

№	1) krok 2017
Topic	children's respiratory infections
Tasks	An infant is 2,5 months old. The onset of the disease was gradual, the child had normal body temperature but presented with slight cough. Within a week the cough intensified, especially at night; on the 12th day the child developed cough fits occurring up to 20 times per day and followed by vomiting. There was one instance of respiratory arrest. Make the diagnosis:
Correct answer	Pertussis
B	Parainfluenza
C	Congenital stridor
D	Respiratory syncytial infection
E	Adenovirus infection
№	2) krok 2017, 2016, 2015, 2014
Topic	differential diagnosis of neuroinfections in children
Tasks	An 9-year-old child was hospitalized for fever up to 39,8° C , inertness, moderate headache, vomiting. Examination revealed meningeal symptoms. Lumbar puncture was performed. The obtained fluid was characterised by increased opening pressure, was transparent, with the cell count of 450 cells per 1 mcL (mainly lymphocytes - 90%), glucose level of 3,6 mmol/l. What agent could have caused the disease in the child?
Correct answer	<i>Enterovirus</i>
B	<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>
C	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>
D	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
E	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
№	3) krok 2016, 2015, 2013, 2012
Topic	Differential diagnosis in acute intestinal infection
Tasks	A 6-year-old child complains of frequent liquid stool and vomiting. On the 2nd day of disease the child presented with inertness, temperature rise up to 38, 2° C , Ps- 150/min., scaphoid abdomen, palpatory painful sigmoid colon, defecation 10 times a day with liquid, scarce stool with mucus and streaks of green. What is the provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Shigellosis
B	Salmonellosis
C	Escherichiosis
D	Intestinal amebiasis
E	Yersiniosis

№	4) krok 2016
Topic	hiv/aids in children
Tasks	A 4-month-old boy has been undergoing in patient treatment for pneumocystic pneumonia for 4 weeks. The diagnosis has been made based on clinical signs, typical X-ray presentation, presence of severe hypoxemia, positive dynamics caused by intravenous introduction of Biseptol (Co-trimoxazole). Anamnesis states that enzyme-linked immuno sorbent assay (ELISA) detected antibodies to HIV in the umbilical blood. Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was performed on the child at the ages of 1 month and 3 months, and proviral DNA was detected in the child's blood. Viral load and number of CD4+-lymphocytes was not measured. Make the diagnosis:
Correct answer	HIV/AIDS
B	Infectious mononucleosis
C	Pneumonia
D	Tuberculosis
E	Adenovirus infection
№	5) krok 2015, 2014
Topic	diphtheria in children
Tasks	A 4-year-old boy was vaccinated in violation of his vaccination schedule. There are complaints of pain in the throat during swallowing, headache, inertness, fever. Objectively: the child is pale; anterior cervical lymph nodes are enlarged; tonsils are swollen, with cyanotic hyperemy, and covered with greywhite coating that cannot be removed; if it is forcibly removed, tonsils bleed. The most likely diagnosis is:
Correct answer	Oropharyngeal diphtheria
B	Lacunar tonsillitis
C	Pseudomembranous (Vincent's) tonsillitis
D	Infectious mononucleosis
E	Follicular tonsillitis
№	6) krok 2014
Topic	emergency conditions in childrens respiratory infections
Tasks	A 9-year-old patient has measles. On the 6th day after the rash appeared, the boy developed a condition manifested by dyspnea, barking cough, stentotic respiration. Objectively: the rash on the face, neck and torso turned brown. There is a branny desquamation. Respiratory rate is 22/min. What complication should be diagnosed?
Correct answer	Laryngotracheitis
B	Bronchitis

