

№	krok 2017
Topic	Purulent diseases of lungs and pleura
Task	A 9-year-old boy has been suffering from multiple bronchiectasis since he was 3 years old. Exacerbations occur frequently (3-4 times a year), after conservative therapy there are short remission periods. The disease progresses, the child is physically underdeveloped, presents with pale skin, acrocyanosis, deformed nail plates in the shape of "clock-face". Bronchography reveals saccular bronchiectases in the lower lobe of the right lung. What further treatment tactics should be chosen?
Correct answer	Surgical intervention
B	Continuation of conservative therapy
C	Physiotherapy
D	Sanatorium-and-spa treatment
E	Physical training
№	krok 2017
Topic	PEDIATRIC ORTHOPEDICS.
Task	Posture of an 11-year-old boy was determined during preventive examination. The child presents with curled forward rounded shoulders, the head is bowed forward, the thorax is flattened, the stomach is bulging. In the vertebral column there are deepened cervical and lumbar flexures. What posture does the child have?
Correct answer	Kyphosis
B	Lordosis
C	Stooping
D	Corrected
E	Normal
№	krok 2017
Topic	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS THAT CAN LEAD TO INTASTINAL OBSTRUCTION. BILIARY ATRESIA.
Task	A 3-month-old child presents with saffron-yellow coloring of the skin, sclera, and mucous membranes. The abdomen is enlarged, hepatomegaly and splenomegaly are observed. In blood there is conjugated bilirubin-induced hyperbilirubinemia. On intravenous cholangiocholangiography: opacified bile is discharged into the intestine. Transaminase activity is normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Biliary atresia
B	Physiologic jaundice
C	Hemolytic disease of newborn
D	Crigler-Najjar syndrome

E	Congenital hepatitis
№	krok 2017
Topic	PECULIARITIES OF PEDIATRIC TRAUMA
Task	A 10-year-old boy is delivered into a polytrauma unit after he received a blunt trauma of the thorax, having fallen from the bicycle. Upon hospitalization his blood pressure is 110/80 mm Hg, heart rate is 96/min. Chest X-ray is noncontributive to the diagnosis. Echocardiogram shows free liquid in the pericardial cavity, in the amount of up to 100 ml. In an hour after the hospitalization the patient started to develop increasing signs of heart failure: jugular venous distention, decreased blood pressure down to 90/70 mm Hg, tachycardia up to 120/min. On auscultation muffled heart sounds. What would be the primary tactics of a physician?
Correct answer	Pericardiocentesis
B	Cardiac glycosides intravenously
C	Constant oxygenotherapy
D	Diuretics intravenously
E	Antibiotics intravenously
№	krok 2016
Topic	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS THAT CAN LEAD TO RESPIRATORY INSUFICIENCY.
Task	In a maternity hospital a newborn had been presenting with cough attacks after eating. The child was discharged from the hospital on the 18th day due to a case of pneumonia. During the further 1,5 months the child had 2 cases of pneumonia. Periodically there are cough attacks after eating, especially if the child lies on the left side. Objectively: the II degree hypotrophy, isolated moist crackles, dyspnea. Stool and diuresis are not disrupted. What diagnosis is most likely?
Correct answer	Tracheoesophageal fistula
B	Mucoviscidosis
C	Posthypoxic encephalopathy
D	Hernia of the esophageal opening
E	Tracheobronchomalacia
№	krok 2016
Topic	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS THAT CAN LEAD TO INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION. Upper intestinal obstruction.
Task	A child is 1 month 10 days old. "Gushing" (- Projectile) vomiting has been observed since the age of 3 weeks. The vomit volume exceeds the volume of the previous feeding. Objectively: the child is inert. Skin elasticity and tissue turgor are decreased. Hour-glass deformity sign is positive. The preliminary diagnosis is pyloric stenosis. What treatment tactics should be chosen?
Correct answer	Surgery
B	Prescription of Cerucal (Metoclopramide)

