical staff in the emergency condition of the patient / Diagnosis and treatment of emergency conditions in place of incident
Task	At night a 63-year—old woman suddenly developed an asphyxia attack. She has a 15— year-long history of essential hypertension and had a myocardial infarction 2 years ago. Objectively her position in bed is orthopneic, the skin is pale, the patient is covered with cold sweat, acroeyanosis is observed. Pulse » 104/min. Blood pressure - 210/130 mm Hg, respiration rate — 38/min. Pulmonary percussion sound is clear. with slight dullness .in the lower segments; throughout the lungs single dry crackles can be heard that become bubbling and non-resonant in the lower segments. What is the most likely complication in this patient?
Correct answer	Acute left ventricular failure
B	Paroxysmal tachycardia
C	Puhnony embolism
D	Acute right ventricular failure
E	Bronchial asthma attack
№	krok 2019
Topic	Diagnosis and treatment of emergency conditions in place of incident
Task	During an outdoors school event in hot weather, a 10-year—old girl lost her consciousness. Body temperature - 367°C. Objectively her skin is pale and cold to touch, her pupils are dilated. Blood pressure - 90/50 mm Hg. Heart rate - 58/min. What pathology occurred in this case?
Correct answer	Syncope
B	Sunstroke
C	Paralytic collapse
D	Sympathicotonic collapse
E	

№	krok 2019
Topic	Diagnosis and treatment of emergency conditions in place of incident
Task	A 45-year-old man with thrombophlebitis of the deep veins in his legs suddenly after physical exertion developed sharp pain in his thorax on the right, dyspnea, and hemoptysis. Objectively his condition is severe; he presents with acrocyanosis, shortening of pulmonary percussion sound on the right, and weakened respiration. Respiration is 30/min., blood pressure is 110/80 mm Hg. ECG shows sinus tachycardia. heart rate is 120/min., electrical axis of the heart deviates to the right. S <sub>T</sub> -Q <sub>111</sub> . What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Pulmonary embolism
B	Spontaneous pneumothorax
C	Right-sided exudative pleurisy
D	Cancer of the right lung
E	Community-acquired right-sided pneumonia
№	krok 2019
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency
Task	A 25-year-old woman has been suffering from diabetes mellitus since she was 9. She was admitted into the nephrology unit with significant edemas of the face, arms, and legs. Blood pressure - 200/110 mm Hg, Hb— 90 g/L, blood creatinine — 850 μmol/L, urine proteins — 1.0 g/L, leukocytes - 10—15 in the vision field. Glomerular filtration rate — 10 mL/min. What tactics should the doctor choose?
Correct answer	Transfer into the hemodialysis unit
B	Active conservative therapy for diabetic nephropathy
C	Transfer into the endocrinology clinic
D	Dietotherapy
E	Renal transplantation
№	krok 2019
Topic	Diagnosis and treatment of emergency conditions in place of incident
Task	A 35-year-old patient developed an epileptic attack with tonic-clonic spasms that lasted for 3 minutes. After the attack the patient fell asleep but in 5 minutes the second attack occurred. The first step of emergency aid would be to:
Correct answer	Ensure patency of airways
B	Introduce diazepam intravenously
C	Prescribe antiepileptic drugs
D	Take blood from the vein for analysis

E	Administer chloral hydrate via an enema
№	krok 2019
Topic	Acute poisonings
Task	A 39—year—old man, a battery attendant, suddenly developed weakness, loss of appetite, nonlocalized colicky abdominal pains, and nausea. Objectively his skin is gray; there is a pink-gray stripe on his gums: the stomach is soft and sharply painful. Blood test detected erythrocytes with basophilie stippling and anemia. The patient has a history of peptic ulcer disease of the stomach. Constipation tends to occur every 3-4 days. What is the most likely provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Saturnism (lead poisosning)
B	Acute appendicitis
C	Acute cholecystitis
D	Perforation of gastric ulcer
E	Chronic alcoholism
№	krok 2019
Topic	Acute poisonings / Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency
Task	2 hours after eating unknowm mushrooms, a 28-year—old man sensed a decrease in his mobility and deterioration of his ability to focus. This condition was then followed by a state of agitation and agression. On examiantion he is disoriented and his speech is illegible. 4 hours later he developed fetor hepaticus and lost his consciousness. What syndrome can be observed in this patient?
Correct answer	Acute hepatic failure
B	Cholestatic syndrome
C	Hepatolienal syndrome
D	Cytolytic syndrome
E	Portal hypertension
№	krok 2019
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency
Task	A woman undergoing in-patient treatment for Viral hepatitis type B developed headache, nausea, recurrent vomiting, memory lapses, flapping tremor of her hands, and rapid pulse. Sweet smell from her mouth is detected. Body temperature is 316°C, heart rate is 89/min. What complication developed in the patient?
Correct answer	Acute liver failure
B	Ischemic stroke
C	Hypoglycemic shock
D	Meningoencephalitis