C	Pneumonia
D	Pharyngitis
E	Quinsy
№	7) krok 2014
Topic	prevention infectious diseases in children
Tasks	An 11-year-old girl has been immunized according to her age and in compliance with the calendar dates. What vaccinations should the children receive at this age?
Correct answer	Diphtheria and tetanus
B	TB
C	Polio
D	Hepatitis B
E	Pertussis
№	8) krok 2014, 2013
Topic	prevention infectious diseases in children
Tasks	A general practitioner visited a 2-year-old child and diagnosed him with measles. The child attends a nursery, has a 5-year-old sister. What document must be filled in for the effective antiepidemic measures in the given health locality?
Correct answer	Emergency notification on infectious disease (form № 058/o)
B	Carer's leave certificate
C	Infant's record (report form № 112/o)
D	House call record (form № 031/o)
E	Sick leave
№	9) krok 2013
Topic	differential diagnosis of childrens infections with exantema syndrom
Tasks	An 8-year-old child complains of fever up to 38,8° C, throat pain when swallowing, skin rash. Objectively: lacunar tonsillitis, circumscribed hyperaemia and enanthema of soft palate, pinpoint-sized skin rash, mostly in the folds and on the flexor surfaces of the extremities, pale nasolabial triangle. Which antibiotic should be administered in the first place?
Correct answer	Penicillin
B	Gentamicin
C	Ampicillin
D	Lincomycin
E	Tetracycline

№	10) krok 2012
Topic	differential diagnosis of arvi
Tasks	A patient, aged 16, complains of headache, mainly in the frontal and temporal areas, superciliary arch, appearing of vomiting at the peak of headache, pain during the eyeballs movement, joint's pain. On examination: excited, t° - $39^{\circ} C$, Ps- 110/min. Tonic and clonus cramps. Uncertain meningeal signs. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Influenza with cerebral edema manifestations
B	Influenza, typical disease duration
C	Respiratory syncytial virus
D	Parainfluenza
E	Adenovirus infection
№	11) krok 2012
Topic	differential diagnosis of neuroinfections
Tasks	A 1,5-year-old child fell ill acutely with high temperature $38^{\circ} C$, headache, fatigue. The temperature declined on the fifth day, muscular pain in the right leg occurred in the morning, there were no movements and tendon reflexes, sensitivity was reserved. What is the initial diagnosis?
Correct answer	Polyomyelitis
B	Viral encephalitis
C	Polyarthropathy
D	Osteomyelitis
E	Hip joint arthritis
№	12) krok 2011, 2010
Topic	differential diagnosis of neuroinfections
Tasks	On the 21 day after appearance of vesicular chickenpox rash a 7-year-old child developed ataxia, nystagmus, intention tremor, muscle hypotonia. Liquor analysis shows a low-grade lymphocytic pleocytosis, slightly increased protein rate. What complication is it?
Correct answer	Encephalitis
B	Purulent meningitis
C	Pneumonitis
D	Acute nephritis
E	Postherpetic neuralgia
№	13) krok 2011
Topic	infectious diseases which accompany the defeat of CNS

Tasks	A child is 9 months old. The patient's body temperature is $36,7^{\circ}C$, the skin is pale, humid, there is pain in leg muscles. There is no extremities mobility, sensitivity is present. The child has been diagnosed with poliomyelitis. The causative agent of this disease relates to the following family:
Correct answer	Picornavirus
B	Paramyxovirus
C	Tohovirus
D	Adenovirus
E	Rotavirus
№	14) krok 2011
Topic	differential diagnosis of childrens infections with exantema syndrom
Tasks	A 5-year-old child developed an acute disease starting from body temperature rise up to $38,5^{\circ}C$, running nose, cough and conjunctivitis. On the 4th day the child presented with maculo-papular rash on face. Body temperature rose again up to $39,2^{\circ}C$. Over the next few days the rash spread over the whole body and extremities. Mucous membrane of palate was hyperemic, there was whitish deposition on cheek mucous membrane next to molars. What is your provisional diagnosis?
Correct answer	Measles
B	Acute viral respiratory infection
C	Yersinia
D	Enterovirus diseases
E	Rubella
№	15) krok 2010
Topic	differential diagnosis of childrens infections with exantema syndrom
Tasks	A child is 4 years old, has been ill for 5 days. There are complaints of cough, skin rash, $t^{\circ} - 38,2^{\circ}C$, face puffiness, photophobia, conjunctivitis. Objectively: there is bright, maculo-papulous, in some areas confluent rash on the face, neck, upper chest. The pharynx is hyperemic. There are seropurulent discharges from the nose. Auscultation revealed dry rales in lungs. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Measles
B	Adenoviral infection
C	Scarlet fever
D	Rubella
E	Enterovirus exanthema
№	16) krok 2010