C	Atropinization
D	Internal administration of Novocaine
E	Prescription of Pipolphen
№	krok 2016, 2009
Topic	Congenital heart defects
Task	A prematurely born girl is now 8 months old. She has dyspnea, tachycardia, hepatosplenomegaly, physical developmental lag, limb cyanosis. There is parasternal cardiac hump, auscultation revealed systolodiastolic murmur in the II intercostal space on the left. BP is 90/0 mm Hg. What disease can be suspected?
Correct answer	Patent ductus arteriosus
B	Coarctation of aorta
C	Stenosis of aortal valve
D	Stenosis of pulmonary artery
E	Nonclosure of interventricular septum (ventricular septal defect)
№	krok 2016, 2010
Topic	Purulent diseases of soft tissues in children.
Task	Three days ago a boy underwent removal of a foreign body from under a nail plate. 2 days later he developed acute pulsating pain at the end of the nail bone which aggravated at pressing. Nail fold became hyperemic, body temperature rose up to 37, 5° C , there was a change in nail plate colour. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Subungual pararitium
B	Erysipelas
C	Paronychia
D	Erysipeloid
E	Abscess
№	krok 2016, 2015, 2009, 2008
Topic	Acute surgical diseases of abdominal cavity in children.
Task	A 4-month-old child was admitted to a surgical department 8 hours after the first attack of anxiety. The attacks happen every 10 minutes and last for 2-3 minutes, vomit-ting occurred once. Objectively: the child's condition is grave. Abdomen is soft, palpation reveals a tumor-like formation in the right iliac area (right hipohondrium). After rectal examination the doctor's finger was stained with blood. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Ileocecal invagination
B	Gastrointestinal haemorrhage

C	Wilm's tumour
D	Helminthic invasion
E	Pylorostenosis
№	krok 2016, 2015
Topic	Malformations of genitoirinary system.
Task	A 2-year-old child in a satisfactory condition periodically presents with moderate proteinuria, microhematuria. US results: the left kidney is undetectable, the right one is enlarged, there are signs of double pyelocaliceal system. What study is required to specify the diagnosis?
Correct answer	Excretory urography
B	Micturating cystography
C	Retrograde urography
D	Doppler study of renal vessels
E	Radioisotope renal scan
№	krok 2015
Topic	Pediatric orthopedics.
Task	An 8-year-old boy during preventive examination was determined to have changes in his spine curvature in frontal plane: the right shoulder is lowered and flat, scapulae angles are of different height due to the right scapula being shifted down. Waist triangles are pronounced on the both sides; longitudinal muscles of the back form muscle cushion on the left. What type of posture is detected in the child?
Correct answer	Scoliotic
B	Kyphotic
C	Lordotic
D	Stooping
E	Corrected
№	krok 2015
Topic	Peculiarities of pediatric trauma
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 (Pressure?) 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, intraabdominal bleeding
B	Left kidney rupture, retroperitoneal hematoma

C	Rupture of the pancreas
D	Liver rupture, intraabdominal bleeding
E	Rupture of a hollow organ, peritonitis
№	krok 2015, 2008
Topic	Congenital heart defects
Task	A 15-year-old patient suffers from headache, nasal haemorrhages, sense of lower extremity coldness. Objectively: muscles of shoulder girdle are developed, lower extremities are hypotrophied. Pulsation on the pedal and femoral arteries is sharply dampened. BP is 150/90 mm Hg, 90/60 in the legs. Systolic murmur can be auscultated above carotid arteries. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Aorta coarctation
B	Aorta aneurism
C	Aortal stenosis
D	Aortal insufficiency
E	Coarctation of pulmonary artery
№	krok 2013, 2015
Topic	: peculiarities of pediatric oncology.
Task	A 15-year-old boy has developed pain in the area of his left knee joint. Objectively: thigh soft tissues in the painful area are infiltrated, joint function is reduced. X-ray: there is a focus of destruction in the left distal femoral metaphysis, with periosteum detachment and formation of Codman triangle in the bone cortical layer at the margin of the defect. Chest X-ray reveals numerous microfocal metastases. What pathology is the most likely to cause such presentation?
Correct answer	Osteogenic sarcoma
B	Fibrosarcoma
C	Chondrosarcoma
D	Ewing's sarcoma
E	Juxtacortical sarcoma
№	krok 2015, 2012, 2011, 2010
Topic	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS THAT CAN LEAD TO INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION. Upper intestinal obstruction.
Task	Head circumference of a 1-month-old boy with signs of excitement is 37 cm, prefontanel is 2x2 cm large. After feeding the child regurgitates small portions of milk; stool is normal in its volume and composition. Muscle tone is within norm. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Pylorospasm