E	Gastrointestinal hemorrhage
№	krok 2019
Topic	Acute renal and hepatic insufficiency / Acute violations of blood circulation.Shock states
Task	A patient has gradually lost consciousness. The skin is pale and dry. There is a smell of ammonia from the mouth. Respirations are deep and noisy. Heart sounds are muffled. pericardial friction rub is present. Blood pressure is 180/130 mm Hg. Blood test: Hb— 80 g/L. leukocytes — 12 . 10 <sup>9</sup> /L. blood glucose — 6.4 mmol/L. urea - 50 mmol/L, creatinine - 1200 mcmol/L blood osmolarity - 350 mOsmol/L. No urinary excretion. Make the diagnosis:
Correct answer	Uremic coma
B	Acute renal failure
C	Acute disturbance of cerebral circulation
D	Hyperglycemic coma
E	Hyperosmolar coma
№	krok 2019
Topic	Cardio - pulmonary and cerebral resuscitation.
Task	A woman in her early— to mid—thirties has lost her consciousness 3-5. minutes ago. On examination: the skin is pale. no pulse over the carotid arteries. no spontaneous respiration, pupils are dilated: the patient is nonresponsive. presents m'th atony. The patient's condition can be determined as:
Correct answer	Clinical death
B	Syncope
C	Comatose state
D	Brain death
E	Natural death
№	krok 2019
Topic	Acute violations of blood circulation.Shock states
Task	A patient has the second and third degree burns of the 15% of the body surface. On the 20th day after the trauma the patient presents with sharp increase of body temperature.general weakness, rapid vesicular respiration; facial features are sharpened. BP is 90/50 mm Hg. heart rate is 112/min. What complication is it?
Correct answer	Sepsis
B	Pneumonia
C	Purulent bronchitis
D	Acute intoxication

E	Anaerobic infection
№	krok 2020
Topic	Анестезіологія та інтенсивна терапія / Інтенсивна терапія захворювань, що супроводжуються гострою дихальною недостатністю
Task	A 45-year-old man with thrombophlebitis of the deep veins in his legs suddenly after physical exertion developed sharp pain in his thorax on the right, dyspnea, and hemoptysis. Objectively his condition is severe; he presents with acrocyanosis, shortening of pulmonary percussion sound on the right, and weakened respiration. Respiration is 30/min., blood pressure is 110/80 mm Hg. ECG shows sinus tachycardia, his heart rate is 120/min., the electrical axis of the heart deviates to the right, S <sub>j</sub> -Q <sub>///</sub> . What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Pulmonary embolism
B	Spontaneous pneumothorax
C	Right-sided exudative pleurisy
D	Community-acquired right-sided pneumonia
E	Cancer of the right lung
№	krok 2020
Topic	Екстрена та невідкладна медична допомога / Діагностика та лікування невідкладних станів на місці події
Task	A 65-year-old man with acute anterior myocardial infarction developed an asphyxia attack. Examination detected diffuse cyanosis. In the lungs there are numerous heterogeneous wet crackles. Heart rate is 100/min. Blood pressure is 120/100 mm Hg. What complication occurred in this patient?
Correct answer	Pulmonary edema
B	Cardiogenic shock
C	Ventricular septal rupture
D	Hypertensive crisis
E	Pulmonary embolism
№	krok 2020
Topic	Анестезіологія та інтенсивна терапія / Коматозні стани
Task	A patient has gradually lost his consciousness. The skin is pale and dry. There is smell of ammonia from the mouth. Respirations are deep and noisy. Heart sounds are muffled, pericardial friction rub is present. Blood pressure is 180/130 mm Hg. Blood test: Hb- 80 g/L, leukocytes - $12 \cdot 10^9/L$ , blood glucose - 6.4 mmol/L, urea - 50 mmol/L, creatinine - 1200 mcmmol/L, blood osmolarity - 350 mOsmol/kg H <sub>2</sub> O. No urinary excretion. Make the diagnosis:
Correct answer	Uremic coma