Topic	infectious diseases which accompanide the defeat of cns
Tasks	A 1,5-year-old child was taken by an acute disease: body temperature up to 39° C , frequent vomiting up to 5 times. Nervous system tests revealed positive Kernig's and Brudzinski's signs. The given symptoms relate to:
Correct answer	Meningeal signs
B	Discooordination syndrome
C	Motor disorder syndrome
D	Encephalic syndrome
E	Infectious toxicosis signs
№	17) krok 2009, 2008
Topic	differential diagnosis of childrens infections with exantema syndrom
Tasks	A 3 year old child has been sufferi-ng from fever, cough, coryza, conjuncti-vitis for 4 days. He has been taking sulfadimethoxine. Today it has fever up to 39° C and maculopapular rash on its face. Except of rash the child's skin has no changes. What is your diagnosis?
Correct answer	Measles
B	Allergic rash
C	Rubella
D	Scarlet fever
E	Pseudotuberculosis
№	18) krok 2009, 2008, 2007
Topic	differential diagnosis of childrens infections with exantema syndrom
Tasks	A 2 year old girl has been ill for 3 days. Today she has low grade fever, severe catarrhal presentations, slight maculopapular rash on her buttocks and enlarged occipital lymph nodes. What is your diagnosis?
Correct answer	Rubella
B	Scarlet fever
C	Measles
D	Adenoviral infection
E	Pseudotuberculosis
№	19) krok 2009, 2008
Topic	meningococcal infection

Tasks	A 3 year old boy fell ill abruptly: fever up to 39° C , weakness, vomitng. Haemorrhagic rash of various si-ze appeared on his lower limbs within 5 hours. Meningococemia with infecti-ve - toxic shock of the 1 degree was di-agnosed. What medications should be administered?
Correct answer	Chloramphenicol succinate and prednisone
B	Penicillin and prednisone
C	Penicillin and immunoglobulin
D	Chloramphenicol succinate and interferon
E	Ampicillin and immunoglobulin
№	20) krok 2009
Topic	meningococcal infection
Tasks	A 4 month old child fell seriously ill: body temperature rose up to 38, 5° C , the child became inert and had a single vomitng. 10 hours later there appeared rash over the buttocks and lower limbs in form of petechiae, spots and papules. Some haemorrhagic elements have necrosis in the centre. What is the most probable di-sease?
Correct answer	Meningococemia
B	Rubella
C	Influenza
D	Haemorrhagic vasculitis
E	Scarlet fever
№	21) krok 2009
Topic	differential diagnosis in viral hepatitis in children
Tasks	A 10 year old boy suffers from chronic viral hepatitis type B with maxi-mal activity. What laboratory test can give the most precise characteristic of cytolysis degree?
Correct answer	Transaminase test
B	Weltman's coagulation test
C	Takata-Ara test
D	Prothrombin test
E	Test for whole protein
№	22) krok 2008, 2007
Topic	infectious diseases which accompanide the defeat of cns
Tasks	A 7 year old girl has mild form of varicella. Headache, weakness, vertigo, tremor of her limbs, ataxia, then mental confusion appeared on the 5th day of illness. Meningeal signs are negative. Cerebrospinal fluid examination is normal. How can you explain these signs?

Correct answer	Encephalitis
B	Meningitis
C	Meningoencephalitis
D	Myelitis
E	Neurotoxic syndrome
№	23) krok 2008
Topic	botulism
Tasks	A 12 year old girl complains about abrupt weakness, nausea, dizziness, vision impairment. The day before she ate home-made stockfish, beef. Examination revealed skin pallor, a scratch on the left knee, dryness of mucous membranes of oral pharynx, bilateral ptosis, mydriatic pupils. The girl is unable to read a simple text (mist over the eyes). What therapy would be the most adequate in this case?
Correct answer	Parenteral introduction of polyvalent antitoxin serum
B	Parenteral disintoxication
C	Parenteral introduction of antibiotics
D	Gastric lavage
E	Parenteral introduction of antitetanus serum
№	24) krok 2008
Topic	differential diagnosis of neuroinfections
Tasks	A 3 year old child fell acutely ill, body temperature rose up to 39, 5° C, the child became inert, there appeared recurrent vomiting, headache. Examination revealed positive meningeal symptoms, after this lumbar puncture was performed. Spinal fluid is turbid, runs out under pressure, protein concentration is 1,8 g/l; Pandy reaction is +++, sugar concentration is 2,2 millimole/l, chloride concentration - 123 millimole/l, cytosis is 2, 35 · 10 ⁹ (80% of neutrophils, 20% of lymphocytes). What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Purulent meningitis
B	Serous viral meningitis
C	Serous tuberculous meningitis
D	Subarachnoid haemorrhage
E	Brain tumour
№	25) krok 2007
Topic	differential diagnosis of children's infections with exanthema syndrome