B	Meningitis
C	Pylorostenosis
D	Microcephaly
E	Craniostenosis
№	krok 2014
Topic	Peculiarities of pediatric trauma
Task	A 2-year-old boy has been admitted to the casualty department for the pain and deformity of his right thigh. Radiograph shows a femoral fracture with longitudinal displacement. What method of treatment is indicated for the patient?
Correct answer	Schede-type vertical suspension
B	Closed reduction
C	Intramedullary osteosynthesis
D	Use of Ilizarov apparatus
E	Periosteal osteosynthesis
№	krok 2014
Topic	CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS THAT CAN LEAD respiratory insufficiency. Congenital diaphragmatic hernia.
Task	It has been suspected that a newborn has congenital diaphragmatic hernia (asphyctic incarceration). What study will allow to confirm the diagnosis?
Correct answer	Plain radiography of the chest cavity
B	Plain abdominal radiography
C	Irrigography
D	Pneumoirrigoscopy
E	Fibroesophagogastroduodenoscopy
№	krok 2014
Topic	Congenital heart defects.
Task	A 5-year-old boy has a history of repeated pneumonia, frequent acute respiratory viral diseases. Objectively: exertional dyspnea, minor fatigability. There is a systolic murmur having its epicenter in the IV intercostal space on the left. Left relative dullness is found along the midclavicular line. According to the findings of instrumental methods of examination (electrocardiography, echocardiography), the patient has been diagnosed with ventricular septal defect, subcompensation stage. What is the main method of treatment?
Correct answer	Operative therapy
B	Phytotherapy

C	Does not require treatment
D	Conservative treatment
E	Indomethacin
№	krok 2013
Topic	purulent desiases of lungs and bones.
Task	A 13-year-old boy complains of pain in the upper third of his left thigh, body temperature rise up to 39° C. There is a swelling in the upper third of thigh and inguinal fold smoothness. The extremity is in a half-bent position. Active and passive movements are not possible because of the sharp pain. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Acute hematogenous osteomyelitis
B	Acute coxitis
C	Intermuscular phlegmon
D	Osteosarcoma
E	Brodie's disease
№	krok 2013
Topic	peculiarities of pediatric oncology
Task	An 8-month-old baby has decreased appetite, pale skin, enlarged right side of abdomen. Palpation the right side of abdomen reveals a dense elastic tumourlike formation 10x7 cm large. There is a positive ballotement sign. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Nephroblastoma (Wilms' tumour)
B	Liver tumour
C	Congenital hydronephrosis
D	Colon pathology
E	Intestinal tumour
№	krok 2013
Topic	peculiarities of pediatric oncology
Task	A 15-year-old boy feels pain in the region of the left knee joint. Objectively: the soft tissues in the affected region are infiltrated, the joint function is limited. Radiography reveals a focus of bone destruction in the distal metaepiphysial segment of the left femur. The destruction is accompanied by periosteal detachment and a defect formed within cortex of Codman triangle bone. X-ray of chest shows multiple microfocal metastases. What is the most likely pathology?
Correct answer	Osteogenic sarcoma
B	Fibrosarcoma
C	Chondrosarcoma