B	Acute renal failure
C	Hyperosmolar coma
D	Hyperglycemic coma
E	Acute disturbance of cerebral circulation
№	krok 2020
Topic	Анестезіологія та інтенсивна терапія / Коматозні стани
Task	A 23-year-old woman with type 1 diabetes mellitus during the 2nd week of community-acquired pneumonia developed nausea and vomiting. In the evening she has lost her consciousness and was hospitalized. Objectively, the patient's skin is pale and dry. Her respiration is loud, the tongue is dry, with brown deposit. Her heart rate is 129/min., blood pressure is 85/50 mm Hg. Palpation of the patient's abdomen provokes no response. The liver is +3 cm. Acetone test is markedly positive, blood glucose is 26 mmol/L. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Ketoacidotic coma
B	Lactacidemic coma
C	Hepatic coma
D	Infectious toxic shock
E	Hyperosmolar coma
№	krok 2020
Topic	Анестезіологія та інтенсивна терапія / Гострі отруєння
Task	In a pediatric clinic, located in a rural area, there are 9 children, who simultaneously fell ill. The following signs were detected: low physical activity, acrocyanosis of the nasolabial triangle and fingertips, mucosal cyanosis, tachycardia, dyspnea. It was determined that all the sick children were fed with a formula that was dissolved in the water taken from a dug well. Laboratory analysis revealed high levels of methemoglobin in the blood of the children. These signs can be caused by increased content of a certain element in the water. Name this element:
Correct answer	Nitrates
B	Sulfates
C	Methylmercury
D	Lead
E	Selenium
№	krok 2020
Topic	Екстрена та невідкладна медична допомога / Діагностика та лікування невідкладних станів на місці події; Порядок надання невідкладної медичної допомоги постраждалим та хворим на догоспітальному етапі. Первинне обстеження

Task	A 43-year-old man complains of facial edema, dyspnea, and difficult swallowing that appeared 3 hours after he was stung by an insect. Ob; ectively, the skin of his eyelids, cheeks, and lips is acutely hyperemic and edematous. What medicines should he be prescribed for emergency aid?
Correct answer	Glucocorticosteroids
B	Diuretics
C	Muscle relaxants
D	Antihistamines
E	Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
№	krok 2020
Topic	Екстрена та невідкладна медична допомога / Діагностика та лікування невідкладних станів на місці події; Порядок надання невідкладної медичної допомоги постраждалим та хворим на догоспітальному етапі. Первинне обстеження
Task	A 40-year-old victim of a traffic accident sustained the following injuries: closed diaphyseal femur fracture, brain concussion, degloving shin injuries. What injuries require the most urgent attention?
Correct answer	Multiple rib fractures, hemopneumothorax
B	All injuries are equivalent
C	Degloving shin injuries
D	Brain concussion
E	Closed diaphyseal femur fracture
№	krok 2020
Topic	Екстрена та невідкладна медична допомога / Діагностика та лікування невідкладних станів на місці події; Порядок надання невідкладної медичної допомоги постраждалим та хворим на догоспітальному етапі. Первинне обстеження
Task	You witnessed a car accident. When examining the place of the accident you noticed a man of about 30 years, who was hit by the car. He is unconscious. On his neck on the left there is a profuse hemorrhage with bright-red blood. How to stop this hemorrhage?
Correct answer	Digital occlusion, Mikulich method
B	Apply a neck brace
C	Put him in a stable position
D	Apply a plaster cast
E	Maximal hyperextension of the neck
№	krok 2020
Topic	Анестезіологія та інтенсивна терапія / Інтенсивна терапія захворювань, що супроводжуються гострою дихальною недостатністю