Tasks	A 7 y.o. girl fell ill abruptly: fever, headache, severe sore throat, vomiti-ng. Minute bright red rash appear in her reddened skin in 3 hours. It is more intensive in axillae and groin. Mucous membrane of oropharynx is hyperemic. Greyish patches is on the tonsills. Submaxillary lymph nodes are enlarged and painful. What is your di-agnosis?
Correct answer	Scarlet fever
B	Measles
C	Rubella
D	Pseudotuberculosis
E	Enteroviral infection
№	26) krok 2009
Topic	differential diagnosis of acute intestinal infections in children
Tasks	A 10 month old boy has been ill for 5 days after consumption of unboiled milk. Body temperature is 38 – 39° C, there is vomiting, liquid stool. The chi-ld is pale and inert. His tongue is covered with white deposition. Heart sounds are muffled. Abdomen is swollen, there is borborygmus in the region of ubbilicus, liver is enlarged by 3 cm. Stool is liquid, dark-green, with admixtures of mucus, 5 times a day. What is the most probable diagnosis?
Correct answer	Salmonellosis
B	Staphylococcal enteric infection
C	Escherichiosis
D	Acute shigellosis
E	Rotaviral infection
№	krok 2018
Topic	vaccination
Tasks	A 16-year-old adolescent living in a rural area has been bitten in the shin by a stray dog. The wound is superficial. Regular vaccination against tetanus was received 3 months ago. What treatment tactics would be the most advisable in this case?
Correct answer	Antirabies vaccination
B	Antirabies immunoglobulin
C	Tetanus toxoid adsorbed
D	Antitetanus serum
E	Antitetanus immunoglobulin
№	krok 2018
Topic	meningococcal infection

Tasks	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 failur
№	krok 2018
Topic	Acute respiratory viral infection
Tasks	A 1-year-old child with a case of URTI suddenly developed noisy respirations with difficult inspiration, intercostal retractions, and barking cough on the 2nd night after the disease onset. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Stenosing laryngotracheobronchitis
B	Acute pulmonary inflammation
C	Bronchial asthma
D	Acute bronchitis
E	Acute
№	krok 2018
Topic	Viral hepatites
Tasks	A 5-year-old child that contacts with viral hepatitis in the kindergarten presents with increased body temperature up to 38° C , weakness, low appetite, single case of vomiting, dull pain in the subcostal area on the right. The child is provisionally diagnosed with viral hepatitis. What examination would be the most informative for diagnosis confirmation?
Correct answer	ALT activity in blood
B	Urine analysis for bile pigments
C	Feces analysis for stercobilin
D	Blood test for bilirubin
E	Thymol turbidity test
№	krok 2018
Topic	Acute respiratory viral infection
Tasks	An infant is 2.5 months old. The onset of the disease was gradual, the child had normal body temperature but presented with slight cough. Within a week the cough intensified, especially at night; on the 12th day the child developed cough fits occurring up to 20 times per day and followed by vomiting. There was one instance of respiratory arrest. Make the diagnosis:

Correct answer	Pertussis
B	Parainfluenza
C	Congenital stridor
D	Respiratory syncytial infection
E	Adenovirus infection
№	krok 2018
Topic	vaccination
Tasks	A 15-year-old girl suffers from systemic lupus erythematosus and has been receiving prednisolone therapy in the daily dosage of 2 mg/kg for the last 6 weeks. The plans are made to gradually lower the dosage of the medicine. No clinical signs of her disease are observed. Previously she has received no immunization against measles. Due to measles outbreak it is necessary to develop the immunity against this infection in the patient. When can she be vaccinated?
Correct answer	At the present time
B	After 2 weeks of prednisolone therapy in the dosage lower than 2 mg/kg/24 hours
C	1 month after the prednisolone therapy is complete
D	Immediately after the prednisolone therapy is complete
E	Never due to medical contraindications
№	krok 2018
Topic	vaccination
Tasks	A healthy child 1 year and 5 months of age is being vaccinated against hepatitis B. The child did not receive the first dose of the vaccine previously, while in the maternity hospital. The doctor makes an individual vaccination schedule for this child and plans the administration of the ndose of the vaccine. What is the minimum interval between doses of vaccine in this case?
Correct answer	1 month
B	6 months
C	2 months
D	3 months
E	12 months
№	krok 2018
Topic	vaccination
Tasks	A 6-month-old infant is not vaccinated. The physician recommends a DPT (diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus) vaccination but the mother is absolutely against this procedure. Choose the most substantial argument in favor of vaccination:
Correct answer	Risk of lethal consequences

B	Epidemic risk for the others
C	Personal professional experience
D	High quality of vaccines
E	
№	krok 2018
Topic	vaccination
Tasks	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 2018
Topic	measles
Tasks	Among first-year schoolchildren there was a case of measles registered. A 7-year-old boy from the same group was not vaccinated against measles due to refusal of his parents. His clinical history has no cases of measles in the past and is not contraindicatory to immunobiological agents. Choose the most rational tactics of measles prevention in this schoolboy:
Correct answer	Measles-Mumps-Rubella vaccine
B	Isolation for 20 days
C	Antiviral agents
D	Antibiotics
E	Immunomodulators
№	krok 2019
Topic	respiratory infections
Tasks	A 16-year-old patient has made an appointment with an otolaryngologist. He complains of elevated body temperature and sore throat. Disease onset was 2 days ago, after the patient ate two portions of ice-cream, Pharyngoscopy shows hyperemic mucosa of the palatine tonsils, with purulent exudate in the lacunae. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Lacunar tonsillitis

B	Pseudomembranous (Vincent's) tonsillitis
C	Acute pharyngitis
D	Diphtheria
E	Follicular tonsillitis
№	krok 2019
Topic	meningococcal infection
Tasks	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	ARVI
Tasks	At night a 2-year—old child with upper respiratory tract infection suddenly developed dyspnea with labored inspiration. Objectively the skin is pale, perioral cyanosis and slight acrocyanosis are observed. Breathing is loud, respiration rate is 32/min. Jugular, supra— and infraclavicular [ossae retract during breathing. Respiration is coarse on auscultation. Heart sounds are clear and sonorous. heart rate is 120/min. What condition was complicated by the development of the upper respiratory tract infection?
Correct answer	Stenosing laryngotracheitis
B	Bronchiolitis
C	Bronchial asthma
D	Airway foreign body
E	Obstructive bronchitis
№	krok 2019
Topic	respiratory infection
Tasks	The 5-year-old Child has been ill for 2 weeks. Cough attacks developed first and were then followed by reprises. During coughing the child's face turns red and cervical veins bulge. The cough attacks induce vomiting. X- ray shows intensified bronchial pattern. Blood test: leukocytes - 16 - 109/L , lymphocytes - 72%, erythrocyte sedimentation rate – 4 mm/hour. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Pertussis
B	Adenovirus infection

C	Pneumonia
D	Foreign body
E	Obstructive bronchitis
№	krok 2019
Topic	vaccination
Tasks	A 17—year—old girl has made an appointment with the doctor. She plans to begin her sex life. No signs of gynecological pathology were detected. In the family history the patient’s grandmother had cervical cancer. The patient was consulted about the maintenance of her reproductive health. What recommendation will be the most helpful for prevention of invasive cervical cancer?
Correct answer	Vaccination against human papillomavirus (HPV)
B	Timely treatment of sexually transmitted diseases
C	Antiviral and antibacterial drugs
D	Irrnmunomodulators
E	Vitamins, calcium, omega—3
№	krok 2019
Topic	arvi
Tasks	A 1—year—old child with a case of URTI suddenly developed noisy respirations with difficult inspiration. intercostal retractions, and barking cough on the 2nd night after the disease onset. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Stenosing laryngotracheobronchitis
B	Acute bronchitis
C	Acute pulmonary inflammation
D	Bronchial asthma
E	Acute bronchiolitis
№	krok 2020
Topic	meningococcal infection
Tasks	A 5-year-old child had acute onset of the disease that manifested in body temperature up to 39.5°C, marked chills, weakness, inertness, skin pallor, and headache. 8 hours later a hemorrhagic rash developed on the skin of the buttocks and legs. The child is sluggish, the body temperature has dropped, blood pressure is 80/40 mm Hg. respirations are 28-30/min., diuresis is decreased. Make the provisional diagnosis:
Correct answer	Meningococcemia
B	Thrombocytopenic purpura
C	Hemorrhagic vasculitis (Henoch-Schonlein purpura)