D	Ewing's sarcoma
E	Juxtacortical sarcoma
№	krok 2013
Topic	congenital malformations that can lead to respiratory insufficiency,
Task	Six months ago, a 5-year-old child was operated for CHD. For the last 3 weeks he has complained of fever, heart pain, aching muscles and bones. Examination results: "white-coffee" skin colour, auscultation revealed systolic murmur in the region of heart along with a noise in the III-IV intercostal space. Examination of fingertips revealed Janeway lesions. What is your provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Infectious endocarditis
B	Sepsis
C	Nonrheumatic carditis
D	Acute rheumatic fever
E	Typhoid fever
№	krok 2013
Topic	congenital malformations that can lead to respiratory insufficiency,
Task	Six months ago, a 5-year-old child was operated for CHD. For the last 3 weeks he has complained of fever, heart pain, aching muscles and bones. Examination results: "white-coffee" skin colour, auscultation revealed systolic murmur in the region of heart along with a noise in the III-IV intercostal space. Examination of fingertips revealed Janeway lesions. What is your provisional diagnosis?
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B	Sepsis
C	Nonrheumatic carditis
D	Acute rheumatic fever
E	Typhoid fever
№	krok 2012
Topic	acute surgical diseases of abdominal cavity in children.
Task	A child is being discharged from the surgical department after conservative treatment of intussusception. What recommendations should doctor give to mother to prevent this disease recurrence?
Correct answer	Strict following of feeding regimen
B	Common cold prophylaxis
C	Feces observation
D	Gastro-intestinal disease prevention
E	Hardening of the child

№	krok 2012, 2011, 2010
Topic	Purulent desiases on bones and joints.
Task	A 3-year-old male patient consulted a family doctor 2 months after he had been operated for an open fracture of brachial bone. Objectively: the patient's condition is satisfactory, in the region of the operative wound there is a fistula with some purulent discharge, redness, fluctuation. X-ray picture shows brachial bone destruction with sequestra. What complication arose in the postoperative period?
Correct answer	Posttraumatic osteomyelitis
B	Hematogenic osteomyelitis
C	Wound abscess
D	Posttraumatic phlegmon
E	Suture sinus
№	krok 2011
Topic	Congenital heart defects.
Task	Examination of a 9-month-old girl revealed skin pallor, cyanosis during excitement. Percussion revealed transverse dilatation of cardiac borders. Auscultation revealed continuous systolic murmur to the left of the breastbone in the 3-4 intercostal space. This murmur is conducted above the whole cardiac region to the back. What congenital cardiac pathology can be suspected?
Correct answer	Defect of interventricular septum
B	Defect of interatrial septum
C	Coarctation of aorta
D	Fallot's tetrad
E	Pulmonary artery stenosis
№	krok 2011
Topic	Peculiarities of periatric trauma . Forein bodies of GIT and respiratory tract.
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	peculiarities of pediatric trauma.
Task	A 9-year-old boy fell from a tree and hit the occipital region, there was a momentary (immediately) loss of consciousness. Objectively: the child's condition is satisfactory, he complains of the headache and dizziness. The X-ray of skull reveals a comminuted depressed fracture of occipital bone in the region of inion?. What treatment is indicated for the patient?
Correct answer	Surgical intervention
B	Anti-inflammatory therapy
C	Hemostatic therapy
D	Therapeutic lumbar punctures
E	Complex conservative treatment
№	krok 2010, 2009
Topic	congenital heart defects
Task	Examination of a 9-month-old girl revealed skin pallor, cyanosis during excitement. Percussion revealed transverse dilatation of cardiac borders. Auscultation revealed continuous systolic murmur on the left from the breastbone in the 3-4 intercostal space. This murmur is conducted above the whole cardiac region to the back. What congenital cardiac pathology can be suspected?
Correct answer	Defect of interventricular septum
B	Defect of interatrial septum
C	Coarctation of aorta
D	Fallot's tetrad
E	Pulmonary artery stenosis
№	krok 2010
Topic	congenital heart defects.
Task	A boy is 8 year old. His physical development is compliant with his age. The child has had cardiac murmur since birth. Objectively: skin and visible mucous membranes are of normal colour. AP- 100/70 mm Hg. Auscultation revealed systolo-diastolic murmur and diastolic shock above the pulmonary artery. ECG shows overload of the left heart. Roentgenoscopy shows coarsening of the lung pattern, heart shadow of normal form. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Atrioseptal defect
B	Pulmonary artery stenosis
C	Aorta coarctation
D	Fallot's tetrad
E	Patent ductus arteriosus