Task	A 31-year-old drug-addicted person complains of a cough with bloody expectorations, dyspnea, persistent fever, and leg edemas. The jugular veins are distended. There is a coarse pansystolic murmur detected above the base of the xiphoid process and in the second intercostal space on the left, close to the edge of the sternum. Heart sounds are clear, arrhythmia is detected, heart rate is 128/min., pulse - 82/min., blood pressure is 100/70 mm Hg. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Pulmonary embolism
B	Community-acquired pneumonia
C	Coarctation of the aorta
D	Lutembacher syndrome
E	Infective endocarditis
№	krok 2020
Topic	Анестезіологія та інтенсивна терапія / Гостра ниркова та печінкова недостатність
Task	A 17-year-old girl has been suffering from hepatic cirrhosis for 3 years. Lately her periods of excitation have been intermittent with depression, she does not sleep enough. Objectively, her condition is severe, the girl is sluggish, gives one-word responses, has tremor in her extremities, her skin is icteric, with single hemorrhagic rashes. Name the likely complication of her disease:
Correct answer	Hepatic encephalopathy
B	Sepsis
C	Reye syndrome
D	Kidney failure
E	Bipolar affective disorder
№	krok 2020
Topic	Анестезіологія та інтенсивна терапія / Гострі отруєння
Task	A 39-year-old man, a battery attendant, suddenly developed weakness, loss of appetite, nonlocalized colicky abdominal pains, and nausea. Objectively, his skin is gray; there is a pink-gray stripe on his gums; the abdomen is soft and sharply painful. Blood test detected erythrocytes with basophilic stippling and anemia. The patient has a history of peptic ulcer disease of the stomach. Constipations occur each 3-4 days. What is the most likely provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Saturnism (lead poisoning)
B	Chronic alcoholism
C	Perforation of gastric ulcer
D	Acute appendicitis
E	Acute cholecystitis
№	krok 2020



Topic	Анестезіологія та інтенсивна терапія / Інтенсивна терапія захворювань, що супроводжуються гострою дихальною недостатністю; Гостра ниркова та печінкова недостатність
Task	A 72-year-old man with pneumonia complains of marked dyspnea, chest pain, severe cough with expectoration, $t^{\circ}$ is 39.5-40°C, no urination for the last 24 hours. Objectively the patient is conscious. Respiratory rate is 36/min. Percussion sound is dull over the right lower pulmonary lobe; on auscultation there is bronchial respiration and numerous moist crackles. Blood pressure is 80/60 mm Hg. Heart rate is 120/min. Heart sounds are muffled, there is tachycardia. What tactics should the family doctor choose for the management of this patient?
Correct answer	Hospitalization into the intensive care unit
B	Outpatient treatment
C	Hospitalization into the pulmonology unit
D	Hospitalization into the neurology unit
E	Treatment in the day patient facility
№	krok 2020
Topic	Анестезіологія та інтенсивна терапія / Гострі отруєння
Task	An unconscious patient was delivered to a hospital by an ambulance. Objectively, his body temperature is 39°C, he presents with convulsions and red dry skin. It is known that the patient works as a stoker i
Correct answer	CO poisoning
B	Hypertensive urgency
C	Acute viral respiratory infection
D	Heat stroke
E	Acute food poisoning
№	krok 2020
Topic	Анестезіологія та інтенсивна терапія / Гострі отруєння; Гостра ниркова та печінкова недостатність
Task	2 hours after eating unknown mushrooms, a 28-year-old man sensed a decrease in his mobility and deterioration of his ability to focus. This condition was then followed by a state of agitation and aggression. On examination he is disoriented and his speech is illegible. 4 hours later he developed fetor hepaticus and lost his consciousness. What syndrome can be observed in this patient?
Correct answer	Acute hepatic failure
B	Cytolytic syndrome
C	Cholestatic syndrome
D	Portal hypertension
E	Hepatolienal syndrome