D	Measles
E	Reye syndrome
№	krok 2020
Topic	Pertussis
Tasks	The 5-year-old child has been ill for 2 weeks. Cough attacks developed first and were then followed by reprises. During coughing the child's face turns red and cervical veins bulge. The cough attacks induce vomiting. X-ray shows intensified bronchial pattern. Blood test: leukocytes - $16 \cdot 10^9/L$, lymphocytes - 72%, erythrocyte sedimentation rate - 4 mm/hour. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Pertussis
B	Pneumonia
C	Foreign body
D	Obstructive bronchitis
E	Adenovirus infection
№	krok 2020
Topic	Acute intestinal infection
Tasks	A 2.5-year-old child is ill for the second day. The onset of the disease was associated with the temperature up to 37.8°C, a single bout of vomiting, and watery diarrhea up to 5 times per day. During the second day, vomiting occurred twice, body temperature is 38.0°C. the child has low appetite, watery diarrhea continues. The treatment of the child should start with the following:
Correct answer	Prescribe oral rehydration
B	Prescribe ceftriaxone
C	Prescribe polymyxin
D	Prescribe loperamide
E	Prescribe nifuroxazide
№	krok 2020
Topic	Acute respiratory infections
Tasks	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 2021
Topic	TORCH-infections
Tasks	A newborn boy, born at 38 weeks of gestation with weight of 2200 g, presents with a ventricular septal defect, cataracts in both eyes, and sensorineural deafness. At the term of 12 weeks, the mother of the boy had a case of an influenza-like disease accompanied by a rash. In this case, the newborn will most likely be diagnosed with:
Correct answer	Congenital rubella syndrome
B	Cytomegalovirus infection
C	Toxoplasmosis
D	Congenital listeriosis
E	Congenital varicella syndrome
№	krok 2021
Topic	Differential diagnose of neuroinfections
Tasks	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	Exicosis
C	Acute renal failure
D	Neurotoxicosis
E	Encephalic syndrome
№	krok 2021
Topic	Imunoprophilaxy
Tasks	A 16-year-old teenager has been bitten by a dog. The bites are located in the area of face and fingertips. The dog is a stray and cannot be observed. Primary surgical treatment of the wound was performed without removal of the wound edges. What tactics should be chosen by a doctor for rabies prevention?
Correct answer	Prescribe anti-rabies immunoglobulin and anti-rabies vaccine
B	Prescribe anti-rabies immunoglobulin and ribavirin
C	Prescribe anti-rabies vaccine and ribavirin
D	Prescribe human immunoglobulin and ribavirin
E	Prescribe anti-rabies vaccine and human immunoglobulin
№	krok 2021
Topic	Differential diagnose of neuroinfections

Tasks	A 3-year-old boy was hospitalized in a severe condition. Objectively, he has somnolence, hyperreflexia, convulsions, hyperesthesia, and intractable vomiting. His body temperature is 39.9°C, heart rate - 160/min., blood pressure - 80/40 mm Hg. What test must be conducted first in this case?
Correct answer	Cranial CT scan
B	Echoencephalography
C	Skull X-ray
D	Rheoencephalography
E	Lumbar puncture
№	krok 2021
Topic	Differential diagnose of croup syndrome
Tasks	A 1-year-old child with a case of URTI suddenly developed noisy respirations with difficult inspiration, intercostal retractions, and barking cough on the 2nd night after the disease onset. What is the most likely diagnosis?
Correct answer	Stenosing laryngotracheobronchitis
B	Acute pulmonary inflammation
C	Bronchial asthma
D	Acute bronchitis
E	Acute bronchiolitis