№	krok 2009, 2008
Topic	defects of anterior abdominal wall
Task	Examination of a 3-month-old child revealed scrotum growth on the right. This formation has elastic consistency, its size decreases during sleep and increases when the child is crying. What examination will be helpful for making a correct diagnosis?
Correct answer	Palpation of the thickened cord crossing the pubical tubercule (sign of the silk glove)
B	Diaphanoscopy
C	Palpation of the external inguinal ring
D	Punction of the scrotum
E	Examination of the formation in Trendelenburg's position
№	krok 2008
Topic	pediatric orthopedics
Task	Preventive examination of an 11 year old boy helped to determine his habitus type. It was established that the child's shoulders were deviated and brought forward, with forward flexion of head, the thorax was flattened, abdomen was convex. The child's backbone had signs of deepened cervical and lumbar curvatures. What habitus is it?
Correct answer	Kyphosis
B	Lordosis
C	Round-shouldered
D	Corrected
E	Normal
№	krok 2007
Topic	Purulent diseases of bones and joints.
Task	10 years ago a patient had a fracture in the middle one-third of his left femoral bone, and during the last 7 years he has been having acute inflammation in the area of old fracture accompanied by formation of a fistula through which some pus with small fragments of bone tissue is discharged. After a time the fistula closes. What complication of the fracture is it?
Correct answer	Chronic osteomyelitis
B	Bone tuberculosis
C	Soft tissue phlegmon
D	False joint
E	Trophic ulcer
№	krok 2013
Topic	congenital malformations that can lead to respiratory insufficiency,

Task	Six months ago, a 5-year-old child was operated for CHD. For the last 3 weeks he has complained of fever, heart pain, aching muscles and bones. Examination results: "white-coffee" skin colour, auscultation revealed systolic murmur in the region of heart along with a noise in the III-IV intercostal space. Examination of fingertips revealed Janeway lesions. What is your provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Infectious endocarditis
B	Sepsis
C	Nonrheumatic carditis
D	Acute rheumatic fever
E	Typhoid fever
№	Krok 2018-2019
Topic	
Task	A 10-year-old boy, who was outdoors in windy and cold weather, developed moderate pain and tingling in his fingers and toes. When he returned home, his parents noticed that the tips of his fingers and toes were white and their sensitivity was lost. As the affected areas were warming up, the fingers and toes developed tingling and painful sensations. Skin pallor changed into redness, tingling stopped, mild itching and swelling of the fingers appeared. Determine the frostbite degree in this child:
Correct answer	Frostbite of the I degree
B	Perniosis
C	Frostbite of the II degree
D	Frostbite of the III degree
E	Frostbite of the IV degree
№	Krok 2018-2019
Topic	
Task	A 5-year-old child was brought to the ENT department by an ambulance. The child presents with cough and difficult respiration. From the patient's history it is known that the child was playing with a toy construction set, when suddenly started coughing and developed labored breathing. Examination detects periodical cough, labored expiration, and respiratory lag in the left side of the child's thorax. Auscultation: diminished respiration on the left. Percussion: tympanitis. X-ray shows a displacement of the mediastinal organs to the right. Make the diagnosis:
Correct answer	A foreign body in the left bronchus, valvular bronchostenosis
B	A foreign body in the right bronchus, valvular bronchostenosis
C	A foreign body in the trachea
D	A foreign body in the left bronchus, complete bronchostenosis
E	A foreign body in the right bronchus, partial bronchostenosis ³ .

№	Krok 2018-2019
Topic	
Task	A newborn girl has Apgar score of 7-8 points at the 1-5 minutes after birth. During the labor there was a brief difficulty with extraction of the shoulder girdle. After birth the baby presents with disturbed function of the proximal segment and forced position of the right arm. The shoulder is rotated inwards, the elbow is extended, the forearm is pronated, and the whole upper limb resembles an arm of a doll. What is the most likely clinical diagnosis in this case?
Correct answer	Erb-Duchenne palsy
B	Thoracic spine trauma
C	Osteomyelitis of the right arm
D	Intracranial hemorrhage
E	Soft tissue injury of the right arm.
№	Krok 2018-2019
Topic	
Task	A 2-year-old child with persisting cough and subfebrile body temperature after a case of URTI developed dyspnea, cyanosis of the nasolabial triangle, percussion dullness and weakened respiration in the lower lobe of the right lung, and a slight mediastinal displacement to the left. What pulmonary pathology is likely to cause this clinical presentation?
Correct answer	Pleurisy
B	Emphysema
C	Pneumonia
D	Atelectasis
E	Bronchitis
№	krok 2020
Topic	congenital malformations
Task	A newborn has a round red formation in the suprapubic region. Examination shows that urine is being discharged in pulses from the two orifices located in the lower part of this formation. Name this developmental anomaly:
Correct answer	Bladder exstrophy
B	Bladder agenesis
C	Urachal cyst
D	Bladder diverticulum
E	Vesico-umbilical fistula
№	krok 2020

Topic	peculiarities of pediatric trauma
Task	After playing with "mosaics" a 2- year-old child suddenly developed cough, stridorous respirations, urges to vomit, and cyanosis against the background of relative somatic health. What should the doctor suspect first when examining this child?
Correct answer	Foreign body aspiration
B	Pertussis
C	Acute laryngotracheitis
D	Acute obstructive bronchitis
E	Pneumonia
№	krok 2020
Topic	peculiarities of pediatric trauma
Task	A 7-year-old boy after a fall from a height presents with rapid and shallow breathing and cyanotic face. The right half of his thorax is distended and takes no part in the respiration. Percussion detects tympanitis in the affected area, while auscultation detects no breathing there. What pathology is the most likely cause of this clinical presentation? What instrumental examination would be the most informative in this case?
Correct answer	Right-sided tension pneumothorax. Chest X-ray
B	Airway foreign body. Diagnostic- therapeutic bronchoscopy
C	Mediastinitis. Survey X-ray of the chest
D	Tension cyst of the right lung. Tracheobronchoscopy
E	Right-sided hemothorax. Survey X-ray of the chest
№	krok 2020
Topic	congenital malformations
Task	During regular examination of a 2- year-old boy, he presents with enlarged left kidney, painless on palpation. The right kidney was undetectable on palpation. Excretory urography shows no contrast on the right. Cystoscopy detected hemiatrophy of the urinary bladder trigone, the right ureteral orifice is not detected. What pathology is it?
Correct answer	Agensis of the right kidney
B	Hypoplasia of the right kidney
C	Dystopia of the right kidney
D	Agensis of the right ureter
E	Ectopic right ureteral orifice
№	krok 2020
Topic	peculiarities of pediatric trauma

Task	A 9-year-old boy fell off a tree and hit the back of his head. A brief loss of consciousness was observed. The child's condition is satisfactory, he has a headache and vertigo. Skull X-ray scans show a depressed fracture of the occipital bone in the area of the external occipital protuberance. What treatment tactics is indicated for this patient?
Correct answer	Surgical intervention
B	Hemostatic therapy
C	Anti-inflammatory therapy
D	Complex conservative treatment
E	Lumbar puncture to relieve the pressure